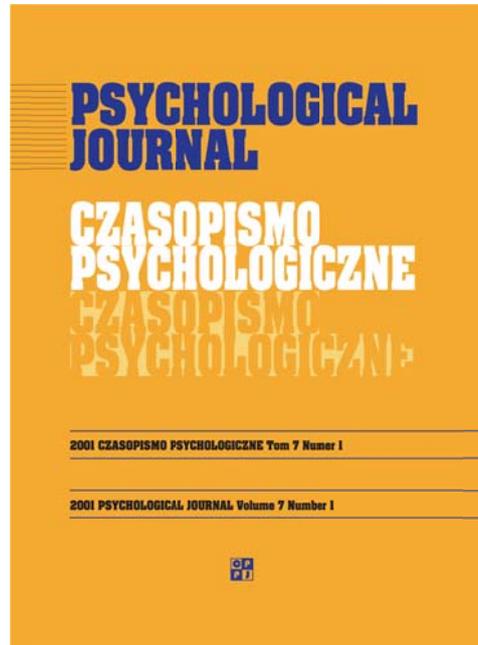


LIST OF ARTICLES IN CZASOPISMO PSYCHOLOGICZNE – PSYCHOLOGICAL JOURNAL (CPPJ)

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2001 VOLUME 7 (1)

- 7-15 *Alicja Kuczyńska*, Instytut Psychologii Uniwersytetu Opolskiego, Opole
Styl przywiązywania a zachowania wiążące
 ATTACHMENT STYLE AND THE BONDING BEHAVIORS
 It was presumed on the basis of Bowlby's theory that attachment style of persons creating a couple will effect the frequency of presenting bonding behaviors and their emotional perception in the intimate relationships. As a result of this assumption the main goal of the paper was to test the formulated hypotheses. Taking into account the results of research on bonding behavior there was also an attempt to answer the question whether subjective feeling of being threatened is the only factor causing bonding behavior. In the ex post facto research more than 220 couples were participating. The results of research verified the presumed hypothesis with regard to frequency and emotional perception of bonding behavior by people who were characterized by various style of attachment. The research results also proved that subjective feeling of being threatened is not the only factor releasing bonding behavior and determining the way of their perception.
Key words: attachment, bonding behaviors, intimate relationships
- 17-24 *Stanisław Mika*, Uniwersytet Warszawski
Korelaty wywierania wpływu – doniesienie wstępne
 SOME CORRELATES OF SOCIAL INFLUENCE – THE PRELIMINARY REPORT
 During the studies of three basic social needs (need for power, need for achievement, and need for affiliation), and techniques of social influence, the following relationships were established: 1. Subjects with high level of need for power used more frequently, than people with low level of that need, different methods of influencing other people. 2. The managers of medium level of organizational hierarchy tried to influence more frequently their subordinates, than to influence their superiors. 3. The subordinates were influenced by the use of so-called "hard" techniques, and superiors with the use of "soft" techniques. 4. Females manager, more frequently than male managers, used soft techniques of influence, particularly toward subordinates. 5. It looks that Polish managers have similar LMP (leadership motive pattern), as American managers. The strongest is the need for Power, the need of achievement is of medium level, and the weakest is the need for affiliation. However, female managers have the strongest need for achievement.
Key words: social influence, need for achievement, need for affiliation, correlates
- 25-31 *Agnieszka Czerw*, Instytut Organizacji i Zarządzania, Politechnika Wroclawska. Wrocław
Analiza struktury optymizmu
 OPTIMISM STRUCTURE ANALYSIS
 This article describes optimism structure analysis. That analysis was developed during the construction of a new method for optimism measurement. Factor analysis indicated that "optimism" is composed of four factors. Those factors have different origins: cognitive, emotional, behavioral and mixed.
Key words: optimism, structure analysis, origins
- 33-41 *Kinga Lachowicz-Tabaczek*, Instytut Psychologii Uniwersytetu Wroclawskiego, Wrocław
Empiryczna weryfikacja tezy o „nierówności” samooceny kobiet i mężczyzn
 THE EMPIRICAL TEST OF THE THESIS ON „INEQUALITY" IN SELF-ESTEEM OF MEN AND WOMEN
 The majority of results concerning the problem of differences in level of self-esteem between sexes show that the level of self-esteem is lower in women than in men. These findings are proved by indirect data revealing many similarities in behavior of women and persons with low self-esteem as well as men and people with high self-esteem. The purpose of the presented study was verification of the

