

Zenon Waldemar Dudek

Unity or multiplicity of psychology. Reflections on contemporary depth psychology

Abstract

One of the basic questions in modern psychology is the problem of integration – in theory and practice. Many of the differences between concepts and views are basically reflection of the history. A part of the history is depth psychology (ideas of Freud, Jung, Adler, Fromm etc.). A Polish psychologist, J.Kozielecki, has presented the opinion, that on the way to integration of psychology there are two characteristic tendencies: the eclectic (openness to diversity of points) and the classical one (search for one new “integrated” psychology). The example of original and contemporary depth psychology (psychoanalysis, individual and analytical psychology, neopsychoanalysis, postjungians etc.) reflects as well the eclectic as the classical tendency. Freud has not accepted the proposal of eminent psychiatrist, E. Bleuler, to form wide psychological school based on the psychoanalytical concept of unconsciousness (termed “depth psychology”), so the result is multiplicity of Freudian schools and many divorces from original freudism. Other aspect of integration in psychology is assimilation of the psychoanalytical concepts in the “academic” psychology. There are some psychologist in Poland, psychotherapists and psychiatrists, which have presented the diversity of depth psychology as proposal for general psychology (i.e. A. Kępiński, A. Jakubik). For now we have to accept the fact, that the modern psychology (as theory and practice) is influenced by the tendency to integration (eclectic) and tendency to build it from beginnings as a relatively unite science (classical).

Henryk Gasiul

Personality disorders in personological perspective

Abstract

The author considers possibility of interpretation personality disorders in the light of personological approach. The interaction paradigm of personality becomes a basis for further conceptual resolutions. This paradigm presupposes that in creation of personality motivational and cognitive processes play the main role. Nevertheless, the fundamental question is to determine what kind of motives are essential as sources of anticipated disorders. The way these motives are realized in interaction with other persons would shape an opportunity to create a form of diathesis which in a situation of stress experiencing could lead to some form of personality disorder. The way of realization of these motives is also the cause of creation of personal consciousness and meanings. Referring to his earlier considerations the author assumes that the essential are the motives connected to “me”, like for example striving for

dignity, for identity. It is supposed that personality disorders would be the outcome of frustration of these motives. The frustrated “me” motives provoke to concentrate on these kinds of objects which recover the possibility of their realization. In consequence, a personality disorder would be a form of preference of behaviors which allow to fulfill essential personal motives.

Jan F. Terelak
Psychological aspects of visual advertising

Abstract

This paper has a pictorial character of contemporary psychological knowledge needed to create effective visual advertising. In the first part the author underlines the persuasional aspects of advertising, focusing on changing personal attitude from neutral to positive. Second part describes psychological mechanisms of visual perception and its quantitative aspects. The paper is finished with practical conclusion addressed to creators of visual advertising.

Paweł Urbaś

Controversion about debriefing – research review

Abstract

Preventive intervention after exposure to traumatic events is a subject of increasing interest among mental health professionals. Psychological debriefing (Critical Incident Stress Debriefing), which aims to reduce the risk of posttraumatic stress disorder and other psychopathological consequences of traumatic experience, is an example of such intervention. Even though, debriefing is widely used to prevent psychological trauma, it has come under considerable scrutiny over the last few years. Several studies have failed to document any effect of this method, while other documents significant positive effect. Most studies have serious methodological defects. In this article the author reveals the most important methodological problems such as: not complying with the Mischell’s model of debriefing, inadequate timing of intervention, using self- selection to the groups. It is concluded that the quality of conducting research at debriefing does not justify a discontinuation, but more support from controlled studies is required.

Tomasz Rowiński

Possibilities of psychological research by the Internet

Abstract

The article touches certain aspects of conducting *on line* research and discusses some positives and negatives. The aim of the article is to draw nearer the existing practice and elaborated solutions in this field. The methods presented here allow to conduct reliable *on line* research emphasizing its ethical aspects. The author tends also to begin a discussion concerning possibilities of conducting *on line* research. The Internet is an fascinating medium which has impact on many people, even societies. The Net becomes more and more accessible and common. It is a subject to investigate for the researchers. The academicians have a chance to elaborate the standards of *on line* research.

Jan Tylka

Some reflections on „Rudiments and progress of clinical psychology”

Abstract

This paper is devoted to roots of clinical psychology as well as current status of this specific discipline.

The author presents some of philosophical suggestion and maximas, concerning mental growing and improving of individual person.

As well we are dipping into works of such philosophers as Rochefaucauld, Nietzsche, we have to ascertain that they were great masters of spiritual life.

Generally speaking current status of clinical psychology is diametrically opposed to their standing at the beginning of twenty century. The author gives a detailed description of procedure how to prepare oneself for an examination in order to be a specialist of clinical psychology.

