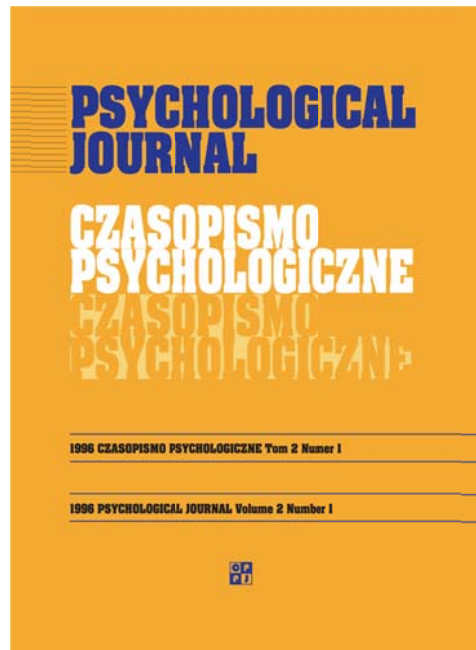


LIST OF ARTICLES IN CZASOPISMO PSYCHOLOGICZNE – PSYCHOLOGICAL JOURNAL (CPPJ)
1996



1996 VOLUME 2 (1)

- Janusz Reykowski*, Instytut Psychologii PAN, Warszawa
- 7-30 **Poziom politycznego myślenia a rozwiązywanie społecznych zadań koordynacyjnych**
THE LEVELS OF POLITICAL THINKING AND SOLUTION OF SOCIAL COORDINATION TASKS
- There are two prototypical forms of managing the social coordination tasks (such as) organization of collective action, regulation of access to available goods, managing everyday relations between group's members): one is based on the principle of hierarchy (authoritarian coordination) and the other on the principle of equality (democratic coordination). It can be postulated that successful democratic coordination depends on the development of certain cognitive instruments (social perspective, decentration) related to the advancement of conceptual representation of the political process. In the present study we have focused on a specific instance of such representation, i. e. on the characteristics of the popular concept of democracy. The research consisted in the longitudinal study (by means of specially developed paper and pencil techniques) of 160 adults differing in their education, SES, and political involvement. The following conclusions have been reached: 1) the differences in interpretation of the concept of democracy reflect different stages of development of the political thinking; generally speaking, two major stages can be identified: lower and higher, and a transition stage; 2) the level of development of political thinking is related to education and participation in democratic institutions; 3) people representing the higher level of political thinking are less likely to accept infringements on democratic institutions and 4) are less likely to support non-democratic styles and strategies of social coordination, such as unilateral imposition of one's will, contentious strategies in conflict situations. The interpretation of the results emphasize the role of the development of decentration in political thinking.
- Key words:** political thinking, social coordination, social tasks
- Jan Strelau*, Wydział Psychologii, Uniwersytet Warszawski, Warszawa
- 31-35 **Psychologiczne różnice indywidualne i wynikające stąd konsekwencje społeczne**
INDIVIDUAL PSYCHOLOGICAL DIFFERENCES AND THEIR SOCIAL CONSEQUENCES
- The article deals with individual differences and their social context. It is postulated that individual differences are caused in the same degree by genetic and social factors. Both of them play a crucial role in understanding human behavior but only in combination and in mutual man-environment relationships. The author questions the assumption according to which the genetically determined individual differences may alone constitute the ground on which to discriminate power for individuals or social groups.
- Key words:** individual differences, psychological differences, social consequences
- Robert Rosenthal*, Department of Psychology, Harvard University, Cambridge
- 37-46 **Nauka a etyka w przeprowadzaniu badań psychologicznych oraz analizowaniu i przedstawianiu ich wyników**
SCIENCE AND ETHICS IN CONDUCTING, ANALYZING, AND REPORTING PSYCHOLOGICAL RESEARCH
- The relationship between scientific quality and ethical quality is considered for three aspects of the research process: conduct of the research, data analysis, and reporting of results. In the area of conducting research, issues discussed involve design, recruitment, causism, scientific quality, and costs and utilities. The discussion of data analysis considers data dropping, data exploitation, and meta-analysis. Issues regarding reporting of results include misrepresentation of findings, misrepresentation of credit, and failure to report results as a result of self-censoring and external censoring.
- Key words:** science, psychological conducting, psychological research, research reporting