hypothesis about deficiency in the level of self-esteem in women in comparison with men. The additional aim was to specify the possible strategies of rebuilding self-esteem used by women, which were described in social identity theory (Tajfel, Turner, 1978). The results confirmed the main hypothesis and revealed clear difference in self-esteem between sexes to women disadvantage. Additionally, it was found that women do not consistently use any of methods of rebuilding self-esteem, what prove the difference between the dimensions which were perceived by them as most important and these self-views which influence their global self-esteem. On the level of self-description women seem to preserve their current gender identity and stereotype. However, the factors influencing global self-esteem in women revealed their aspiration to the social image of men.

Key words: self-esteem, empirical test, inequality

Agnieszka Golec, Instytut Psychologii, Polska Akademia Nauk, Warszawa

43-60 **Strukturalne aspekty myślenia politycznego. Prezentacja koncepcji i metody badawczej Shawna Rosenberga na przykładzie danych z badania polskich polityków**

STRUCTURAL ASPECTS OF POLITICAL THINKING AMONG POLISH POLITICIANS. PRESENTATION OF SHAWN ROSENBERG'S THEORY AND METHOD

The present study was conducted among 46 high (MP) and mid-level (party members) Polish politicians whose modes of political thinking were described in terms of levels of development of political thought proposed by Rosenberg (1988). The levels of development were assessed by means of content-analysis of structured interviews on political dilemmas. The results indicate that less developmentally advanced, limited, and simplified perception of political reality prevailed in this group. The more advanced levels of development of political thinking were found rarely, only in the oldest age group (48-69), and more often among high-level than mid-level politicians. There was no significant difference between members of governing coalition and oppositionists with respect to the levels' distribution.

Key words: political thinking, politicians Rosenbergs theory

Eugenia Mandal, Instytut Psychologii Uniwersytetu Śląskiego, Katowice

61-69 **Molestowanie seksualne w miejscu pracy**

SEXUAL HARASSMENT AT THE WORKPLACE

The sexual harassment at the workplace is considered from the psychological perspective. The article presents the psychological, behavioral and legal definitions of sexual harassment, the three forms of sexual harassment, the model of sexual harassing behaviors and the social-psychological model for predicting sexual aggression. Gender-related differences in perceptions of sexuality and origin of the automatic power-sex association are discussed and also psychological researches of harassers and the persons who are the target of harassment are reported.

Key words: sexual harassment, harassing behaviors, workplace

Piotr Gasparski, Instytut Psychologii, Polska Akademia Nauk, Warszawa

71-86 **Status społeczny a opinie i zachowania polityczne jednostki**

SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS AND INDIVIDUAL POLITICAL OPINIONS AND ACTIVITY

The paper focuses on relationships between socio-economic status and political opinions and behaviours. The empirical data was derived from nation-wide surveys and from author's research. The results indicate that there are strong relationships between one's position in social hierarchy and political behaviour. People from the top of the hierarchy are much more involved in political activity than those in the low position. The phenomenon is interpreted in terms of individual causal attributions in the explanation of social successes and failures. Different patterns of correlation between political activity and income in the groups of different position were found. Political activity is proportional to the income in the group from the top of hierarchy. In the low position group political activity is associated with low income. The interpretation of this phenomenon refers to individual assessments of gains and losses connected with political activity.

