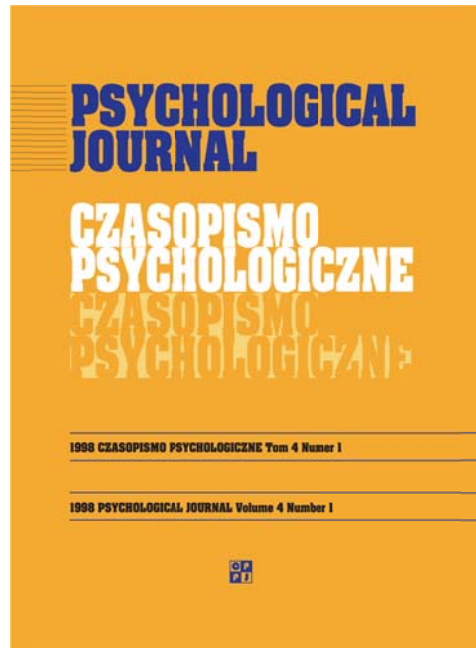# LIST OF ARTICLES IN *CZASOPISMO PSYCHOLOGICZNE – PSYCHOLOGICAL JOURNAL (CPPJ)*

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Wiesław Łukaszewski, Instytut Psychologii, Uniwersytet Opolski, Opole
Barbara Stajniak, Instytut Psychologii, Uniwersytet Wrocławski, Wrocław

7-19 **Tożsamość narodowa młodych Niemców i młodych Polakówa stosunek do narodów Europy**

NATIONAL IDENTITY OF YOUNG GERMANS AND YOUNG POLES AND THE ATTITUDE TOWARDS NATIONS OF EUROPE

The article reports on two surveys of the influence of activation of national identity on the attitude towards European nations among Polish and German youth. A number of important facts have been established. The first one concerns an almost complete lack (in both surveys) of the influence of experimental manipulation on the attitude of Polish subjects towards European nations and at the same time the systematic effects connected with manipulation among German subjects. An analogous lack of influence has been found in some other studies conducted among Polish grammar school students (Łukaszewski, in print). Secondly, present in both surveys, there is a tendency towards generalized, non-specific attitude of German subjects towards European nations: moreover – as evidenced by cluster analysis -a similar attitude is characteristic a examined subjects. This tendency is not present within the group of Polish subjects; here, the attitude towards others is rather specific, depending on the nation being evaluated – positive for western nations, negative for eastern ones. Moreover, as evidenced by cluster analysis, there are two distinctly different subgroups within the group of Polish subjects. It seems that whereas the German data indicate a mechanism of political correctness as the basis of the attitude towards others (all people are the same, although all of the mare rather average), the Polish data indicate a mechanism of referring to stereotyped categories, where the accompanying affective designations are conditioned by West-East geographical criteria.
Key words: national identity, nation attitudes

Piotr Wolski, Instytut Psychologii, Uniwersytet Jagielloński, Kraków

21-28 **O używaniu i nadużywaniu metafory komputerowej w psychologii**

USE AND ABUSE OF COMPUTER METAPHOR IN PSYCHOLOGY

Having shortly discussed the role of information categories in contemporary psychology, the paper focuses on the hazards of their inadequate use. The potential misuses of computer metaphor are shown and analyzed. A remedy for each of the "pitfalls" is then suggested. In the concluding remarks, a framework for the proper use of computer metaphor is suggested.
Key words: computer metaphor, psychology, metaphor abuse

Roman Cieślak, Pracownia Psychologii Pracy, Centralny Instytut Ochrony Pracy, Warszawa

29-46 **Wsparcie społeczne a stres w pracy kierowniczej**

SOCIAL SUPPORT AND STRESS IN MANAGERIAL WORK

The purpose of the study was to verify the House's model (1981). This model deals with a moderating role of social support in the relation between stress and well-being. Two additional elements were considered in the model: multidimensionality of the construct of social support and individual variable – hardiness. The sample comprised 228 men, lower and middle level managers. The results show that the model is a good way for future research. Social support indexes can be significant sources of variation of role stress (hypothesis 1), and well-being (hypothesis 2). Social support indexes can also buffer deleterious effects of stress on well-being (hypothesis 3). However, we still do not know why a given index of social support moderates the relation between stress and well-being. It seems that some individual variables play an important role determining an individual need for a given type of social support. More unambiguous results deal with

hardiness. It appears that this variable acts through the same mechanism as social support it: determines the level of stress, the level of well-being and the buffer effects of stress on well-being.
Key words: stress, social support, managerial work

