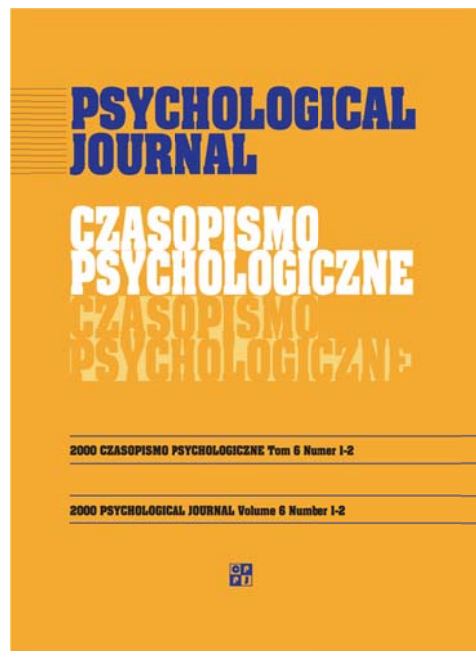


LIST OF ARTICLES IN *CZASOPISMO PSYCHOLOGICZNE – PSYCHOLOGICAL JOURNAL (CPPJ)*

2000



2000 VOLUME 6 (1–2)

- 7-18** *Piotr Oleś, Zakład Psychologii Osobowości, Katolicki Uniwersytet Lubelski, Lublin*
Kontrowersje wokół "Wielkiej Piątki"
 THE CONTROVERSIES AROUND THE "BIG FIVE"
 The article introduces and discusses main controversies around the Five Factor Model of personality which contains Extraversion, Neuroticism, Agreeableness, Conscientiousness, and Openness to Experience. Since early eighties many confirmations of the Big Five have been gathered on psychometric and lexical way; however in nineties the model was strongly criticized. The main points concerned: 1) methodological problems of both, factor and lexical analyses as well as of compatibility of the two ways leading to basic personality dimensions; 2) criteria for the dimensions introduced by Eysenck (1991), Costa and McCrae (1992), and Zuckerman (1992), the alternative models, including discussion between the Big Five and the Gigantic Three by Eysenck; 3) the problems inside the model concerning psychological meaning of the dimensions and particular variables; 4) limitations in the study of personality implied by trait approach. In conclusion the Big Five is treated as an integrative and comprehensive model, basic for trait approach, however not allowing for the study on some important problems like e.g. motivation, quality changes in personality development, contextual nature of behavior, or such processes as self-actualization and transgression.
Key words: Big Five, controversies, Gigantic Three
- 19-24** *Paweł Nowak, Zakład Psychologii Klinicznej Dorosłych, Katolicki Uniwersytet Lubelski, Lublin*
Stanisława Steuden, Zakład Psychologii Klinicznej Dorosłych, Katolicki Uniwersytet Lubelski, Lublin
Narcyzm jako czynnik modyfikujący twórcze aspekty osobowości
 NARCISSISM AS THE FACTOR MODIFYING CREATIVE ASPECTS OF PERSONALITY
 This study strives to analyse the relationship between narcissism and the creative aspects of personality. The very problem is rarely presented and analysed in Polish psychological literature. To solve the problem an empirical study of 87 people (students of various faculties) was conducted using G.S Welsh's RACreativity Scale of Geometrical Figures Preference Test and P. Wink's and H.G. Gough's Narcissism Scale of CPI Test by Gough, Hatheway and Mc Kinnley. In the light of the obtained data it was found that some of narcissism components (especially those from the field of social functioning) greatly modify the individual's functioning and his or her ability of creative activity.
Key words: narcissism, creative personality, modifying factors
- 25-33** *Aleksandra Jankowska, Instytut Psychologii, Uniwersytet Gdański, Gdańsk*
Pamiętanie kontekstu nieuświadomianych źródeł afektu
 MEMORY FOR THE CONTEXT OF UNCONSCIOUS AFFECT
 The present work shows the relationship between the memory for novel stimuli and the affect, which "diffuses" from unconscious sources. Procedure modify Murphy's and Zajonc's (1994) experiments by testing a durability of negative and positive judgments of neutral stimuli, evoked with suboptimal priming and by examination the lasting, declarative memory for them. Results exhibit a dual role of affect. Firstly – it fixes a direction of activity "here and now" by remaining in situation, which evoked it. Secondly – it enhances the long – term memory of its coincidence. This memory remains longer then the affect.
Key words: memory, unconscious affect, dual role

