

ENGLISH ABSTRACTS ENGLISCHE ZUSAMMENFASSUNGEN

ABSTRACTS

FRANK LASOGGA (p. 3)

Emergency Counsellors in Germany: Since the mid-90s, emergency counsellors in Germany have often assumed the support of persons that are more severely affected by an emergency and require emergency counselling. This group of people who need further emergency support includes people who are directly affected by the emergency, but also persons that are affected indirectly, affiliated, eye-witnesses and causers. Within the framework of these chores, emergency counsellors deliver for example in cooperation with the local police death notices or support parents whose child has died unexpectedly. The support of the direct and indirect emergency victims is basically carried out in their own homes. This requires particular sensitivity of the emergency counsellors, since they are welcomed as guests, but at the same time have to conduct the setting. Emergency counsellors are summoned in emergencies that record dead and dying persons. The central offices of the fire brigade alert the emergency counsellors, but the task forces in situ may also request emergency counsellors. The cooperation of emergency counsellors and other task forces such as police or rescue services is established to a large extent. However, the cooperation is not performed very easily, which is due to various reasons such as the heterogeneous organisational structures of the individual task forces. A catastrophe constitutes a particular challenge to emergency counsellors as decisions have to be undertaken under time pressure and with a lack of resources. Victims of emergencies may be exposed to extreme stress, which can be distinguished into physiological stress like pain and psychological stress such as loss of control. The consequences resulting from the experienced stress are determined by biological, sociographic and psychological facilitating variables, which may function in a reinforcing or relieving fashion. The assigned jobs of task forces and the behaviour of emergency counsellors further influence the consequences of emergencies. Thus, the reactions and consequences of emergencies may vary to a large extent. The support of people affected by emergencies comprises usually one session, which may vary in length. If required, contacts to professionals should be established. The work of emergency counsellors is characterised by the activation of the emergency victim's inner and outer resources. A further important step is the education in psychological matters for directly and indirectly affected people. The prerequisite for a professional course of action is a good training for emergency counsellors. In the future the goal is to have a uniform nationwide training. Quality checks and evaluations should be carried out for the work of emergency counsellors. In addition, the alerting of emergency counsellors should be embedded into emergency schemes.

Keywords: emergency counsellor, people affected by emergencies, stress, facilitating variables, emergency counselling, support, death, cooperation, resources, education in psychological matters, training

ANDREAS WITTRAHM (p. 25)

Mental Health in Social Organisations: An organisation is a social arrangement which pursues collective goals and controls its own performance in structure and processes. Such organisations do not function in a vacuum: they all try to realise their goals depending on external conditions on the one hand and the professional and personal resources of their members on the other hand. If these do not fit, organisations often ask too much of the women and men they employ – mental diseases and demoralisation might follow such a permanent strain. By example of welfare-organisations primarily in Central Europe where the social framework is changing, the research identifies the mechanisms that menace employees' mental health. It examines the values, goals and structures that do not lose sight of the mental health of employees and provide them active protection. First, this includes organisational ethics that ensure the organisation's goals are transparent and the paths leading to the implementation of the goals are subject to open discussion whenever external factors change. Second, organisations sensitive to issues of mental hygiene are also characterised by structures that involve their members and their employees in the discussion that identifies the best way for their organisation to carry out its goals. Third, an organisation that is well-designed from a mental hygiene aspect employs a personal development strategy that harmonises individual skills with the expectations towards the various roles and positions. And fourth, the prevention of mental diseases in social work demands for all members the chance of guided self-reflection concerning their roles and purposes as well as their participation in their team and in the whole organisation.

Keywords: burnout-syndrome, burnout, vision of the future, organisation, organisational ethics, human resources development, resources, mental health, social issues, values, charitable organisations

THEODÓRA TOMCSÁNYI (p. 45)

Antoine Vergote, Founder of the Empirical and Psychoanalytical Approach in the Psychology of Religion: The monograph introduces the reader to the psychology of religion through the work of Antoine Vergote, a theoretician who has influenced the development of this discipline in Europe in fundamental ways for several decades. Behind the iron curtain, the importance of a psychology of religion was suppressed and its cultivation banished from the scope of research. On the solid basis of his life's work and of his psychoanalytically oriented pioneering research, Vergote now presents the Hungarian reader with empirical methods of studying various cases, his preliminary considerations, and the results of his investigations supported by his insight into several disciplines. Vergote approaches definitions, symbols, and rituals from a wide theoretical foundation making use of different fields such as psychology, theology, and a religiously based and practically oriented pedagogy. While the author has developed a system of criteria to distinguish between healthy and pathological forms of religious practices, he points out that the adequate training of the practitioner is key to a successful treatment. Vergote's works are now an indispensable resource for any research in the field connecting psychology and theology.