Marta Kolwińska

Drawing in psychoterapy

Abstract

Drawing is of great use in psychotherapy. According to many psychologists drawing can be extremely helpful both in making a diagnosis and conducting therapy. Drawing is a simple method of getting to know the patient. This activity doesn't take much time but it provides important materials for interpretation. Drawing is very helpful in improving communication between people and in strengthening self-respect. This article is about history of drawing and its use in psychotherapy. Valuable information about application of drawing in therapy is included in the text.

Wojciech Wypler

Changes in the self-image among the participants of Neurolinguistic Programming Training.

Abstract

The article presents results of a research made on the influence of the Neurolinguistic Programming training on self-image of its participants. The research group consisted of 30 participants of a 14-day stationary "NLP Practitioner" training. The research was based on H.G. Gough and A. B. Heilbrun's Adjective Check List. The test was conducted three times: the first and the last day of the training and three months after the completion date of the training. The test results confirmed the hypothesis that the NLP Training has an influence on participants' self-image. The direction and character of changes in self-image are as follows: increased positive self-evaluation, feeling of better socialisation and higher adaptability, increased demand for more positive and authentic relationships with other people, increased acceptance for participants themselves and for various life circumstances, feeling of internal balance, integrity and self-confidence had also been predicted correctly. For majority of the test scores, any differences that occurred between the results of the first and the second measurement remained significant also in the third test.

Marek Graczyk, Alicja Pęczak, Stanisław Wójtowicz,

Psychological aspects of start situation of sportsman/ sportswoman

Abstract

During the proceedings of the XXXI Conference of the Polish Psychological Society a body of competent judges recognized the psychological condition at the moment of start in sport to be a life threatening one and ranked together with such situations as natural disasters, military operations or acts of terror.

Competing in some sports such as martial arts and auto and motor racing involves even a risk of death. The stress of competition itself can be viewed as one approximating situations of natural disasters or combat situations. In addition, an injured athlete faces self-doubts regarding their health, fitness levels, and athletic ability (Cogan & Vidmar, 2000; Morris & Summerf, 1998). Consequently, two types of pre-competitive phobia might be developed (PPA, 2002): hyper-mobilization (or over-activation) and hypo-mobilization (or apathy). This presentation will describe a theoretical background useful in working with injured athletes. Next, a discussion will be conducted on how monitoring psychomotor responses has a unique diagnostic and predictive potential in consulting with elite performers in sports. Practical solutions to problems faced in assisting athletes in overcoming injuries will be described including (a) mental training (Unestahl, 1979), (b) cognitive-attributional, motivational-emotional, and psychomotor-behavioral self-regulation (Graczyk & Dworakowska, 1996), (c) ideomotor training (Morris & Summerf, 1998), and (d) optimizing coaching interpersonal styles (Graczyk, 2002). The content of this presentation is based on a line of applied research and the author's consulting career involving Olympic preparation to Sydney 2000.

Włodzimierz Strus

EMOTIONAL AND MORAL IMMATURITY AND PERSONALITY DISORDERS

Abstract

The article goes out from impeachment of thesis, that the cognitive developmental approach explains the human's moral kelter in a sufficient way. The author proves that emotional maturity is the condition of correct morality, and simultaneously is determined by proper moral development. The categories of disorders, wick have undergone analysis, particularly clearly illustrate these dependences: dissocial personality disorder (psychopathology) and obsessive compulsive personality disorder. In view of both types of disorders the emotional as well as moral immaturity assume the

extreme intensification. In conclusion it was also admitted, that correct emotional development as well as moral are indispensable for a mature personality, being simultaneously the symptoms of psychological health. The serious disturbances in these spheres are fundamentally the factors of psychopathology.

Marek Nieznański

Relationship between schizophrenic symptoms and verbal memory impairment: a meta-analysis

Abstract

This article presents meta-analyses of the studies that reported correlational data for the relations between symptom dimensions in schizophrenia and performance in tests of verbal memory. The results showed statistically significant relationships of negative symptoms with verbal recall. Verbal memory measures also showed a significant correlation with disorganization symptoms, but not with hallucinations and delusions. The findings revealed significant effects of some moderator variables, especially duration of illness and gender. The article also emphasises the role of medication side effects and depressive symptoms in verbal memory impairment in schizophrenia.

Anna Kołodziejczyk

Stanisław Tokarski

Memory and learning in Parkinson disease

Abstract

Postreproductive longevity enables the societies to benefit from mature people's knowledge and experience. Memory is a requisite foundation for human's cognitive function and progressive changes of the whole mankind. The main aim of the research was to find out how Parkinson's disease can influence people's memory and learning process. Parkinson's disease is also often accompanied by psychological symptoms such as depression, emotional instability and dementia disorders.