- 35-40 *Tadeusz Marek*, Szkoła Wyższa Psychologii Społecznej, Warszawa
Stres i zmęczenie psychiczne w procesie pracy
 MENTAL STRESS AND FATIGUE AT WORK
 Paper attempts to indicate the relations between mental stress, fatigue, load and effort. Stress and mental fatigue are analysed in the contexts of human brain metabolism and compensation effort. It is shown that fatigue has protective function. It creates preventive mechanism against depletion of metabolic energy in the brain. On the other hand the stress is related to a depletion of the brain metabolic energy.
Key words: mental stress, fatigue, work
- 41-54 *Henryk Domański*, Instytut Filozofii i Socjologii PAN, Warszawa
Aspiracje a status społeczny. Przyczynęk do hipotezy o uniwersalnym zasięgu
 ASPIRATIONS AND SOCIAL STATUS. SOME CONTRIBUTION TO UNIVERSAL RULE
 This analysis concerns educational and occupational aspirations with respect to daughters and sons: how they differ across basic socio-economic strata in Poland. Dwelling on data coming from national survey carried out in 1998. I attempt to answer two questions. First, to what extent – like in Western societies – aspirations declared by respondents are patterned according to their social status? Second, how far they differ for daughters and sons. Results of OLS regression and path analysis show that social status affects level of aspirations in a significant way which seems to confirm findings received in other countries.
Key words: aspirations, social status, universal role
- 55-61 *Elżbieta Kasprzak*, Instytut Psychologii, Wyższa Szkoła Pedagogiczna, Bydgoszcz
Osobowość młodych bezrobotnych a sukces i porażka na rynku pracy
 PERSONALITY OF YOUNG UNEMPLOYED PEOPLE IN RELATION TO SUCCESS AND DEFEAT ON THE JOB MARKET
 This article presents the results of the research comparing five personality dimensions in two groups of young unemployed people (aged 24 on an average) who have or haven't started working. The young unemployed who started working are characterized by a lower level of neuroticism and higher conscientiousness (measured by the NEO-FFI Personality Inventory, Costa and McCrae). The researchers analysed the fact whether demographic variables interact with the variable of starting to work and whether they influence the average of the five personality factors as classifying factors. The most essential factors which determine the fact of getting a job among the young unemployed are: agreeableness dimension, neuroticism, education, sex, conscientiousness and openness to experience. Together they explain 14% of the variability of starting to work.
Key words: personality, unemployment, job market
- 63-75 *Kinga Lachowicz-Tabaczek*, Instytut Psychologii, Uniwersytet Wrocławski, Wrocław
Przejawy i przyczyny „nierówności” w poziomie samooceny kobiet i mężczyzn
 REASONS AND MANIFESTATIONS OF "INEQUALITY" IN SELF-ESTEEM OF MAN AND WOMEN
 The subject of presented considerations is the problem of the differences in the level of self-esteem between men and women. The results concerning this problem are not univocal. However the majority of them show that women have lower self-esteem than men. These findings prove the whole range of similarities in the way of functioning of the typical woman and a person with low self-esteem and a typical man and a person with high self-esteem. These similarities manifest themselves in the way of realizing tasks and reacting to their results, as well as the type of emotional experiences and social behavior. Observations, which indicate that women have lower self-esteem in comparison with men, confirm the analysis of theories explaining the mechanisms of developing self-esteem. It revealed that many factors responsible for growing self-esteem are conducive to establish it on lower level in women than in men.
Key words: self-esteem, inequality, man, women
- 77-85 *Zofia Dołęga*, Katedra Psychologii Zdrowia i Rozwoju Człowieka, Instytut Psychologii, Uniwersytet Śląski, Katowice
Autonomia w okresie dorastania
 AUTONOMY IN ADOLESCENCE
 This research established three phases of study. First and second were to provide tools enabling the examination of autonomy during the time of adolescence. The experimental version of the PIA Scale was developed and used to evaluate autonomy. Results of the third phase of the investigation were related to differentiation of adolescent people and estimated gender differences in four-phase grow-up division (12-13, 14-15, 16-17, 18-19 yrs). The analysis of results from the PIA Scale showed differences in the average levels of girls autonomy. In detail: in the first age group girls showed significant high functional autonomy. There were no differences among the 4 groups of boys. The results of this research may be used as a base for analysis of relationship between different aspects of autonomic behaviors of students in their social relations. This could be a subject of further research.
Key words: adolescence, autonomy
- 87-96 *Ewa Zasepa*, Zakład Psychologii Klinicznej, Wyższa Szkoła Pedagogiki Specjalnej, Warszawa
Zachowanie przystosowawcze u dzieci z zespołem Downa
 ADAPTIVE BEHAVIOUR IN CHILDREN WITH DOWN SYNDROME
 The article presents a level of adaptive behavior in children with Down Syndrome: with complete trisomy, with translocation and with mosaicism. The subjects were 220 children: 50 individuals with complete trisomy 21 (25 males and 25 females), 35 individuals with translocation (20 males and 15 females), 35 individuals with mosaic Down Syndrome (16 males and 19 females), 100 normal developed individuals (52 males and 48 females) as a control group. K. Nihira's, R. Foster's, M. Schellhaas and H. Leland's "Adaptive Behavior Scale" (in J. Kostrzewski's adaptation) was used to diagnose the level of adaptive behavior. For the complete trisomy 21 group and for the mosaic group the mean Develop Quotient of adaptive behavior indicated the moderate retardation and for the translocation group – the mild retardation. There were no differences in the level of adaptive behavior between children with Down Syndrome: with complete trisomy 21, with translocation and with mosaic Down Syndrome.
Key words: Down Syndrome, adaptive behavior, children

