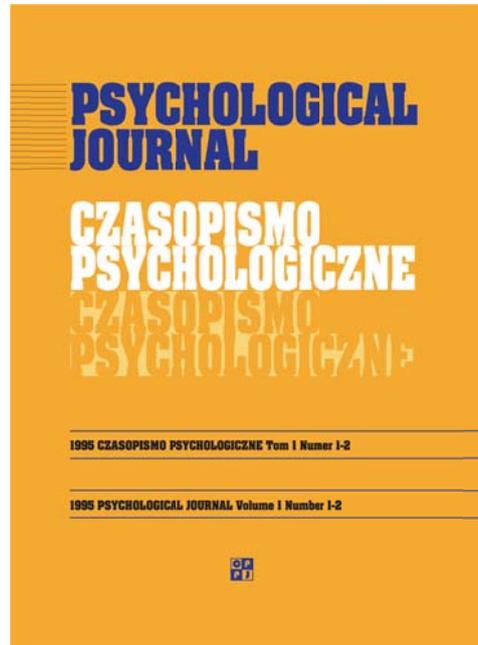


LIST OF ARTICLES IN CZASOPISMO PSYCHOLOGICZNE – PSYCHOLOGICAL JOURNAL (CPPJ)

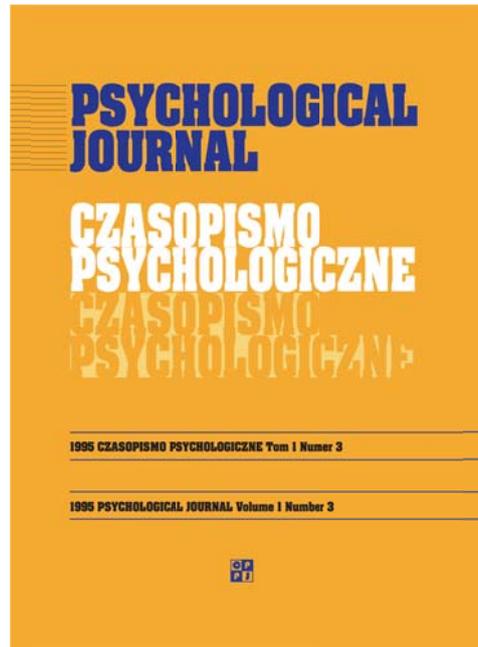
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1995 VOLUME 1 (1–2)

- 7-17 *Joseph Tzelgov, Avishai Henik*, Department of Behavioral Sciences, Ben Hurion University of the Negrev Beer Sheva, Israel 84105
Kontrola zautomatyzowania i wprawa. Przypadek efektu Stroopa
 AUTOMATICITY CONTROL AND SHILL. THE CASE OF STROOP EFFECT
 In four experiments the Stroop task was performed by subjects who were asked to ignore the meaning of the color words presented to them while reporting the Ink color of the words. It was found that the Stroop effect (RT difference in the responses to incongruent and congruent stimuli), usually taken *as the* prime example of automatic processing, decreases (rather than increases) with reading skill. In contrast to what is usually believed about automatic processing, it was also shown that subjects are able to reduce the magnitude of Stroop interference, and that this ability to control automatic processing increases with skill level. The implications of these findings for the concept of automaticity, as reflecting acquired skill, are discussed.
Key words: Stroop effect, automaticity control, proficiency
- 19-31 *Frank L. Schmidt*, College of Business, University of Iowa
Co naprawdę oznaczają dane? Wyniki badawcze, metaanaliza i wiedza kumulatywna w psychologii
 WHAT DO DATA REALLY MEAN? RESEARCH FINDINGS, META-ANALYSIS, AND CUMULATIVE KNOWLEDGE
 How should data be interpreted to optimize the possibilities for cumulative scientific knowledge? Many believe that traditional data interpretation procedures based on statistical significance tests reduce the impact of sampling error on scientific inference. Meta-analysis shows that the significance test actually obscures underlying regularities and processes in individual studies and in research literatures, leading to systematically erroneous conclusions. Meta-analysis methods can solve these problems – and have done so in some areas. However, meta-analysis represents more than merely a change in methods of data analysis. It requires major changes in the way psychologists view the general research process. Views of the scientific value of the individual empirical study, the current reward structure in research, and even the fundamental nature of scientific discovery may change.
Key words: meta-analysis, cumulative knowledge, research data, meaning of data
- 33-54 *Janusz Czapiński*, Wydział Psychologii i Instytut Studiów Społecznych, Uniwersytet Warszawski
Spoleczne koszty transformacji: Makropsychologiczny dowód, że pieniądze to nie wszystko
 THE SOCIAL COSTS OF ECONOMIC TRANSFORMATION: MACROPSYCHOLOGICAL PROOF THAT 'MONEY IS NOT ENOUGH'
 The socio-economic transformation after World War II in Middle and Eastern Europe brought about a widespread adaptation crisis profound among a large group of countries. The costs of transformation afflicted the quality of life in all its dimensions. However, the burden incurred by the adaptation crisis were not evenly distributed among all social groups and not all its dimensions are correlated with each other. An analysis of the economic costs (impoverishment) and psychological ones (symptoms of depression and the sense of hopelessness) in Poland prove that the number of children to be provided for in a family is proportional to poverty measures but it does not correlate with symptoms of psychological maladaptation. Another measure, life expectancy, is positively correlated with the psychological costs, and negatively correlated with economic costs. Education is the factor alleviating both economic and psychological costs of adaptation. Educated individuals are less susceptible to the risk of impoverishment and they exhibit fewer symptoms of depression and desperation than less educated ones.
Key words: economic transformation, psychological costs, macropsychology, money