The basic hypothesis suggested that people suffering from Parkinson's disease are affected by memory deficits and learning disorders. There were also several detailed hypotheses. During the research people in age between 51 and 83 were examined. They were divided into two groups: the first cohort included 34 people with Parkinson's disease and the second - 34 healthy people. Research tools (neuropsychological tests) were selected in order to enable wide and precise examination of memory and learning process, and to measure factors that disturb it – depression and dementia disorders.

Research hypotheses turned out to be correct in case of: level and frequency of depression disorders, dementia indicator, short-term memory (STM) and long-term memory (LTM) of verbal material logical organized and disabilities of verbal learning. However research didn't prove that people suffering from Parkinson's disease are effected by deficits in following cognitive functions: immediate memory of verbal material logical disorganized, STM and LTM of visual retention and learning of nonverbal material.

Elżbieta Aranowska
Artur Brustman

Personality determinants of alcoholism

Abstract

In this paper theoretical models of an alcohol problem formation are discussed using a developmental approach. Authors also refer to many own studies. A source of inspiration to the research were Zücker's and Tarter's assumptions, which suggest that factors specific for the alcohol abuse begin to act in an early childhood already, although the usage of alcohol starts much later.

In the own research (n = 148) a relationship between the alcohol usage intensity (an own criterion) and personality traits of a college youth was analyzed. Subjects were divided into two groups of attendants to "better" and "worse" schools.

The results show that there is an association of the alcohol abuse intensity with psychopathy (reaching the upper limit of a norm - 58th ten), psychasthenia and schizophrenia. The outcomes of the study confirm Zücker's thesis, concerning antisocial personality of young people, who abuse alcohol. In the "worse" schools as much as 7% of subjects can be treated as at risk of alcoholism (whereas in "better" schools – only 1%).

Sławomir Ślaski

Psychosocial problems of children from alcoholic families

Abstract

The author reviews a current literature on children who are brought up by families with alcoholic problem. The analysis concentrate on 4 groups of the problems: on discovering the kinds of conflicts which children from alcoholic families experience, on researching factors which could determinate probabilities of psychopathology, on prenatal research, and on psychoactive substance abuse by children from alcoholic families.

Piotr Marchwicki

Psychosocial determinants of attachment styles

Abstract

Attachment Styles and Sex, Parents' Education Level, and the Number of Siblings. Continuity of the Attachment Styles from Childhood to Adolescence: An Empirical Research. The present study investigates the links between attachment quality and sex and some variables of the family environment, such as father's and mother's education level, the number of siblings, and the problem of the continuity of the attachment styles from childhood to adolescence. Measures of childhood attachment styles to both parents, adolescent attachment styles, along with a series of personal questions, were completed by a sample of 302 secondary school students (151 girls and 151 boys). When compared with the boys, the girls were less likely to adopt an avoidant attachment style to mother, while they were more likely to adopt secure and anxious/ambivalent adolescent attachment styles. Differences were also observed in the intensity of some attachment styles according to the father's (but not to the mother's) education level: the daughters of fathers with secondary education, in comparison with daughters of fathers with work and university education, tended to show a weaker intensity of both childhood and adolescent insecure attachment styles and a stronger intensity of the secure adolescent attachment style. Moreover, girls and boys with siblings were less likely to exhibit insecure (especially avoidant) childhood attachment styles to both parents than those who had no

siblings. Both sexes seemed moderately likely to continue attachment models from childhood to adolescence.

Maria Rys

MARITAL QUALITY AND THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CLOSENESS OF MARRIAGE PARTNERS AND CONFLICT RESOLUTION

Abstract

The conducted research concerned the relationship between the level of closeness and methods of conflict resolution in marriages, which have succeeded or failed. 60 married couples (two groups) were chosen out of 500 studied persons, not exceeding age 50. In these two groups, research was conducted in order to determine the closeness of the marriage in the area of intellect, emotions and activity. Among the group of successful marriages, the level of closeness was high and conflicts were resolved in an integrating manner, which strengthens the couple's unity. The effects were opposite among the failed marriages, with conflict resolution leaving behind a sense of loneliness, misunderstanding and grief.

Anna Linek

Personality and the dynamism of expression of emotions in marriage

Abstract

An attempt at finding relationships between personality and the dynamism of expression of emotions in marriage is the main subject of this article. The issue of emotions has been situated in the centre of research for last few years. Emotions are extremely important factor for all interpersonal relationships, especially for marriage. The dynamism of expression of emotions is defined by the author of this article as a process that means frequency of expressing of positive and negative emotions to spouse and by spouse. The author's own questionnaire to measure this frequency (Expressing of Emotions in Marriage Scale) was used in this research. Personality is analysed on the basis of the one of the most popular contemporary conception by Costa and McCrae, which treats personality in terms of features. Their model includes five main factors: neuroticism, extraversion, openness to experience, agreeableness and conscientiousness. These features are part of Costa and McCrae

Personality Inventory (NEO-FFI) that was used in the research. The reviews of research on this subject and results with analysis of author's own research are presented in the article.