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

97-106 **Habitacja i sensytyzacja jako zjawiska modelujące proces uczenia się dzieci normalnie rozwijających się i upośledzonych umysłowo w badaniu techniką biofeedback**

HABITUATION AND SENSITIZATION AS PHENOMENA MODELLING THE LEARNING PROCESS IN TWO GROUPS OF CHILDREN – THE NORMALLY DEVELOPING ONES AND THE MENTALLY DEFICIENT ONES IN THE BIOFEEDBACK RESEARCH

Problems of habituation and sensitization as phenomena, which help to control and to predict results of the learning speed in the 8-13 olds, depending on the level of their intellectual development, expressed by the intelligence quotient, were carried out with the use of the biofeedback method. The statistical analysis proved that there is relationship between the intelligence quotient and the level of the general organismic excitation. Distinctly increased level of the physiological excitation has been observed in children with the intelligence quotient between 62 and 77, whereas the decreased one – at the intelligence quotient between 115 and 138. It seems that changes towards either the habituation or sensitization may a priori indicate the intelligence quotient value and vice versa. The correlation value has to be identified by further statistical-psychological analyses.

Key words: learning, normal development, mentally deficient development

Andrzej Strzalecki, Szkoła Wyższa Psychologii Społecznej, Warszawa

Alicja Grochowska, Szkoła Wyższa Psychologii Społecznej, Warszawa

107-122 **Przestrzeń psychologiczna. Wpływ wiedzy geograficznej na reprezentację poznawczą przestrzeni fizycznej**

PSYCHOLOGICAL SPACE. GEOGRAPHICAL KNOWLEDGE AND THE COGNITIVE REPRESENTATION OF THE PHYSICAL SPACE

The results have shown that the hypothesis of the impact of geographical knowledge on the effect of negatively accelerated trend between the physical and subjective space is not valid. The exponent of the psychophysical function between the geographical and subjective (psychological) space checked in the group of 123 students of geography turned to be about .52. It points out that the subjective space tends to shrink in the cognitive representation of the people as far as the physical distance increases. This might lead to the supposition that the 2nd order isomorphism postulated by Shepard and Chipman that governs visual cognitive representations is true only for short distances. The results have not also corroborated G. Ekman's "inverse square root law". Relation between subjective distance and emotional involvement could be described, as in previous senior author's experiments, by parabolic relation: near and distant cities receive high emotional involvement. The most reasonable explanation is that subjects under study are still in the psychological reactance typical for the "state of imprisonment".

