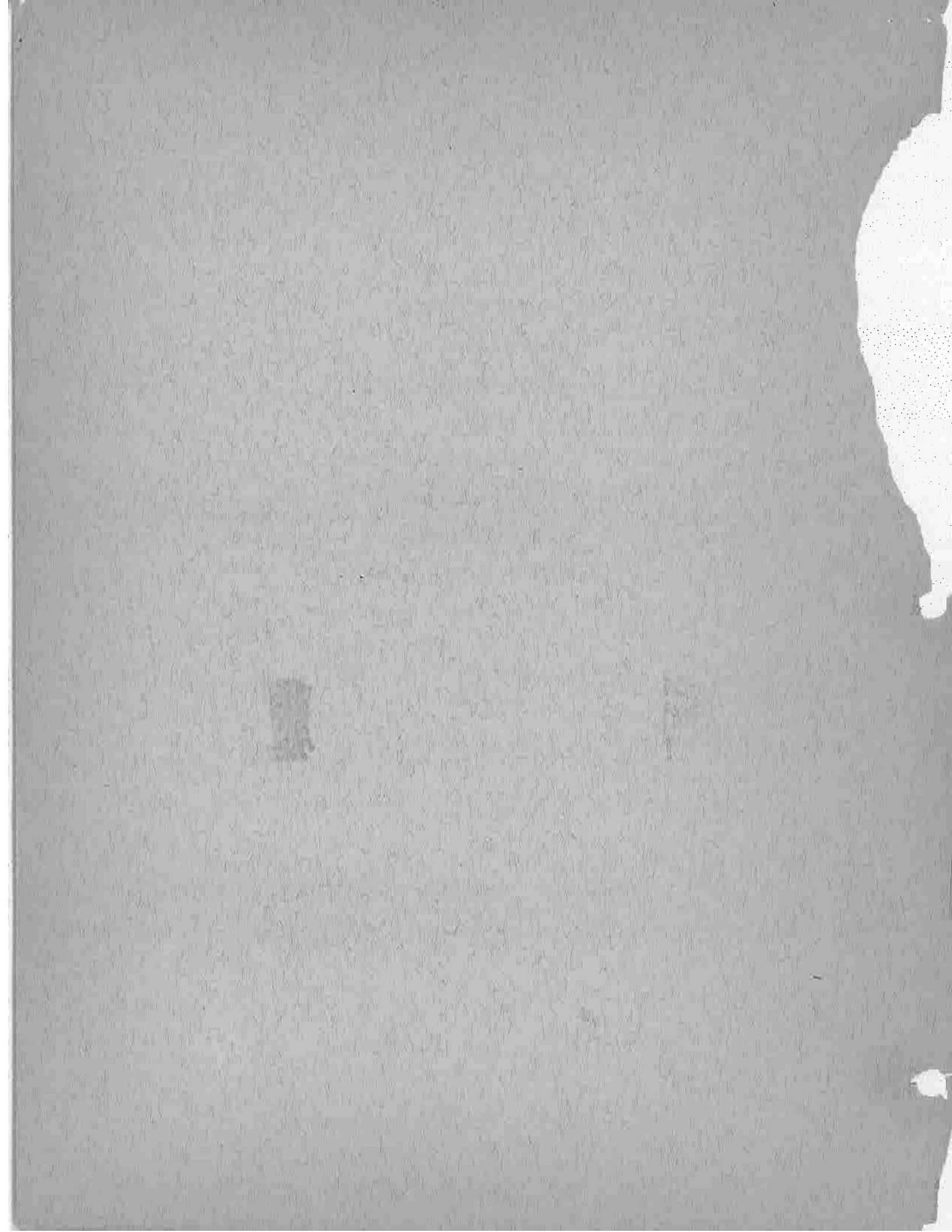


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"Study of the Strategy of Change on Large Estates and  
Small Farms in Latin America"

Charles P. Loomis, Julio Morales, Ralph Allee, Michigan State College

This paper presents in summary form some of the results of a continuing research program in the "strategy of change" which has been conducted by the Area Research Center of the Department of Sociology and Anthropology of Michigan State College and the Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences with headquarters in Turrialba, Costa Rica. The research has been conducted in the area surrounding the town of Turrialba and has been primarily oriented toward the analysis of class systems, communication systems, informal group systems, leadership patterns and other characteristics of the society which are relevant to the study of change.

Major consideration has been given to the analysis of social systems on large estates as compared to those in family-farm villages.

The conclusions that have been reached and the hypotheses that have been posited are especially pertinent to the study of the strategy of change in Latin American areas.

\* \* \*

Family

"An Analysis of Values in Relation to Social Status in a  
Pennsylvania Rural Community"

Renee M. Abramson, Pennsylvania State College

Assuming the dynamic significance of social stratification to differences in attitudes, values and norms, as well as behavior, a study of the relation of such subjective variables to stratification has been undertaken. The study attempts to discover whether significantly different constellations of values exist in major institutional areas--religion, family, economics, politics, education--as related to indices of social status. An interview schedule was developed dealing with a variety of matters relating to these institutional areas. A small, rural, homogeneous, Pennsylvania community was selected in which value differences should be minimal. Should significant differences in values as related to stratification be discovered here, these might be presumed to indicate the existence of differences within our total social structure. The present paper is concerned with relationships between questions in one area, family, and one index of stratification, occupation. The Chi Square test was applied to the responses to each question of each sex group (183 males, 205 females) classified by husband's occupation into three categories--white collar, blue collar, farm. A summary table indicates significant differences and high consensuses. Classification of questions into three subject matter areas, (1) marriage, (2) children, (3) parents and other relatives, showed differences were not significant for a large majority of questions relating to marriage (only 17% were significant at the .05 level or better) whereas in each of the other two areas 44% were significant. There were more significant differences among males than females.

\* \* \*

"Change in Farm Technology as Related to Familism, Family Decision Making, and Family Integration"

Eugene A. Wilkening, University of Wisconsin

This paper tests the general hypothesis that family roles and relationships are differentially associated with the acceptance of changes in farm technology. Data for the study were obtained from a selected sample of 170 farm owner-operators and their wives in a county in south central Wisconsin.

Acceptance of change in farm technology is measured by an index of acceptance of ten innovations in farming, an index of eight improvements in farm operations, and a combined index of eighteen changes in farm practices. Measures of familism, family decision making and family integration include both indexes and single attitudinal and behavioral items. Chi square is used to test the significance of association between the dependent and independent variables.

Family integration as indicated by cooperation of family members, joint participation of family, family solidarity and esprit de corps is not consistently associated with acceptance of change in farm technology to a significant degree. Contrary to expectations, there is no significant association of familism with acceptance of innovations, and there is a slight positive association of familism with acceptance of improvements in farming. An index of father-centered decision making is not significantly associated with acceptance of either type of change in farm technology. However, the extent to which farm matters are discussed with sons and favorable attitude toward shared arrangements between father and son are positively associated with one or more of the indexes of acceptance of change.

\* \* \*

"Economic Status Differentials within Southern Agriculture"

C. Arnold Anderson, University of Kentucky

An attempt is made to push beyond accepted generalizations about the social class system of the South to the variant patterns of underlying inequality. On innumerable indexes, inequalities are found to be larger for the total farm population and the white families than for the distribution of national income, taken as a norm. Inequality among Negro families is less than among whites, though the Negro distributions average lower. Control over croppers is so concentrated that a twentieth of the operating units have the bulk of cropper farms. At equal economic levels laborers are hired more frequently than in the North and their employment is concentrated to a greater extent on the larger farms. Tenure status, however, is only loosely related to economic status, with the contrasts among owners exceeding those between owners and tenants in both races. Possession of consumption items, which are both symbols of and means to status, is more closely related to income than in the North, and more closely than to tenure or race. Comparisons among states show that: (1) Inequality is not unitary but variant in pattern and degree, depending upon the underlying economic and authority structures in farming as well as the particular status index considered. (2) Tenure contrasts take on meaning only as they relate to these underlying economic and authority conditions. (3) Differentiation within each race is of the order of magnitude comparable to that between races. (4) Contrasts between the southern states and the North and among the southern states themselves show consistent patterns. As Iowa is to the South, so North Carolina is to Mississippi.

\* \* \*

Role Behavior

"Duodenal Ulcer and Social Action: An Hypothesis"

John R. Goldsmith, Veterans Administration Hospital, Seattle  
Carl E. Hopkins, University of Oregon Medical School

Duodenal ulcer is described as a human disease entity presenting interesting theoretical problems. As a medical problem it is one of several chronic recurring illnesses of which the physiological mechanism is adequately understood but the underlying etiology is not clear. As an epidemiological problem it raises many questions concerning its age, sex, occupation, and culture distribution. As a sociological problem it is one of a group of conditions designated psychosomatic, whose prevalence as a group is said to be one of the indications of a 'sick society'. Psychoanalytic studies of ulcer patients has led to the concept that they show some abnormalities of social interaction.

Data presented are from five years of observation of duodenal ulcer patients by a general family physician in a small western city. Out of a total of forty-three confirmed cases, sufficient data for an intensive study of personal relations was obtained in thirty-five. The data is analyzed in the social action frame of reference.

The hypothesis is advanced that supererogatory action (action which is more than is required by duty or obligation) in significant social roles is frequently present in people with duodenal ulcer and is of etiologic significance. The implications of this hypothesis for sociological theory and for medical therapy are discussed. Areas for further study are suggested.

\* \* \*

"Studies Relating Mechanisms of Defense to Levels of Income and Occupation"

Daniel R. Miller and Guy E. Swanson, University of Michigan

The function of this paper is to outline a program of research and to report a few of its current findings. Our problem is to explore the conditions within which defense mechanisms are learned and used. The learning situations studied are those provided by certain roles deriving from income and occupation and by certain patterns of child training. Results related to income and occupation are reported here.

In studies of matched populations of "normal" adolescent boys in the Detroit public schools, present results show that, as compared with boys from lower income-occupation families, boys from families of middle income and occupation:

1. Have higher levels of expectation.
2. Do not raise their levels of expectation in failure situations.
3. Show greater willingness to face unpleasant realities.
4. Fear negative consequences from engaging in fantasy.
5. Express affect more readily in concepts.
6. Express affect less readily through expressive body movements.
7. Defend against unacceptable impulses by distorting those impulses.
8. Do not defend against the unacceptable implications of impulses by distorting their perceptions of the environment.

Studies, now in progress, of related mechanisms of defense are outlined and are linked to those mental disorders in which they typically appear.

Addiction

## "Antabuse" and Alcoholism"

Robert Cobb Myers  
New Jersey Department of Institutions and Agencies

The alcoholic, by definition, is a person who feels self-compelled to consume alcohol even at times when he knows full well from past experience that it will be psychically, physically and socially deleterious, or even disastrous, for him to do so. Without the intervention of outside help he will compulsively continue to drink.

One new form of outside intervention to arrest alcoholism is the drug tetraethylthiuram disulfide, the effects of which were first discovered in 1947. This drug is distributed in the United States under the proprietary name of "Antabuse". It renders the person taking a regular prescribed dosage so supersensitive to alcohol that if he should consume no more than the amount contained in a highball he will become violently ill and temporarily incapacitated. If he should discontinue taking "Antabuse", his system will remain sensitized to alcohol for from seven to ten days.

Three typical case histories are presented of favorable, guarded, and unfavorable prognoses for successful prescription of "Antabuse".

At the New Jersey State Hospital in Trenton more than 300 voluntarily committed alcoholics have been placed on "Antabuse" and returned to their homes. After a sufficient length of time has elapsed, it is planned to carry out a follow-up study of how many of these patients have continued as "Antabuse"-arrested alcoholics, and how many have reverted to active alcoholism.

\* \* \*

## "Opiate Addiction Among Adolescent Males in Chicago"

Solomon Kobrin, Chicago Area Project

A significant increase in the incidence of users of proscribed opiates, principally heroin, occurred in Chicago during the past decade, primarily among lower class adolescent and young adult males in some disadvantaged minority groups. Interviews with persons drawn from this group indicated that heroin use diffused rapidly among young males participating in the street-centered adolescent society of the city's disorganized areas. This society is characterized by systematic conflict with the significant symbols and objects of the conventional social order. The conflict is manifested most directly in delinquency, which is perceived by the participant as providing gratifying stimulation and excitement. The use of intoxicants may be understood as an alternative means of achieving the aims and objectifying the values of the street-centered society of young males. Initial use of heroin is seen as a function principally of social learning and of social contagion. Efforts of the person subsequent to addiction to cope with the problems of addict status brings into relatively greater prominence the idiosyncratic elements of personality. Transition to addict status entails a characteristic crisis in which persons either terminate their addiction or become habitual criminals. Present public policy with reference to the addiction problem results almost invariably in the development of habitual criminals.



Addiction"A Study of Teen-Age Narcotics Use in New York City"

Eva Rosenfeld, Daniel M. Wilner, Isidor Chein,  
Robert S. Lee, and William Spinrad

Research Center for Mental Health  
New York University

Until recently, investigations into the problems of drug-use have been oriented primarily to medical and psychiatric aspects of the problem. This report is based on one of several recent researches sponsored by the United States Public Health Service, and aimed at ascertaining the role of environmental factors.

The present study consists of three phases. Phase I was an ecological analysis of adolescent drug-users known to city hospitals and to city courts during the period 1949-1952. A plot of unduplicated cases on census tract maps revealed characteristic contiguous areas of high incidence in the city. A census analysis of the neighborhoods of high and low drug-use showed that drug-use was prevalent among-- but not exclusive to-- certain ethnic minorities; and that drug-use was most widespread among neighborhoods characterized by poverty and lack of education, even when the ethnic composition of these neighborhoods was held reasonably constant.

Phase II explored the family background and personal experiences of three groups of institutionalized boys matched on age, ethnic origin and extent of drug-use in their neighborhoods: "delinquent-users", "delinquent non-users", and "non-delinquent-users". The analysis throws light on the characteristics of users as compared with non-users; and examines the relationship between drug-use and common types of delinquency.

