

## **Rodzina – Małżeństwo – Dekalog**

### **Family – Marriage - Decalogue**

Family as a basic element of social life constitutes important factor in the development of each human being and the whole humanity. Its major calling is giving birth to young person and its upbringing. This calling can be realized to the fullest extent taking into consideration Decalogue, which constitutes fundamentals of family's quality of life. Ten Commandments of God is one of the most quoted Biblical texts. At the same time it is the text in case of which the necessity of the relationship with contemporary life is obvious. It is not enough to use in this context historical-critical method, because actualization is also needed. Making this thesis more concrete: Decalogue must be understood correctly on the plane of exegesis and then used directly to the contemporary life in the world, Europe and Poland. Since Biblical Law was understood as an instrument of putting into order personal and social life, it is important to bear in mind both mentioned dimensions, while looking for the actual conclusions flowing from the Decalogue.

### **Sprzeciw sumienia w odniesieniu do różnych kategorii zawodów**

Prof. dr hab. Alicja Grześkowiak takes up in pluralistic societies current issue of a clause of conscience, which bases on a conflict between an obligation to behave in accordance with the state law and a moral duty indicated by a conscience. Pointing out various European countries legal solutions, she refers to the clause of conscience in the area of career soldier, doctor, nurse, pharmacist, biologist, judge, attorney and teacher. The author confirming the validity of the legal guarantee of the clause of conscience also notes that with a conscience clause legislature seems to justify moral relativism, freeing up of the care that the laws do not violate moral rules, and not threaten the basic human rights.

### **Człowiek, Rodzina, Ojczyzna, Ludzkość**

The paper presents Pope John Paul II's teaching on man – his freedom and aim of life – and defines the concepts of family and body politics. The focus of the article is the notion of motherland, which, according to the author, helps to properly describe relationships between man, family and body politics.

### **Pedagogia Bożej miłości w centrum troski Kościoła o „Dobro wspólne”**

#### **PEDAGOGY OF GOD'S LOVE IN THE CENTRE OF THE CHURCH CARE FOR 'COMMON GOOD'**

One of the challenges for the church at the beginning of the third millennium is „unmasking the situations which are unworthy of a man”. This expression comes from the Post-Synodal Apostolic Adhortation of the Pope Benedict XVI entitled *Sacramentum caritatis* – the adhortation about the Eucharist, the source and peak of the life and mission of the Church (dated 22 February 2007). In this document the Pope described the Eucharist as 'the food of truth'. Grasping the present and entering the future he reminded about the necessity of taking care for 'common good'. This care is a special dimension of the salutary mission of the Church.

It was this spirit of care for 'common good' built on the foundation of truth which enlivened the whole pontificate of John Paul II during which the Apostolic Adhortation *Sacramentum caritatis* was shaped and later announced. During the homily at the Cracow Common Land Benedict XVI alluded to the spiritual heritage of John Paul II, of which the fragment was a starting point and a central motive for this study: „Also and I, Benedict XVI, a successor of John Paul II, request you: (...) to show that God is love when you do good to your neighbour and take care for common

good" (Benedict XVI, Be Constant in Faith. Speeches and Homilies. Michaelineum – Marki 2006, p. 93).

In the light of performed analyses we can say that both John Paul II and Benedict XVI as well as the contemporary theology emphasize that Church wants to be an authentic builder of 'common good' both as part of the specific community as well as the whole human family. In the teaching of the successive popes at the beginning of the third millennium and in the theological reflection we find the confirmation that – contrary to false and widespread opinions – a contemporary man aims at comprehending himself / herself and society in which he or she lives fully. He or she does not want to think about the sense of his or her personal and social life only according to the criteria as well as partial and superficial measures. He or she searches the depth – he or she seeks the truth about himself or herself and society as well as about the whole world surrounding him or her. That is why the Church shows the Personal Truth – Jesus Christ to the man and encourages him or her to join in the salutary mission of the Church whose integral part is care for 'common good'.