Key words: psychological space, geographical knowledge, physical space, cognitive representations

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

Elżbieta Gąsiorowska, Stowarzyszenie Samopomocy „Kraąg”, Gdańsk

123-134 **Akty przemocy popełniane przez sprawców nadużywających alkoholu**

ACT OF VIOLENCE COMMITTED BY AGGRESSORS WHO ABUSE ALCOHOL

The presented research concerns aggressors who committed the acts of violence, reported in a crisis center for maltreated women and children. The aim of the study was to specify the differences between two groups of aggressors: These who abused and did not abuse alcohol. Data from 5 477 phone calls was analyzed. The results show that these two groups of aggressors are significantly different in the following aspects: demographic variables (e.g. men who abused alcohol were younger) and the type of the act of aggression (e.g. men who abused alcohol more often committed acts of physical violence, *but* they were less often accused of sexual violence). Both groups chose different victims, e.g. in the aspect of age (victims of women-alcohol abusers were younger). The results confirm Felson's routine activity theory, which concerns different forms of crime. Regardless of aggressors gender and alcohol abusing, it was found out that most acts of violence took place at home – the place which was safe for aggressor and where the target was easily accessible.

Key words: violence, aggression, alcohol abuse

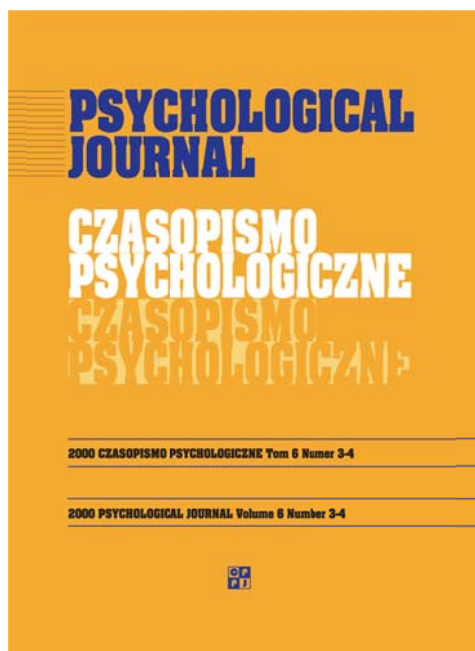
Kazimierz Kotlarski, Katedra Psychologii, Uniwersytet im. Mikołaja Kopernika, Toruń

135-142 **Wpływ sukcesu i niepowodzenia na kształtowanie się obrazu samego siebie u dzieci w wieku przedszkolnym**

THE INFLUENCE OF SUCCESS AND FAILURE ON SELF-IMAGE OF PRE-SCHOOL CHILDREN

The investigation carried out on six years old children shows that success and failure cause significant changes in self-image. The success causes a positive changes, but failure negative ones. The changes are due to skills assumed in experimental situation, as well as to skills not presumed by experiment. The self-image after the experiment include changes in such traits as intellectual, manual, physical and interpersonal competencies.

Key words: self-image, pre-school children, success, failure



2000 VOLUME 6 (3–4)

Maciej Dymkowski, Instytut Psychologii, Uniwersytet Opolski, Opole

- 151-158** **Egotyzm jako rezultat zakotwiczenia w kulturze**
EGOTISM AS THE RESULT OF THE ANCHORAGE IN CULTURE

The results of a satisfactory number of cross-cultural studies show that the self-serving egotistic motivation occurs distinctly in the individualistic cultures of the West, than in the collectivistic cultures of East Asia. If so, the views still prevailing among psychologists about the origins of the self-enhancing tendencies ought to be reformulated. This paper tries to answer a question why the different cultures prefer various dominant motivations. For example, the most characteristic tendency of the collectivistic culture in Japan is the self-criticism, probably facilitating the self-improvement.