Phase III assesses the relationship of gang-structure and gang status to drug-use. For this purpose, 19 group workers at present working with street gangs in New York City were asked to describe in a lengthy questionnaire the group structure and activities of their gangs as well as drug-use, personal and group status information regarding individual members.

\* \* \*

"The First Drinking Experience of Addictive and of 'Normal' Drinkers"

Albert D. Ullman  
Tufts College

The writer has suggested that alcohol addiction is in part a function of early experiences with alcohol. An investigation of the differences between 143 addicts and 243 non-addicts in recall of the first drinking experience and in the characteristics of that experience lends support to this theory. More addicts than normal drinkers remembered the first drink. Of those who did remember, more normal drinkers had the first drink under the age of 15, more reported "no effect" from that experience, and more had that drink at home with their families.

In addition, because of known differences among ethnic groups in rates of alcoholism, one should expect corresponding differences, in line with the above findings, in the nature of the first drinking experience. The same should be true of sex differences. Taking male and female students whose ethnic background was known, it was found that groups with high alcoholism such as Irish or Scotch-English, showed more frequent recall of the first drinking experience, and they tended to have had the first drink at a later age than low alcoholism groups such as Italians and Jews.

Members of low rate groups more frequently had the first drink at home in the company of members of the family.

Contrary to expectation, fewer men than women remembered the first drink. More women reported "no effect", and more had it at home with their families.

Due to sampling problems, the results are presented only as suggestive for further research on addiction to alcohol.

"Questions Raised by an Investigation of the Families  
of Highly Gifted Children"

Paul M. Sheldon  
Occidental College

In an exploratory study of twenty-eight urban area children who had achieved IQ's of 170 or higher a consistent pattern was found to obtain. The subjects were largely third generation immigrants from Europe. There were significant educational and socio-economic gaps between the grandparents and the parents. Sixty-one per cent of the grandparents had received no education or only an elementary one; sixty-eight per cent of the fathers were college graduates. Half of the latter were in Group I on the Minnesota Occupational Rating Scale.

The grandmothers and mothers played unusually dynamic roles in the family life; they tended to be women who were able, active, and often dominant.

The subjects tended to be only or eldest children who, while very young, were handled with a high degree of verbal interplay with adults. After school play time was usually planned by the parents. The value systems of the families in each generation included strong emphasis on education and on verbal and dramatic performance.

Some of the questions raised by the study were:

To what extent are the family roles, values, and patterns reported illustrative of normal behavior in a particular segment of urban society?

What determines the factors of drive and value in such mobile families as those studied?

What is the effect on the children of the factors of parental drive and the high value placed on intellectual performance and professional status?

\* \* \*

"The Relation of Taking the Role or 'Person' of the  
Teacher and Course Grades"

Edward Abramson, Frank Hartman, Pennsylvania State College

Students and teachers alike speculate on effect on grades of student's ability to outguess the teacher in examinations, his ability to tone his answers to teacher's taste, of bearing on grades of student's likeness to teacher in personality, on mutual likings of teachers and students. In technical language, what is influence on grades of role-playing, role-taking, empathy, identification or even sympathy?

These concepts describe aspects of taking the person of the other, hence the title of the paper. Often, role-taking seems to involve taking more of personality of the other than a fairly specific role. Conceptual ordering and empirical justification for differentiating concepts is needed.

Procedure: At semester's close in introductory sociology, 38 students individually answered questions of Bernreuter Personality Inventory, as they believed the teacher would answer them. Score for each student was gotten by comparison of the number of his answers which tallied with teacher's answers on inventory.

Findings: (1) class grades correlated positively to .05 level of significance

with taking the person of the teacher; (2) there was zero correlation with all-college grades; and (3) women, as had been anticipated, were more facile than men at person-taking-at .01 level of significance. Experiment was recapitulated following semester with 76 students. Findings continued to run in same direction.

\* \* \*

### "Extra-Curricular Activities in College"

A. Paul Hare, Wellesley College

As a part of the Study of Education at Princeton, a five year evaluation of college life, the following two general hypotheses were tested: (a) extra-curricular<sup>activities</sup> have educational value for the college student and (b) the effect of participation is different for members of different activities.

As a pre-test, a questionnaire was sent to members and alumni of the Press Club, and then adapted for use with one publication, The Daily Princetonian, one dramatic group, the Triangle Club, and one sport club, the Outing Club. Additional data were collected by individual and group interviews, observations at meetings rehearsals, and participant observation on weekends.

The alumni report that these activities were important in developing their sense of responsibility, learning to work with others, and learning to work under pressure. In addition the majority of the press club, Princetonian, and Triangle Club members feel that their experience has been useful in their present occupation.

Differences between the activities are indicated in that only members of the Press Club and Princetonian earn money, the Triangle Club members have the experience of taking their variety show on a road tour, and the Outing Club members learn new outdoor skills and see new sections of the country. In addition the members of each club differ in their previous experience, reasons for joining, and pattern of participation in other college activities.

\* \* \*

### "The Role of Sociology in Teacher Training Institutions"

Philip M. Smith, Central Michigan College of Education

This study consists of analysis and interpretation of data relating to types of sociology courses currently offered in American teachers colleges, educational objectives of such courses, and attitudes of teachers themselves regarding values to be derived from the study of sociological topics.

1. As compared to the period prior to World War II, there has been a steady increase in the number and variety of sociology courses included in teacher training curricula, although the trend is far from uniform.

2. The "introductory" course is the one most frequently offered. But courses in social problems, marriage and the family, juvenile delinquency and criminology, community survey-analysis, and race relations have been growing in popularity.

3. About one-third of the colleges reported courses in Educational Sociology as such. There is an increasing tendency for teachers of "education" courses to use "sociological" materials, however, to meet specific needs in this area of study.

4. The major emphasis in 3 out of 4 teachers colleges is on interdisciplinary social science rather than on sociology as such, especially at the freshman level.

5. About one-third of the teachers are of the opinion that sociology tends to become the "handmaiden" of education in their institutions, but there is strong consensus to the effect that the traditional courses have not been "watered down" to adapt them to the needs of future teachers.

6. About half of the colleges report that their main objective in sociology courses was "preparation for effective living through a better understanding of human relations in a complex society".

7. Graduates of teachers colleges are quite generally of the opinion that sociology courses are indispensable in the training of teachers, as an aid to the understanding of school and community problems.

\* \* \*

"Empirical Validation of the Effectiveness of a College Marriage Course"

Duncan V. Gillies, Carlo L. Lastrucci, San Francisco State College

At the beginning of an eighteen week semester, fifty-one students were tested with the Bell Adjustment Inventory, the Mooney Problem Check List, a one-hundred question test of factual information, and a fifty item sentence completion test. At the completion of the course the students were again tested with the above instruments in addition to three others.

Significant increases in factual information were measured and similar though smaller increases in positive attitude toward the completion test stimuli were observed. Although of no statistical significance, reductions in the Bell "maladjustment" scores and problems checked on the Mooney List were noted.

Anonymously answered Student-Faculty Rating Scales and Course Evaluation Forms, and recorded interviews of a sampling of students reported changes in behavior which ranged from increased facility in discussion with members of the opposite sex to termination of engagement in one case and dismissal of divorce proceedings in another.

It was concluded: (1) that changes in student behavior do take place, presumably as a result of a course in Home and Family Living, and while most of these changes are not statistically significant their consistency argues against their being a result, simply, of chance factors; and (2) that a combination of several evaluative devices seems warranted and is recommended.

\* \* \*

"Does Norway Need a Program of Family Life Education?"

Thomas D. Eliot, Northwestern University

Following up the author's published paper descriptive of many existing separate channels of education in the several aspects of family life education in Norway, this paper presents evidence to answer the question whether the present scattered efforts and materials are adequate in view of rapid industrialization and cosmopolitanization. The relevant findings of two educational psychologists, Eva Nordland and Gato Hambro, studying Oslo adolescents, are excerpted. The opinions of experienced school teachers are cited. Written anonymous replies from pupils of folk high schools and two other secondary schools, to questions about their own bringing-up, reading on family and child-rearing, and sex education, attitudes and behaviors, are analyzed. A personal viewpoint concludes the paper.

Theory

"A Comparative Study of Sociological Frameworks for the Investigation  
and Analysis of Social Problems"

Abbott P. Herman, University of Redlands

Publications of multiple-problems texts and one-problem texts of the last twenty years were examined. Object was to determine the author's awareness of the need of a theoretical framework for investigating and analyzing problems and the kind of framework he employed. It was found that the more recent books are framework-conscious. One reason is that authors are increasingly critical of the older social problems orientation which presented problems atomistically. A framework aims to overcome this defect and provide a guide for the search for deep-seated causes.

Typical frameworks: Social Disorganization, Cultural Lag, Value-Conflict, the Community, Social Interaction. A writer may be critical of the five above-mentioned and create his own system. But in almost every case his ideas fall into one of the categories listed, though his ideas may extend and more sharply delineate an established approach. One example is Social Deviation, which appropriately belongs in the Value-Conflict orientation.

Inferences: (1) Though need be expressed for a framework, most books fail to apply the system to the analysis of problems. Most deal with symptoms of the process rather than with the problem-producing process itself. (2) Most publications are repair-minded. They wait for the problem to arise before dealing with it and do not go into the deeply rooted causes to make prevention rather than cure possible.

\* \* \*

"Value Analysis in the Theory of Social Problems"

Joseph S. Himes, North Carolina College

Value theory as the basis of a sociology of social problems is associated with the essays of Richard C. Fuller. This approach, however, was foreshadowed in writings of Ogburn, Case, Frank. Burgess, and Waller. Analysis is concerned with three classes of data: (1) the conditions of social life constituting the objective core of the problem, (2) the values and value conflicts focusing in these conditions and in consequent remedial efforts, and (3) the problems of formulating social policy and administering remedial action. Usefulness of this approach, however, has been limited by a lack of a methodology of value analysis. By working forward from the pioneer statements of Burgess and Waller, we can formulate a feasible scheme for analyzing the value component of social problems.

By considering the orientations and ends of behavior, we can classify social values. In the United States the multifarious discrete value threads that play into social conditions, defining them as problems and emerging as conflicts tend to fall into three classes. They are (1) social organization, (2) individualism, and (3) humanitarianism and social welfare. This classification reflects the basic orientations, the areas of consensus, and the sources of conflict in the value fabric. It also provides an instrument for analyzing the value judgments and the value conflicts in social problems. The applicability of this scheme is demonstrated by analyzing Lynd's famous list of 20 American "assumptions", and by reexamining the trailer residence problem in Detroit described by Fuller.

## "Structured Roles and Anomie"

Herbert A. Bloch, St. Lawrence University

It is the purpose of this paper to carry forward some of the significant implications for research and theory in social dysfunction which Merton has so auspiciously developed in his "Social Structure and Anomie". In keeping with his functional emphasis, the basic assumption in Merton's analysis is that where limited cultural goals are intensively stressed and pervasive in the entire social structure, various adaptive mechanisms are sought which, by implication, reflect the socio-cultural conditions of the several segments of the social order. This analysis places particular emphasis upon the culturally oriented goals, but does little to pursue the investigation of the elements comprising the means-structure. The critical structural elements determining whether an end may be efficiently pursued depends fundamentally upon the structuring of status, role, and the factors emerging out of personality-role differentials. Implicated in the structuring of roles are such behavioral possibilities as social contact, mobility, and access to agents and agencies facilitative of movement towards culturally approved objectives.

The internalizing of standards of behavior called for by the roles is integral to the entire process of socialization as it reflects class differentials in the social order. This concept is examined in its relation to the structural possibilities of role practise on different class levels. Supportive elements of the structured role are also considered.

An analysis of structured roles indicates the limited behavioral alternatives on the basis of latent elements contained within such role relationships. Although the individual psychological nuances of adaptation are endless, the major forms of social and psychological adaptation fall into a relatively limited typology. These major categories of adaptation, which shed light upon the processes of social dysfunction, are of five principal forms: (1) return to an acknowledged institutional pattern; (2) innovative practise; (3) various forms of anti-social behavior; (4) flight, either subjective or spatial in form; and (5) self-destruction.

\* \* \*

## Attitudes and Mental Health

### "A Note on Attitudes Toward a State Mental Hospital"

Donald D. Stewart, University of Arkansas

The report is an analysis of factors associated with attitudes toward the care and treatment of patients in a state mental hospital. The 248 persons interviewed were relatives and friends of living, former patients at the Arkansas State Hospital.

The sample was divided into two groups of almost equal size, one composed of individuals whose attitudes toward the hospital were considered to be "favorable" and the other of individuals whose attitudes were considered to be "unfavorable". Favorable attitudes were associated with the administration of certain types of medical therapy to the patient while hospitalized, with a "high" level of posthospital social adjustment for the former patient, and with a reported recovery from the mental symptoms which led to hospitalization. Attitudes, both favorable and unfavorable, were unrelated to diagnosis at time of hospital admission, to number of admissions, and to an index of adequacy of hospital care for the period covered. Although the kinship relationship of former patient and interviewee was associated with attitude for some categories of relationship, this variable was not of over-all significance.

The general conclusion is that although the sample probably had more information than a sample from the general population concerning the care and treatment of the mentally ill---and were probably more involved emotionally---their experience had not resulted in any special insight into the problems of such care and treatment.

\* \* \*

### "The Sociology of the Illiterate"

Howard E. Freeman, Gene G. Kassebaum, Armed Forces Examining Station, Shreveport

The orientation of the actors and mutuality of response in a technological society depends partly upon the utilization of abstract, involved, shared symbols and formal communication. A group that lacks sensitivity to the communication process and ability to manipulate symbols will be able to take on only to a limited extent the prescribed roles of the system.

Based upon interviews and observations of males in Louisiana and Texas, this paper attempts to conceptualize the role of the illiterate in American society.

Because of the dominance and social control exerted by the larger society, the illiterate must be the adapting individual. Since secondary situations require more formal symbolic communication mechanisms, the illiterate is more likely to become the accommodating individual as the behavior situation becomes more secondary; conversely, his activities will be chiefly oriented around primary associations. In our society, where secondary relationships are inherent in most situations, the illiterate will withdraw whenever possible from the larger system. When participation is essential, the illiterate has recourse to several alternatives: (1) compliance, (2) concealment, and (3) substitution.