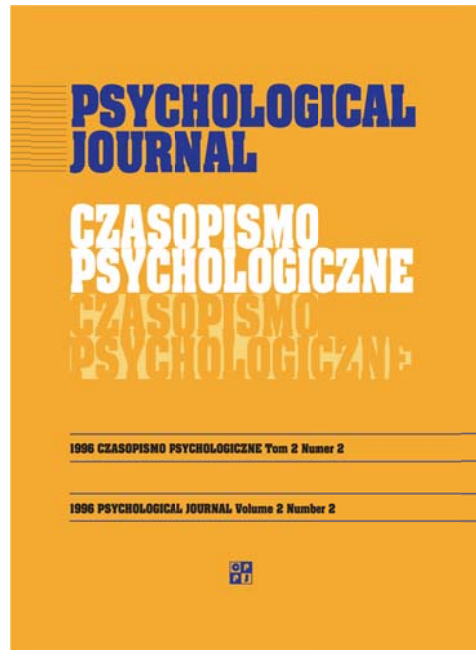
Kazimierz Obuchowski, Instytut Psychologii, Uniwersytet im. Adama Mickiewicza, Poznań

47-59 **Jednostka ludzka**

THE HUMAN BEING

Biological, social and psychological approaches to the human being are now more and more coherent as a result of the application of interdisciplinary theoretical frameworks. The longest history has the social approach related to interconnections between the human nature and social conditions. Three concepts are the subject of analysis: the human being as a puppet, the human being as belonging to its social role and the human as an intentional being. The last concept emerged about 50 years ago as a result of the "subject's revolution", but all concepts mentioned above are currently accepted. The paper deals also with the ways in which modern concepts of personality are developing. New is the proposition related to the role of private tasks, sense of life, psychological distance and psychological approach. The proposed definition concentrates on the human being his/her own needs and desires, and who develops in the direction established by his/her private sense of life.

Key words: human being, psychological approaches, theoretical frameworks



1996 VOLUME 2 (2)

- Augustyn Bańka*, Uniwersytet im. Adama Mickiewicza, Poznań
77-80 **Psychologia jako dyscyplina naukowa, profesjonalna i etyczna**
 PSYCHOLOGY AS SCIENTIFIC, PROFESSIONAL, AND ETHIC DISCIPLINE
Editorial note
Od Redakcji
- Augustyn Bańka*, Uniwersytet im. Adama Mickiewicza, Poznań
81-100 **0 profesjonalizmie psychologicznym i jego związkach z nauką oraz etyką**
 PSYCHOLOGICAL PROFESSIONALISM AND ITS RELATIONSHIPS WITH SCIENCE AND ETHICS
 The article examines the issue of disunity within the discipline of psychology, within the profession of psychology, and between the two. References are made to tensions that have existed between academic-scientific model and professional psychology throughout the history of psychology. The emphasis, however, is on more recent postmodern changes and their implications for the profession of psychology in Poland in the context of planned new law regulations. The author outlines important issues that have an impact on current and future psychological education. The mutuality of science and practice is emphasized. It is argued that the processes of professionalization in a psychology in Poland demand task force to study specialty designation system. This includes identifying and specifying of the knowledge and skills required to certify minimal competence. It is also argued that ethical codes must be recognized as social constructions, the results of tensions between professionally identified behaviors and constraints imposed by the society.
Key words: psychological professionalism, science, ethics
- Martin E.P. Seligman*, University of Pensylwania
101-113 **Skuteczność psychoterapii. Badania ankietowe Consumer Reports**
 THE EFFECTIVENESS OF PSYCHOTHERAPY. THE CONSUMER REPORTS STUDY
Consumer Reports (1995, November) published an article which concluded that patients benefited very substantially from psychotherapy, that long-term treatment did considerably better than short-term treatment, and that psychotherapy alone did not differ in effectiveness from psychotherapy plus mediation. Furthermore, no specific modality of psychotherapy did better than any other for any disorder; psychologists, psychiatrists and social workers did not differ in their effectiveness as treaters; and all did better than marriage counselors and long term family doctoring. Patients whose length of therapy or choice of therapist was limited by insurance or managed care did worse. The methodological virtues and drawbacks of this large-scale survey are examined and contrasted with the more traditional efficacy study in which patients are randomized into a manualized, fixed duration treatment or into control groups. I conclude that the CR survey complements the efficacy method, and that the best features of these two methods can be combined into a more ideal method that will best provide empirical validation of psychotherapy.
Key words: Consumer Reports, surveys, psychotherapy effectiveness
- Jan Strelau*, Wydział Psychologii, Uniwersytet Warszawski, Warszawa
115-118 **Kilka uwag dotyczących oceny projektów badawczych rozpatrywanych w ramach Komitetu Badań Naukowych**
 SEVERAL REMARKS REGARDING THE EVALUATION OF RESEARCH PROJECTS CONSIDERED BY THE NATIONAL RESEARCH COMMITTEE
 A special role in promoting science and scientists has been ascribed to grants awarded by the National Research Committee (NRC). Taking as a starting point the experience accumulated during the process of reviewing manuscripts aimed for publication, selected recommendations have been given for assessment criteria to be used when evaluating research projects competing for grants awarded by the NRC.
Key words: research projects, evaluation, national research committee