Key words: egotism, self-serving, culture anchorage

Marzenna Zakrzewska, Instytut Psychologii, Uniwersytet im. Adama Mickiewicza, Poznań

- 159-169** **Trzy różne ilorazy inteligencji: Interpretacja polskiej wersji Skali Inteligencji Wechslera dla Dorosłych [WAIS-R(PL)]**
THREE DISTINCT INTELLIGENCE QUOTIENTS: INTERPRETATION OF THE POLISH VERSION OF THE WECHSLER ADULT INTELLIGENCE SCALE – REVISED [WAIS-R(PL)]

The findings about factor structure of the Polish version of Wechsler Adult Intelligence Scale – Revised [WAIS-R(PL)] led to the new composition of Wechsler subtests. If we are to make clinical use of this findings then we need information analogous to that available for Full Scale, Verbal and Performance IQs. This article provides tables necessary for determining an examiner's Verbal Comprehension, Perceptual Organization and Memory/Freedom for Distractibility IQs.

Key words: intelligence quotients, Intelligence Scale, Distractibility IQs

Róża Bazińska, Katedra Psychologii UMK, Toruń

Krzysztof Drat-Ruszczak, Instytut Psychologii UG, Gdańsk; SWPS, Warszawa

- 171-188** **Struktura narcyzmu w polskiej adaptacji kwestionariusza NPI Ruskina i Halla**
STRUCTURE OF NARCISSISM IN THE POLISH ADAPTATION OF THE NARCISSISTIC PERSONALITY INVENTORY

A Polish version of NPI (Narcissistic Personality Inventory) was used to examine three independent samples of 510, 504, and 818 participants. The internal structure of narcissism in the Polish population has proved to be slightly different from that characterizing the Americans. Four scales of narcissism have been distinguished: Need for Admiration, Leadership, Vanity, Self-Sufficiency. Two other scales: Entitlement and Exploitativeness have proved to be less coherent than in the original version of NPI and therefore have been included in the scales of Need for Admiration and Leadership respectively. Two main dimensions of narcissism have also been distinguished: 1) active – passive, entailing getting involved in activity *vs.* failing to take action (Leadership and Self-Sufficiency scales *vs.* Need for Admiration and Vanity scales), and 2) dependence on – independence from others, involving the need for other people *vs.* the belief the others are dispensable to achieve one's own goals (Need for Admiration and Leadership scales *vs.* Vanity and Self-Sufficiency scales). The correlation analyses of personality and social variables as well as of the strategies of coping with stress helped to establish the construct validity and congruency of the scales.

Key words: narcissism, Narcissistic Personality Inventory

Krzysztof Korzeniowski, Polska Akademia Nauk, Instytut Psychologii, Warszawa

- 189-192** **Makropsychologia – co to takiego? Słowo wstępne**
MACROPSYCHOLOGY

Key words: macropsychology

Krystyna Skarżyńska, Polska Akademia Nauk, Instytut Psychologii, Warszawa

193-203 **Główne nurty psychologii politycznej**
THE MAJOR TRENDS IN POLITICAL PSYCHOLOGY

The paper depicts four major trends in political psychology: 1) the role of personality and culture in forming of political attitudes and behavior; 2) voting behavior and social and political attitudes; 3) political cognition and political behavior interface; 4) macro-system change and its psychological aspects. Main theoretical approaches and empirical results are reviewed, underlying the newest Polish studies in that area.

Key words: political psychology, major trends

Piotr Gasparski, Instytut Psychologii, Polska Akademia Nauk, Szkoła Wyższa Psychologii Społecznej, Warszawa

205-213 **Psychologia ekonomiczna**
ECONOMIC PSYCHOLOGY

In section 1 of the paper historical evidence about progress of economic psychology as a discipline is presented. Section 2 concerns the problem of definition. The central theme of economic psychology is defined as the analysis of economic decision behavior leading to subjective well being. Earning, spending and banking are most frequent investigated human activities. Section 3 discussed theoretical approaches to the economic psychology. Two points of view can be distinguished. According to the first economic psychology may become a theoretically advanced discipline of its own. According to the second point of view economic psychology is one of the fields of applied psychology. Adopting the framework of economy, micro and macro attitude toward economic psychology is discussed in section 4. Studies in economic micropsychology focus on individual behavior. Macropsychology relates individual behavior to collective effects. According to Katona, psychological factors serve as mediating variables between micro and macro economic reality, and help to a better understanding of the economic processes. In section 5 a practical example of psychological point of view in macroeconomic decision is presented.