The process which defines and categorizes certain persons as illiterate places them in roles and statuses of subordination and limits their social participation. Their own sub-system is characterized by short range goals, emotional expressionism, absence of abstract conceptualization, emphasis on conspicuous prestige symbols, and the absence of certain values found in the larger society.



"Latent Functions of an Executive Control: A Sociological Analysis  
of a Social System Under Stress"

Kenneth C. Wagner, University of North Carolina

This paper summarizes some of the findings of a 14-month study of 12 Air Force flying squadrons at three air bases. Quasi-participant observation and interviewing were the major techniques of data collection.

The problem was to observe and analyze the unanticipated consequences of a rating device which was intended by higher headquarters to be used to evaluate unit performance, but which in fact served mainly as an incentive device.

Stresses produced by rapid expansion were evidenced by an inability of the squadrons studied to accomplish training goals. Key executives felt compelled to "produce", however, since their jobs depended on the scores their squadrons achieved. The dilemma they faced subjected them to severe tension: they had to choose between devising means of "beating" the rating device or losing their positions.

As a result mechanisms were devised for increasing reported production. Since many of these violated military/cultural norms, their use produced further tensions and stresses. Role and value conflicts resulted, morale dropped, and integration decreased. Other consequences were changes in organizational and power structures.

Each function was analyzed with reference to all possible units it might subserve: individuals, groups (air crews), the squadron and the larger social system of which it was a part, and culture patterns. In some instances a single function affected all types of units, being functional for one at the same time it was dysfunctional for others.

Use of the concepts of stress and tension and attention to all possible units affected by a function pointed up the complexity of functional analysis and its potentialities for the study of social mechanisms, process and change.

\* \* \*

"Role Orientations in a Military Bureaucracy"

Kurt Lang, University of Chicago

During World War II Hitler, by his usurpation of the army's prerogatives, provoked an institutional crisis. A study based on documentary sources viewed this crisis in terms of the accommodations made by eighty-four members of the top military leadership cadre. The differentiation of members of the military elite in terms of participation in the conspiracy against Hitler was made the basis for the formulation of role-concepts.

These behavioral and ideological dispositions of officers were collated into a Guttman Scalogram. This procedure led to greater clarity and communicability of the criteria used in discriminating among the "types". Moreover, it confirmed the unidimensionality of these distinguishing criteria and the rating of cases along a single axis of conspiratorial activity.

Specifically, the hypothesis that the middle-group on this "conspiratorial" axis was most subject to cross pressures was tested. Scalogram analysis suggested a subdivision of this middle-group in terms of contrasting reference groups. A conflict between "ethico-nationalist" orientations and the imperatives of the chain of command was found only among the three top scale-types of this middle-group. A group of professional fanatics were oriented entirely to their "military duty", and

its accommodation to the institutional crisis was therefore quite different. Furthermore, the formulation in terms of contrasting reference groups could be validated by the location of a net of informal contacts which did not enter into the formulation of the original types.

#### "Organizational Arrangement for Certain Organizational Needs"

John E. Tsouderos, University of California, Los Angeles

An attempt was made to classify and study certain organizational behavior patterns and arrangements based on material from a case history of a voluntary association. In attempting a systematization of the organizational behavior patterns it was necessary to develop a certain standard terminology of organizational needs. No claim is made that a final typology of such organizational needs has been evolved.

An important factor considered was the multiple consequences of each pattern, i.e., an organizational pattern may facilitate communication in the association, but it may also facilitate social control and social solidarity.

The way of conceptualizing the successive additions of organizational patterns under each type of organizational need was through successive adaptation of such behavior patterns for the association's survival. The basic phenomenon to which this organizational elaboration was linked is the growth and decline of the membership group and its changing "social character" from a primary group to a secondary group. The organizational patterns were arranged chronologically under a number of "descriptive categories". These categories fall into two general groups: (a) organizational patterns of the membership group; and (b) administrative patterns. Several other sub-patterns were discerned and their functional relationship studied.

\* \* \*

#### "The Effect of Changing Size upon the Internal Structure of Organizations"

Frederic W. Terrien, Donald L. Mills, Stanford University

This study was designed to explore the concept, found in the works of Simmel, von Wiese, and others, that the size of a social grouping affects its internal relationships. A hypothesis was formulated stating that the relationship between the size of an administrative component and the total size of its containing organization is such that the larger the size of the containing organization the greater will be the proportion given over to its administrative component.

The 2081 school districts of California provided a universe of organizations demonstrating both unity of function and variety in size. Elementary, high school, and unified districts were sampled and their internal structures analyzed with reference to employee functions.

When the three types of districts were each divided into small, medium and large sizes, and the mean percentages of each size devoted to administrative components compared, it was found that in the elementary districts, the large districts demonstrated a difference in means from the small districts of 4.4, which was significant at less than the .001 level. In the high school districts, the difference in means between the large and small group was 6.2, significant at less than the .001 level. In the unified districts, the difference in means between the large and small group was 1.9, significant at less than the .01 level.

"A Case Study in the Establishment of a Precarious Value: Adult Education  
in the Public Schools"

Burton R. Clark, Stanford University

This paper centers on the relationship between organizational action and the implementation of a general value. A formal organization is here considered a tool for the establishment, protection, and development of a value--a tool that may basically modify the value in the process of gaining a secure position in a given arena of action.

A case study was made of the adult education department of a large urban school system. Over half the research year was devoted to analysis of organizational file documents and to informal interviewing. After the formulation of an interpretation, the remaining research time was given to the systematic gathering of quantitative data by mail questionnaire and interview schedule.

A type of educational organization has emerged which may be termed a "service" organization. A service orientation, in the adult education context, is an adaptive response to organizational needs of building a student constituency and establishing supportive ties to both the unorganized public and organized centers of power. At the same time this development brings considerable strain as organizational agents attempt to legitimize the emerging service character of their organization, within a system of tradition educational activities and expectations. The original value ("adult education") becomes transformed in the process of adjustment and legitimization. The value becomes qualitatively different, now having no particular intrinsic meanings in terms of program-content.

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"Internal Orientation in a Large Military Organization"

Theodore Caplow, Leo G. Reeder, George A. Donohue, University of Minnesota

The data presented in this paper represents a portion of the preliminary findings of a study of internal orientation among units of the United States Air Force. The major objective of the research is the determination of the relationship of orientation to performance. Orientation refers to the individual's knowledge of the formal structure of the organization and his ability to respond within its framework. It might be operationally defined as the identification of message sources and destinations.

The data for this study consists of the responses to certain items in a questionnaire administered to 2,961 enlisted men in the Air Force. A score of (1) was given for a correct answer and (0) for an incorrect answer, with a range in total score from zero to ten. For the organization studied, the mean orientation score was 7.4, and the distribution of scores tended to be skewed toward the upper end of the scale.

One of the criteria of performance utilized in this study is a rating technique devised for administration to staff officers of the organization. These officers were asked to rate each unit in terms of their effectiveness in carrying out the mission in the area of their responsibility. The rankings of the squadrons on the basis of this criterion of performance corresponded rather closely with the rankings on the basis of mean squadron orientation score. These preliminary findings tend to support the hypothesis that orientation and performance are positively related in this large-scale military organization.

\* \* \*

Urbanism

"Sociological Effects of War Destruction in Cities: Their  
Significance for Urban Ecology"

Fred C. Ikle, Bureau of Applied Social Research, Columbia University

World War II data provides evidence about the readjustment of a city to physical destruction. This information is of interest not only for defense planning but also for ecological theory. Under normal conditions it is very difficult to study the functional inter-dependence in a city, and to determine quantitatively how the social and physical parts are related. But in a disaster one functional part might have been completely destroyed while another one, related to it, remained undamaged or increased in importance. Thus, a disaster yields information which never could have been obtained under normal conditions. The "pathological" case helps to understand the normal case.

For example, data on housing destruction reveal a wide variability in the relation of population size to housing. Housing density could increase strongly to accommodate bombed-out urbanites who wanted- or had to- remain in their city. An analysis of this increase shows that the population size of a city tends to reestablish itself. The ecological pattern of a city also tends to be restored. This indicates that the spatial arrangement is anchored in social relationships or the inhabitant's inertia and not in the mortar and brick of an area.

Evacuation experiences of World War II show the importance of family ties and neighborhood relationships for urbanites. Different evacuation experiences in England, Germany, and Japan reflect differences in the social structure of these countries.

\* \* \*

"The Universe of Cities: Some Preliminary Considerations"

Natalie Rogoff, Bureau of Applied Social Research, Columbia University

Theory construction and empirical research on urbanism have been hampered by the lack of comparable data on cities throughout the world. To meet this need, a project entitled the World Urban Resources Index is currently under way at the Bureau of Applied Social Research.<sup>1</sup> The first task on this project was to identify all cities meeting an established criterion for inclusion, i.e., having 100,000 or more inhabitants. It is estimated that there are today 880 such cities, although this figure is subject to a small amount of error.

A further step was to describe the universe of cities with respect to the national settings in which cities are found. Each city was described by the degree of urbanization, illiteracy, agriculturalism, and the per capita income of the country in which it is found. These indices were then combined into an overall index of modernization for each country. Results show that the universe of cities is distributed remarkably evenly according to national modernization. There are as many large cities in the underdeveloped countries of the world as in the modern western nations. The number of large cities in a country is a function of its level of urbanization and of its total population. Since some of the most populous nations in the world are lightly urbanized, they tend to have about the same aggregate number of large cities as do the more modern but smaller nations of Europe.

Further investigation is needed before certain characteristics (sophistication, rationality, social mobility) can be attributed to urban populations. It is likely

that these characteristics are more closely linked to highly urbanized societies than to the presence of cities as such.

<sup>1</sup>This research is supported by the United States Air Force under Contract No. AF 33 (038) 14313, monitored by Human Resources Research Institute, Maxwell Air Force Base, Alabama.

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"A Case Study of a New Pattern of Urban Decentralization"

George R. Pappas, Human Resources Research Institute, Alabama

A cadastral land use map was constructed from the W.P.A. Real Property Survey data of 1938 for North Hollywood, California. Another cadastral land use map was prepared on the basis of a recent comprehensive field survey conducted by the author. Additional pertinent data were obtained through field observations, interviews, local public agencies, and photography.

A comparative study of the two land use maps revealed distinctive succession patterns. The "corner grocery" store did not appear in conjunction with large scale housing developments nor did the business district of North Hollywood appreciably expand its retail marketing facilities. Instead, the "super drive-in" type of market center developed, which resulted in an overall polynuclear pattern of distribution. In addition to a retail produce market with a parking lot capable of accommodating from 100 to 300 automobiles, these large market centers invariably catered to other domestic needs than mere sustenance.

Conclusions: (1) A single dwelling unit, low density type of residential occupancy has resulted in a new pattern of commercial retail centers in rapidly growing urban fringe areas. (2) The highly mobile characteristics of the contemporary urbanite--via private automobile--has promoted the development of a new, specialized type of commercial retail marketing center. (3) The pattern of distribution, type of structure, variety of service accommodations, and adaptation of these new retail centers to the needs and demands of the contemporary urbanite have gradually spread from metropolitan Los Angeles to major cities throughout the United States.

\* \* \*

Urban Research Methods

"'Urban' Attitudes and Responses as Related to Residence in Urban Communities and to Socio-economic Status"

Norman F. Washburne, Southern State College

The purpose was to test the hypothesis that variations of certain attitudes theoretically expected to vary with urbanization could be predicted among college students in terms of the relative urbanism of their backgrounds, and the socio-economic status of their families.

Scales were developed to score individual students in five attitude areas, and in the two independent variables mentioned above.

554 Southern State College students were scored on each of the scales, coefficients of correlation were computed between each of the five attitude scale distributions and the two independent variables.

The conclusions reached were:

(1) The degree of urbanism of an individual's residence history is significantly associated with several areas of his attitude structure: the more rural the back-

ground of the male student, the greater is his regard for higher education; the more rural the background of the female student the more positive is her orientation to college; the more urban the background of the student of either sex the greater is his religious tolerance; the more rural the background of the male student the more traditionalistic are his tastes.

(2) Socioeconomic status was found to be associated with traditionalism and with "familism", but with none of the other attitude areas: the higher the socioeconomic status of the female student the more traditionalistic are her tastes; the higher the socioeconomic status of the student of either sex the more he identifies with his family and the less with his community.

(3) The most significant finding is that differences in urbanism are associated with more attitude differences than are differences in socioeconomic status.

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#### "Differentiations among Ecological Units"

Leslie Kish, University of Michigan

The coefficient of intraclass correlation ( $\rho$ ) measures the fraction of the variance due to those causes which observations in the same units have in common. For any population of individuals sorted uniquely into units the total variance among individuals may be analyzed into the sum of two terms: the variance among the unit means plus the variance of the individuals around the means of the units.  $\rho$  is obtained from the ratio of these two terms. As a measure of the amount of segregation of characteristics among the separate units, it can be of widespread usefulness in social science. Because it measures the variance among unit means relative to the total variance among individuals,  $\rho$  is proposed as a measure of the differentiation among the units.

The measure is applied to hypotheses regarding differentiation among suburbs in metropolitan areas. Research had shown that the degree of organization is greater in the inner zones near the metropolitan center than in the outer zones. According to sociological theory we should expect differentiation to be greater also in the inner zones. Tests were made in thirteen metropolitan areas and with nine characteristics taken from the 1940 Census. The results gave clear and marked confirmation of the hypothesis.

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#### "Methodological Problems in the Study of Urban Ecology"

William H. Form, Joel Smith, Gregory P. Stone, James Cowhig, Michigan State College

Sociologists are usually dissatisfied with current census tract plans, because they are commonly devised for the use of planners rather than social researchers. For sociologists there are three main types of criteria which may be considered as a basis of urban sub-area classification. They are: ecological factors, demographic characteristics, and social criteria. Depending on the theoretical orientation of the investigator, any of these criteria or any combination of them may be used.