Key words: socio-economic status, political opinions, political behaviors

Anna Brzezińska, Instytut Psychologii Uniwersytetu im. Adama Mickiewicza, Poznań

Piotr Krzywicki, Nauczycielskie Kolegium Języków Obcych we Włocławku, Ośrodek Szkolno-Wychowawczy w Wielgim

87-94 **Właściwości samowiedzy na przełomie późnej adolescencji i wczesnej dorosłości**

CHARACTERISTICS OF SELF-KNOWLEDGE DURING TRANSITIONAL PERIOD BETWEEN LATE ADOLESCENCE AND EARLY CHILDHOOD

The basic purpose of this study was to define qualities of self-knowledge in the transitional period between late adolescence and early adulthood. For that reason there has been constructed "The self-knowledge questionnaire". That tool has been created in a way enabling in the future research to compare the youth developing properly and youth with light mental retardation. The research was based on the assumption that cognitive definition and judgment oneself are made in the context of judgment of other people. The results indicate that most people reaching adult age do not notice the features that differ them at the essential level from other people of the same age level. Relatively high self-judgment may be considered to be a characteristic trait of the presented group. The results suggest that the process of getting out of the identity crisis being characteristic for adolescence is accompanied with high optimism and high self-judgment. That article presents the first step of the more complex research project concerning the self-structure of adolescents with the light mental retardation.

Key words: self-knowledge, transition to adulthood, identity crisis

S. Maria B. Pecyna, Akademia Pedagogiki Specjalnej im. Marii Grzegorzewskiej, Warszawa

95-102 **Zachowanie się fal elektroencefalograficznych SMR i theta u młodych kobiet po zastosowaniu wolnozmiennych pól magnetycznych**

BEHAVIOR SMR AND THETA ELECTROENCEPHALOGRAPHIC WAVES AT THE YOUNG WOMAN AFTER APPLYING EXTREMELY – LOW – FREQUENCY MAGNETIC FIELDS

The thesis presents results of an influence of extremely – low – frequency magnetic fields generated by magnetostimulator Viofor JPS on amplitude values of SMR and theta waves recorded on-line from F3-C3 and F4-C4 off takes using the CapScan EEG/ EMG subsystem operating in biofeedback system. The subject to the research were 64 the young woman with high – (group A) and normal (group B) intelligence. Total were examined at the Psychophysiology Laboratory of the Maria Grzegorzewska Academy of Special Education in Warsaw. On the basis of conducted statistical analysis it was affirmed that extremely – low – frequency magnetic fields caused modifications to amplitude values of SMR and theta waves in a direction of better sensory organization, i.e. better coordination and organization of sensory material. This brought to the conclusion that by applying an extremely – low – frequency magnetic fields it is

possible not only to affect favorably brain areas responsible for conscious recording and processing of sensory information, but also to improve mentally retarded sensory sharpness, that includes every process described either at the physiological or psychological level, which is associated with feelings at the young woman with low intelligence.

Key words: electroencephalographic waves, young women, magnetic field

Marzena Ożarowska, Instytut Psychologii Akademii Bydgoskiej w Bydgoszczy

Wojciech Ożarowski, Instytut Psychologii Akademii Bydgoskiej w Bydgoszczy

103-110 **Płeć a przyjmowanie perspektywy partnera małżeńskiego w dokonywaniu decyzji życiowo doniosłej**

GENDER AND MARITAL SPOUSE PERSPECTIVE TAKING IN LIFE – SIGNIFICANCE DECISION MAKING

The study has confirmed the hypothesis predicting that gender differences between husbands' and wives' may influence the perspective taking in decision making. 90 married couples in 3 periods of marital life were interweaved. Their abilities of spouse's perspective taking from 3 different perspectives (1. simple, 2. meta, 3. meta-meta perspective) were measured. The results show that generally women have higher level of empathy, especially it concern to such parts of decisional process as sort of information used. Instead men demonstrate higher level of taking into account for negative consequences – also their decision and decision of theirs spouses.