Janusz Reykowski, PAN, Warszawa

119-123 **O ocenie projektów badawczych**
HOW TO EVALUATE GRANT PROPOSALS

The existing procedure of evaluation of grant proposals submitted to the KBN (State Committee for Scientific Research) has serious shortcomings such as lack of clear definition of requirements for applicants, lack of correspondence between the questionnaires for applicants and for reviewers, inadequate form of the final evaluation required by the grant agency, inadequate communication with applicants etc. The paper contains a number of recommendations how to change the existing system. The recommendations deal with four issues: the content of grant proposal (requirements for applicant), criteria of grant evaluation, formulation of final recommendation for the agency, conveying information to applicant.

Key words: grant evaluation, procedures, proposals

Jerzy Brzeziński, Uniwersytet im. Adama Mickiewicza, Poznań

125-135 **Kryteria oceny projektów badawczych (empirycznych) w psychologii**
EVALUATION CRITERIA OF EMPIRICAL RESEARCH GRANT PROPOSALS

The article describes new evaluation principles of empirical research project proposals in psychology. The author as an experienced member of the Section of Social Sciences of The State Committee for Scientific Research argues that the procedure of allocating funds to conduct psychological empirical studies should be based on objective criteria. These are contained in two new questionnaires and check-lists specially designed for applicants and for the reviewer. The new form of reliable evaluation of the proposals concerns several questions: What? How? Who? When? What costs? Both sheets are presented in the appendix to the article.

Key words: empirical research grants, evaluation criteria

Włodzimierz Szewczuk, Uniwersytet Jagielloński, Kraków

137-138 **Pierwsza pracownia psychologiczna w Polsce. Komentarz do artykułu R. Stachowskiego pt. „Początki polskiego czasopiśmiennictwa psychologicznego”**

THE FIRST PSYCHOLOGICAL LABORATORY IN POLAND. REPLAY TO R.STACHOWSKITS ARTICLE

Among Polish historians of psychology, there is a prevailing opinion that the first Polish psychological laboratory was established by Kazimierz Twardowski at King Jan Kazimierz University of Lwów in 1898. The author struggles with that stereotype and argues that the first Polish psychological laboratory was organized earlier by a professor of the Jagiellonian University, Władysław Heinrich in Kraków.