Key words: economic psychology, definition, economic processes

Paweł Boski, Szkoła Wyższa Psychologii Społecznej, Warszawa; Instytut Psychologii PAN, Warszawa

215-234 **Psychologia kulturowa i międzykulturowa: Czym są i co je różni od Głównego Nurtu?**
CULTURAL AND CROSS-CULTURAL PSYCHOLOGIES: WHAT ARE THEY AND WHAT MAKES THEM DIFFERENT FROM THE MAIN STREAM?

This paper attempts to present to Polish reader two domains of research which are distinct from the Main Stream Psychology; They are: cross-cultural and cultural psychologies. Main Stream eschews culture programatically in its pursuit for absolute, Platonic laws (Schweder). Cross-cultural psychology is an in-between discipline, interested in comparative studies. It offers two dominant models: eco-cultural (Berry) and value dimensions (Hofstede, Schwartz). Cultural psychology promotes a more radical orientation; it is a study of psyche within context: symbolic meaning (Schweder, Wierzbicka) or artifact mediation (Cole). Authors own work on cultural-social psychology is also presented.

Key words: cultural psychology, cross-cultural psychology, differences

Grażyna Wieczorkowska, Uniwersytet Warszawski, Szkoła Wyższa Psychologii Społecznej, Warszawa

Grzegorz Król, Uniwersytet Warszawski, Warszawa

235-243 **Wartość adaptacyjna przedziałowych strategii poznawczo-behavioralnych po zmianie systemowej**
THE ADAPTIVE VALUE OF INTERNAL COGNITIVE – BEHAVIORAL STRATEGIES AFTER SYSTEMIC CHANGE

In real-world decision we screen options for acceptability before making a final choice. Options considered acceptable constitute our goal category. Making decisions we can be choosy and judge only a very few options as acceptable, and, hence form narrow goal categories. The consequence of this point strategy is behavior oriented toward a particular goal, carefully planned and prepared. A point strategist persists in attempts to complete an activity before switching to another and is reluctant to shift or substitute goals when a goal is blocked. We can also use lenient standards of acceptability-judge more ends as worth pursuing, and, hence form broad goal- category. As the consequence of using this interval strategy our behavior is planned in a very general, imprecise way. An interval strategist readily shifts or substitutes goals when a goal is blocked. Previous studies found that preferences for using interval vs. point strategies are fairly consistent over domains. Following description of the syndromes we describe in the paper three research on how these strategies facilitate or hinder adaptation to social change in Poland.

Key words: systemic change, adaptive values, cognitive-behavioral strategies

Janusz Czapiński, Wydział Psychologii i Instytut Studiów Społecznych Uniwersytetu Warszawskiego, Warszawa

245-250 **Niewdzięczne społeczeństwo, czyli trudne życie polityków w demokracji**
UNGRATEFUL SOCIETY

Why during social change (as in the period of systemic transformation in Poland) every political elite which came to power was subsequently dethroned during the next elections despite the lack of any obvious correlation with the dynamics and successes of reforms introduced by consecutive political forces? We try to explain this phenomenon in terms of the negativity effect and the self-serving bias in attributions. Those who lose in the process of social change experience change more deeply and are more inclined to attribute the responsibility for their own life to the authors of change than those who are the beneficiaries expression in the process of democratic elections, then the more profound the change, the greater the probability that the authors of change will be removed from power.