### **Zjawisko uniwersalizmu a oczekiwania Jana Pawła II wobec młodzieży**

John Paul II, in the period of his long pontificate and his universal mission has become a part of history and philosophy but also a part of artistic life, literature and art. He turned out to be a creative continuator of ancient and later ages. It corresponds not only to universalism of the greatest genius of middle ages philosophy St. Thomas from Aquino, but also to recently „discovered” Cyprian Kamil Norwid. John Paul II influenced, during his journeys, not only on Christian communities, but also on other cultures by praising man's dignity from conception till natural death. He reminded us of. Protect by all available measures your sovereignty. Do not allow the basis sovereignty to fall a prey to any political or economic interests. He dedicated much space for young people, on which he was very sensitive.

### **Kształtowanie postaw ekologicznych**

There are three components singled out in a conduct: cognitive, emotional-judging and behavioral. Therefore the aim of forming conducts is to influence on three spiritual powers of a man according to the three components: mind, feelings and will. According to influence on mind, truths concerning nature and human being and correct relations between them. The aim of influence on feelings is to form ecological conscience by nature contemplation, improving ecological vision and especially doing examinations of conscience. The aim of influence on will is to reject consuming lifestyle and to create new lifestyles marked with circumspection and asceticism and also to engage in care of environment by practicing so called small ecology and loyal joining in solving ecological problems in global scale.

### **Pedagogika solidarności sprawiedliwości dla pokoju**

Il presente lavoro è stato impostato nell'etica dell'Antico Testamento che è diventato criterio e forza per l'azione. In questa luce trovano posto le molteplici situazioni, la ricchezza e la varietà degli eventi umani, che sono anche il tessuto della vita ecclesiale, in vista di una etica biblica che possa rendere presente la forza della parola di Dio, che guida e orienta la storia verso il compimento della pasqua definitiva.

Dall'analisi dell'ambiente veterotestamentario emergono indicazioni utili circa il modello solidaristico presente nel patrimonio religioso ebraico. Si tratta di distribuire i beni in elemosina ai poveri per praticare la giustizia davanti a Dio ed evitare che la ricchezza diventi un bene definitivo. La solidarietà non è da confondere con un atteggiamento volontaristico o con la filantropia. La solidarietà trova la sua origine nell'essere tutti legati dallo stesso legame che ci

unisce nell'unico genere umano. E ne abbiamo una riprova dal fatto che la solidarietà è uno dei valori sui quali si fondano le costituzioni dei paesi.

### **Wychowawczy aspekt posłuszeństwa Duchowi Świętemu**

#### **EDUCATIONAL ASPECT OF THE OBEDIENCE TO THE HOLY SPIRIT – THE CONTEXT OF THE SACRAMENT OF CONFIRMATION**

On 16 October 2003 God's servant John Paul II announced the apostle's letter *Rosarium Mariae* for the beginning of the year of the Rosary. He added supplementary five mysteries to the existing fifteen ones. The announcement of the new rosary mysteries – the Mysteries of Light – did not only contribute to the growth of interest in the rosary from the theological and liturgical aspect but it was received with great hope, among others, in the general and religious education circles.

The basic trend in the analysis included in this article is the following thought: In the face of contemporary threats for the proper shaping of the Christian attitudes of the teenagers receiving the sacrament of confirmation, their catechists are not in a hopeless situation. The way to the integral development of the human being is always the attitude of obedience to the Holy Spirit. The authors of the rosary dissertations, among others, remind of this way showing Mary and Apostles as the examples of the perfect obedience towards the Holy Spirit.

The Holy Spirit is the Spirit of Wisdom. This is Him who accomplishes the supernatural work of sanctifying the human being in his or her way to the eternal life. That is why the texts of the rosary dissertations which we will analyze constitute some kind of religious education, instruction and an address of hope. They confirm the truth about the necessity of being guided by the principle of obedience to the Holy Spirit in the Christian life following the example of Mary and Apostles. The Christian upbringing will also remain ineffective and fruitless without this obedience.

One of the truths which the authors of the rosary dissertations undertake is thus the way of obedience to the Holy Spirit. They most frequently do this in the context of the third mystery of the Glorious Part: the Descent of the Holy Spirit. Especially in the light of this mystery the special role of Mary as Mother and Teacher of the Christ's pupils is clearly presented. The analysis of the selected twenty fragments of the rosary dissertations referring to the Mystery of the Descent of the Holy Spirit made in this study will be an attempt to emphasize the importance of obedience to the Holy Spirit in the specific aspects of bringing the teenagers up in the context of the sacrament of confirmation.