Maria B. Pecyna, Pracownia Psychofizjologii, Wyższa Szkoła Pedagogiki Specjalnej, Warszawa

47-52 **Dynamika objawów somatycznych i psychicznych psychastenicznej postaci miażdżycy tętnic mózgowych w przebiegu leczenia hipolipemizującego**
DYNAMICS OF SOMATIC AND PSYCHIC SYMPTOMS OF PSYCHASTENIC CEREBRAL ARTERIOSCLEROSIS AMONG ELDERLY PATIENTS UNDERGOING HIPOLIPEMISIZING TREATMENT

From a group of patients, aged 60 and more, with a diagnosis of psychastenic cerebral arteriosclerosis, three subgroups with even distribution in sex, education, social background and inhabitancy (rural/urban) and differing stages of the illness' progress were selected. In addition, three analogous control subgroups were chosen from among healthy individuals. A two-level statistical analysis was based on standard 16 PF, MAS, TUZ IG forms. It turned out that the hypolipemisizing medicines have negative influence on the emotional sphere of elderly patients. The brevity of the course of neuro- and psychostenic cerebral arteriosclerosis proved to have major influence on frustration -probably because the brevity does not allow for accepting and adapting to the deficiency. The report proves the necessity of including psychotherapy in hypolimesizing treatment.
Key words: arteriosclerosis, elderly patients, treatment

Maciej Dymkowski, Instytut Psychologii, Uniwersytet Opolski, Opole

53-58 **Aktor czy badacz? Między przywdziewaniem masek a poszukiwaniem prawdy o sobie**
ACTOR OR SCIENTIST? PUTTING ON MASKS OR SEEKING FOR THE TRUTH ABOUT THE SELF

The paper underlines the fact that although an individual sometimes is only a participant in the public spectacle, he or she – as the actor – is also often the naive scientist who verifies the self-knowledge. The impact of self-presentations on the actor-scientis's private self-beliefs is described as the special cognition, often (but not always!) creating some biases in these beliefs.
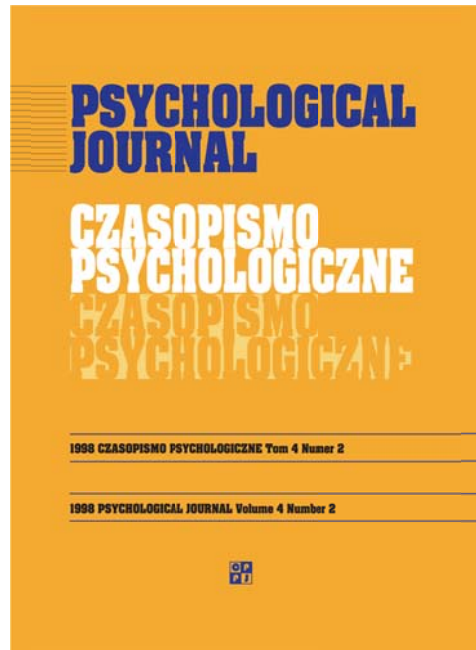**Key words:** self, actor, scientist

Anna Bokszczanin, Instytut Psychologii, Uniwersytet Opolski, Opole

59-64 **Postawy wobec aborcji i niektóre ich wyznaczniki. Przegląd badań**
ATTITUDES TOWARDS ABORTION AND SOME OF THE PREDICTORS. A REVIEW OF RECENT STUDIES

The article is a review of recent studies regarding the attitudes towards abortion. The discussion focuses on relations between these attitudes and some of the predictors such as religion and religiousness, beliefs concerning sexuality, abortion and situational variables.
Key words: abortion, attitudes, predicators

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Mark Chen, John A. Bargh, New York Uniwersity

89-104 **Nieświadome potwierdzanie zachowaniem automatycznie aktywizowanych stereotypów**
NONCONSCIOUS BEHAVIORAL CONFIRMATION PROCESSES: THE SELF-FULFILLING CONSEQUENCES OF
AUTOMATIC STEREOTYPE ACTIVATION