Key words: gender spouse, marital spouse, life perspective, decision making

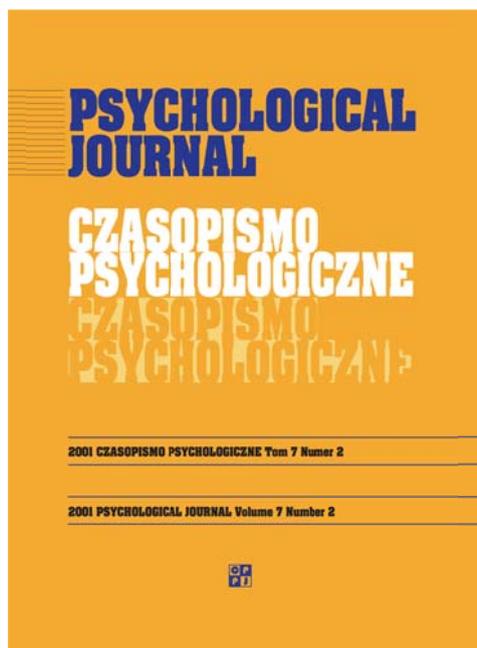
Małgorzata Niesiobędzka, Katedra Psychologii, Uniwersytet w Białymstoku

111-118 **Spoleczne reprezentacje gospodarki rynkowej**

SOCIAL REPRESENTATIONS OF THE MARKET ECONOMY

This article reports the results of an empirical investigation of the social representations of free market economy. Social representations are defined as a consensual universes of thoughts, images and ideas, which are socially created and socially communicated to form part of a "common consciousness". Two kinds of questionnaires were used: one open format and the other (in a second stage) closed-format. In the study took part 171 subjects from private and state firms. Subjects were asked to give associations to the word "free market", to indicate social groups connected with free market and to estimate the importance of given factors forming this kind of economy. The way of understanding of the economic phenomenon and attitudes toward free market were investigated too. Two representations were elicited: Market and Unfamiliar. The study confirmed the relationship between kind of representation and an area of economic experience. Most of people employed in private firm shared Market representation, whereas Unfamiliar representation was anchored in group of state workers.

Key words: market economy, social representation, common consciousness



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Jerzy Brzeziński, Szkoła Wyższa Psychologii Społecznej, Warszawa

- 127-134** **O powinnościach – nie tylko metodologicznych – psychologów prowadzących badania naukowe: Profesorowi Janowi Strelaui na siedemdziesięciolecie**

ON RESPONSIBILITIES (NOT ONLY METHODOLOGICAL) OF PSYCHOLOGISTS CONDUCTING SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH: TO PROFESSOR JAN STRELAU ON HIS SEVENTIETH ANNIVERSARY

The paper discusses the issue that brings together a three-fold type of responsibilities for psychologists who have linked their professional lives with university and perform there a double role (once defined in Humboldt's vision of university) – responsibilities following from the role of a researcher and those following from the role of a teacher. Both are connected with the role a professor (as a researcher) he is expected to perform for the society. The author briefly presents the three main principles regulating the proceeding of a psychologist in all three roles, with a major emphasis on the ethical aspects connected with executing the task. The seventieth anniversary of a prominent Polish psychologist, Professor Jan Strelau, is a particularly opportune occasion to take on these fundamental matters.

Key words: psychology research, methodology, ontology

Andrzej Strzalecki, Instytut Psychologii, Uniwersytet Kardynała Stefana Wyszyńskiego, Warszawa

- 135-146** **Model Stylu Twórczego Zachowania jako wyznacznik funkcjonowania kadry menedżerskiej w warunkach zmian systemowych**
THE STYLE OF CREATIVE BEHAVIOR AS A MODEL OF EFFECTIVE MANAGEMENT UNDER SYSTEMS TRANSFORMATION