### **Wychowanie do poszanowania życia w nauczaniu Jana Pawła II**

The author shows in this article the problem of education toward the respect for life in the teaching of pope John Paul II. The foundation of the education is the acknowledgement of God and His rights. In the first part of this article the author shows the stages of this education, such as: education of conscience, education of the whole man and the formation of husband and wife toward the responsible parenthood. In the second part of article the author presents the subjects, especially responsible for the education toward the respect for life. They are: the parents, the teachers and educators, the intellectualists, particularly the catholic ones, the physicians, the media workers and the women. Only the unanimous and harmonious cooperation of all these subjects can lead to the victory of „culture of life” over „culture of death”.

## **Wychowanie do wolności od zazdrości**

The author has analyzed the concept of envy as well as its different types from the point of view of pedagogics and psychology. He offered concrete steps aimed at struggle against envy as well as aimed at raising children in the spirit free from envy. According to the author, the key role in liberation from envy belongs to God.

## **Człowiek w drodze do samego siebie**

Man on the Way to Himself... A human being is a personal subject, aware of his existence, endowed with reason, free will, able to take action (develop relations), through which he enhances his own abilities, uncovers his nature (personality), reveals his character and system of values – all leading to self-fulfillment. In the classical current of philosophical anthropology the complete personal development is guaranteed by specific determinants which reveal transcendence and human dignity in comparison with nature (ability of intellectual cognition, love, freedom, religion) and social environment (dignity of personal existence, completeness and subjectivity before the laws). The key to understanding the ontological truth and human axiology is personalism. It constitutes a detailed reflection on the integral truth about the human being as a person on the basis of the Church's teachings (Christian personalism). This trend does not appear to be homogenous. It comprises various currents: thomistic, axiological, existential, socio-economic. However, each of them highlights the special role and value of the human person with regard to himself. One of the representatives of the Christian personalism was the servant of the Lord, John Paul II. He perceived man as the person who by transcending himself only in God is able to obtain the answer to the essential question: Who am I? It is Christ – as the Pope mentioned many times – that is the Way, the Truth and the Life and only He can unveil the rational and saving perspective. The retrospection of papal teaching on the human being, discussed only in an outline in the present article, is a form of modest response to an appeal of Pope Benedict XVI, who addressed the Polish people during his apostolic visit to Poland with the words: „(...) I ask you, cultivate the rich heritage of faith of the former generations, the heritage of thoughts and ministry of the great Pole, Pope John Paul II (...)” /Warsaw, 26 May 2006/.

## **Status prawny Publicznych Poradni Psychologiczno-Pedagogicznych**

The article is devoted to the analysis of the legal status of public psycho-pedagogical clinics in the context of contemporary legislation of the Republic of Poland. The author analyses forms and types of the public psycho-pedagogical clinics, taking into consideration their tasks. The author also pays attention to the most recent changes and trends in the development of this subject.

## **Spółeczna działalność województwa świętokrzyskiego w zakresie wychowania dzieci i młodzieży**

The author describes activities of the „świętokrzyskie voivodship” in the sphere of upbringing of the children and the youth. Specific attention is paid to the special programs and projects aimed at providing help and support to the children and the youth in the voivodship.

## **Istotne zagrożenia dzieci i młodzieży wyzwaniem dla pedagogiki katolickiej**

### **THE MAIN THREATS FOR THE CHILDREN AND TEENAGERS, AS A CHALLENGE FOR CATHOLIC PEDAGOGY**

The catholic pedagogy faces threads from the modern educational system. Modern pedagogy represents certain compromise which chooses lesser evil over the greater evil, and considers that choice as a necessary mean. Nevertheless, an evil always stays and functions as evil. One of the most elementary hazards is the fascination of evil. It is being promoted in the school syllabus,

student books and pedagogical training, by spreading false values and the worship of man. Antipedagogy of evil allows young people to be morally selective, to negate God and choose the evil.