In devising a set of sub-areas for Lansing, Michigan the social criterion was given primacy; the central hypothesis being that the city may be divided into areas which may vary in scale from a high integration, to either disintegration or non-integration. The criteria utilized to determine the internal state of integration of sub-areas are the degree of: (a) consensus on local boundaries, (b) consensus on community solidarity, (c) identification with the local area, (d) locality consciousness, (e) use of local facilities, (f) development of local formal and informal organization.

Since complete consensus among these variables is improbable, techniques for arriving at social boundaries are discussed. Data and maps for sub-area plans based on ecological, demographic, and social characteristics are presented to provide probative tests of relevant propositions which would relate these aspects of integration in the field of urban sociology.

### "Contributions of the Sociologist to Prison Management"

Austin H. MacCormick, School of Criminology, University of California, Berkeley

Sociologists have already made a significant contribution to prison management in America by helping to develop and interpret a correctional philosophy that professional workers in the field can accept as having a sound foundation in the social sciences and that prison personnel without professional training can accept as workable.

Some of the country's leading sociologists have become closely associated with the correctional field: playing a leading role in its professional organizations and their conferences and committees, helping produce manuals of procedure, and in other ways establishing a working relationship with wardens and other officials who once viewed sociologists and their kind with suspicion. This relationship has opened the door to prison work for younger sociologists. It has also paved the way for research of practical as well as scholarly value.

For the younger sociologists there are also challenging opportunities in prison work. To mention only two, our progressive institutions need and want sociologists in classification and counseling services. In modern correctional parlance, classification means the entire process of studying individual prisoners, deciding what program of general and specific training and treatment each needs, and seeing that it is carried out. Counseling means not merely advice on specific problems but aid in adjustment to prison life and preparation for free life. Through these and other procedures adequately trained sociologists can accomplish social therapy of lasting value.

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### "Training Correctional Personnel"

Peter P. Lejins, University of Maryland

To identify correctly the topic of this paper, its title should be used in conjunction with the title of the program of which it is a part, i.e., "The Role of the Sociologist in Correction". By correction are meant measures undertaken to remove the causes of manifest criminal or delinquent behavior, so that the offender ceases to be an offender. Systematic knowledge available regarding this is here referred to as correctional knowledge. By correctional personnel is meant personnel engaged in the performance of the above task: e.g. institutional correctional personnel, probation and parole officers, personnel of child guidance clinics dealing with delinquents, personnel of area projects in high delinquency areas, etc. This paper deals with the American scene and is divided into an analysis of existing conditions and a statement of desiderata.

Sociology departments have so far been and still are by far the most important institutions for the development of correctional knowledge and its teaching. In general, they are the main carriers of this knowledge in the United States. Neither the law schools, nor the schools of social work have so far cultivated the fields of criminological etiology and correction. Correctional agencies have developed correctional practices and not a scientific discipline. Psychoanalysis, psychiatry and clinical psychology have recently contributed handsomely to the understanding of crime, delinquency and correction, but they have not developed institutional facilities for preserving, developing and teaching this correctional knowledge on a scale comparable to the sociology departments. The main shortcoming so far, and therefore the main task for the future as regards the sociology departments, is to develop much better facilities for making available the correctional knowledge which they house to the persons preparing themselves or already engaged in correctional work. This paper analyzes the ways in which this may be better accomplished in the future.

\* \* \*



"The Role of the Expert on Correctional Administration in  
a Requesting Country"

Walter C. Reckless, Ohio State University

Drawing on the experience of a recent mission to India for the United Nations, it appears that the main components of the expert's role were playing the part of a resource person, accepting visitor, and approachable counselor. Crime and delinquency in India were found to be largely environmental social problems. Interpersonal factors, the neurotic symptom, and the psychopathic personality did not seem to break through the social order. Although poor and underfed, the Indian prisoner is not a derelict type. The prisons (jails) are custodial institutions, walls with walls. The prisoner gets good physical care, relative to standards, and receives fairly humane treatment. Probation and special facilities for handling juvenile delinquents have a very limited development so far. There are a few Borstal institutions for adolescent offenders. Aftercare of released offenders is mainly handled by Discharged Prisoner Aid Societies, which are not financially able to extend much helpful service. The expert was able to reach officials and interested laymen. He trained 47 officers in progressive penal and correctional methods. Twenty-one Inspectors General of Prisons met in conference while the expert was there and passed some very progressive resolutions for the improvement of prisons. A model probation act for India was drawn up by senior probation officers and circulated by the central government to the various states. The Planning Commission consulted the expert. A terminal interview of forty minutes was had with Mr. Nehru. The expert's report has been published by the United Nations and derestricted by the Government of India. The response to the mission was truly excellent; its impact, very considerable.

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"The Contribution of the Legal Point of View to the Correctional Program"

Walter A. Gordon, Chairman, California Adult Authority

The legal profession quite often resists any basic change in our penal philosophy. Lawyers, as a group, fail to realize that their contribution to the total correctional picture is a most important one and that they should be constantly ready to assist in the revision of basic concepts of human behavior.

Lawyers in their role as judges and attorneys process the case of the adult offender from apprehension to conviction. After the defendant has been declared guilty and has been sentenced to prison, the case is handled by the professional staff within the institution--but the lawyer, as a professional person with a special point of view, is usually not concerned with the prisoner. Moreover, the lawyer does not deal with the parolee unless he again becomes involved with the law. The lawyer can materially contribute to the correctional program by (1) keeping alert to the ever-changing concepts of the treatment program in the institution and taking part in the correctional program; (2) keeping in close touch with all matters relating to penal law and administration of penal institutions; (3) constantly evaluating the judicial process, particularly as it relates to sentencing practices; (4) concerning himself with the scientific foundations of criminal psychology and with the implications of criminal responsibility, both legal and scientific.

No branch of law presents a greater challenge than that bearing on the treatment of offenders after conviction.

Today crime occupies an increasing share of public attention. It particularly concerns the lawyer since he deals with either the criminal or the victim. The lawyer can do much to assist the public in changing its attitude toward effective treatment of the offender to insure his rehabilitation.

\* \* \*

"The Role of the Actuarial Sociologist in Correction"\*

Clarence Schrag, University of Washington

The methods and logic of prediction, when applied to a population of parolees, are designed to identify two classes of parolees, one class consisting of a maximum number of cases that are expected to be successful and the other a maximum number of expected parole violators.

Decisions of correction authorities, however, require that probable parole violators be identified prior to their release. Again, correction administrators desire to know what kinds of parole supervision would minimize violation rates for different classes of parolees. In addition, administrators seek assistance in deciding how long, and under what kinds of treatment, inmates should be confined in order to minimize the probability of recidivism. The role of the Sociologist-Actuary should be to bring research findings to bear on the policy decisions of correction authorities.

Parole prediction has erroneously been regarded as providing reliable information concerning the above decisions. Prediction studies observe parolee responses rather than those of parole candidates. Their assumptions are largely untested and their findings may therefore be biased when applied to parole candidates.

Screening committed offenders with respect to their background characteristics should enable the Sociologist-Actuary to identify certain groups of inmates for whom recidivism rates can be minimized by decisions concerning their sentences, programs of institutional care, and post-institutional supervision. This paper outlines the design of a screening study being done in the State of Washington.

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\* The State of Illinois, for some twenty years, has employed a Sociologist-Actuary to predict the adjustments of all candidates for parole. Predictions based on experience tables constructed for previous parole cases are made available to the Parole Board.

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"Louis Wirth: Witness. A Sociologist's Function and Contribution in a Court of Law"

Leonard Z. Breen, Illinois Institute of Technology, Leo J. Shapiro, Director,  
Market Research, Harris & Spencer Co., Chicago

This paper uses testimony which Louis Wirth gave under cross-examination during two days in 1951 in which he appeared as expert witness in a condemnation proceeding brought for the purpose of taking certain parcels of land in a slum area by power of eminent domain. Wirth had been called to make available to the court sociological knowledge relevant to the case.

There are two main themes in terms of which the testimony is organized and analyzed in this paper. First, there is assembled those portions of the testimony indicating the manner in which the sociologist must legitimate himself as an expert. For the sociologist to claim to be an expert is not enough, for laymen make such claims as well. In certain ways the sociologist must demonstrate that he is in fact an expert in the eyes of the court. One purpose of this analysis is to see how this was done in this case.

The second main theme of the analysis bears upon the problems which the sociologist appearing before the court encounters as a result of the scarcity of authenticated knowledge and the lack of agreement among the authorities of the field. The paper indicates that sociologists who bring information for the guidance of socially responsible decision makers often find that they must do so as individual experts hoping to find acceptance of themselves in the courts, if not their field of endeavor.

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"Social Factors in the Work Attitudes and Interests of a Representative Sample of 12th Grade Michigan Boys"

E. Grant Youmans, United States Department of Agriculture

The many difficulties which confront young Americans when they leave school to take full time jobs pose an important social problem in the United States: Are youth being <sup>adequately</sup> prepared for adult work roles? Wise action on such a problem must be based on fundamental research which illuminates the processes by which young people become adults. The purpose of this study is to contribute to such knowledge.

The analysis of such a problem required first-hand data on how youth viewed jobs and occupations in the United States. This information was obtained by means of a questionnaire administered to a representative sample of 1,279 twelfth grade Michigan boys. The responses are analyzed from contingency tables. The degree of association between variables is shown by the values of the corrected coefficients of contingency, computed by means of Chi Square.

Three of the hypotheses tested and confirmed are:

1. The value orientations of sub-cultures of social strata are more important in formulating youths' work attitudes and interests than are the school, work experience, type of community, or certain factors in the home situation;
2. Work experience changes young people's work attitudes and interests;
3. The American secondary schools are not successful in completely erasing attitudinal differences concerning work which exist among young people from different social strata.

\* \* \*

"Two Kinds of Crystallized Occupational Choice Behavior: A Problem in Delineation and Relationship"

Herman M. Case, The State College of Washington

In a recent study a theory of occupational choice was developed in which choice is conceived of as a process. Three main periods are described: the fantasy, the tentative and the realistic. The latter period is divided into the exploratory, the crystallized, and the specified stages. In the latter two stages, serious action-level choices are made. However, since frequent shifts in choice may take place indicating that not "true" but "pseudo-crystallization" of an occupational choice has occurred, it is of great predictive value to be able to discriminate between these two kinds of crystallization.

In the present study an heuristic dichotomy of "true" and "pseudo-crystallized" groups is operationally developed. Such a dichotomy serves the dual purpose of (1) indicating criteria related to one or the other kind of crystallization and (2) allowing for the delineation of a configuration of sociological and psychological background factors associated with and, hence, predictive of each kind of behavior.

Data for this analysis is based on responses of a random sample of Washington State College undergraduates to a 14-page occupational choice questionnaire administered in the fall of 1952.

The results support the hypothesis that the true and pseudo groups need to be treated as substantially different behavioral entities, indicate criteria discriminating each group and suggest etiological factors related to each kind of crystallized choice behavior.

## "Factors Influencing Career Intent of Air Force Personnel"

David S. Bushnell, University of Washington

The paper seeks to discover some of the important demographic and attitudinal variables related to an airman's desire to make the Air Force his career.

A randomly selected Air Force population was questioned. Responses to the item "Do you now plan to make the Air Force your career?" were correlated with 6 background variables. 8 attitudinal questions concerning general Air Force experiences, and 5 items directed toward the job situation by means of the Pearson Coefficient of Mean Square Contingency with the Yule-Kendall correction for contingency coefficients applied where possible.

The findings indicate that:

1. The recruit most likely to make the Air Force his career would have entered the service at an early age, have less than 12 years education, be now between the ages of 20 to 25, and more likely be married than would the non-careerist.
2. The positive careerist planned to make the Air Force his career when he entered service, has been in service longer than the non-careerist, has a positive attitude toward the Air Force, and is more likely to be of higher rank.
3. The positive careerist looks forward to the day's activities but is not too concerned about the nature of his job or his rate of promotion.

Successful assimilation into the Air Force--either through time investment, self-identification with it, or positive career intent on entering the service--may be the latent factor underlying the relationships established in this study.

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## "The Social Organization of Medicine in Chicago"

David N. Solomon, Defence Research Medical Laboratories, Toronto

This paper describing the social organization of Chicago medicine is part of a study in the sociology of work. Two lists of Chicago area physicians were sampled at random, yielding 854 in active private practice inside the City Limits. Fifty-four hospitals represented by doctors in the sample were classified in four groups. Group I contains four hospitals believed to be the city's most prestigious. Jewish Hospitals are those operated by the Jewish Charities of Chicago. Catholic Hospitals are those operated by Catholic religious orders. The remaining hospitals, except for public institutions which were omitted, form Group II.

The characteristics of the various hospitals and of doctors practising in them support the following conclusions. Group I hospitals, essentially Protestant and "non"-ethnic in character, are the City's highest ranking hospitals, and have a city-wide sphere of influence. Group II, although heterogeneous in ethnic and other respects, are the second rank of the Protestant "non"-ethnic system, but have a local community focus. Catholic hospitals are probably another system, several having distinctive ethnic composition, and most a local community focus. Jewish Hospitals appear to have a city-wide sphere of influence, but to be socially distant from, rather than coordinate with the remainder of the City's medical system.

## "Patterns of Occupational Mobility"

Albert J. Reiss, Jr., Vanderbilt University

This paper seeks to describe certain of the occupation mobility patterns of men in an urban work force. The data on occupation mobility are for 4,799 sample cases of men age 25-64 years in the four cities of Chicago, Los Angeles, New Haven and Philadelphia. Seven patterns of mobility were identified: stable; simple upward mobility; rapid upward mobility; upward to self-employment; downward mobility; downward from self-employment; and fluctuation in occupational level.