Key words: psychological laboratory, Kazimierz Twardowski,

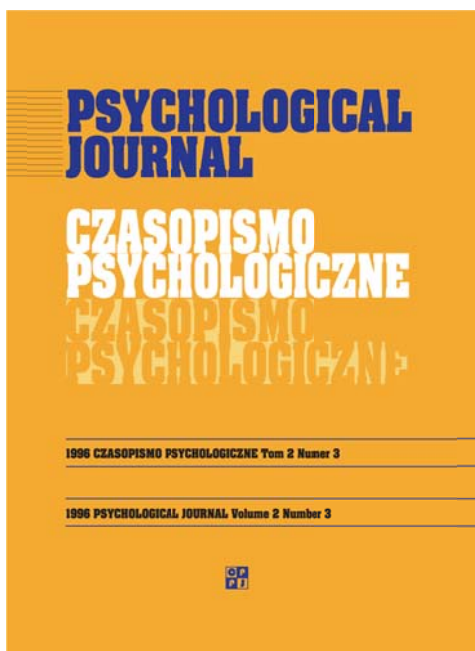
139-142 **KRONIKA**

Józef Nawrocki, Instytut Pedagogiczno-Artystyczny UAM, Kalisz

Sześćdziesięciolecie Polskiej Psychologii Humanistycznej. Koncepcja Leopolda Blausteina

60th ANNIVERSARY OF POLISH HUMANISTIC PSYCHOLOGY. THE THEORY OF LEOPOLD BLAUSTEIN

The article analyzes Leopold Blaustein's inquiries concerning the concept of humanistic psychology. The author provides evidence that L.Blaustein had introduced a theory of humanistic psychology thirty years before A.Maslow and C.Rogers.



1996 VOLUME 2 (3)

Tomasz Zaleskiewicz, Zakład Psychologii Zarządzania, Politechnika Wroclawska, Wrocław

153-159 **Wymiary percepcji ryzyka w inwestowaniu pieniędzy**

DIMENSIONS OF RISK PERCEPTION IN MONEY INVESTMENT

The paper attempts to characterize perceived financial investment risk using several dimensions developed during investigations made by Paul Slovic and his group in the field of ecological and health risk. The author proposes also some new scales which can be important for understanding perception of financial risk. Participants in the study were 130 students aged 21.1, on the average, (SD=2.7) who completed a survey instrument that elicited ratings for each of 9 investment possibilities on 13 characteristic scales. Factor analysis showed that there are three important dimensions of investment risk perception: 1) known risk, 2) certainty of profits and 3) reversibility of losses. The results also enabled the authors to draw a conclusion that Ss categorized every investment possibility into three groups: 1) stable investment possibilities, 2) investing in a stock market (most risky), 3) saving money (most safe).

Key words: risk perception, psychological dimensions, money investment

Alina Kolańczyk, Uniwersytet Gdański, Gdańsk

Alicja Dembowska, Uniwersytet Gdański, Gdańsk

Anna Krysińska, Uniwersytet Gdański, Gdańsk

161-182 **Dwa sposoby przeżywania emocji a efekty asymilacji i kontrastu**

ASSIMILATION AND CONTRAST EFFECTS AND TWO WAYS OF EMOTION EXPERIENCE

Two ways of emotion experience from the position of an actor (the state of association with the experience) and from the position of an observer (the state of dissociation with the experience) were explored and explained in terms of co-operation of three behavior regulating systems. The authors described a system of: 1) preinterpretative information integration, 2) rational information processing, 3) consciousness that coordinates the activity of systems 1 and 2. This article reports two studies (a pilot study and the major study) in which the process of emotional episode's recalling was being manipulated; the techniques of NeuroLinguistic Programming were used in order to place the subject in the position of an actor or an observer. It was examined whether the succeeding free recalled events were affectively conformable (an assimilation effect) or not (a contrast effect). The results were explained in terms of the extent to which the subjects were conscious of the changes in preinterpretative and rational processing of information. It was the measure of regulating „impact” of both behaviour regulating systems since each of them is characterized by specific long term memory. Assimilation and contrast effects depend on memory (and its features) involved and on the subjects' susceptibility to experimental manipulation (on intuitiveness and rationality).