The core of the presented issue, focuses on the New Age anti-religious movement, occultism and magic. Youngsters need help and support in dealing with this matter. On such tasks focuses catholic pedagogy, which in order to form a man into Christ's image, undertakes spiritual fights which main purpose is the man itself as God's final creation.

### **Kultura jaśniejącą pochodnię cywilizacji...**

Culture As a Shining Torch of Civilization...

The world of culture, apart from the world of nature, is a natural and essential environment for the human being. It comprises all of his areas of activity – from the spiritual sphere up to the material one. In order to comprehend the sense of culture, it is necessary to create a vision of culture which builds man in his most profound dimension connected with the ethical and moral sphere as well as sensitivity to universal values of truth, good and beauty. Social development is integrally bound with man and for that reason the cultural growth can occur only if the truth about the human being and his rights are respected. Man is in need of culture – culture of soul (Cicero: cultura animi). „The cultivation of man” increases the chance for the „growth of a human being as such” by means of an effort to shape a beautiful person who chooses good and desires to live truthfully. The key to understanding the ontological truth and human axiology appears to be the personalistic look at culture. The human being as a person is considered to be a higher value and for that reason the last goal and sense of culture always should be man. Culture should affirm the undeniable importance of the human person which was accurately ascertained by Gabriel Marcel: for man being is more significant than having. John Paul II, who was the defender of man and his culture, repeatedly emphasized that culture pertains to the human being and constitutes the centre of protection of his humanity. Treating culture in this positive way makes it – which the Pope spoke of – a reflection of the spiritual and bodily human structure created by God and mainly taken care of by culture. The papal postulate of keeping culture in the right places when providing the protection for the integrity of human existence is still current and requires deepened reflection.

### **W kierunku wartości młodych trzeciego tysiąclecia**

#### **Na podstawie badań przeprowadzonych w wybranych szkołach Tarnowa**

TOWARDS THE VALUES OF THE THIRD MILLENNIUM YOUTH

Based on research done in selected schools in Tarnów

In the world of various alternations paying attention to the system of values formed by the youth at the beginning of the third millennium seems to be very important. On the one hand, it allows to indicate some predictions concerning the continually changing reality, and uncovers spectrum of the young people who live in Tarnów. Scientists have always been interested in values and made by them studies verified the recognized truth about what is and what should be. That is why this article reveals firstly theoretical value implications, connecting them with rational cognition as well as a group of people responsible for forming the future of society.

In the next part, thanks to shown methodology of research conducted among Tarnow graduates I am trying to determine their system of values, since values are „[...] those lights which enlighten lives and the more one works to improve himself, the more they shine on the horizon of his life”.

As a result of the conducted research the author of the article states that the shown system of values of the youth at the beginning of the third millennium gives hope, at least in the Tarnow community, that their behaviour and forms of conduct will allow not only to shape the future of society, but will also be the right stimulus to creation of positive changes concerning social, political and economic existence. Moreover, in whole this universum of reality, the young will be loyal to their family, work, religion and fellow beings.

### **O głównych cechach znaczenia wiary w Katechizmie Kościoła Katolickiego**

The paper describes the main semantic components of faith in Catechism of the Catholic Church as perceived by a typical Polish speaker. 741 contexts of the word faith were analyzed by means of a method used in ethnolinguistics to describe main aspects of a concept (Bartmiski). In case of faith they are: traits of faith, object of faith, actions because of faith, actions through faith, events connected with faith, subject of faith, position of faith and definitions of faith (what is it?). The paper shows that the meaning of faith in the Catechism is different from that given in dictionaries. Above all, the catechismal meaning is much richer (in its variety of conceptualizations) and emphasizes the trust in God and the surrender to Him.