It is now well-established that stereotypes can become activated unintentionally and outside of awareness by presence of the relevant group features. There is also a long tradition of theory and evidence that perceptual and behavioral processes are intimately related (e.g. Berkowitz, 1984; James, 1890; Piaget, 1948). Considering these two phenomena together suggests that stereotype activation can cause the perceiver to act in stereotype-consistent way, and recent evidence confirms this prediction (Bargh, Chen & Burrows, 1996). The present study extended these findings by showing that the perceiver's stereotype-consistent behavior causes the target person to reciprocate in kind, thereby confirming the perceiver's stereotypic beliefs. Compared to a control condition, subliminal activation of the African American stereotype in participants resulted in greater hostility ratings of the targets by their perceiver partner.
Key words: confirmation processes, stereotype activation, nonconscious behavior, self-fulfilling

Andrzej Sękowski, Instytut, Psychologii. Katolicki Uniwersytet Lubelski, Lublin

105-119 **Osobowość a postawy wobec osób niepełnosprawnych**
PERSONALITY AND ATTITUDES TOWARDS THE DISABLED PERSONS

The paper presents the author's own studies on personality conditions of attitudes towards the disabled. Using the Scale of Attitudes Towards the Disabled according to Sękowski, two contrastive groups characterized by positive and negative attitudes towards the disabled were selected. Then, both groups were examined using tests measuring the level of general intelligence, the level of creative abilities, preferences of cognitive styles: reflexiveness-impulsiveness, dependent-independent field, self-esteem and preferences of values. The obtained results indicate that people revealing positive attitudes have higher intelligence, higher level of creative abilities, higher self-esteem, are more independent of perceptive field, are rather reflexive than impulsive, and prefer social, moral, aesthetic and religious values. A factor analysis of the results has led to distinguish five factors which are predictors of positive attitudes and five factors being predictors of negative attitudes towards the disabled. The obtained results account for the significant dependencies between the personality and the attitudes towards the disabled.
Key words: disabled persons, attitudes, personality

Jerzy Nosarzewski, Zakład Psychologii, Wyższa Szkoła Pedagogiczna, Olsztyn

120-127 **Reaktywność a transfer w uczeniu się**
REACTIVITY *VERSUS* TRANSFER IN THE PROCESS OF LEARNING

The studies concern an exploratory relationship between reactivity and transfer in the process of learning. The reactivity of students was determined on the basis of the Strelau Temperament Questionnaire. The transfer in learning was examined in the course of an experiment which consisted of three tasks, and included: writing words by means of conventional signs, solving logical problems, memorizing the contents of texts. The data collected show a significant positive transfer in all three tasks, considerably increasing in each of them, with a simultaneous decrease in the level of reactivity. The students with a high level of reactivity made significantly more errors in the three tasks, compared with those characterized by a low level of reactivity.
Key words: reactivity, learning, transfer

Anna Suchańska, Jowita Wycisk, Instytut Psychologii, Uniwersytet im. Adama Mickiewicza, Poznań

128-135 **Pośrednia autodestruktywność i jej związki z poczuciem wewnętrznej spójności**
INDIRECT SELF-DESTRUCTIVENESS AND ITS CONNECTIONS WITH THE SENSE OF COHERENCE

Indirect self-destructiveness is understood as a general tendency to willingly perform activities indirectly dangerous to one's life or one's quality of life. These activities can be differentiated according to: kinds of danger, object and level of the subject's activity. The authors

