Summaries

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Zdzisław Augustynek
The nature of space-time and existence of sets
This paper tries to prove two statements. Firstly, that set-theoretic positions in the controversy on the ontic nature of space-time logically imply set-theoretic realism. Secondly, that mereological positions in this controversy give set-theoretic nominalism an appearance of verisimilitude.

Jerzy Perzanowski
Towards psychoontology
Psychoontology is the ontology of the psyche and of related matters. Hence, by definition, it is a case of particular and applied ontology. Psychoontology concerns the specifically human part of the world, the realm of human beings understood as wholes composed of, *inter alia*, their psyche and body. The following questions are characteristic for psychoontology: *How is a psyche possible?*, *How is cognition possible?*, *How are soul-body or mind-brain connections possible?*, *How is consciousness possible?* The article tries to outline several clues leading to combination psychoontology, i.e. psychoontology based on combination ontology.

Anna Kanik
Cultural determinants of mathematics
The articles deals with philosophy of mathematics called quasi-empiricism, with special attention paid to concepts of changes in mathematics as a result of social activity during its development. Three outlooks on historical changes in the development of mathematics are presented: Wilder's description of mathematical practise in a cultural framework, Garbiner's analysis of „scientific revolution" in mathematics in the end of 18th century and Kitcher's criticism of invariability and cummulativity of mathematical knowledge and his application of Kuhn's philosophy of science to mathematics.

Joanna Tędziagolska
Identity. A contribution to philosophical dictionary
The principal aim of this paper is to analyse the notion of identity and to clarify terminology relevant to this notion. I characterize two main types of identity occuring between objects: abstract identity and numerical identity. I introduce further subtypes and try to point out some of the relations between objects which are identical numerically, and those which are identical abstractly. Some of the qualities of identity are described. Then, I work over relationships between identity and other relations: sameness, kinship, likeness, equivalence, equality and difference. I also point out some of consequences of the view which reduces synonimity of the expressions to identity between these expressions' meanings. Finally, I consider the criterion which would make identification of identity possible.

Michał Tempczyk
Two conceptions of order
The purpose of this paper is to compare two conceptions of order. One, based on classical mechanics, identifies order as simplicity of components and their compositions. Within this framework it is difficult to describe and understand systems which have rich, dynamical structures. In order to accomplish this, we need non-linear dynamics, and hence a new notion of order. In non-linear dynamics local processes are chaotic, but order emerges on the higher level.