### **Wychowanie katolickie wobec współczesnych wyzwań – Zamyślenia**

#### **CATHOLIC UPBRINGING FACING KEY CONTEMPORARY CHALLENGES – CONTEMPLATIONS**

Catholic upbringing in theoretical considerations as well as in practice in actual contexts should search for answers bringing clear description – diagnosis and applications of problem solving – of what contemporary phenomena are shaping the man. The turning point of times – more properly a deep cultural crisis, from which is to emerge a new world order with new hierarchy of values, places an obligation on Catholic teachers to take interest and be engaged to take a clear and visible position in the resulting struggle. This is the more necessary when ever more firmly notions take hold that are contrary to human good and that are dangerous for the man basic rights, and which notions are professed in the name of man's good and his basic rights. Christianity, which brought the proper and the fullest understanding of human dignity, and which was protecting this dignity, today is facing again a challenge – perhaps the biggest in the history, on the global scale. It is to show the man in the context of his full, integral development and also in the context of the threats coming from background created by the departure from the classical culture, which in the past gave foundations for European culture and prosperity. This departure is followed by the sunset of Europe in which we live. What choice Europe will make and what choice will be made by Poland, which as Motherland of christened Nation is today an integral part of the newly forming European state with the common parliament and constitution as well as organs for execution of law based on chosen and accepted values – is the question for all of us. For this reason the answer to the question whether the cross – sign of faith in Jesus Christ – is to stay or not in public places including schools is also the answer to the question about European identity and about fundamental human rights.

### **Zbawcza miłość Jezusa w centrum teologii chrztu świętego**

#### **REDEMPTIVE LOVE OF JESUS IN THE CENTRE OF THE THEOLOGY OF THE SACRAMENT OF BAPTISM**

Love of Jesus, redemption and baptism – these three realities are connected with each other so tightly that accepting their relation constitutes one of the criteria of Christian faith affiliation. When the Christians live and pray together they give a testimony to the mutual faith and baptism received in the name of God, Father of All in His son Jesus, Redeemer of All and in the Holy Spirit who transforms and unites all people with the power of His love.

The belief that from the God's injunction the baptism unites the faithful with redemption which took place in the power of the love of Jesus constitutes the constant element in the catholic theology. Thanks to the love of Jesus a man becomes a participant of the redemption through the Baptism. This is God Father in the Holy Spirit who embraces the man with His love when Jesus brings the man in the reality of redemption through the Sacrament of Baptism. The purpose of this gift is the earthly transformation of the man in the perspective of his unlosable bond of love with God in heaven as the Christ redeemed us; merciful God's love descended to us; God wants to cleanse, sanctify and fill us with His holy life, the faith in receiving a new supernatural life in the baptism, in the vocation by God, in the incomprehensible mystery that God – The One who is Himself in the absolute happiness and who completely does not need us – searches for love in us, He wants to be loved by us.

The man is therefore called to trust the infinite goodness of The One who created him from love and from love He redeemed him; from love He called him to participate in the Sacrament of Baptism in the way to the eternal love. On account of these extraordinary intentions of Divine Providence gratitude, desire to respond love for love and obligation to examine the mystery of the love of Jesus which is in the centre of the theology of the holy baptism deeper and deeper arise in the heart of the baptised person.

In the process of the Christian upbringing, the Sacrament of Baptism remains the fundamental point of reference. This is because the gift of divine juvenescence is given to the man in this sacrament. It is the gift of God's love for which the baptised person will try to respond with all his or her life. In this way the Christian upbringing cannot take place in a different way as only on the foundation of the truth about the redemptive love of Jesus being in the centre of the theology of the holy Baptism. It is this foundation which has been theologically analyzed in this study based on the teaching of the Church and contemporary theological reflection.

### **Wychowanie do wolności od lenistwa**

In the article the author considers concept of laziness, as well as its forms and manifestations. According to the author laziness constitutes betrayal of „human nature” and rejection of co-creation of the world with God and other people. Laziness is one of the kinds of „anthropological mistake” and constitutes serious sin and rejection of God's calling to the good. The author suggests basic principles of struggle against laziness.

### **Przygotowanie pedagogiczno-dydaktyczne osób konsekrowanych posługujących w katechizacji**

#### **PEDAGOGICAL AND DIDACTIC PREPARATION OF CONSECRATED PEOPLE IN RELIGIOUS EDUCATION**

According to the Congregation for the Clergy it is necessary for the people involved in pastoral activity, and at the same time catholic education, to receive adequate preparation in order to ensure successful teaching. Teaching materials and catechetical aids fail to be effective if not used by well-prepared catholic educators. Therefore, great emphasis should be placed on appropriate formation of catechists before the renewal of texts and better organization of catechesis (DCG 108). Moreover, the General Catechetical Directory of 1997 says: In a special way the Church calls those in consecrated life to catechetical activity and wishes that „religious communities dedicate as much as possible of what ability and means that they have to the specific work of catechesis”. The particular contribution to catechesis of religious and of members of societies of apostolic life derives from their specific condition (GCD 228).

