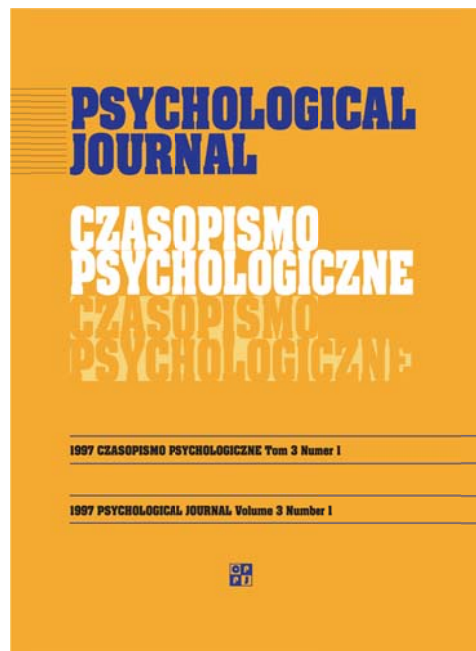


LIST OF ARTICLES IN CZASOPISMO PSYCHOLOGICZNE – PSYCHOLOGICAL JOURNAL (CPPJ)

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- 7-22 *Irena Heszen-Niejodek*, Uniwersytet Śląski, Katowice
Styl radzenia sobie ze stresem: fakty i kontrowersje
 STYLE OF COPING WITH STRESS. FACTS AND CONTROVERSIES
 Early stress research focused on the situational determinants of coping behavior, overlooking individual differences among people. In the article, the interactional approach is suggested to the description and explanation of coping with stress. It is presumed that coping behavior, as other forms of purposeful human behavior, depends on interaction between situational and individual factors. From among individual factors, coping style is selected as a dispositional variable which indirectly determines coping behavior. Coping style is defined as a repertoire of strategies available to cope with stressful encounter, specific for an individual. A "trait-state" distinction is made between coping style as a disposition and actual coping behavior – a process composed of activated coping strategies. The attitude towards information concerning the stressful event is assumed to be the basic property of the individual coping style. Two studies on coping with somatic illness, made by the author and her team, are presented as examples of applying the interactional approach in research on coping with stress. The results have confirmed superiority of the interactional approach, comparing with the approach including only situational factor, in the explanation of coping behavior.
Key words: stress, coping styles, controversies
- 23-27 *Lissa Horelli*, Environmental Psychology Consultant, Itsu Oy, Helsinki
Autokreacja przestrzeni mieszkalnej a odtwarzanie wzorów płci i poczucia tożsamości
 SELF-PLANNED HOUSING AND THE REPRODUCTION OF GENDER AND IDENTITY
 The article describes the reproduction of existing spatial and temporal patterns of gender division as a consequence of self-planned housing. The framework of the study consists of the transactional approach to environmental psychology, the approach supplemented with a psychoanalytic model of psychic self-regulation.
Key words: housing, self-planning, gender reproduction, identity
- 29-33 *Maciej Dymkowski*, Uniwersytet Wrocławski, Wrocław
Beata Pachnowska, Uniwersytet Wrocławski, Wrocław
Ważność samooceny a egotyzm: co wiemy oraz czego powinniśmy się dowiedzieć
 IMPORTANCE OF SELF-VIEWS AND EGOTISM: WHAT WE KNOW AND WHAT WE OUGHT TO KNOW
 The of self-views has egotistic (especially affective) consequences. The data show that the high importance of the trait can interfere with affective and cognitive effects of self-discrepant feedback. In the discussion of these findings here were accentuated possibilities of defensive functions of the automatic egotism, aroused by the self-views importance.
Key words: self-views, egotism, feedback
- 35-42 *Frank Miele*, Skeptics Society, P.O. Box 338, Altadena, CA 91001
Wywiad Magazynu Sceptic z Robertem Sternbergiem na temat książki *The Bell Curve*
 SKEPTIC MAGAZINE INTERVIEW WITH ROBERT STERNBERG ON THE *BELL CURVE*
 Skeptic went to Professor Sternberg to get his view of the controversial book *The Bell Curve*. Having first discovered, then grasped, and for years fondled its trunk, Sternberg feels that the standard psychometric interpretation (on which so much of *The Bell Curve*) is based) has mistaken the elephant of intelligence for nothing more than a big and powerful snake. Sternberg's early work built on the standard

psychometric conception of intelligence as a single, general trait. His Componential Theory broke g down into its underlying information processing components. But Sternberg found that even his Componential Theory and the tests he developed to measure the component processes still missed a lot. Sternberg has moved beyond the Componential Theory to what is known as the *Triarchic Theory of Intelligence*. Like Charles Murray, Robert Sternberg thinks that the study of intelligence is important to the health and survival of our society, but their diagnoses and prescriptions differ very much.