Analysis of the specific patterns of occupation mobility leads to a number of major conclusions. First, government work provides more job security and stability of attachment to an occupational level than does self-employment or work with a private employer. Systems of graded promotion and employment effectively reduce the opportunities for mobility generally associated with an "open occupational structure." Secondly, occupation mobility is facilitated by a diversified industrial structure with a relatively large number of employers in each industry. Thirdly, changes in employer and industry while providing greater opportunity for mobility likewise involve greater risk. The greater opportunity for mobility is seen in that men who change employer and industry experience more total mobility than do workers with other attachments. But, almost all occupation shifts which involve fluctuations in occupational level, mobility downward from self-employment or downward mobility also involve a shift in employer and industry attachment. Fourthly, the patterns of mobility to and from specific major occupation groups clearly define a bifurcation of the occupation structure at the level of skill of manual and non-manual occupations. Finally, the proprietary and foremen occupations are the most unstable occupational positions in the rank order of occupations defined. They also are the most accessible to "distant" occupations in the rank order of occupations.

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## "Language, Self, and Ambivalence in Funeral Director-Client Relations"

Robert W. Habenstein, University of Missouri

The funeral director's relationship to his client is a classical example of "client ambivalence" since the reverential care of the sacred remains--a dominant value in our culture--is delegated to a category of persons who not only routinize this task, but incorporate in it a specific merchandising function--the sale of a casket. The funeral director's problem is to polarize the ambivalence of the client and to minimize or obscure the implications of the merchandising role. Success lies in dramaturgical skill in staging a highly structured performance, controlled from the "first call" to the final commitment of the dramatically prominent remains.

Proper staging of the "dramatic disposal" demands more than continuity of scene; a well-cultivated professional front must necessarily be maintained. Most importantly, however, language symbols of two orders, one affectively-laden, the other connotative, are strategically employed to achieve client compliance and a smooth performance. Role conflict meanwhile is minimized by keeping an atmosphere of affectivity dominant, and by defining the merchandising role as incidental to the professional service function. Gratifications accruing to the funeral director include feelings of having helped humanity, of staging an effective performance, and receiving appreciative remarks from the bereaved. Generalized public distrust leaves him perplexed and rationalizing unethical practices of the few "bad apples".

\* \* \*

Role Theory"Role Conceptualization and Empirical Complexities"

Neal Gross, Ward S. Mason, Harvard University

In a study of the role of school superintendent in Massachusetts it was found that existing role formulations do not consider certain empirical complexities of potential theoretical importance. Four major points are emphasized.

(1) The common practice of declaring or assuming that a particular status or position has associated with it a set of rights and duties on which there is consensus should be abandoned. For this common practice must be substituted theoretically grounded empirical research designed to answer such questions as: Are certain behavioral segments associated with the position institutionalized and others not? Is there consensus on expectations by most or all incumbents of all counter positions? Are there variant sub-cultural definitions of the same position? (2) Theoretical schemes may have to give consideration to the sectors or segments of a social position rather than view it as an indivisible unit. The number of alters in the same social position and the number of relevant positions will have to be treated as variables in theoretical formulations encompassing statuses similar to that of the school superintendent. (3) The socialization model is only one of many paradigms needed to explain the role learning and role definition process. The assumption that the process of role learning applicable to the adoption of age and sex positions is applicable to role taking in other social positions must be empirically examined. (4) Theoretical formulations must be developed that can handle the phenomena of role collision vs. role conflict, intra as well as inter role conflict, role segregation and integration.

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"Toward the Development of Operations for Defining Group Norms and Member Roles"

Alan P. Bates, Jerry S. Cloyd, University of Nebraska

Operations were developed for describing group norms and member roles emerging in small, multi-session discussion groups in terms of the following definitions: Norms are evaluations of anticipated behavior consciously shared by members of the group. Member roles are patterns of anticipated behavior which members of the group associate with a particular person.

Role descriptions were obtained from responses to a questionnaire asking group members to associate one or more of their fellows with each of the traits in an inventory of the group's behavioral culture constructed by observers. Role descriptions were validated by asking members to identify them.

Items from the above trait list for which judges inferred the presence of normative sentiments were selected and submitted to the groups for validation in a questionnaire measuring the degree of evaluation consciously shared by members of the group.

Reliability tests involving cross checking of analogous items on the role and norm lists were employed. The instruments developed in this study are presented as first formulations of a method which may have considerable value in the study of the emerging subculture of the small group.

## "Self and Other in Moral Judgment"

Ralph H. Turner, University of California, Los Angeles

Statements of 88 students concerning the imagined effect of having stolen \$500 on the individual's relations with his friends were examined in order to formulate a typology of self-roles and a typology of other-roles (expected behavior of friends toward the respondent).

Three principal types of other-role conceptions and three of self-role conceptions were defined and shown to be significantly correlated in the following pairs: (1) impairment and withdrawal; (2) moralistic acceptance and moral maintenance; (3) external indifference and passivity. Conceived as ways of relating societal norms and primary group norms, the pairs have the following special meanings; (1) the societal norm represents an absolute condition for the applicability of the primary group norm; (2) primary group norms are supportive of the societal norms, so that friends assume a special responsibility for the moral character of their close associates but not for societal punitive activity; (3) friendship norms are paramount in the primary group and societal norms are irrelevant.

Further refinement revealed three types of harmony between self- and other-role conceptions. The subject (1) may have readymade images of his own and his friends' roles which are in harmony (predetermined harmony); (2) may lack a readymade picture of either, but be prepared to adjust his own to his friends' roles (adjustive harmony); (3) may define only one of two or more expected other-roles as legitimate and harmonizing with the self-role (selective harmony).

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#### Reference Groups

##### "Changing Attitudes and the Conceptions of Peer Groups"

Lionel J. Neiman, Indiana University

This paper, a pilot study, attempts to explore the individual's awareness of, and conceptions of, similarities and differences between his attitudes and those of his parents and peers with regard to the feminine role. Divergence of attitudes and norms between parents and peers as a source of real or potential conflict has long been an accepted sociological assumption without adequate substantiation.

Using a revision of Kirkpatrick's "Belief Pattern Scale for Measuring Attitudes Toward Feminism", 322 lower socio-economic status subjects of both sexes, comprising three age-grade levels, were the respondents. Each of the 23 pairs of questions concerning permissive behavior and concomitant attitudes were answered, at different times, by the subject (a) as to his own beliefs; (b) his conceptions of the attitudes of his parent of the same sex; (c) the parent of the opposite sex; (d) his conceptions of the attitudes of his peers. Analysis of the data showed a significant difference in attitudes between the subjects of both sexes and parents of both sexes at the first age-grade level, 11-13 years, which remained significant in the second age-grade level, 15-18 years. High C.R.'s were found in the first age-grade between subjects of both sexes and peers; but low C.R.'s (C.R. of 1 for males) in the second age-grade indicating a growing and continuing identification with peer group attitudes and a source of real or potential conflict. At the third age-grade level, 20-24 years, a significant difference between ego and the parent of the opposite sex continues, but not between ego and parent of the same sex.

The hypothesis of the influence of peer groups on changing attitudes being in direct proportion to the length of the adolescent and post-adolescent years was substantiated for this sample of lower class subjects.

"A Study of Liberalism-Conservatism: A Comparison of Attitude Climates, 1935-52"

Samuel W. Bloom, Bennington College.

This study was designed to test hypotheses concerning the effects of the intellectual climate of a community upon the attitudes of its members. Special care was taken to allow comparisons with the researches of Theodore M. Newcomb which were conducted from 1935-1939 in the same college community under scrutiny here. (See T. M. Newcomb, Personality and Social Change, Dryden, 1943).

The first steps of the research found that politico-economic ideology in this particular community had changed markedly. Newcomb was able to describe "an inclusive pattern of declining conservatism" on the basis of attitudes toward current issues which were held by majorities and conspicuously so by leaders.

A thorough analysis of the influence of social change on the concepts of our study suggests that a comparison of liberal-conservative values as they occur in different historical periods cannot be confined to the level of specific political issues. Qualitatively equivalent scales, each administered in a different time period, will not necessarily measure equivalent attitudes.

Further inquiry found an inclusive pattern of declining authoritarianism in the community of 1952. This appears to be an attitude dimension closely similar to that bi-polar factor of freedom vs. conformity or conformism vs. dissidence which some scholars regard as a more fundamental element of liberalism-conservatism than politico-economic ideology. Thus, even though the latter has changed markedly, it is still possible to conclude that an attitude climate exists in this community today which is closely comparable to that found by Newcomb in 1935-1939.

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"Social Aspects of Trauma and Adjustment of Prisoners in Nazi Concentration Camps"

Elmer G. Luchterhand, University of Connecticut

52 survivors of Nazi concentration camps were interviewed. 47 of them were selected purposively to get maximum variation in imprisonment time (4 months to 12 years).

Data were gathered on interpersonal relationship patterns; on sharing; on theft behavior; and on the emergent prisoner social system.

Using four kinds of traumatization evidence -fear, rage reactions, preoccupation with suicide, and the Muselman condition - 30 of 47 informants were classified as traumatized. Traumatization was found to be highly correlated with severe inductions.

Informants indicated generally low incidences of psychoses and suicides in the various camps known to them.

Aside from 12 no-change cases, the mean imprisonment time of 10 informants who were traumatized and showed negative change in one or more of the three areas -sharing, theft behavior and interpersonal relationship patterns- was much less than for 8 cases showing positive change (increased sharing, decreased theft and more stable and broader social participation). For 17 non-traumatized cases, the difference in mean imprisonment time was in the reverse direction.

Informants who were traumatized in the camps and had severe emotional problems in adjusting to non-camp society after liberation had a much shorter average imprisonment time than other persons who were traumatized but experienced little difficulty in post-camp adjustments.

Various especially extreme situations were studied. Evidence was found of wide variation in predominant effects on prisoner behavior and social system.



Race Relations and the Community"Race Relations in a Small New England Industrial Town:  
A Cultural Study in Social Control"

Frank F. Lee, Northeastern University

This report concerns a field study of the processes and techniques of social control as they affected the race relations pattern in a small New England industrial town of 10,000 population, 170 of whom were Negro.

Methodologically, areas of behavior were established corresponding to certain interests common to people in a community, e.g., housing, jobs, education, socio-religious activities, politics, and public facilities. Research techniques employed were (1) open-ended interviews, (2) participant observation, and (3) examination of documents. Eliminating all Negroes below 12 years of age, 78 of them from the remaining 143 were interviewed for all areas of behavior; they were chosen randomly from every Negro household save one. Whites were selected randomly within each area of behavior, and 105 were interviewed with respect only to their positions of authority.

Controls apparently operated to maintain the race relations pattern through several interrelated factors: (1) the impersonal or status factors such as (a) the Negro's socio-economic position relative to whites, (b) non-local and different cultural backgrounds of most Negroes, and (c) the rapid rate of increase in Negro population since 1910; (2) pressures exerted by the dominant white group on its own members; (3) controls of the dominant whites exercised over the subordinate Negroes, including white ignorance of, and lack of concern for, Negroes; and (4) acceptance and support of the race relations pattern by the subordinate Negroes--the self-imposed control and segregation of Negro by Negro.

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"Social Types and Social Roles in Race Relations"

Clarence E. Glick, University of Hawaii

Intensive interviewing among persons of various racial groups in Hawaii indicates that the concepts of social role and social type provide a useful framework for social psychological research in race relations. Racial migrants, such as first-generation Japanese, commonly come from societies where conduct is largely judged in terms of collectively accepted social roles. In a rapidly changing interracial society, such as Hawaii, perpetuators of traditional role conduct may be labeled and judged by more assimilated persons in ways that transform the former into "social types". Many new transitional social types emerge in the assimilating group, reflecting type-responses to new collective interests and concerns. Many of these social types can be arranged into a series ranging from the least assimilated ("ihon-hiki") to the most assimilated ("real haolefied").

Individuals in the course of their life careers may become labeled as representative of social types, and later lose those designations, or acquire new ones. Social types also change, but less rapidly than the identification of particular persons with them. Not all persons in an assimilating racial group are themselves social types, but their evaluations of the social types in the assimilation series are useful indexes of the extent of their own assimilation.

Under certain circumstances some social types that emerge in interracial situations (e.g., "baas", "mammy") become transformed into social roles, and, in time, back into social types.

"The Role of the Hungarian Foreign Language Press in the Assimilation of Hungarian-Americans"

Joseph K. Balogh, Bowling Green State University

In this study an attempt has been made to analyze five locally edited newspapers in the Pittsburgh area wherein approximately 20,000 Hungarians reside. The total circulation of these newspapers is approximately 10,000 copies. The time involved in this report includes the years 1937-1950.

The following two hypotheses were formulated: (1) The Hungarian-American/press is the major communicative medium which preserves Hungarian cultural ties. (2) Although the press preserves Hungarian cultural ties, it also hastens the process of assimilation for foreign-born Hungarians.

The following conclusions are in support of Hypothesis I: (1) Since many of the Hungarian-American organizations have failed to preserve their cultural ties, the press has attempted to fill the breach. (2) The newspaper through the medium of the Hungarian language has served to help keep intact Hungarian cultural ties. (3) The Hungarian writers have tried to keep before their leaders articles which would prevent the complete decay of Magyar culture.

The following conclusions are in support of Hypothesis II: (1) The press in discussions dealing with Hungary, usually interpret the articles in terms of an American outlook. (2) The American way of advertising has changed the viewpoint of many foreign-born Hungarians concerning dress, household articles, and dietary habits. (3) The foreign-born Hungarian is given a better opportunity to understand for himself how our American society functions. (4) The bilingual nature of the newspaper has a tendency to hasten assimilation.

\* \* \*

"Acting in One's Own Behalf: The Inclination to File a Complaint Against Discrimination"

Henry J. Meyer, John G. Jackson, New York University

In American society which is relatively voluntaristic, the processes of many public and private institutions are activated only when individuals or groups take action in their own behalf. It is, therefore, of practical importance to study the inclination to take such action. Since such a problem is part of the general problem of social action, its study can lead to conclusions of relevance to sociological theory.

The aspect chosen for study is the inclination to file a complaint with the New York State Commission Against Discrimination (SCAD). Eight hypothetical situations, derived for the most part from SCAD cases, were presented to 45 adult Negroes in New York City who were informed about SCAD and the possibility of filing complaints. Respondents were asked to indicate with respect to each situation: 1) the proportion of Negroes they thought would file a complaint, and 2) whether they themselves would or would not file one.