verify the hypothesis assuming the existence of an observable connection between self-destructiveness and the real experience of loss, mutilation or lethal danger. The authors single out the following dispositions: sense of coherence and control, based on the conviction that one's activities make sense and are understandable and predictable; position towards self-care standards expressed by the acceptance of one's own Self and basic patterns of self-care; convictions conditioning coherence in attempts of Self and lack of conflict between the physical, social and spiritual Self. 109 students of the Educational Science Faculty of the Adam Mickiewicz University in Poznań were investigated. The methods used in the research included several varieties of the "self-report" type. The results showed a vital correlation between indirect self-destructiveness and: the presence of real dangers and losses; sense of internal coherence (especially the feeling of comprehensibility); conviction about the necessity of giving up aims of physical and psychological Self for spiritual Self; acceptance of norms and patterns. The last correlation seemed to be the most important one for the explication of passive forms (i.e. negligence and carelessness) of the self-destructive tendency. It has also been proved that indirect self-destructiveness does not correspond with the level of conviction concerning conflicts between the different aims of Self, nor with the necessity of sacrificing one's own attempts for those or other people. There was also no connection between a dependent variable and the observed "will of life". The class of variables explaining variances of the result of indirect self-destructiveness includes: sense of incomprehensibility of one's life's events; lack of care norms; lack of coherence of Self s attempts. The results prove that the enumerated variables are crucial for the cognitive and phenomenological context of the examined phenomenon.
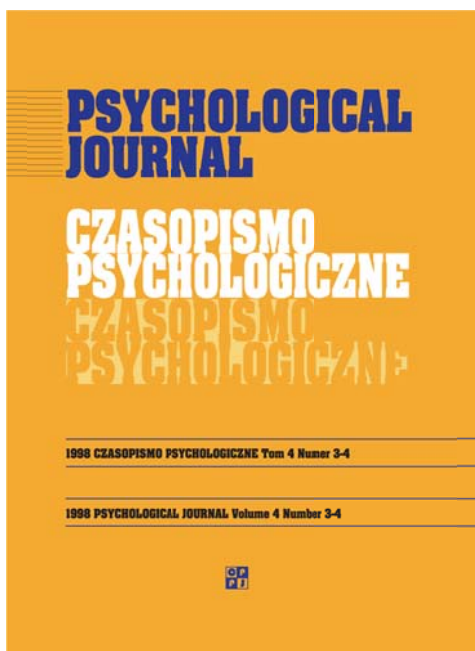
Key words: self-destructiveness, sense of coherence,

Beata Ziółkowska, Instytut Psychologii, Uniwersytet im. Adama Mickiewicza, Poznań

136-145 **Uwarunkowania gotowości organizmu do reagowania zaburzeniami jedzenia w sytuacjach trudnych**
DETERMINANTS OF READINESS TO EATING DISORDERS IN STRESSFUL SITUATIONS

Anorexia Neruosa is becoming a more and more frequent eating disorder among teenagers. The most important determinants of *Anorexia Neruosa* are: inadequate perception of one's body and style of family socialization in childhood and adolescence years. A pilot study was conducted among women 16-24 years old ($n = 50$). The readiness to eating disorders (questionnaire I – version A and B), the perception of one's body (questionnaire II – version A and B) and family connected determinants (clinical interview) were studied. Different data analysis methods (correlation matrix, Wrocław taxonomy, Levene's test of significance for two independent variances) were applied. The hypotheses were confirmed. Additionally, it was possible to choose more reliable versions of both questionnaires for further investigations.

Key words: readiness to eating, stress, anorexia

1998 VOLUME 4 (3-4)

Daniel Stokols, University of Califomia, Irvine

163-185 **Paradoks psychologii środowiskowej**
The PARADOX OF ENVIRONMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY

Scientific and applied contributions of environmental psychology are examined in relation to 6 trends that have occurred in this field over the past 3 decades: (a) development of novel constructs and methods for analyzing the links between environment and behavior; (b) increased emphases on cross-paradigm research; (c) transactional models of environment and behavior; and (d) group-environment relationships; (e) expanded application of environment-behavior research to community, problem solving; and (f) broadened international scope of the field. A paradoxical feature of environmental psychology is that its identity as a distinct area of study has become more diffuse and transparent, even as psychologists have become increasingly interested in "core" contextual and environmental concerns. This diffusion of scientific identity is discussed in relation to environmental psychology's multidisciplinary and international scope and the incorporation of environmental-contextual perspectives into other areas of psychology and related disciplines. Directions for research and theory development are considered in light of several societal concerns, including global environmental change, the spread of violence at regional and international levels, impacts of new information technologies on work and family life, rising costs of health care delivery, and processes of societal aging.

Key words: environmental psychology, paradoxes, international level

Szczechura J., Terelak J.F., Kobos Z., Pińkowski J., Zakład Psychologii, Wojskowy Instytut Medycyny Lotniczej, Warszawa

186-194 **Analiza okulograficzna wpływu obciążenia pracą na sprawność operatorską pilota**
THE INFLUENCE OF WORKLOAD ON PERFORMANCE – AN OCULOGRAPHIC ANALYSIS

Presented are specific parameters of visual information intake in pilots on the job. The role of eye movements in the process of visual stimulus reception is discussed. Our own study on a Mig-23 flight simulator is presented. The method of oculographic testing (oculometer NAC-V) of pilots performing professional assignments differing in work load is presented and the practical implications of oculographic research are discussed.