Key words: Bell Curve, Robert Sternberg, componential theory

Krystyna Balawajder, Uniwersytet Śląski, Katowice

43-47 **Strategie zachowań w konflikcie między partnerami bliskiego związku interpersonalnego**

BEHAVIOR STRATEGIES OF CLOSE RELATIONSHIPS PARTNERS IN A CONFLICT SITUATION

The aim of this work was to discuss behavior of partners of close relationship in a conflict situation. By "close relationship partners" we understand any couple which is bound with close emotional links for a certain period of time (e.g. married, engaged, friends). We assume that interpersonal conflict consists in a social interaction in which partners exert negative influence on each other. Negative influence exist when well-being and personal development are threatened. We distinguish four different reactions to such a negative influence: attack, defense, yield and cooperation. Attack is a retaliation and creates threat of the partner's interest. Defense aims at protection on one's interest without causing threats. However, sometime there is lack of opportunities or power to resist against detrimental influence of opponent and then there is other solution – yield. The three above mentioned reactions belong to non-cooperative behaviors. There exist a fourth strategy – an offer of cooperation i.e. behave in a way which could/would lead to a mutually satisfy solution. The results of our studies show that in conflict between partners of close relationships most often they choose cooperation. Relatively less often we meet the defense. Attack and yield are rare. In a conflict women significantly more often choose the defense strategy. It was concluded that partners' behaviors are interdependent. Cooperation showed by one person results in a similar behavior of the partner.

Key words: close relationships, conflict situation

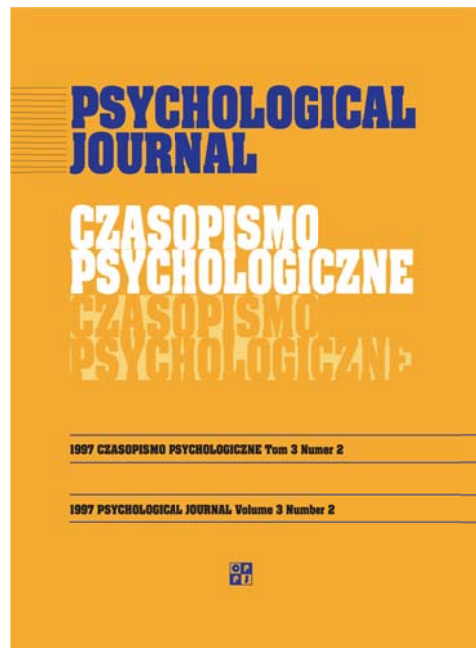
Krzysztof Klimasiński, Instytut Psychologii, Uniwersytet Jagielloński, Kraków

49-52 **Somatyzacja w terapiach niekonwencjonalnych**

SOMATIZATION IN UNCONVENTIONAL THERAPIES

The article presents neurotic somatization, especially in the cases of conversion hysteria and discusses possible mechanisms of such cases. The psychological mechanism would consist of using the vaso-motor component, and the psychological one – of using images. Discussed are also the cases which seem to be the most pathological ones, namely the cases of hysterical stigmatization. One can suspect that similar or identical somatization occurs in psychotherapeutical visualization, as well as in Silva's therapy. In the end, the very few cases of the therapeutic somatization showing possible connection with the neurotic somatization are discussed.