Analysis of responses shows: 1) that the situations taken together and separately elicited inclinations to file a complaint ranging from 54 per cent to 84 per cent of the total possible scores; 2) that respondents judged the various situations differentially although all of them were within a fairly narrow range; 3) that a greater inclination to file a complaint was indicated when respondents answered for "themselves" than for "others".

This paper is intended only as an exploratory and suggestive first step in the study of the general problem of taking action in one's own behalf.

"Some Recent Data on Negro-White Savings Differentials"

H. William Mooney, California State Department of Public Health

The main focus of the study is on some findings taken from four national sample Surveys of Consumer Finances, conducted by the Survey Research Center, University of Michigan. Data covering the years 1947, 1948, 1949, and 1950 for nonfarm, non business-owning spending units ("economic families") indicate that: (1) in the North at all comparable income levels Negro spending units save more than white spending units; (2) a similar racial differential in savings appears in the South for spending units with low incomes (below about \$2,000); but (3) the savings of upper income Southern Negro spending units is rather close to zero, and lower than that of Southern white and all Northern spending units of comparable incomes. (The Consumer Purchases Study, conducted in the mid-1930's, indicated that Negro families tend to save more than white families comparable as to income and community, but the sample in this earlier study was considerably restricted).

In attempting to account for these regional-racial differentials in saving, analysis of variance is used to test for factors showing significant association with variations in savings behavior. Among the factors investigated, financial (liquid asset) position, "job insecurity", and certain factors associated with spending unit composition (such as the presence of children and the support of other dependent relatives living outside the spending unit) appear to be of major importance.

The implications of this difference in savings behavior between Northern and Southern Negro spending units also are examined with respect to possible differences in the reference groups of upper income Negroes in the two regions.

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"The Negro Industrial Worker Struggles for His Niche: A Study of the Integration Process"

E. William Noland, University of North Carolina

The dynamics of how Negro workers in industry, once hired, manage to keep their jobs, has been the subject of relatively little research. This study attempts to answer such questions as: In what behavioral areas does the Negro become integrated into the work group? What is the chronology of this integration phasewise? How is the Negro handled relative to later job assignments and promotions? How important is the behavior of supervisors and union representatives in establishing a pattern of treatment of Negro employees? What adaptive behavior patterns on the part of Negro employees are most conducive to satisfactory assimilation? A data collection feature, filled with methodological implications, is the use of a Negro and a white researcher, both regularly employed by the company, in each of two work groups. In one group they work as a team, complementing each other in collecting each other's evasive or inaccessible data and in revising or destroying each other's pet theories, all in the cause of objectivity. In another group, where the bi-racial researchers, representing both sides of the integration coin, are strangers to one another (i.e., neither knows the other's mission), we have not only an effective reliability and validity check but a device for understanding better the place and importance of introspection, identification and differential participation in the overall job of collecting data objectively. The initial utilization of current small group theory gives promise of further refinement of extant classification schemes and an uncovering of some new operational concepts.

## "Uncontrolled Observation as a Source of Research Data"

Harry Estill Moore, University of Texas

During the past two years nine Texas School systems have been involved in community-improvement programs, self initiated and financed, but under stimulation by the Southwestern Cooperative Program in Educational Administration.

An advisor has worked with each community, but has refrained from taking direction of the program.

The result has been a wide diversity of programs, but with common factors easily apparent. Concern with economic factors, ethnic and race group relations, recreation, home and family life, public relations of the school system, has appeared in most of the programs. As the programs advanced there was a consistent narrowing of aims. Nine case studies of communities in action have resulted.

This program raises the question as to the value of data collected from such activities. Such data lacks comparability because of its diversity and the lack of imposed controls; it is data "in the raw" such as is worked with by geologists. To have rigidly structured the program would have been to destroy the freedom of action which is thought to be characteristic of most community efforts.

By simple observation, and interviewing, it is argued that much valuable data on community attitudes and action-patterns has been secured which may now be treated by categorization and analysis. This sort of research is not recommended as a substitute for, but a complement to, more formalized techniques. Its advantage is seen in using situations as nearly unaffected as may be possible by the presence of the researcher as laboratories from which clues as to sociological generalizations may be derived for later and more systematic testing by other methods.

\* \* \*

## "The Shaping of Research Design in Large Scale Group Research"

Delbert C. Miller\*, University of Washington

The paper examines some of the problems and opportunities in the shaping of research design posed by a large scale group research project undertaken by the University of Washington for the United States Air Force.

Research design in a team project is a product of a social process. Research design for group research must be sensitive to the needs of individual researchers, to organizational demands, and to research growth through contact with the problem. Indeed, it should be clearly recognized that individual researchers do not become group researchers merely by joining group research. The problem of research design becomes one of wedding the logic of scientific analysis to the social pressures of many internal and external considerations. Four major factors have affected research design on the Air Site Project. These are: 1) The characteristic imperatives of group research; 2) The personal wants of researchers; 3) The demands of education; and 4) The accumulation of research and theoretical knowledge.

The project began in June 1951 when the Human Resources Research Institute instructed the researchers to explore the problem and to find the kind of research approaches deemed most fruitful. The research has since moved to a descriptive and diagnostic phase and is ready for some experimental studies. An illustration of cross sectional experimental design is presented showing the relationship of squadron efficiency to morale under controlled conditions.

\* The paper is based on the conclusions of the writer as director of Air Site Project.

"The National Science Foundation and Social Science Research"

Harry Alpert, National Science Foundation, Washington, D.C.

During the past fiscal year Federal agencies spent over \$53,000,000 in the social sciences. This expenditure for social science activities is heavily weighted in the direction of collection of general purpose statistics and applied research and development. Only 3.15 million dollars are designated as involving basic research in the social sciences. Federal funds for support of social science research and development at nonprofit institutions reached 10.2 millions in 1952.

Taking cognizance of these data, the National Science Foundation undertook, in March of this year, a systematic and continuing study of the present scientific status of the social sciences and of the role of the Foundation with respect to social science research. Several aspects of this study are discussed.

The Foundation's programs of science support are briefly presented. It has been determined that legally social science activities may be included in all of these programs. The question is whether this legal permission can be solidly buttressed by strong moral claims. The answer depends on social scientists themselves; their ability to prove themselves by their works and their willingness to pay close attention to strategic considerations.

\* \* \*

"The Development and Use of Ex Post Facto Methods in Examining Social Action Programs"

Walter E. Boek, New York State Department of Health

The experimental situation consisted of one group of 97 families which participated in a supervised loan program and another one of 84 which did not. The working hypothesis was that the program increased the social interaction, level of living, and income of participants. The techniques employed to test it involved exploration of the past with ex post facto methods, and a matching of participant families with a group of non-participants on former characteristics derived from data collected in the present.

Three somewhat new techniques in ex post facto and matching research were applied. The first was a method of locating a group from which controls could be selected. Because names of potential control families were not available, experimental families were asked to furnish names of families similar to them at the time they received their loans as a control group.

The second technique was a method of securing data for matching experimental families with control families. The lack of adequate records in this project, as is true in most ex post facto types of research, necessitated the development of another source. Questions were constructed so that experimental and control families would furnish such information in an interview.

A third technique attempted to refine comparisons between experimental and control families by six types of matching differing in degree of intensity. An effort was made to increase the homogeneity between the two groups in the pre-program year so that differences between them in the post-program year would more likely be due to the experimental variable. This was done by initially comparing the total groups interviewed, then matching them by frequency distributions and later pairing one individual in the experimental group with one in the control, first somewhat coarsely and finally very precisely.

Scale Analysis"A Suggested Means of Refining Guttman Scale Analysis"

Vernon Davies, State College of Washington

Probably no method of scaling qualitative data has attracted more attention during recent years than the one devised by Louis Guttman. This technique, as conventionally applied, is fairly simple to use but has been found to be unstable relative to time and group to be scaled. Other criticisms of the conventional procedure include (a) for certain areas it is unduly restrictive and (b) it does not necessarily furnish a reliable indication of scalability. An example is presented of a cluster of qualitative traits that are unidimensional in character irrespective of the results of conventional Guttman scaling.

Empirical data resulting from the administration of logical scales in which the cumulative effect essential to Guttman scaling is deliberately built into the items showing that these scales meet the criterion of reproducibility extremely well. Since the reproducibility is so high, patterns of error do not enter as a problem. Initial research with logical scales in the realm of community satisfaction and church orthodoxy show a fairly consistent tendency to be much skewed to the right. The reasons for this are not yet clear.

Logical scales give promise of being stable, simple to conceptualize and easy to develop. Answers to questions of validity and reliability await further research.

\* \* \*

"Some Problems of Sociological Scale Analysis"

Matilda White Riley, Rutgers University

This paper lies within the field of mathematical-empirical approaches to interaction within fairly large groups outside the laboratory, making use of the Guttman cumulative scale model and the social system theories of Durkheim, Parsons and others.

It starts with a pattern, or inter-relationship, among the collective acts of a group. In a simplified fictitious example, the group data might refer to a sample of Boy Scout troops which never engage in singing without also building a fire. The troops all tend to pattern their activities in the same way, so that singing "depends upon" fire-building.

Behind such a collective pattern, the troop members may pattern their individual acts in two alternative extreme ways which, following Durkheim's terminology, may be described as either "mechanical" or "organic". In the "mechanical" case, the two items form a scale for individuals. Individual and group data show the same relationship between the two acts. In the "organic" case, however, the roles of the individuals do not scale. They are differentiated. It is only when the individuals are combined into troops that the group scale pattern appears.

This paper suggests the different inferences which might be drawn from data which approach either the "mechanical" or "organic" group patterns. It continues a development in scale analysis which stems from what has been earlier described as "object" scales. It explores some of the mathematical problems involved in testing any set of concrete data for proximity to one or the other model, and illustrates one approach by an actual 4-item scale which is found to approximate the "organic" pattern.

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"A Method for the Analysis of Small Samples"

Edward Gross, Herman J. Loether, Duane M. Strinden, University of Washington

The paper presents a technique for the statistical analysis of small samples even where the samples are as small as two or three. The binomial expansion is used for exact probability determination.

The technique was utilized in analyzing data on small groups taken from an Air Force population. The groups ranged in size from two to four, and were analyzed on the basis of certain informal activities (eating lunch, drinking coffee, etc.) Data consisted of the number of groups participating in each activity and the characteristics of the members (age, rank, etc.)

Steps were as follows: (1) Use of the binomial expansion in determining the different types of groups (variations in composition), and the probability of drawing such types at random; (2) Determination of the probability of a given sample distribution occurring in a certain activity based on the actual number of groups found. (3) Use of probability figure for decision on rejection or acceptance of null hypothesis at given level of confidence.

The binomial expansion not only gives the probability of each type in the sample distribution but also indicates the types of groups possible. This technique should be of interest to those doing research on juvenile gangs, the family, industrial organizations, and in other research areas where the sociologist is forced to use small samples.

\* \* \*

"An Application of a Semantic Differential Scale to Political Opinion and Behavior"

Joseph E. Bachelder, University of Illinois

The Semantic Differential Scale used in this study was based on the work of Osgood and Stagner. (Osgood, Charles E. The Nature and Measurement of Meaning. Psychological Bulletin, Vol. 49, No. 3, May, 1952). The scales consist of a concept (word, name, issue, topic, title, symbol) followed by a series of polar terms such as, Strong-Weak, Deep-Shallow. These polar terms are separated by seven underlined but not numbered spaces. The respondent checks one of the seven points between each set of terms under each concept. There can be any number of concepts and any number of polar terms but the same polar terms and the same number of terms must be used with each concept.

In this study a scale was developed using twenty concepts- ten names and ten issues- related to the 1952 presidential election. These scales were used in addition to regular opinion questions in a panel study beginning before the 1952 party conventions and continuing through the week preceding the election. The panel members reported by postcard how they had voted on the day of the election.

The preliminary findings indicate that the scale is very sensitive to changes in opinion; that the meanings surrounding issues are more flexible than those surrounding personalities; that the "Undecided" voter can be allocated as to voting behavior with a high degree of accuracy; and that ordinary opinion questions tend to lump together respondents with quite divergent conceptual frameworks. Predictions based upon such ordinary opinion questions seem to have a "built in" error which the semantic differential scale can reduce.

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### "Inconsistency in Paired Comparison Judgments"

Richard J. Hill, University of Washington

This paper reports an investigation of the paired comparison judgments of two panels. The first panel judged two sets of objects: (a) nine attitude items, both favorable and unfavorable, concerning U.S. participation in the Korean conflict; (b) nine occupations of professional status. The second panel, in addition to judging the occupations, judged seven attitude items, all of which were favorable, again concerning the Korean situation.

Analysis was made of the judgments of the attitude items in order to study the relation between the psychological difference between objects and the inconsistent judgment of those objects. The difference between a pair of objects was defined as the numerical difference between the paired comparison scale scores of those items. The consistency with which items were judged was determined by noting the frequency of circular triads involving those items. The findings indicate that the greater the difference between objects the less likely those objects are to be judged inconsistently.

Analysis was also made of the judgments of 94 subjects in an effort to ascertain the degree to which individual differences in "ability-to-judge" played a role in the consistent judgment of objects. The findings indicate that a person who judges one set of objects inconsistently tends to judge a second set inconsistently.

\* \* \*

### "The Use of a Modified Thematic Apperception Test in Sociological Research"

Sally Whelan Cassidy, Berkeley, California

An addition to existing sociological techniques has been sought in the projective techniques, in which the informant is asked his spontaneous interpretation of an ambiguous object.

A modified Thematic Apperception Test has been designed. Anticlericalism among Roman Catholics was chosen for inquiry. The subject is complex, and the area unusually sensitive to probing.

Experience proves that the technique is feasible. Several situations were portrayed, showing the priest in different roles: ambiguous enough to leave the informant free to choose his own context for each story, yet specific enough to allow for a comparison of answers. The cards were used with individuals and groups.

The data collected were rich and varied.