Keywords: psychology, theology, psychology of religion, clinical psychology of religion, teamwork, limits of competence, psychoanalysis, empirical research, representations of god, socio-cultural determination

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HELENE YBRANDT & KERSTIN ARMELIUS (p. 59)

Adolescents' Mental Health and Their Images of Self and Parents: The relation between images of self and parents as defined in interpersonal theory and by the Structural Analysis of Social Behaviour (Benjamin), and internalising and externalising problems, as defined by the Youth Self-Report (Achenbach) was studied in a sample of 199 non-clinical adolescents (92 boys and 107 girls) aged between 13 and 17 years. Regression analyses showed that the pattern relating images of self and parents to mental health problems was different for boys and girls. Internalising problems for girls were best predicted from aspects of their self-image while for boys parental behaviour played a larger role. A pattern of self-blame and lower self-affirmation together with parental blame was important for girls' externalising problems and a pattern of self-neglect and low self-autonomy and an uncertainty of parental love were important for boys externalising problems. Results emphasise that boys and girls have different kinds of vulnerabilities as risk factors for mental health problems.

Keywords: adolescence, mental health, image of self, image of parents, SASB, YSR

PÉTER TÖRÖK, ISTVÁN NAGY & MÁTÉ JOÓB (p. 77)

Charitable Activities of Hungarian Historical Christian Churches during Communism, and Their Effects on Post-Communist Charitable Church Activities, Part 1: In addition to assessing charitable activities of Hungarian historical Christian churches during communism from a fact-finding, descriptive angle, this two-part study also provides a view of what effects this has on post-communist charitable church activities. Understandably, this necessitates a brief overview of the types and volume of charitable activities carried out by the catholic, reformed and evangelical churches prior to the communist power grab. In the years following the Second World War, the majority of social institutions run by the church came under state control, with new employees often looking upon the tasks they were to carry out only as a way of making a living, and lacking a commitment to the service they were to perform. The way in which state socialist politics strove to use charity and diaconate in their efforts aimed at wasting church and faith can be clearly observed. The measures, according to which practically only institutions where missionary work was impossible or possible only to a minor degree could remain in church hands, also served this end. Church leaders who tried to ensure survival by adhering to the official line, also partly became partners to the state. It is considered a step forward, when badly paid positions requiring hard work and commitment at social institutions run by the state were filled by qualified and able labour based on church recommendations and nominations. During the period of dictatorship, charitable activities by congregations and parishes also experienced a strong setback. Following the collapse of communism, all three churches displayed an intention of reviving their charitable activities by maintaining spirituality and charisma despite a necessary institutionalisation process and strict professionalism. The analysis also pinpoints some cases that highlight the pitfalls of relations with the post-communist state. The first half of the study presents the operation of helping services linked to protestant churches, with the reformed and evangelical churches discussed separately. The second part provides an overview of the conditions of catholic charity during the years of dictatorship, using similar considerations, and also has a look at the times before the Second World War and the changed circumstances following the 1989 fall of communism.

Keywords: diaconate, Hungary, communism, state socialism, dictatorship, history, retrospect, helping profession, institutionalisation, local initiative, church-state relations

SIAMAK KHODARAHIMI (p. 99)

Psychopathic Deviate Tendency and Psychopathology Relationships in an Iranian Adolescents and Youth Sample: Gender Differences and Predictors: The present study examines psychopathic deviate tendency and psychopathology relationships and the possible gender differences in them in an Iranian adolescents and youth sample. The sample included 106 adolescents (55 females and 51 males) and 94 youth (45 females and 49 males) that were randomly selected from Eghlid city, Fars province, Iran. We speculated a possible linkage between psychopathology and psychopathic deviate tendency among adolescents and youth on the basis of developmental psychopathology and related literature. A demographic questionnaire, the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory–2, scale–4, and the Symptom Check List 90 Revised were used in this study. Analysis indicated that psychopathic deviate tendency and psychopathology indices were linearly related in adolescents and youth. There are significant positive correlation coefficients between the psychopathic deviate tendency and psychopathology including somatisation, obsessive-compulsive disorder, anxiety, interpersonal sensitivity, aggression, phobia, paranoid ideation, psychosis, atypical factors and SCL–90–R. However, significant correlations between psychopathic deviate tendency, somatisation and phobia are elements that give a new insight into this research. A multivariate analysis of variance conducted by gender, age group and gender-age group interaction as independents and the psychopathic deviate tendency and psychopathology indices as dependents variables that reject their significant effects in both dependents' variables. Finally, the multiple regressions indicated that paranoid ideations, somatisation and aggression, somatisation, depression, and somatisation predict psychopathic deviate tendency in females, males, adolescence, youth, and total sample respectively.

Keywords: psychopathic, somatisation, obsessive-compulsive, anxiety, interpersonal sensitivity, aggression, phobia, paranoid, psychosis, adolescents, youth