Stanisław Głaz

Determinants of religious experience among university students

Abstract

It is suggested that some personality features, one's attitude towards preferred values, emotional condition or the intensity of one's religiousness can either foster or impede religious experiences of a human being. The research was carried out in 2002. All students declared they were believers and observed religious experience in their lives. 139 correctly filled in questionnaires were analysed. The sample consisted of 46 men and 30 women from the Vocational High School in Nowy Sącz and 30 male and 33 female students of philosophy at Ignatianum University in Kraków. Their age was within the range 22 to 25. The author, interested in the issues of values, personality and religious experience of a human being tried to answer the following questions: Do the independent variable, sex and the field of study differentiate the intensity of the effects of experience of God's presence, God's absence, the feelings arisen by such experience, commitment to religious matters and emotional condition of the examined people? Do the independent variables, sex and the field of study differentiate the preference of final values? Which (and to what extent) of the independent variables taken into account in *KKE* and *SZR* tests have influence on the dependent variables, the effects of the experience of God's presence (OB) and the effects of the experience of God's absence (NOB)? As it was found, sex differentiates some dimensions of emotional structure, of religiousness and religious experiences taken into account in the research. Regression analysis shows that the most crucial influence of essential independent variables on the dependent variables (concerning the effects of religious experiences) have variables which concern religiousness. The other independent variables have lesser influence on the dependent variables (OB, NOB).

Maciej Karwowski

Academic intelligence, emotional intelligence and creative capacities in students with different level of school achievements

Abstract

The attempt has been undertaken to verify some hypotheses on links between four variables: „academic” intelligence, emotional intelligence, creative attitude and school achievements. The group of 561 students from Warsaw high schools has been tested. The experiment has been done with the use of INTE Questionnaire, Ravens Progressive Matrix and Test of Creative Thinking – Drawing Production. Results suggest that the factor with the strongest influence on school achievement is participants’ gender. Binary logistic regression also showed that only “academic” intelligence has important influence on school grades – weak, but significant from the point of view of statistics.

Andrzej Strzałecki

Beata Tomaszewicz

Factors of success of Polish managers under the systems transformation

Abstract

The senior author’s model of The Style of Creative Behavior (*SCB*) together with Strelau’s Regulative Theory of Temperament (*RTT*), Antonovsky’s model of the Sense of Coherence (*SOC*), and Guilford’s Structure-of-Intellect Model (*SIM*) were used to explain effective management under systems transformation in Poland.

The multivariate analysis of variance (*MANOVA*) was used to test the differences between two groups of subjects: senior managers – criterion group (N=43), and civil servants – control group (N=43). The following instruments were used: “The Creative Behavior Questionnaire” (*SCB*), “The Formal Characteristic of Behavior–Temperament Inventory” (*RTT*), “Sense of Coherence Questionnaire” (*SOC*), and “Match Problems II” (Adaptive Flexibility of Thinking from *SIM*). The tests of between-subjects

effects have reached significant level for all variables except that of *Endurance*, *Perseverance*, and *Sensoric sensitivity* from *FCB-TI*.

The discriminant analysis carried out for all variables gave 87,2% of correct classification (Canonical correlation is equal 0,705). However, in the step-wise option two variables entered eventually: *Adaptive flexibility of thinking (SIM)*, and *Meaningfulness (SOC)*. This solution gave 80,2% correct classification, and canonical correlation is 0,656. The article ends with the discussion of personality, cognitive, and axiological determinants of the success of effective management, and the creativity syndrome of the work of Polish managers is stressed.

Jan F. Terelak, Anna Hys-Martyńska

Self-control at work and dominate occupational values

Abstract

This empiric article concerns relationship between sense of self-control and work valuation. Theoretical basis of hypothesis was the M. Kohna, C. Schoolera Theory of Self-control and K.H. Seifert and C. Bregmann Concept of Jobs Value.

Two occupational groups: workers from National Library and editorial office of State Scientific Publishing House were evaluated by following methods: M. Kohna, C. Schoolera Self-control Questionnaire, X. Gliszczyńska I-E Scale, K. H. Seifert, C. Bergmann adapted by A. Zalewska orientation on jobs value scale.

The results obtained from 49 editorial employees (aged 25-55) were considered in the research. Statistic analysis of the data revealed that people with a higher level of occupational self-direction concentrate at work values and work aspects which are related to the internal labour characteristics, whereas people with a lower self-direction level focus more on labour characteristics external to the essence of a particular job.