Key words: somatization, therapy, stigmatization



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- Zofia Ratajczak*, Uniwersytet Śląski, Katowice
69-80 **Człowiek w sytuacji zagrożenia ekonomicznego**
 A MAN IN AN ECONOMICALLY THREATENING SITUATION
 The article deals with the problems of human behavior in the period of economic transformation in Poland. The basic theoretical concept is of the situation as a system, in which the person is the main actor. Tomaszewski's theory of situation is transformed here for explaining relationships between the person and other elements of his situation. The model of analysis consists of 6 elements: 1) economically threatening situation, 2) perception of threats, 3) coping strategies, 4) psychological costs of coping, 5) economic stress, 6) individual characteristics. Some hypothetical relations between them are discussed.
Key words: human behavior, economic transformation, threatening situation
- Andrzej Szmajke*, Uniwersytet Opolski, Opole
81-98 **Reguly pomniejszania i powiększania w sądach o uzdolnieniach własnych i uzdolnieniach innych osób: „Logika atrybucyjna” czy egotyzm?**
 DISCOUNTING AND AUGMENTATION PRINCIPLES IN THE JUDGMENTS ABOUT ONE'S OWN ABILITIES AND THOSE OF OTHER PEOPLE: "ATTRIBUTIONAL LOGIC" OR EGOTISM?
 The present study tests the influence of the discounting and augmentation principles on the judgments of individuals about causes of their own successes and failures and those of other people. The judgments about causes of their own successes were congruent with egotistic motive, but incongruent with the discounting and augmentation principle. However the judgments about causes of their own failures were congruent with egotism as well as with the discounting and augmentation principles. The influences of the discounting-augmentation principle and egotism on the judgments about other people's success or failure were weaker than these influences were on the judgments about the subjects own achievements. The pattern of results suggests also that information about failures is processed more precisely than information about success.
Key words: discounting, augmentation, one's judgments, attributional logic, egotism
- Agnieszka Widera-Wysoczańska*, Instytut Psychologii, Uniwersytet Wrocławski, Wrocław
99-111 **Dialog jako metoda poznawania doświadczeń człowieka w klinicznych badaniach jakościowych**
 DIALOG AS A METHOD OF UNDERSTANDING PERSONAL EXPERIENCES IN CLINICAL-QUALITATIVE RESEARCH
 This article examines three types of open-ended qualitative psychological interviews: the informal conversational interview; the general interview guide approach; and the standardized open-ended interview. The point of view is directed towards the interview conducted according to the guide. It was devised for clinical research studying the death experience in adults. This paper discusses, respectively: the features in the dialog; the purpose of the dialog; the role of the researcher and the subject in their interactions; the different steps in the dialog; the content and form of the questions asked in the dialog; and the role of validating the material obtained during the dialog itself. Also evident are the strengths and problems of three dialogs which appeared during the study, and ethical problems related to investigating such personal experiences.
Key words: dialog, personal experience, qualitative research
- Jerzy Nosarzewski*, Zakład Psychologii, Wyższa Szkoła Pedagogiczna, Olsztyn
113-120 **Analogiczny transfer w rozwiązywaniu zadań**
 ANALOGICAL TRANSFER IN PROBLEM SOLVING
 Induction and conclusion through analogy are basic forms of thinking through which transfer occurs. Analogical transfer is the application of known rules and principles to attack new tasks. An analogical transfer scheme concept plays a great role in solving problems. This concept concerns the structure of problems, their classification and the way in which to solve them. Solving analogical problems elevates the effects of transfer. Research has shown that the amount of proficiency is significantly connected with instruction, strategy and individual differences.
Key words: problem solving, analogical transfer, individual differences

Anna Sowińska, Katedra Polityki Społecznej i Gospodarczej, Akademia Ekonomiczna, Katowice

121-125 **Stres pracy w górnictwie w okresie transformacji gospodarczej**

WORK STRESS AMONG COALMINERS IN THE PERIOD OF ECONOMIC TRANSFORMATION

The restructuring of the coal mining industry evokes a sense of threat among miners. They experience stress that they cannot cope with, they feel disoriented and desolate. An organized protest or a strike becomes a strategy for coping with stress, a strategy that should not only solve the problem but also discharge the psychic tension.

Key words: work stress, mining industry, economic transformation

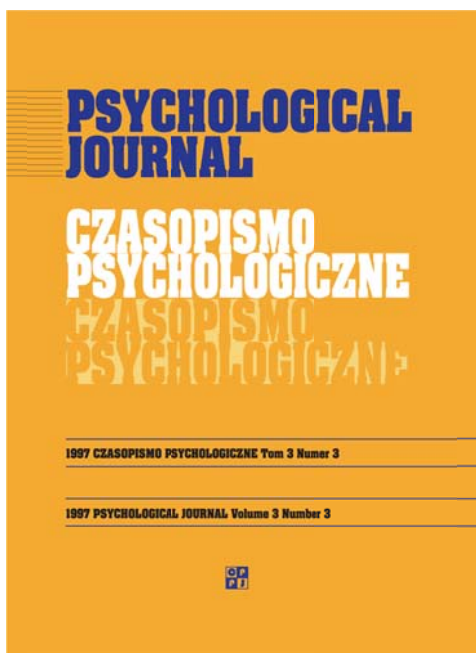
Joanna Staniszewska, Instytut Psychologii, Uniwersytet im. Adama Mickiewicza, Poznań

127-136 **Kontekst etyczny badania psychologicznego**

ETHICAL CONTEXT OF PSYCHOLOGICAL TESTING

Because the word "ethical" means "referred to ethics; concordant with orders of ethics", the analysis of ethical context of psychological testing is the consideration of elements, conditions and factors which have an influence on testing from the ethical angle. In the paper, ethics is a "group of estimations, standards and principles defining scope views and behaviours" recognized by society as adjustable. Since it is presumed that the degree of ethics of testing depends on the ethical degree of particular elements of testing, consideration is given relating to the whole ethical context of testing elements which recognizes: a subject, researcher, testing conditions, testing method, context of institution.