As to its validity in sociological research, the sociological analysis of the data holds its own as well as the clinical-psychological one, although it still lacks the latter's tradition of careful training and research. The problem remains as to whether one can take a set of responses as a true representation of the social universe of an informant. This shortcoming, however, all sociological techniques have in common.

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"Father-Mother-Son Interaction over Revealed Differences: A Technique for the Study of Family Structure"

Fred L. Strodbeck, Bernard C. Rosen, Florence Sultan, Yale University

The experimental task consists of two parts. First we ask the father, mother, and adolescent son from the same family to independently select one of two alternatives for each of the forty questions. The questions relate to value orientations and family control patterns. These responses are examined and a set of nine are selected (3, mo vs. fa and so; 3, fa vs. mo and so; etc.). The experimenter then requests the family to talk over the selected items, try to understand the basis for each member's position, and, if possible, to agree on one alternative which best represents the thinking of the family as a group. The interaction takes place in the home and is recorded. A measure of manifest power based upon the outcome of the decision is obtained and the interaction process is scored by the Bales system. From a study of 48 families in New Haven (24 Jewish and 24 Italian matched by SES and son's school achievement) the following tentative findings are reported: Parents have a consistently stronger power position than sons; participation level and power are not correlated; low SES underachieving and high SES overachieving sons are relatively higher in participation; low achieving sons are less aggressive than high achieving.

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"Parental Authority Patterns and Adjustment at College"

Walter L. Slocum, State College of Washington

The trend of parental authority patterns in contemporary American families is toward democracy and away from autocracy. It is generally assumed that the use by parents of democratic methods of family management has desirable consequences for children who are reared in such homes.

This paper tests the hypothesis that students at the State College of Washington who were reared in highly democratic families have fewer difficulties than those reared in less democratic families in meeting problems encountered at college.

The data were obtained by questionnaire from 403 WSC undergraduates during the first semester of 1952-53. Data from two stratified random samples were weighted by the reciprocals of the sampling rates and combined to give "unbiased" estimates of population parameters and relationships.

The analysis showed a slight advantage for students from highly democratic homes over those from less democratic homes with respect to 8 out of 10 indicators of adjustment. However, the association proved to be statistically significant for only 2 indicators and it had little strength even for these. Consequently, it must be concluded that among WSC students the individual from a highly democratic family does not have a substantial and clear cut advantage over the individual from a less democratic family in meeting problems of adjustment encountered at college.

These findings raised important methodological and substantive questions.

"Some Affectional Factors in the Adjustment of Twins"

Ernest R. Lowrer, Northwestern University

Experiences in the family of origin have, it is conceded, a profound influence upon the definition of personality. Some, such as order of birth, age of parents, and the like are functions of the changing relationships within the family; others, such as sex of the child, affectional relationship between father and mother, and the like are relatively constant. The study of twins makes it possible to hold relatively constant the unique factors while observing the influence of the relatively constant.

Data to be analyzed have been secured through questionnaires from 612 twins recently graduated from high schools throughout the United States. Twins have been classified into three fundamental categories representing degrees of ease of differentiation of the individuals constituting each pair: identical twins who are least easily differentiated, differential twins (same sex but heterozygotic) who are intermediate, and fraternal twins of opposite sexes who are most readily differentiated.

Three factors among others will be singled out for the immediate purposes of this presentation. Sex role functions in the definition of the relationship between parent and child, between the twins themselves, and in the relationship of twins to other siblings. Differential treatment of twins parallels ease of differentiation as individuals. In turn the self-conceptions of twins of their personality traits parallels differential treatment. These three factors intertwine to construct, with the assistance of other factors, the identical, differential, and fraternal twin-roles.

\* \* \*

"Stages of Ego Development"

Louisa P. Howe, University of California, Berkeley

A scheme is proposed which distinguishes five different kinds of relationships of the growing child to objects about him. The later types of relationship develop out of the earlier ones by a process of successive displacement from one need-satisfying object to another. The earlier types do not disappear, but form continuing aspects of the ego structure which may, under appropriate conditions, be called into play at any later time. The scheme thus applies to the ego from a contemporaneous, cross-sectional point of view, as well as from the standpoint of genetic development.

The five types correspond roughly to the phases of psychosexual development distinguished in psychoanalytic thinking, but they are manifested in forms of communication and identification with others, rather than in libidinal ties as such. The five types are tentatively labelled as (1) physical, (2) personal power-dependent, (3) equalitarian, (4) goal-oriented, and (5) value-oriented. All of these types of relationship except the last are inherently ambivalent. When the negative value of the ambivalence predominates, each of the first four types of relationship takes a pathological or "regressive" form.

Since relationships among individual persons form the basis of social organization, it is suggested that this scheme may have useful application to the analysis of social structure as well as to the problems of individual ego functioning.

"Familiar Cultural Environment as a Factor in Individual Adjustment"

Thomas Ford Hoult, Eastern New Mexico University

The hypothesis that cultural familiarity facilitates individual adjustment to a measurable extent--even when cultural factors seem to play a very minor part in the situation involved--was tested in an ex post facto experiment. The adjustment on a selected factor (grade averages) of two groups of students in a Protestant church-controlled college was compared after cultural and native ability differences between the groups were reduced to a minimum through matching. The one major variable was that of denominational affiliation, with the students whose denomination was the same as that of the college being compared to the students having other affiliations.

No significant differences were noted between the final grade averages of the matched groups. However, further comparisons revealed that in general the closer the groups were matched the greater was the difference in their grade averages; and in every comparison, the higher average was that of the students whose denomination was the same as that of the college. A trend in the same direction, such as this, is often as important as one large difference that is statistically significant. Hence, the data lend tentative support to the hypothesis. The importance of this finding, if sustained in other studies, would be that culture has a pervasive, measurable influence which affects individual adjustment even under circumstances where cultural factors seem inconsequential.

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"Attitudinal Conflicts in the Post-Employment Years among Three  
Low Fixed-Income Groups"

Joseph H. Bunzel, Mayor's Advisory Committee for the Aged, New York City

Employment in our society entails not only physical satisfaction of needs but also the psychological needs of status; extension of the concept of work from mere travail and its importance for social and personal adjustment without conflicts is proposed. Within the framework of our present social and economic system, a reclassification of the human life span in terms of employment is suggested.

A questionnaire and record study covering retired city workers and old age assistance recipients in New York City furnishes the empirical basis for the study.

Illness and ability to work appear to be customarily over-estimated in the old age group. Analyses of the factors of health, housing, and social participation show their close, though not exclusive, interdependency with income. Conflicts to be solved within the individual as well as within society are indicated by the ambivalence brought out through open-ended responses.

An attempt is made to construct an empirical framework for predictive purposes in order to obtain consensus on the part of an increasingly larger group of the total population.

Finally the suggestion is made that the fixed-income status, particularly among the low income group, may prevent the individual from developing all of his social and personal potentialities in the post-employment period.

\* \* \*

"Speed and Accuracy of Work Communication--A Criterion Problem  
in Group Job Adjustment"

Charles D. McClamery, University of Washington

This paper describes an attempt to find a criterion which could be utilized as a measure of job adjustment in groups of military workers engaged in radar surveillance. Such a criterion was essential for evaluation of sociological factors related to job adjustment of a group and would serve as a practical device for the use of administrators in evaluating the effectiveness of the human element in this phase of national defense.

An index satisfying the following criteria was developed; it was (1) an overt behavioral index, (2) composed of minute units of measurable variation, (3) measuring total group activity (permitting each group member equal opportunity to participate and control results), (4) acceptable to both management and workers as an index of their adjustment, (5) discounted or permitted control of variability in weather, air traffic, operating procedures, physical and mechanical equipment.

The application of such an index to four groups of radar operators produced reliable results and permitted ranking of the groups in work efficiency. Relationship of this index to morale, sociometric acceptance of both workers and leaders in the work situation, and other factors of adjustment was determined to further validate the index as a measure of job adjustment in the group.

This research suggests a practical solution to the problem of criterion selection and development. Further, the index developed, if utilized in further work group research, may prove to be a technique which will materially aid sociological research and experimentation.

\* \* \*

"Impact of Company Policy Upon Discrimination"

Jack London, Richard S. Hammett, University of Chicago

The authors studied two large companies in mass production industry, both of which subscribed to a policy of non-discrimination, as did the two unions that bargained for the employees. Nevertheless, in the opinion of local union leaders and rank and file members working for both companies, there is a considerable difference between the two plants in regard to discriminatory practices. In Union A, 62 per cent of the leaders and 36 per cent of the rank and file members categorically stated that their company discriminated, in contrast to 15 per cent of the leaders and 15 per cent of the rank and file members of Union B.

The authors found a wide discrepancy between the two companies and the two unions in regard to the implementation of policy. In the case of Company A, the line supervisors were never told that the policy would be enforced, and the union never developed a program to implement its policy. In contrast, Company B has a written no-discrimination policy which is included in all supervisors' manuals, and the policy is reviewed periodically with supervision by the training director at the plant level. In addition, the policy is described and discussed at all special training programs for staff and line supervisors. Also, the top executives of the company have defined the policy publicly in newspaper articles and speeches before community organizations. As a result all supervision is aware that the company has a policy of no-discrimination which is enforced throughout the ranks of the organization. The union also polices this policy and brings discriminatory practices to the attention of top management. The authors conclude that a declaration of policy by both company and union without implementation has little chance of eliminating discriminatory practices within a plant.

<sup>1</sup>A partial report of a study of The American Worker as a Union Member - The Industrial Relations Center, The University of Chicago.

"Union and Management Satisfaction with the Extent of Union Influence"

Margaret K. Chandler, University of Illinois

This study investigated the relationship of the satisfaction of union and management officials with the extent of union influence in the industries in which they were operating to the norms of the parties and to the actual extent of this influence. Field data relating to union voice in twelve areas of common concern in union-management relations and to union and management satisfaction with it were collected. Five A.F. of L. local unions in a midwestern community were rated on the basis of their voice in these areas. Formal interviews were conducted with union and management officials to ascertain their norms for the areas as well as to rate their degree of satisfaction with the current extent of union influence in each one. The findings revealed that an inverse relationship existed between union and management satisfaction. In the cases where the union had low influence, management seemed to be satisfied because actual conditions approximated its norms. However, a considerable amount of dissatisfaction on the part of the union leaders was revealed in scores that were much lower than those of management. In the high influence cases the union officials were more satisfied than management, but a fairly high mutual agreement on norms seemed to indicate that management approval of union objectives was important in the establishment of union influence in these areas.

\* \* \*

"Survey Feedback Experiment, a Study of a Program for the Use of Attitude Survey Data in a Large Organization"

Howard Baumgartel, University of Michigan

The basic objective of this experiment was to test the effectiveness of a program for the utilization of attitude survey data in the organization where the data was collected. It was hypothesized that the introduction into a social system of information concerning the functioning of the system and the attitudes of its members would result in more effective operation of the system, provided that information was of a certain type, and that it was introduced through a series of problem-solving discussions designed to allow simultaneous change throughout the organization.

A field experiment was designed to test this idea. Six office departments in a large public utility were divided into control and experimental groups. Attitude surveys were conducted in 1950 and 1952 as the before and after measures. In the interim, each of the experimental departments received an intensive "feedback" program which varied from 13 to 33 weeks in duration, from 9 to 65 meetings in intensity, and also in the extent to which non-supervisory employees were involved.

The prediction of over-all positive change in employee attitudes in the experimental group was supported by the findings. The greatest improvement occurred in attitude toward work group, supervision, and job, and in departments where non-supervisory employees were involved in the survey discussions. The study suggests new directions in the use of social science research for organizational change.

\* \* \*

"Community Participation in Policy Formation"

Everett K. Wilson, Antioch College

Following a decentralized town meeting plan, small discussion groups were formed to express grassroots opinions on current issues in a college community. The aim was to enhance democratic processes, establishing readily available channels for social change.

Related research investigated three problem areas: (1) personal attributes presumably related to degree of participation; (2) extent and direction of opinion change resulting from discussions; (3) extent to which participation was related to alternative views of the democratic process, to critical thinking and to identification with the community.

Findings reveal greatest participation (using attendance as an index) on the part of females, freshmen, non-veterans, the unmarried and students in social sciences and education. In contrast, the most active discussants were upperclassmen, males, veterans, married students, engineering and business administration majors.

Opinions changed in both directions on an issue, net change moving toward majority judgment. Change was greater when discussants stated their decisions publicly than when recording them privately (in writing). Contrast of discussants with a control group of non-attenders suggests opinion change was attributable to the discussion itself, not to other factors.

Where N exceeded 50, levels of participation discriminated between alternative views of the democratic process: related negatively to leader reliance; positively, to confidence in group decision. Level of participation correlated positively with scores on a test of critical thinking. The relationship between participation and identification with the community was ambiguous.

Social Strata"The Distinctiveness of Social Classes"

Stanley A. Hetzler, Ohio State University

This paper poses the question whether American society consists of discernable social strata or a multitude of highly overlapping social positions.

This study attempts to avoid predetermining results by abstaining from reference to any specific number of classes. To further reduce bias a simple profile scale is used which is indexed only at its ends. One end is labeled "The person with the highest (e.g., social position) in your town" while the other end reads "The person with the lowest...in your town". Using the community as a frame of reference, the individual is asked to indicate his position.

Nine leading social class factors were welded into a battery of scales of this type and administered to a random sample of three hundred people at Washington Court House, Ohio.

When the data from the social class scale are plotted graphically, they yield a normal distribution curve rather than the commonly accepted configuration.

Reliability as measured by the test retest method is substantially high, whereas the matched responses of spouses show low agreement.

As a validity criterion five judges were asked to rate thirty-five respondents. The correlation between the ratings assigned by the judges and the respondents' self ratings as well as the consensus among the judges was low.

\* \* \*

"A Study of Social Stratification Using an Area Sample of Raters"

Thomas E. Lasswell, George Pepperdine College

This study was concerned with (1) the nature of the criteria used by the general population--about 4200 persons--of Citrus City as a basis for distinguishing the constituencies of the various social strata, and (2) the degree of consistency in the conceptions of the social stratification pattern of the community held by the general population.