- 55-64 *Czesław Nosal*, Politechnika Wroclawska, Instytut Organizacji i Zarządzania
Psychologiczne problemy, kryteria i procedury w podejmowaniu decyzji kadrowych
 PSYCHOLOGICAL PROBLEMS, CRITERIA AND PROCEDURES OF DECISION MAKING IN PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT
 The article presents five basic problems concerning psychological and organizational factors important in personnel selection and management: the composition of the expert group and its place in organizational structure, the role of cooperation among psychologists, lawyers and organization designers, the structure of contracts defined as an individual task for managers, the psychological (theoretical) and empirical basis for selection criteria, the structure of procedure for decision-making as the mental model for diagnostic thinking. After presentation of the mentioned problems, several solutions are proposed in the context of theories of personality, psychometrics, and the rules of decision-making.
Key words: decision making, personnel management, psychological criteria
- 65-78 *Ryszard Stachowski*, Instytut Psychologii, UAM
Początki polskiego czasopiśmiennictwa psychologicznego
 THE BEGINNINGS OF POLISH PSYCHOLOGY JOURNALS
 Up to now, the date 1928, eight years after restoration of independent Poland, has been considered to mark the first publication of a Polish journal of psychology. The article argues that, in fact, the first Polish psychology serial, and the first to include the term psychology in its title, was *Prace z Psychologii Doświadczalnej (the Experimental Psychology Monographs)*, or in its editor's translation *L'Anne Psychologique Polonaise*. The serial appeared in 1913, five years before the formation of the Polish Republic in 1918, and was edited by Edward Abramowski (1888-1918). Before that time, Polish psychologists contributed to *Przegląd Pedagogiczny (the Pedagogical Review)*, founded in 1882 and the *Przegląd Filozoficzny (the Philosophical Review)*, founded in 1897. The evolution of serial publishing in psychology, including its historical context, the period of Poland's partition and occupation, is discussed.
Key words: psychology journals, history, Polish psychology
- 79-92 *Kinga Lachowicz-Tabaczek*, Instytut Psychologii, Uniwersytet Wrocławski
Dysonans poznawczy jako efekt zagrożenia funkcjonalnych aspektów samowiedzy. Weryfikacja empiryczna
 COGNITIVE DISSONANCE AS A RESULT OF A THREAT TO SELF-RELEVANT DRIVES
 The analysis of research conducted in the forced compliance paradigm is based on a supposition that cognitive dissonance arises when inconsistency creates a threat to self-related 'drives'. In the proposed model, the kind of threatened motive is related to the type of inconsistency (evaluative and descriptive) and to the type of activated self-aspect. Considering the kind of threatened motive, two types of dissonance were distinguished: egotistic and identity dissonance. Uncertainty was treated as a marker for identity dissonance induction. Shame and guilt indicated that the egotistic dissonance is erotic. A four-factor laboratory experiment was conducted. Outcomes partially confirmed the expectations. The results of ANOVA indicated that evaluative inconsistency intensified shame and guilt, and descriptive inconsistency inspired uncertainty. Path analysis allowed identification of the connections between those emotions and the means of inconsistency reduction. Shame and guilt were related to changes of internal standards and uncertainty concurred with modification of behavior representation.
Key words: cognitive dissonance, threat, self-relevant drives
- 93-100 *Anna Suchańska*, Instytut Psychologii, UAM
Behawioralne wskaźniki pośredniej autodestruktywności a styl wyjaśniania zdarzeń
 CHRONIC BEHAVIORAL SELF-DESTRUCTIVENESS AND ATTRIBUTIONAL STYLE
 This study examined relationships between behavioral aspects of chronic self-destructiveness and different factors of attributional style. The Chronic Self-Destructiveness Scale and the Attributional Style Questionnaire survey were carried out among 54 female high-school students. Significant positive correlations between the CSDS and the ATQ were found in this group. The results confirm the relationship between self-destruction and attributional style. These findings also raise the question of „functional pessimism” among non-self-destructive subjects.
Key words: self-destructiveness, chronic behavioral tendencies, attributional style



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Zdzisław Chlewiński, Instytut Psychologii, KUL

119-128 **Tożsamość a tolerancja**

IDENTITY AND TOLERATION

The paper analyzes two concepts, "identity" and "toleration", and describes the relation between them. In principle, this analysis bears a primarily psychological character, but its axiological aspect has also been taken into account. Both concepts are difficult to define and even more difficult is to grasp their essence and the kind of dependence which occurs between them. The paper has put forward a hypothesis that toleration is dependent on the system of values and the system of beliefs which a person or group accepts. In order to be tolerant it is necessary that toleration be internalized as a central value. By toleration I mean the belief that every individual has the right to his or her own beliefs. I have confined myself in this paper to two kinds of identity – national identity and, broadly defined denominational identity. They are different identities, but probably possess one element in common, which I have called "openness". I have set "open" identity in opposition to "closed" identity. Between these two poles there are various concrete human identities.