Key words: assimilation, contrast effects, emotional experience

Waldemar Domachowski, Instytut Psychologii Uniwersytet im. Adama Mickiewicza, Poznań

183-188 **Gesty i ich znaczenie we współczesnej Polsce**

GESTURES AND THEIR MEANING IN CONTEMPORARY POLAND

The paper presents the results of a study on gestures' distribution and their meanings in western parts of Poland. A set of twenty gestures, selected by Desmond Morris's team for research in Western Europe and the Mediterranean was used. A research team involved eight people. Field studies were conducted in fourteen large and small cities of western Poland. About 420 people were interviewed. They were shown twenty photographs of key gestures presented in the book by D. Morris et al. (1979) and were asked to answer two questions: 1. Is this gesture used in this area?; 2. In your opinion, what does this gesture mean? The subjects were middle-age men, sitting in public places. It was expected that the study would serve two purposes. First, it would extend beyond the border of the area covered by Morris's team in their unique study. Second, it would show if there was any similarity between the meanings of the gestures in the region and the gestures' meanings in any zone of Morris's team's study that were the points of reference.

Key words: gestures, meaning, contemporary Poland

Adam Tarnowski, Zakład Psychologii, Wojskowy Instytut Medycyny Lotniczej, Warszawa

Jan Terelak, Zakład Psychologii, Wojskowy Instytut Medycyny Lotniczej, Warszawa

189-194 Okoruchowy mechanizm uwagi w sytuacji decyzyjnej

OCUMULATOR MECHANISM OF ATTENTION IN DECISIVE SITUATION

A visual attention processes are related to individual differences between people. In a model of eye movements proposed by Fisher (Fisher, Weber, 1994) an important phase of saccade generation is decision making. In this point we found the interaction between visual processing and non- visual variables, such as motivation. In an experiment, 32 males was motivated to seek particular information on computer display. Reaction times of saccadic eye movements (SRT) were registered under motivation and in neutral situation. We found an influence of motivation on SRT in conditions demanding attention disengagement. When visual attention was disengaged motivation had no relation to saccadic reaction time. Results of experiment confirmed that the process of voluntary attention disengagement is related to individual differences.

Key words: ocumulator mechanism, attention, motivation, decision

Elżbieta Hornowska, Instytut Psychologii, Uniwersytet im. Adama Mickiewicza, Poznań

195-198 Krzywa gładka (The Bell Curve). Czy jest to wyrok dla życia społecznego współczesnej Ameryki?

THE BELL CURVE. IS IT A SENTENCE FOR THE SOCIAL LIFE IN CONTEMPORARY AMERICA?

In the paper, the author is presenting her view on Richard Herrnstein and Charles Murray's "The Bell Curve. Intelligence and Class Structure in American Life", published by Free Press in 1994. This is clearly the most incendiary monograph in social science to appear in the last decade or more. In form it is a model of academic etiquette, but it is only an etiquette. The author is discussing in a more detailed way with one of its basic premises, that properly administered IQ tests are not demonstrably biased against social, economic, ethnic, or racial groups. She is showing the problem of test and item bias in some perspectives.

Key words: Bell Curve, social life, IQ tests

Wojciech Cwalina, Zakład Psychologii Przemysłowej, Katolicki Uniwersytet Lubelski, Lublin

199-205 Poczucie efektywności pracy i patologia ról zawodowych w zakładzie przemysłowym

PERCEIVED JOB EFFECTIVENESS AND JOB ROLES PATHOLOGY IN INDUSTRY

The article presents the analysis of the correlations between the perceived job effectiveness of industry employees and the pathology (conflict, ambiguity, overload) of their job roles. Differences in the intensity of the perceived job effectiveness and the problems with sending roles by the employees of one of the five subsystems of the company – production, adaptation, borders, administration and management – were also examined. Perceived Job Effectiveness Scale and Perception of Organizational Stress Questionnaire were used for the examination. 50 employees of a big industrial plant were tested. Significant negative correlation between perceived job effectiveness and perceived ambiguity of job roles were found. Significant statistical differences in different role conflict and role ambiguity perception of the employees of different subsystems of the company were also found.

Key words: job effectiveness, perception, pathology