The author's model of The Style of Creative Behaviour (STB) was used to study personality determinants of effective managerial activity in a small firm under systems transformations. Seventy seven managers were tested using Strzalecki's five factors "Creative Behavior Questionnaire" (CBQ): 1. Appreciation of Life, 2. Strength of Ego, 3. Self-realization, 4. Flexibility of Cognitive Processes, 5. Internal Locus of Evaluation, together with Cattell's "Sixteen Personality Factor Questionnaire" (SPFQ) and Strelau's "Formal Characteristic of Behavior" (FCB-TI). The best explanation (Multiple $R = .859$, 69% of variance) of the global index of managerial effectiveness was achieved through a regression equation in which the greatest weights received three factors from CBQ (Appreciation of Life, Flexibility of Cognitive Processes, Self-realization), eight factors from SPFQ, and one factor from FCT. The article ends in a discussion about the creativity dimensions of the entrepreneurial activity of Polish managers under economic transformation.

Key words: creative behavior, behavior styles, management, system transformation

Maciej Dymkowski, Instytut Psychologii, Uniwersytet Opolski, Opole

- 147-154** **Autoprezentacja pozbawiona mistyfikacji a pojmowanie siebie**
SELF-PRESENTATION WITHOUT ANY DECEPTION AND THE SELF-CONCEPT

The reception of explicit positive evaluation of the actor's endeavors effectiveness of the falsified self-image presentation causes some transformations of his or her self-beliefs into ones better fitting the publicly demonstrated behavior. But even through reducing the behavior to self-presentation in front of the observers well informed that it is only role-playing, the actor can also change the privately formulated self-evaluations and self-descriptions. If this role-playing is not negatively evaluated by a social audience, it will often generate inclusion of some information inferred from the publicly demonstrated behavior in the self-concept.

Key words: self-presentation, self-image, deception, self-concept

Agnieszka Niedźwieńska, Instytut Psychologii, Uniwersytet Jagielloński, Kraków

- 155-164** **Co jest szczególnego w efekcie lampy błyskowej?**
IS THERE ANYTHING SPECIAL ABOUT FLASHBULB MEMORIES?

Brown and Kulik (1977) described flashbulb memories as those of the circumstances of hearing about a highly surprising and consequential event. These memories were said to be like a photograph, to show very little forgetting, and to be produced by a special purpose memory mechanism. The aim of this article is to examine the major theoretical and empirical claims of the original Brown and

Kulik paper. The evaluation of their claims in light of recent work will focus primarily on the question: What are the implications of recent studies for the hypothesis of a special flashbulb memory mechanism?

Key words: flashbulb memory, memory mechanism

Maria Lis-Turlejska, Wydział Psychologii, Uniwersytet Warszawski, Warszawa

Aleksandra Łuszczynska-Cieślak, Wydział Psychologii, Uniwersytet Warszawski, Warszawa

165-173 **Adaptacja cywilnej wersji Kwestionariusza Zespołu Stresu Pourazowego: Mississippi PTSD Scale**

THE ADAPTATION OF THE POSTTRAUMATIC STRESS DISORDER QUESTIONNAIRE: MISSISSIPPI PTSD SCALE

The paper presents the Polish adaptation of an instrument measuring the level of intensity of posttraumatic stress disorder symptoms. The Mississippi Scale developed by Terence M. Keane, Juesta M. Caddell and Kathryn L. Taylor (1988) is recommended as one of the best psychometric instruments used for measuring PTSD symptoms among combat veterans. The civilian version of this scale, developed by Vreven et al., (1995) obtained good indices of validity and reliability. The questionnaire contains 35 items related to PTSD symptoms: intrusive reexperiencing of traumatic event, avoidance, emotional numbing, and hyperarousal. Additional items are related to the symptoms associated with PTSD: depressiveness, suicidal tendencies and guilt feelings. The paper presents four studies dealing with university students, firemen, alcohol-dependent persons and raped and battered women. The results of these studies show satisfactory validity and reliability of the Polish version of the Mississippi PTSD Scale.

