

of Solidarity. The eighth chapter – Ethics: The Notion of Culture, The Negation of Normative Ethics, Morality without Ethics, The Idea of Justice. The ninth chapter – Naturalism, the negation of God and Religion: Radical Naturalism, The Negation of God, The Phenomenon of Religion. The tenth chapter – An Estimation of Postmodern Philosophy: The Main Elements of Postmodernism, Methodological and Doctrinal Limitations, Dilemmas and Inconsistencies.

This book is a valuable addition to the marketplace philosophy, as it brings many well-aimed observations to the discussion about postmodernism.

Jarosław CHARCUŁA

Józef BREMER, Robert JANUSZ (Editors), *Philosophia Rationis Magistra Vitae* [Rational Philosophy – a Teacher of Life], Kraków 2005, IGNATIANUM-WAM, Vol I: 152 p., Vol II: 440 p.

The Jesuit Faculty of Philosophy in Cracow has existed since 1934, when it was erected by the Congregation for Seminaries and Universities. For the first 55 years it educated only the Jesuits, but since 1989 it has been opened to the laity as well.

A memorial book *Philosophia Rationis Magistra Vitae* was published to celebrate the 70th anniversary of the Faculty of Philosophy with special dedication to its Professors: Fr. Roman Darowski SJ, Fr. Piotr Lenartowicz SJ, and Fr. Stanisław Ziemiański SJ. All of them have worked at the former Faculty of Philosophy which is now the Faculty of Philosophy of *Ignatianum*. In these past few years, Fr. Ziemiański and Fr. Lenartowicz have celebrated their 70th birthday, during this year Fr. Darowski will celebrate such jubilee.

The book consists of two volumes. The first contains congratulatory letters from Provincials of the Polish Jesuits to the Jubilarians. It also contains a short history of the Jesuit Faculty of Philosophy in Cracow, and provides presentations of the professors celebrating their anniversaries.

Roman Darowski was born on August 12, 1935 in Szczepanowice near Tarnów. He entered the Society of Jesus in 1951, and was ordained priest in Warsaw in 1961.

He studied philosophy at the Faculty of Philosophy of the Society of Jesus in Cracow (1955-1958). He graduated from the Theological Faculty *Bobolanum* in Warsaw in 1962. After that, he continued his philosophical studies at the Pontifical University *Gregorianum* in Rome (1963-1966), graduating with a doctorate. Subsequently, he studied philosophy for one year at Munich University (1966/1967).

Prof. Darowski works in the field of anthropology and contemporary history of philosophy, and gives lectures on these subjects. He worked in the Pontifical Theological Academy in Cracow, is the editor in chief of the periodical „Forum Philosophicum”, and a member of the Committee of History of Science and Technology of Polish Academy of Sciences.

Piotr Lenartowicz was born on July 25, 1934 in Warsaw. Before entering the Society of Jesus in 1960, he earned a degree (PhD) from the Faculty of Medicine at the Medical Academy in Warsaw, where he was also studying for his

doctorate. He was ordained a priest in 1968. He studied philosophy in Cracow (1962-1965). In 1971 he began his doctoral studies at the Pontifical University *Gregorianum* in Rome. After he returned to Poland, he worked as an academic pastor in Lublin and as a chaplain to nuns in Cracow.

Prof. Lenartowicz works in the field of the theory of knowledge and the philosophy of life, and also gives lectures on these subjects. He also attended the philosophical congresses and gave lectures in Austria, Slovakia, and the United States.

Stanisław Ziemiański was born on September 7, 1931 in Besko near Sanok. He entered the Society of Jesus in 1949 and was ordained priest in 1959. He studied philosophy at the Faculty of Philosophy of the Society of Jesus in Cracow (1953-1956) and at Catholic University of Lublin (1960-1963), where he earned his doctorate in 1978.

Prof. Ziemiański works in the field of metaphysics and the philosophy of God, and has given lectures on these subjects since 1962 at Jesuit Faculty of Philosophy in Cracow. He has composed more than 1000 songs, including both the lyrics and melodies. He has also translated more than 60 sets of lyrics. He is the most fertile author of religious songs in the history of the Church in Poland. He has also translated many texts from Latin, Italian, and French.

The second volume contains twenty-five articles, mainly in Polish, but also in English, German, Italian, and Latin. Despite the fact that the articles are listed in alphabetical order, we can divide them into five categories connected with the fields of interests and work of the Jubilarians. These are: anthropology, problems of the philosophy of life and the theory of knowledge, metaphysics and the philosophy of God, the history of philosophy, and last but not least – education and its philosophical foundations. Two of these groups will be presented here and one article from each group will be described, but not from the professors listed above.