Key words: workload, performance, oculographic analysis

Anna Rydzewska, Politechnika Lubelska, Lublin

195-207 **Uwaga, uczenie się i świadomość**
ATTENTION, LEARNING AND CONSCIOUSNESS

The article describes the methods of analyzing the memory effects in studies using them. Special attention was focused on the role of consciousness in mediating two forms of memory: *implicit* and *explicit*. Experimental data presented in the paper examine the processes of learning in double task performance situation.

Key words: attention, learning, consciousness

Anna Maria Zawadzka, Zakład Psychologii Pracy i Organizacji, Instytut Psychologii, Uniwersytet Gdański, Gdańsk

208-217 **Konsumenci lojalni i nielojalni wobec marki produktu. Analiza segmentacji psychograficznej**
BRAND LOYAL AND DISLOYAL CONSUMERS – AN ANALYSIS OF MOTIVES, HABITS AND VALUES IN THE
ASPECT OF PSYCHOGRAPHIC SEGMENTATION

The aim of this paper was to investigate the relationships between brand loyalty and psychographic determinants such as shopping motives and habits, and preferred values of consumer behaviour. 170 students, aged 22-25, were surveyed. The questionnaires included two methods of verifying the hypothesis. The subjects were asked to fill in a value scale (Brzozowski) and a questionnaire constructed exclusively for this research. Statistical methods were applied to select two consumer groups, i.e. loyal and disloyal to product brands. The results show that brand loyal consumers' choice is mainly influenced by emotional and symbolic aspect of the brand and brand disloyal consumers' choice is mainly influenced by rational and functional one. Social acceptance is important for brand loyal consumers.

Consequently, they select those products whose brands carry messages that may display the customers' features. Brand disloyal consumers choose to remain neutral in respect of their image, and that's why product brand is not very significant for them. To sum up, brand loyalty is an attitude based on emotions. Therefore, it may be considered a personality-conditioned feature that appears in some people and doesn't appear in others. Further research should focus on an analysis of emotional and social aspects of personality as loyal behaviour determinants.

Key words: consumer behaviour, motives, habits, psychographic segmentation,

Zbigniew Zaleski, Department de Psychologie Universite Nancy II, Nancy; Instytut Psychologii, Katolicki Uniwersytet Lubelski, Lublin
218-238 **Prawo do prywatności. Spojrzenie psychologiczne**
THE RIGHT TO PRIVACY. A PSYCHOLOGICAL APPROACH
Although the concept "right to privacy" has rather a more juridical sense, the author shows in the broader frame the importance of privacy in human functioning and stresses the negative consequences of lack of privacy. First, he describes the theoretical conceptions and close concepts, dimensions and methods of measurement, and development of privacy in children. Among the determinants of privacy the personality traits and gender are mentioned. Next, the major spheres of privacy are presented (e.g. sexual life, illness, personal data storage in computers). One specific aspect that gains the interest of researchers are the architectural solutions (interior and exterior) which is relevant to the discussed topic. Then, the author stresses the negative psychological consequences of taking away someone's privacy. Finally, the legislative aspect of privacy and some problems concerning the public personnages are evoked. In sum, the right to privacy belongs to the basic needs so a preserving or violating this right is crucial psychological issue for personal functioning, which is hard to overestimate.
Key words: privacy, human functioning, psychological approach

Adam Putko, Instytut Psychologii, Uniwersytet im. Adama Mickiewicza, Poznań
239-248 **Rozwój dziecięcych teorii umysłu jako proces explicytacji i systematyzacji**
THE DEVELOPMENT OF CHILDREN'S THEORIES OF MIND AS A PROCESS OF EXPLICITATION AND SYSTEMATIZATION
The theory of mind is a system of concepts and rules which allow to attribute unobservable mental states to people in order to predict or explain their behaviour. There is some empirical evidence that young children have an implicit theory of mind before they are able to correctly verbalize a mental state of another person. The aim of this work was an analysis of the role of explicitation in the development of children's theories of mind. It was assumed that a component of explicitation is a systematization – the process which results in a capability of cognitive system for processing the systematic variants of representations. A malfunction of the mechanism of systematization can lead to an impediment of the development of the theory of mind. There is evidence of this in lack of mindreading abilities in autistic children who also show also several other symptoms of low-level cognitive systematicity.
Key words: children, mind theory, explicitation, systematization