Key words: posttraumatic stress, stress disorder, PTSD Scale

Bohdan Dudek, Jerzy Koniarek, Maria Szymczak, Instytut Medycyny Pracy im. prof. dra med. Jerzego Nofera w Łodzi

175-183 **Osobowość a postrzeganie stresogenności pracy w policji**

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PERSONALITY AND PERCEIVED STRESS AMONG POLICE OFFICERS

Stress experienced at worksite is commonly recognized as a factor affecting workers' health and productivity. Subjective nature of stress is generally accepted by researchers into this field. Therefore, it is very important to know the role of personality traits in determining the level of experienced stress. 833 police officers participated in the presented study. The following variables were assessed: perceived stress at work (dependent variable) and: sense of coherence, self-efficacy, Big Five Personality Factors (neuroticism, extraversion, openness to experience, agreeableness, conscientiousness) and temperament domains (strength of excitatory process, strength of inhibitory process, equilibrium of nervous processes). A results analysis proved that ten personality variables explained 35.9 % of perceived job stress variability. Only three of them were correlated with the level of stress on a statistically significant level: sense of coherence ($r = -.40$), neuroticism ($r = .17$), and strength of excitatory process ($r = -.09$).

Key words: personality, perceived stress, police officers

Wioletta Radziwiłłowicz, Instytut Psychologii, Uniwersytet Gdański, Gdańsk

185-200 **Organizacja funkcjonalna procesów poznawczych w otępieniu, depresji i starzeniu się**

THE FUNCTIONAL ORGANIZATION OF COGNITIVE PROCESSES IN DEMENTIA, DEPRESSION AND AGEING

The aim of the study was an analysis of the correlation between chosen cognitive processes and the search for specific disorders in information functioning of patients with dementia, depression and ageing. In patients with dementia there has been determined a total deterioration of examined information functions. The disorder of visuospatial ability can be recognised as the so-called basic defect which disturbs all the functional systems embodying this factor. Compensation mechanisms are regulated by processes of attention and short term memory. The cognitive system of patients with depression is based mainly on the functions containing the visuospatial factor. The internal regularity and synchronisation, however, manifests them selves in patients with depression with smaller intensity than in people with ageing. That is why the overall level of cognitive functioning in patients with diagnosed depression is approaching the level in people with ageing, with simultaneous appearance of many qualitative differences in comparison to the group of patients with dementia and ageing. The variety and parallelity of processing information – adapted to the aim and context of the cognitive activities – secures the healthy people, with ageing, with high level of general mental efficiency.

Key words: cognition, dementia, depression, ageing

Hanna Brycz, Instytut Psychologii, Uniwersytet Gdański, Gdańsk

201-217 **Zanik ironicznych efektów kontroli w spostrzeganiu własnych/cudzych czynów sprawnych i niemoralnych**

IRONIC EFFECT OF MENTAL CONTROL DETERIORATION IN THE PERCEPTION OF OWN/OTHERS' COMPETENCE AND IMMORAL BEHAVIOUR

The study investigated the possibility of Wegner's (1994) ironic effects deterioration in the perception of one's own and the other's competence and immoral behavior. Twelve groups (223 subjects) were assigned to different conditions: cognitive load v. lack of cognitive load, and instruction in competence domain: suppression, concentration, none. Evaluations of one's own versus the others' competence and immoral behavior were measured. Cognitive load resulted in an evaluation of one's own behavior consistent with accessibility of moral or competence category, not with ironic effects. Evaluations of the others' behavior were consistent with chronic accessibility of moral domain. The explanation refers to Baumeister (1998) ego depletion theory.

