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## Streszczenia



## Abstracts

### Michał Otrębski, *Apolitical Police – a legal stipulation or a moral obligation of the state*

The author aims to explicate the term 'apolitical Police' and to expand on the postulate that the Police as a state agency should remain apolitical. He analyses the matter in various perspectives, including the informal support given to a political party, personal politics in appointments to positions of power, re-organisations leading to a shift in the balance of power between political parties, pretend activities aimed at achieving publicity goals, discretionary interpretation of targets achieved, etc. The process of making the Police political is however not affected through unlawful acts, but rather by means of generating connections and interrelationships which result from faulty legal provisions. The situation may be improved by perfecting the mechanisms of democracy and by applying high moral standards in politics.

### Andrzej Hańderek, Anna Ibek, *Police ethics in the countries of Europe*

The authors seek to answer the following questions: Does the Police need ethics? Is ethics not counter effective in the activities of the Police? Is there a relationship between how ethical the Police is, and how the society trusts it? The authors refer to the experience of the Police in Europe, and in Germany and France in particular. They present the historical and contemporary ethical context of the activity of the Police in these two countries, outlining the events that led to the adoption of the documents of the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe. The authors believe however that these documents are not the last stage in the debate on moral standards in European police institutions.

### Michał Skorecki, *Morality in the work of an expert witness*

The author analyses the moral aspects of the work of a court expert witness in the perspective of general professional ethics, ethics of the legal professions, informal professional standards of the profession, quality norms applying to forensic expertises, and finally ethical problems arising out of the domestic and international harmonisation in forensic sciences. The author concludes that the morality of the expert is compounded of the basic principles of the ethics of the legal professions (loyalty, discretion, responsibility, reliability, high quality of services) and the principles of ethics specific to the non-legal specialist in a given area. This generates analogies to business ethics.

### Tadeusz Maciąg, *The role of moral values in the process of correction*

The penitentiary system, whose chief goal is to correct individuals convicted for crimes and offences, has got no clear ethical regulations. It also has got no form of ethical guidelines which would apply to persons who professionally come in contact with the penitentiary system: doctors, teachers, legal advisers, priests, etc. The author seeks to reconstruct – on the basis of the prevalent legal system – the list of the moral values which bind a representative of the penitentiary system. It appears that, despite the lack of direct ethical regulations, the list of moral values of significance in the rehabilitation of convicts is relatively easy to establish, rather extensive and coherent.

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### Agnieszka Bąk, *Is it morally right to let oneself be robbed*

The author analyses the moral aspects of actions undertaken by an entrepreneur in order to ensure the security of their business. It is indicated that some of these actions are in fact good and right, truly purposeful and just. However, their implementation may be justified by the normal risk that any business activity bears. The central problem of the entrepreneur is to find a level of security that is optimal under the given circumstances, while remaining morally balanced in the sense that the employee is not treated as a potential or actual thief who cannot be trusted. The task is very difficult, particularly for an entrepreneur who takes business ethics seriously. Observing ethical standards may not be an excuse for exposing the business to a thief or fraudster. Opening to others opportunities to be dishonest is also an act (or an omission) which must be evaluated morally as wrong.

### Józef Penc, *A manager's ethical dilemmas*

In today's world, business is expected not only to create enterprises that are economically effective, but also at the same time enterprises whose activities deserve moral approval. Managers are expected to be culturally and ethically sensitive. Corporate social responsibility is becoming ingrained in the new economic order. Competition, while stimulating the ability to progress, may not evolve into a ruthless battle fought in order to eliminate the opponent. Rather, it should be a "shared search", understood as competition restricted by moral principles.

### Stanisław Galata, *The ethics and the safety*

In the literature one moves the care for the safety to the seek of manners of the responsiveness on results of the influence of definite impulses, instead of to point sources of these impulses. In the reality it is, what is called reasons is result many-layered processes percurrent - in general - impromptu to the finish unchecked, unforeseeable and from here threatening. Impromptu simple expresses this motto to the book S. Galata, *Bases of the management with the modern organization - the economy, the culture, the safety, the ethics* [Difin, Warsaw 2007]: **Firstly:** Choose the way to the good luck. **Secondly:** Well recognize these with which it will come to you to travel. **Thirdly:** Complete the equipment on every, possible it was predictable foreseeable, the circumstance. **Fourthly:** Remember that you are not Robinson Crusoe, and even he lived only thanks in cooperation.

### Jerzy Konieczny, *Methods of reasoning in the ethics of security*

The author analyses selected issues regarding reasoning in the area of typical aspects of security. From the methodological perspective, there reasonings are unspecific with regard to other types of moral reasonings. Two normal logics apply: deontic and modal, while the terms 'must' and 'should' is determined fully by the logical properties of these terms. In the axiological context, the values indicated by human rights constitute the point of reference, which also contributes to the unification of moral standards in the activities of various security agencies in the civilised world.