Key words: psychological testing, ethics



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Maria Jarymowicz, Wydział Psychologii, Uniwersytet Warszawski, Warszawa

- 153-170** **Dociekania nad naturą emocji: O emocjach poza świadomością i emocjach poza spontanicznością**
 THE NATURE OF EMOTION: BEYOND CONSCIOUSNESS, BEYOND SPONTANEITY

Over hundred years of research have produced a big gap between common sense and scientific understanding of emotion. The first part of the article presents empirical and theoretical arguments showing that the conceptualizations of the unconscious emotion in contemporary psychology go far beyond the idea of suppression. Affect – as a component of emotion derived from subcortical impulses – may operate unconsciously. It occurs a) due to suboptimal stimulation, i. e. impulses intense enough to reach subcortical centers, and too weak to create awareness (unawareness of stimulation), b) as a consequence of sensory impulses rising subcortical reactions prior to cortical ones (lack of cognitive control over the source of emotion). The second part of the article refers to emotion due to appraisal processes, based on intellectual operations (deliberate thinking involving cognitive evaluative standards). Affective reactions as a result of cognitive insight occur still automatically, however less spontaneously.

Key words: emotion, consciousness, spontaneity

Grzegorz Zalewski, Uniwersytet Warszawski, Filia w Białymstoku

- 171-180** **Psychologiczna analiza schizofrenii, przeprowadzona na podstawie DSM-IV**
 A PSYCHOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF SCHIZOPHRENIA BASED ON THE DSM-IV

Schizophrenia diagnosis criteria dictate that at some stage of the consciousness and behaviour men have delusions, hallucinations or certain characteristic disturbances in affect and the form of thought. However, the onset, time course, and nature of the disturbances in emotion, personality, cognition and motor activity exhibited by people with schizophrenia vary widely. It is possible that no single feature is shared by all schizophrenics. E.g., in the fourth edition of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV), published in May 1994, the negative symptoms of schizophrenia are very important, because new antipsychotic drugs – clozapine and risperidone – have shown efficacy at treating these symptoms. A psychological analysis of schizophrenia emphasizes the important part of family therapy in the psychotherapy of schizophrenia.

Key words: schizophrenia, DSM-IV

Maciej Żaluski, Akademia Ekonomiczna, Kraków

- 181-194** **Zastosowanie paradygmatu strategicznego wobec stylów poznawczych: zaostrenie – wygładzanie**
 STRATEGY PARADIGM APPLICATION IN THE FACE OF COGNITIVE STYLES: SHARPENING – LEVELING

It can be postulated that the Sharpening – Leveling cognitive styles can be reinterpreted in terms of memory strategies: imagery (pictorial) and prepositional (verbal) ones. The research consisted of an experimental study (computer memory test "candles" and a computer version of the Schematizing Test) on 83 adults – students of the Economical Academy in Cracow. The following conclusions were made: the Levelers used the imagery strategy more often, the Sharpeners used the prepositional one more often, while the middle group used both strategies. The effects of the middle group were named: flexibility of memory. The research proved the suggestion that the Schematizing Test can be used to measure memory strategies as well.

Key words: strategy paradigm, cognitive styles, sharpening, leveling

Anna Wolska, Uniwersytet Szczeciński, Szczecin

- 195-200** **Mechanizmy agresji zabójców**
 AGGRESSION MECHANISMS OF KILLERS

Conducted analysis of killers have led to distinguish three models of aggressive (murder) behavior. Although each of the models has been already described in literature, their frequency of occurrence (particularly of A and C types) is reversed. The analysis showed that alcohol related problems in part determine aggressive behavior. Type B aggression suggests the significance of alcohol addiction as a specific and important factor in this model. Each of the specified models has a different organisation structure. The A model means usually a reactive aggression, model B – aggressive action, and C – "aggressive activity". 42 killers were excluded from the analysis, as they could not be

classified under any of the aggression models. Also many new murder-associated phenomena such as the increasing number of serial killers, murders committed by organised groups or contract killers have not been analysed. The analysis of these problems will surely bring about many interesting results for better understanding of killer's aggression mechanisms.

Key words: aggression, killers behaviors, activity

Barbara Dolińska, Uniwersytet Wrocławski, Wrocław

201-208 **Placebo jako lek. Warunki skuteczności**

PLACEBO AS A MEDICINE. CONDITIONS OF EFFECTIVENESS

The article reviews the role of placebo in psychotherapy and medical treatments. It is assumed that the placebo phenomenon should be considered from a broad perspective as pertaining to procedures as well as drugs. The article reviews also the role of positive expectations in symptom relief following medical and surgical procedures and psychotherapy. In the final part of the paper different models concerning theoretical explanation of the placebo phenomenon are discussed.

Key words: effectiveness conditions, placebo, psychotherapy