Key words: ungrateful society, systemic transformations, democracy

Krzysztof Korzeniowski, Polska Akademia Nauk, Instytut Psychologii, Warszawa

251-260 **Psychologiczne predyktory zachowań wyborczych Polaków**
PSYCHOLOGICAL PREDICTORS OF THE POLES' VOTING BEHAVIOUR

The aim of this paper is to describe the impact of psychological phenomena on voting behaviour. Very generally, two basic types of voting behaviour may be distinguished. First, it is the act of voting itself or its opposite- the so-called voting absence. The second type of voting behaviour refers to the choice of a particular political party or politician, i.e. the so-called voting decision. Several theoretical models of voting behaviour were discussed. They served as a basis of distinguishing three types of psychological variables which may determine voting behaviours. They are: (i) factors non-specific for the political reality (eg. traits of personality, mood, well-being, etc), (ii) specific undirected factors which include general feelings or senses connected with the relation between self and politics (e.g. feeling of political powerlessness or anomia), (iii) factors (for politics) specific and directed which include concrete political visions or attitudes towards

political issues (and "actors" on the political scene) (e.g. political standards, opinions, convictions, attitudes, etc). Data presented were based on the results of the Polish National Election Survey conducted in autumn 1997 on a representative, national sample of 2004 adult Poles, during parliamentary elections. To answer the main question posed multiple regression analysis was used. First we tried to determine predictors of voting absence. Their included three groups of variables: (i) low level of political sophistication, (ii) generalized dislike towards the world of politics, and (iii) certain sociopolitical orientations. Next we presented determinants of definite voting decisions. It turned out that these decisions were explained above all by the psychological specific factors. Making conclusions we asked if the last group of findings might suggest an increasing role of issue voting in Poland. We also stressed previously formulated thesis that the voting absence – paradoxically – may serve as a factor maintaining democracy.

Key words: voting behaviour, psychological predictors, democracy

Mirosława Marody, Instytut Studiów Społecznych, Uniwersytet Warszawski, Warszawa

261-266 **Tożsamość społeczna w okresie przemian**

SOCIAL IDENTITY IN THE PROCESS OF TRANSITION

Author approaches the topic from a sociological perspective and analyzes two basic cultural phenomena which underlie the contemporary changes in the processes of identity formation. The first is connected with a diminishing role of traditional, structurally rooted group differences as the base for social identification and, therefore, for social identity formation. The second phenomenon is related to the increasing frequency of the instrumental use identity symbols, that become a device for establishing economic privileges, acquiring group-specific protection, promoting the acquisition of additional rights and the exemption from common duties. The first works toward decreasing the perceived significance of real status and power relations between structurally defined social groups, whereas the second introduces an orientation towards deficiency both as the legitimization for claiming special rights and the base for identity formation.

Key words: identity, society, transition

Wiesław Baryła, Instytut Psychologii, Uniwersytet Gdański, Gdańsk

Bogdan Wojciszke, Szkoła Wyższa Psychologii Społecznej, Warszawa

267-276 **Struktura i korelaty poczucia krzywdy Polaków w roku 1994 i 1998**

FEELING OF BEING WRONG IN 1994 AND 1998: THE STRUCTURE AND CORRELATES

Two survey studies conducted on Polish national samples in 1994 and 1998 showed a widespread feeling of being wronged (harmed) among Poles. Sources of harm most frequently indicated by the participants included figures of power (e.g. President), governmental institutions and social processes, as well as foreign nations as Russians, Jews and Germans. Dissatisfaction with salaries and economical resources (but not their actual amount) emerged as the main prediction of the harm feeling. The feeling appeared to have a broad though rather weak influence on several phenomena, including global life satisfaction, belief in a "lost paradise" (valuing the past higher than the present), pessimism, and a strongly negative view of the social world. The feeling de-creased significantly between 1994 and 1998, although both surveys found similar antecedents and consequences of the feeling.

Key words: being wrong, structure, correlates

Dariusz Doliński, Szkoła Wyższa Psychologii Społecznej, Warszawa

277-280 **Pięć skojarzeń z pięcioma referatami**

FIVE ASSOCIATIONS WITH FIVE CONFERENCE PRESENTATIONS

A symposium devoted political psychology was an important part of 30th Meeting of the Polish Psychological Association organized in Warsaw in 1999. Five very interesting papers (by G. Wieczorkowska, J. Czapiński, K. Korzeniowski, M. Marody and W. Baryła together with B. Wojciszke) were presented during this symposium. The author of the present article could not resist temptation to poke his nose in an affair. He presents some polemical remarks as well suggestions for further research.

Key words: conference presentation, impressions