In the field of anthropology, Fr. Piotr Aszyk SJ analyses two methods of looking at a person utilizing biophysical models. The first is Martin Buber's concept of a person, where nothing can be said about a person without first taking into account the relations one forms. The second makes use of the Aristotelian concepts of substance and accidents. Fr. Aszyk concludes that for a holistic view of a person, both models are necessary: there is no person without relations, and no relations without a person and all conditions which determine the person.

Other articles on anthropology are by: Fr. Józef Bremer SJ – *Derek Parfit's Argumentation for a Bundle Theory of the Person*, Fr. Stanisław Głaz SJ – *Role of Emotions in Human Life*, Fr. Aleksander Posacki SJ - *Satanic Humanism according to F. Dostojewski*, and Władysław Zuziak's article: *Two Ways of Maturing into Catholicism*.

In the category of education and its philosophical foundations, Margarita Sondej OSU from the Faculty of Pedagogy of Ignatianum wrote an article, *Dialogue in the Process of Education*. She wants to indicate the position and the need of talking with pupils while educating them. Firstly, she gives a few definitions of education according to respected authors in the field. Then she wants to define a concept of dialogue and list the necessary conditions for

making such dialogue possible, especially from the philosophical point of view. In the next part she portrays the dynamics of meetings and analyses what determines them. Finally, she focuses on the process of education and argues that dialogue is a very important part of that process.

The book *Philosophia Rationis Magistra Vitae* may be interesting for two groups of readers: (i) for those who are working in the fields of modern and contemporary philosophy, esp. in Poland, (ii) for those who are working in various areas of philosophy and education, also for those who are just eager to deepen their philosophical and historical knowledge.

Krzysztof GŁOWACKI
Mateusz IGNACIK

Roman DAROWSKI, *Studies in the Philosophy of the Jesuits in Poland in the 16th to 18th centuries*, Krakau 1999, Wyższa Szkoła Filozoficzno-Pedagogiczna „IGNATIANUM”, 281 S.

Der vorliegende Sammelband enthält 25 Beiträge in verschiedenen Sprachen (Deutsch, Englisch, Französisch, Lateinisch und Spanisch) zur Geschichte der Philosophie bei den Jesuiten in Polen im 16., 17. und 18. Jahrhundert. Die Beiträge stammen aus den Jahren 1977 bis 1999. Der Band ergänzt die vom Verfasser bereits 1998 zur gleichen Thematik vorgelegte Sammlung *Studia z filozofii Jezuitów w Polsce XVII i XVIII wieku*, in der zahlreiche in polnischer Sprache erschienene Aufsätze zusammengefaßt sind und die im selben Verlag erschienen ist. Wie in jenem Band sind auch die im besprochenen Werk zusammengestellten Beiträge meist bio-bibliographisch orientiert. Auf diese Weise ergibt sich kein monolithisches, sondern vielmehr ein mosaikartiges, facettenreiches Bild der vielfältigen Aspekte jesuitischer Philosophie in jener Zeit. Den Anfang des Bandes bildet ein schon recht alter Bericht über den Forschungsstand (von 1977). Gerechtfertigt wird der Wiederabdruck dadurch, daß sich hier ein Überblick über die ältere Literatur findet, insbesondere über Veröffentlichungen des 19. und frühen 20. Jahrhunderts.

Hieran schließen sich mehrere Abhandlungen an, die inhaltlich vor allem die Philosophie am Jesuitenkolleg in Wilna betreffen, so bio-bibliographische Aufsätze über den Schotten John Hay (1546-1608) und den Spanier Pedro Viana (1549-1609) sowie eine Übersichtsdarstellung über die Anhänger der aristotelischen Philosophie in Wilna. Betrachtet werden hier insbesondere die Disziplinen Logik, Naturphilosophie, Psychologie und Metaphysik.

Inhaltlich passend folgen dann zwei Aufsätze über die philosophische Tätigkeit von Johannes Klein (1556-1601), der am Kolleg in Wilna studierte und danach Philosophie in Posen, Olmütz, Wien und Graz lehrte, sowie über den aus Lüttich stammenden Jean Gerardinus (1563-1606), der u. a. in Posen und Wilna tätig war.

Drei weitere Beiträge befassen sich mit der Leistung des spanischen Jesuiten-Philosophen Diego Ortiz (1564-1625) und seiner Tätigkeit in Polen und Litauen. Danach wird der erste Professor für Philosophie am Kolleg in Braunsberg, Richard Singleton (1566-1602), gewürdigt.