Agnieszka Niedźwieńska, Instytut Psychologii, Uniwersytet Jagielloński, Kraków
249-258 **Identyfikacja źródeł wspomnień**
IDENTYFYING THE SOURCES OF MEMORIES
Source monitoring framework is presented and discussed. The following advantages of the framework are pointed out: empirical base, heuristic value, i.e., facilitating new directions of research, and possible applications to different phenomena such as misinformation effect and false memories.
Key words: memory, source monitoring, false memories

Aleksander Hauziński, Instytut Psychologii, Uniwersytet im. Adama Mickiewicza, Poznań
259-274 **Znaczenie pojęcia mapy i metody jego operacjonalizacji w psychologii**
THE MEANING OF MAP CONCEPT AND METHODS OF ITS OPERATIONALIZATION
The paper reviews the theoretical development of map concept in psychology. It explores theoretical and empirical investigations concerning the people's spatial cognitions and behaviors in geographical, social and urban environment. The cognitive and behavioral maps are discussed in theoretical context of architectural, environmental, developmental and cognitive psychology. The different strategies of learning of large-scale spatial environment and landscape perception are reviewed. The detailed analysis concentrates on landscape fear and crime perception as a major urban stressor.
Key words: maps, psychology, operationalization

Hanna Brycz, Instytut Psychologii, Uniwersytet Gdański, Gdańsk
275-287 **Perspektywa atrybucyjna i przecenianie własnego wpływu w procesie trafnego spostrzegania społecznego**
ACCURACY OF PERSON PERCEPTION: ATTRIBUTIONAL PERSPECTIVE AND THE ILLUSION OF SOCIAL CONTROL
The fundamental attriubtional error was investigated in two groups: 1. expecting future interaction subjects and 2. subjects asked for objective, rational judgments. Only the former group made the error, but during the experiment, the fundamental error was suppressed with the illusion of social control. The other group didn't commit any error. Egocentric comparisons and the unrealistic optimism are discussed as possible explanations.
Key words: person perception, attributional perspective, illusion, social control

Waldemar Frąckiewicz, Wydział Pedagogiki i Psychologii UMCS, Lublin
288-298 **Atrakcyjność a rysy twarzy osoby spostrzegającej**
ATTRACTIVENESS AND THE FACIAL FEATURES OF THE PERCEIVING PERSON
The features of the face defined by the position of the eyes, mouth and chin towards each other, were measured by the photograph and noted by two angles. The examined person had to construct the face and then to choose one from the five prototypes. The results are as following: women choosing somebody to cooperate prefer persons similar to themselves. They take such faces as the most representative for their own gender, and as those which are similar to their own faces. The same dependence was not found among men. Both sexes do not show any relation between the features of their own faces and the faces they find as the most attractive. The results show the existence of the individual releasing stimuli.
Key words: facial features, attractiveness, person perception

Marta Wolna, Instytut Psychologii, Uniwersytet im. Adama Mickiewicza, Poznań

299-308 **Uwarunkowania procesu radzenia sobie z aborcją**

THE DETERMINANTS OF COPING WITH ABORTION

Abortion is a difficult and burdensome situation for a woman and that's why it can be considered in categories of stress. The process of coping with it has a strongly individualized character. This can be confirmed by investigations carried out in a group of 20 women who had an abortion. The study has shown there isn't a single strategy of coping with abortion experiences common to all the women investigated. These women worked out several, sometimes completely different, specimens of strategy. An analysis of the gathered data by means of Principal Components Analysis let, however, to two separate basic groups of strategies triggered off by the women investigated. The first group involves palliative strategies disposed to regulation of emotions. The second group involves active strategies consisting mainly in direct action with the aim of changing the situation. It was proved that working out one group excludes the other. Moreover, the investigations reveled the factors influencing the choice of strategies of coping with abortion consequences. Among them the Sense of Coherence is the most important.

Key words: abortion, coping, sense of coherence