Key words: identity, toleration, psychological character, axiology

Andrzej Elias, Instytut Psychologii PAN, Warszawa

129-141 **Podmiotowe i środowiskowe czynniki utrudniające efektywną regulację stymulacji**

INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL OBSTACLES IN EFFECTIVE STIMULATION CONTROL

This paper discusses data showing overcarefulness of highly reactive persons in social relationships. Overcarefulness is expressed in cognitive oversensitivity to social stimuli, disturbed dynamics of nonverbal communication, and the tendency to focus on social stimuli in threatening situations even when they are not really dangerous. Overcarefulness causes either ignoring or diminishing meaning of physical stimuli which disturb the stimulation control. Then overcarefulness in social contacts typical of high-reactives is, therefore, destructive. It is a subjective source of disturbances in regulation of stimulation. Oversensitivity to social stimuli may be exploited by social environment. The high-reactive persons cannot oppose social pressure even when it forces them to behave contrarily to their capacities. A relatively permanent pressureshapes mechanisms of personality that are not consistent with person's capacities. This internal "trouble spot" results from external factors forcing a person to activity which exceeds his/her capacities. Negative consequences for emotional and physical health as a result of this inconsistency were observed. Another "trouble spot" is the internal structure of mechanisms of personality incorporated against a person's character. Type A high-reactives are overloaded not only with typical Type A task motives and control motives but also ipsocentric motives which very often are not fulfilled in such persona. This process may become a source of additional *stimuli* in interpersonal conflicts.

Key words: stimulation, control, obstacles

Piotr Francuz, Instytut Psychologii, KUL

143-153 **Metodologiczna mitologia w badaniach zachowań konsumenckich**

METHODOLOGICAL MYTHOLOGY IN CONSUMER RESEARCH

The basic criterion for establishing the validity of knowledge gained in any discipline is methodology. Generally, this criterion allows us to establish the relationships among results of scientific research assessing methods which have been used. The task of this paper is to critique the research strategy used in the field of consumer research. Based on detailed review of empirical research results and theories present in the field, several categories of methodological problems are identified. These problems isolate consumer behavior research from reality, considerably inhibit the progress of theory, and prohibit the possibility of making effective predictions. The problems, methodological myths, are as follows: 1) treating the results of studies made of students representative for the whole population of consumers; 2) generalizing laboratory experiments and opinion pools into real world situations; 3) inferring, without sound methodological reflection, too general conclusions from statistical data analyses; 4) interpreting causation from correlation; 5) dealing with common sense problems in scientific research.

Key words: methodology, mythology, consumer research

Karolina Krysińska, Instytut Psychologii, UAM

155-159 **Korzystanie z pomocy przez osoby podejmujące próby samobójcze**

SOCIAL SUPPORT AND PSYCHOLOGICAL COSTS OF ASKING FOR HELP AS PERCEIVED BY PEOPLE WHO MAKE SUICIDAL ATTEMPTS

According to the buffer hypothesis, perceived social support *is* of crucial importance in the process of coping with stressful life events. Lack of social support and high psychological costs of asking for help may increase the probability of making a suicidal attempt. In order to verify this hypothesis, two comparative groups (an experimental group of 14 women and 2 men who have survived suicidal attempt and a control group) were tested with a Social Support Inventory, Psychological Cost Questionnaire and a Personal Inventory. The results were analyzed statistically (Mann-Whitney test) and qualitatively. The hypothesis that a lower level of perceived emotional and informational support would result in a greater tendency to attempt suicide was confirmed at an alpha level of .05. The hypothesis that high psychological costs of asking for help would result in a greater tendency to attempt suicide was rejected. Even when people who attempt suicide perceive lower levels of social support, they are ready to ask for help.

Key words: suicidal attempts, social support, psychological costs, asking for help

Mirosław Draheim, Instytut Psychologii, UAM

161-164 **Jak psychologowie oceniają wiarygodność zeznań świadków?**

HOW PSYCHOLOGISTS ASSESS THE CREDIBILITY OF TESTIMONY IN CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE CASES?

This article provides an analysis of the credibility assessments of children's statements in 10 cases of sexual abuse. The psychologists (as well as the judges) do not differentiate between concepts of competence and credibility on the one hand and credibility of witness and credibility of testimony on the other hand. Furthermore, they do not analyse the content of children statements. Such analysis should be the main feature of credibility assessment in the cases of sexual abuse. There is great need to improve psychologists' assessments of credibility.

Key words: psychologist assessment, credibility of testimony, child sexual abuse