The idea is clearly highlighted in the General Catechetical Directory: The formation of catechists is made up of different dimensions. The deepest dimension refers to the very being of the catechist,

to his human and Christian dimension. (...) This is what the catechist must know so as to be able to fulfill his responsibilities well. (...) This then is the dimension of savoir-faire, of knowing how to transmit the message, so that it is an act of communication (GCD 238).

On the basis of catechetical documents and literature as well as the studies carried out on consecrated people, the foregoing article aims at casting light on the stage of pedagogical preparation of monastic people and its influence on effectiveness of their work.

### **Dziecko chore w rówieśniczej grupie przedszkolnej**

Article is connected with issue of integration healthy children and children with disabilities. For many people integration is normal process which is developing successfully and we don't have to stop to think about this theme. I can't agree with this sentence. I would like to say that integration isn't mass phenomenon but individual history every child with his/her illness and feelings. Individual bringing up of child is built on principles: personal treatment, responsibility, normal life, early diagnose, help, cooperation with family.

Children with illness are very appreciated. They can easily and sincerely learn about life. They give us love, cheer, confidence, true, warmth. Oscar from book Oscar and Mrs. Rose (E.E. Schmitt) and Jack from film Jack (F.F. Coppola) suffer from various illnesses but they are connected by understanding of sense of life. Although their life's short, they live cheerfully, they don't waste time, they believe in welfare when situation is hopeless, they show way of talking when voice is broken in difficult situation, they show like we should love when we have to say good-bye in the same time.

Reflection after book, film and my working with children with disabilities can help people who want to give happiness other man and enrich own world of values.

### **Wychowanie patriotyczne w Izraelu w świetle Starego Testamentu**

PATRIOTIC UPBRINGING IN ISRAEL IN THE LIGHT OF IN THE OLD TESTAMENT

PATRIOTISM EXPRESSED IN LOVE TO THE NATION

The author described a specific concept of philosophy of the nation, which was born in Israel. The author stressed the necessity of patriotic upbringing, emphasized also that the Bible is not only source of religious information, but also a source of upbringing information.

### **Europejski Trybunał Praw Człowieka a dechrześcijanizacja Europy**

In the article decision of the European Court of Human Rights with respect to crucifix in Italian schools was analyzed. According to the author, this decision is not substantiated from the point of view of logic, text of the Convention of 1950 or previous decisions of the Court. This decision is expression of the process of dechristianization of Europe.

### **Rola stowarzyszeń zawodowych w edukacji informatycznej**

THE ROLE OF PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATIONS IN COMPUTER SCIENCE EDUCATION

This article presents the role of the Polish Information Processing Society (PTI) in computer science education in Poland. PTI is the largest computer science association in Poland. PTI organizes many conferences, seminars, lectures, competitions in the field of computer science. The Society raises professional qualifications of computer scientists and integrates this professional group. PTI is the leader in certifications of the computer science profession and computer skills in Poland. The



Society gives opinions on computer science education. The building of the information society is the superior aim of PTI. PTI fulfils a very important role in computer science education in Poland.

### **Autorytet wzorów osobowych według Jana Pawła II**

#### **PATTERN OF PERSONAL AUTHORITY BY POPE JOHN PAUL II**

History irrefutably proves the thesis that the emergence and development affect primarily ages outstanding individuals. Obvious is the strength and the influence of people of great size and strength of spirit. Pope John Paul II, he knew the importance of example in the formation of character, especially children and adolescents. According to him, especially educators and teachers to account for a unique role and mission of being a role model for others.

Most Valuable specimens and values provide personal examples of the saints and their lives. Pope, in his numerous speeches and meetings, participating encouraged to draw inspiration from their attitudes, preferred values, and even take similar action.