Key words: mental control, ironic effect, competence, immoral behavior

Elżbieta Kasprzak, Instytut Psychologii, Akademia Bydgoska im. Kazimierza Wielkiego, Bydgoszcz

219-225 **Czynniki sukcesu zawodowego młodych bezrobotnych w świetle indywidualno-środowiskowego dopasowania do rynku pracy**

FACTORS OF JOB SUCCESS OF YOUNG UNEMPLOYED IN THE LIGHT OF PERSON-ENVIRONMENT FIT TO THE LABOUR MARKET

The article presents the results of research concerning the impact of individual and environmental adaptation to taking up and holding down jobs by young unemployed people. During research the personality test (the test was contained within the big five model) NEO FFI Costa and McCrae as well as the Sheet of Chances of Success on the job market, accomplished by the author of the study, were applied. 417 people were examined (with the age average of 22.3 years) and after 12 months their status on the job market was analyzed. Two groups were singled out, the first group consisted of people who held down their jobs (153 people) for a year and the second group of those who failed to do so (232 people). People who managed to remain in work for a year differ from the rest and are characterized by the following: lower neuroticism level, greater conscientiousness, higher subjective commitment to find work, higher subjective chance of attaining success, higher subjective availability of work, more precise self-assessment concerning chances on the job market, more precise self-assessment concerning commitment, greater subjective and objective attachment to a job, better contact with reality as well as better subjective adaptation understood as conformity between work availability and commitment to work inquiries. According to the model of

logistic regression, essential variables in holding down a job are neuroticism, subjective attachment to a job as well as accuracy of self-assessment concerning commitment.

Key words: unemployment, self-assessment, job success, person-environment fit

Aleksandra Jaworska, Instytut Psychologii, Uniwersytet im. Adama Mickiewicza, Poznań

227-240 **Badanie efektywności psychoterapii metodą Consumer Reports: Analiza metodologii**

A CONSUMER REPORT STUDY ON PSYCHOTHERAPY EFFECTIVENESS: ANALYSIS OF A METHODOLOGY

An analysis of the methodology used in the study on psychotherapy effectiveness conducted by *Consumer Reports (CR)* proved that the method had serious flaws. The main flaws undermining the credibility of the research findings are: biased sampling, lack of control groups and a quite imprecise and partial measurement tool. Each of these flaws taken separately is sufficient to consider the results of the *CR* study to be valueless because of low both internal and external validity. The methodology used in the study did not allow control of the factors limiting the two types of validity, such as: history, maturation, selection, statistical regression and mortality – for internal validity and non-representativeness of the sample and interaction of selection with an active factor (therapy) – for external validity. Because of this we can state that the main conclusion from the *CR* study: "psychotherapy is effective" is not justified as it lacks scientific grounds.

Key words: consumer report, psychotherapy effectiveness, analysis

Anna Maria Zawadzka, Instytut Psychologii, Uniwersytet Gdański, Gdańsk

241-246 **Osobowość a wartości hedonistyczne i utylitarne w sytuacji zakupu**

PERSONALITY VERSUS HEDONIC AND UTILITARIAN VALUES AS DETERMINANTS OF SHOPPING

The aim of this paper is to present the relationship between consumer preference of hedonic and utilitarian values in shopping situations and their personality determinants. 268 subjects, aged 20 – 50, were surveyed. They were asked to fill in hedonic, utilitarian values scales (prepared especially for this research), personality questionnaire (NEO – FII) and pragmatic behaviour scale (Wojciszke) – four methods to verify the hypothesis. First, statistical methods were applied to validate two value scales. Then, on the basis of the outcomes in hedonic and utilitarian scales respectively, three consumer groups were selected. The results showed that consumers focused on hedonic and utilitarian values differed significantly in two personality features: extroversion and conscientiousness. Consumers focused on hedonic values were more extroverted and less conscientious than those who were not. Consumers focused on utilitarian values were less extroverted and more conscientious and pragmatic than those who were not. Additionally, it appeared that women were more focused on hedonic values and men on utilitarian ones. The conclusion from the presented results is that there is a strong link between the selected personality determinants and described values in shopping situations.

Key words: personality, hedonic values, utilitarian values, shopping