Data were gathered by interviewing two area samples of the population rather than selected raters on the assumption that effective social judgments may be made by any or all members of a community.

It was found that there were no generally used verbal reactions by means of which the criteria for the identification of persons with social strata in Citrus City were expressed.

There was no generally recognized number of social strata in Citrus City. Fifty-five per cent of the families selected for stratification were assigned well defined statuses; six per cent had controversial statuses; twenty-nine per cent received such a wide variety of status assignments that no satisfactory conclusion could be drawn about their general statuses in the community; ten per cent received too few ratings to ensure accurate placement.

Either (1) a considerable number of well-known families in Citrus City were not identified with any particular social stratum, or (2) social strata in Citrus City were not clearly distinguished by the general population.

## "The Social Status Systems of a High School"

C. Wayne Gordon, University of Rochester

The present study examined the functional relationship between the social status systems of a group of 576 students of a suburban high school of a midwestern metropolis. An index of social status was developed which included three spheres of school organization. They were (1) the sphere of formal grade achievement, position measured by quintile grade-point rank; (2) the sphere of student organizations, position a quintile measure of evaluated participation determined by a scale technique; (3) the sphere of informal interpersonal relationships, position measured by sociometric test quintile rank. These three quintile measures were combined into an Index of Total Social Status for each of the 576 students within the system.

The findings indicate that adolescent behavior is functionally related to the positions they occupy in the various status systems of the school organization. The total status position was found to be a composite of the statuses derived through performance of variously valued functions. The dominant orientation to action was in the direction of those statuses which enhanced prestige position in the informal interpersonal sphere. Sociometric position thus becomes the crucial criterion of position in the school-wide group.

The analysis revealed eight grade-sex groups which were internally differentiated into close-knit cliques ranked into prestige hierarchies integrated around prestige seeking. The behavior and adaptation of the individual was found to be functional to his prestige position.

\* \* \*

## "Social Status Differences in Inter-Personal Power Relationships: An Approach to the Analysis of Class"

Paul Oren, Kent State University

Some of the complications involved in the personality typology of modern societies may be overcome by distinguishing different subjective orientations which people have toward their own social status: orientations that reflect varying degrees of emotional security within and intellectual acceptance of the system of social ranking in their society. Tendencies toward security and acceptance may be expected to occur most frequently near the apex of the status continuum, those of insecurity and non-acceptance near the bottom, and tendencies combining insecurity and acceptance may be expected to occur throughout the wide middle range of social status. These differing orientations toward the social status system influence persons' attitudes toward others whom they define as superior, equal, or inferior to themselves, either in terms of social status or in terms of personal qualities. The relative incidence of such differing attitudes may be ascertained by determining the degree to which persons' relationships approximate one or another of three ideal type configurations of attitudes associated with the three orientations. Tendencies in the direction of these different ideal type configurations are seen as resulting from differences in socialization associated with varying conditions of adult life. The pressures within the middle range of social status, for example, appear to result in interpersonal relationships bearing a striking resemblance to the sado-masochistic clinical pattern. This approach has the advantage of utilizing interaction concepts in relating personality orientations to social structure.



"Social Stratification and Psychiatric Practice: A Study of  
an Out-Patient Clinic"

Jerome K. Myers, Leslie Schaffer, Yale University

The authors examined the records of all cases (195) that came to a psychiatric out-patient clinic during one year to determine if social class was related to acceptance for and the nature of treatment. Factors such as source of referral, age and sex of patients, diagnosis, and professional status of the in-take interviewer were controlled. Also, the ability to afford treatment was controlled so we could test the hypothesis, commonly advanced, that differences in psychiatric treatment by social class are attributable to economic differentials. We found: (1) that nearly two-thirds of all lower class applicants were rejected, whereas, 74 per cent of working class, and 88 per cent of middle class applicants were accepted; (2) that there were highly significant differences in the training of the personnel assigned to treat patients in the various classes; the staff psychiatrists treated middle class patients; medical students treated working and middle class patients; medical students treated working and lower class persons; (3) that the length and intensity of therapy was strongly associated with class position: the higher the class, the longer and more intensive the therapy. It is suggested that differences in social class background between psychiatrists and patients from working and lower classes, leading to difficulties in communication, may be an important factor in the differentials in acceptance rates and subsequent clinic experience.

\* \* \*

"Social Stratification and Schizophrenia"

August B. Hollingshead, Frederick C. Redlich, Yale University

This paper is an analysis of the diagnosed prevalence of schizophrenic and paranoid disorders by class in the New Haven, Connecticut community on December 1, 1950. The principal research operations involved: (1) the delineation of the class structure; (2) a normal control population; (3) a psychiatric census; and (4) the comparison of the patients with the controls.

The 847 schizophrenic patients were concentrated largely in the lowest class. Statistical analysis was used to determine whether this concentration was produced by (1) downward mobility; or (2) differential treatment in the several classes. Detailed studies of geographic and social mobility showed that neither spatial nor vertical movement could account for the fact that there were 11 times as many patients in the lowest as in the highest class. Analysis of the treatment process indicated that there were sharp differences by class in (1) the ways the patients came into psychiatric treatment; (2) the age they came into treatment; (3) where they were treated; (4) how they were treated; and (5) the ways they responded to treatment. The conclusion is reached that the wide discrepancy between the prevalence of schizophrenic and paranoid patients in the several classes is a product, in large part, of differences in the ways patients are treated. Research on this problem is continuing.

"The Behavior of Small Groups under the Stress Conditions of 'Survival'"

E. Paul Torrance, Human Factors Operations Research Laboratories, Nevada

The purpose of the project described in this paper is to develop a set of tentative principles of group functioning under stresses involving threat of loss of life, to be used as a basis for developing training which will enable groups to function more effectively under such stresses.

Approximately 200 interviews were conducted with Air Force personnel who were downed over enemy territory during World War II or over Korea during the present conflict. Approximately 1,000 critical incidents were abstracted and analyzed to develop tentative principles of effective and ineffective functioning under actual survival conditions.

It was found that the group survival situation is a very unstructured one in comparison with the inflight situation. Basically, successful structuring of this emergency situation in a group is a function of the linkages that exist among its members. The major types of linkages have been identified as: affect, goal-orientation, power and communication. Failure of affectional linkages resulting in competition and disrupting hostility, breakdowns of group goal linkages resulting in immobilization of group action and excessive concern with individual ills rather than group locomotion, lack of power linkages resulting in inability to reach group decisions, and breakdowns in communication are but a few of the symptoms of pathology manifested in survival situations. Evidence of these should be identified in training and either corrected through training or appropriate changes made in crew composition.

\* \* \*

"Status and Interpersonal Communication in Informal Groups"

John W. Riley, Jr., Jackson Toby, Rutgers University

Following the theoretical insights of Mead and Cooley, and in line with the empirical work of Moreno, Loomis and others, this study is concerned with the pattern of verbal interaction within the informal group.

The project concerns itself with the relationship between status, as measured by various criteria of deference and prestige, and the "flow" (i.e., the direction) of interpersonal communication. The data pertain to a 100% "sample" of 397 adolescents in four grades of a New Jersey public school.

Data were collected on the number of times each respondent was selected by others as a leader; the number of times each was chosen as popular, the number of times each was named as a person with whom others had had actual associations, and the number of times each was selected as a "wished for" object for association. These data were then combined in a scale of status in line with a special type of model which we have called an "object" scale.

Similarly, procedures were developed to yield indices of verbal interaction. Data indicating with whom the respondents "talked over" various topics, e.g. sex, religion, politics, parental relations, etc. were scored into communications received, i.e. the number of times each respondent was mentioned as a recipient of a communication; and communications distributed, i.e. the number of communications which each respondent reported as having distributed to other respondents in the universe.

Analysis of these two sets of data indicates that 1) the higher the status of an individual the more likely he is to receive communications from others, and 2) the more nearly equal the status of two individuals, the more likely they are to communicate with each other.

These two sets of findings are tentatively reconciled, in line with Homans' work, in terms of what has been called a "chain of communications". While communications tend to concentrate within status lines, the remainder tend to be directed upward, but the lowest status follower does not often communicate directly with the highest status leader. The intervening links are variously "intermediaries", "spokesmen", "sergeants", "foremen", etc.

\* \* \*

"A Framework for Studying Perceptual and Behavioral Aspects of Social Influence Processes"

George K. Levinger, Research Center for Group Dynamics, University of Michigan

This is a report on the theoretical orientation and methodological approach used in a study of social influence and deviancy in small groups. In order to describe the development and maintenance of social power relationships, the concept of feedback is employed. It is assumed that each group member's power position is largely a product of two perceptual and two behavioral elements linked in a "causal" sequence. Thus it is stated that (1) the individual's perception of his own and others' standing tends to determine (2) his behavior toward others, from which arise (3) the others' perception concerning him, which in turn lead to (4) their behavior toward the individual; once more renewing the chain.

Social deviancy is discussed in terms of feedback malfunctioning. Some implications of this are discussed, and preliminary findings that validate the posited feedback processes are presented.

\* \* \*

"Sentential Calculus and Small Group Experimentation"

Omar K. Moore, Richard Rudner, Scarvia Anderson, Naval Research Laboratory, Washington, D. C.

The problem was to determine the efficacy of employing one of the calculi of mathematical logic, as a source of experimental tasks for small group research.

This calculus seems to have certain characteristics which recommend it. (1) Four classes of problems could be developed within the framework of a single set of instructions, and thus, effects on group behavior of four task variables could be compared; i.e., problems could be made restrictive, methods preference, progressive, or pseudo. (2) Task steps could be accurately and easily differentiated from each other and from non-task steps. (3) Problems could be made totally abstract or their apparent content could be changed. (4) Rules could be distributed among Ss such that no S could singly complete a problem. (5) Few Ss would have previous experience with the problems. (6) Difficulty of problems could be varied over a wide range of values.

The procedure was: Ten five-man groups (sailors) were brought into the laboratory for the purposes of (1) developing an adequate set of instructions (2) evaluating the usefulness of the task (3) observing group problem-solving behavior.

The results were: A set of instructions was developed. The task does in fact have the six desirable characteristics mentioned above, plus a seventh; i.e., Ss can be easily trained and motivated to work on the task. The task promises to be fruitful for testing hypotheses and probably should be standardized in the future.

"Instrumental, Mutual Acceptance, and Vectorial Groups"

Benjamin B. Wolman, Columbia University

The objective of this paper is to test the hypothesis that group behavior, inter-group behavior, status and leadership are a function of the objectives of the members of a group. Three types of groups are distinguished in respect to these objectives: If people join a group because the group may help them in attaining of their personal goals, it is an Instrumental Group; if they join because they like to enjoy the company of friendly persons, it is a Mutual Acceptance Group; if people are motivated by sublimated social needs and join a group for idealistic purposes, this is a Vectorial Group.

Fifteen students were picked at random and three groups, equalized on several factors, were formed. Special instructions created Instrumental, Acceptance, and Vectorial social climates in the three respective groups. All groups worked on identical tasks. Then statogram was administered and subjects were interviewed. Statogram, a new research tool, utilizes quasi-Cartesian ordinates in marking people as strong-weak and friendly-hostile, and enables computation of status-quotients and statistical analysis.

Differences in aims resulted in considerable differences in intergroup relations. Instrumental group members chose their leader on the basis of personal gains; Acceptance group emphasized social-personal relationships; Vectorial group based its choices on the devotion to the common goal.

"MMPI Profiles of 5449 Prison Inmates"

Rupert C. Koeninger, Sam Houston State College

The question of whether the criminal possesses personality traits that differ from the non-criminal elements of the population has been a source of speculation and research. Criminologists have been interested in data obtained with the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory since such data might lend credence to the hypothesis that criminal behavior is caused by emotional maladjustment.

The MMPI has been used since 1948 as a screening device by the Bureau of Classification of the Texas Prison System and is given the incoming inmates soon after being admitted to the reception center. The group form is used and is restricted to those having at least fourth grade reading ability. This report is concerned with an analysis of the data obtained on the first 5449 inmates tested. The raw scores are transferred to IBM cards which contain additional social data.

In this paper the mean raw scores, standard deviations, and critical ratios of selected groups are presented. Of the nine clinical scales, the psychopathic deviate is the highest for the group and is the only one that converts to an out of bounds T score of 72. Sixty per cent of the valid profiles have Pd as the highest score, while 14 per cent have one or more neurotic scores as highest, ten per cent have one or more psychotic scores as highest, and the remaining sixteen per cent have both psychotic and neurotic scores above the Pd score. Critical ratios show statistically significant differences on several clinical scales when comparing such groups as first offenders and recidivists, while first offenders and Negro first offenders, first offender and recidivist burglar, first offender murderers and recidivist thieves, first offender forger and rapist first offenders, and murderers first offenders and recidivists.

\* \* \*

"A Reconsideration of Some Factors Used in Parole Prediction for Youthful Offenders"

Daniel Glaser, Illinois Parole and Pardon Board

Prediction factors were tested on 4448 inmates paroled in 1940-49 from the Illinois Penitentiary at Pontiac, an institution for offenders classified "young and improvable".

"Differential Identification", an adaptation of Sutherland's criminological theory, was the basis for prediction hypotheses. Findings were interpreted as evidence of the utility of this approach, for most cases, and of the heuristic value of theory in formulating prediction factors.

Parolee's identifications were viewed as derived from competition between predominantly conventional home influences and delinquent associations outside the home. Confirming this were findings that parole violation decreased markedly with increasing age of first leaving home for six months or more. Situation on departing home was less related to violation. State Training Schools were the only situation unfavorable at any departure age. Broken homes were unfavorable only when conflict with parent substitutes was reported, which was considered indicative of diminished influence by the home.

Other findings also justified emphasis on seeking indices of the parolee's conventional and criminal identifications. Schooling was notably correlated with parole success, but intelligence was not. Parole violation varied with total criminal record, more than with present offense. Sustained work record and constructive use of prison time were favorable. Psychiatric prognoses and personality classification were less predictive than classifications of social type and life organization. Race was unrelated to parole outcome, although it suppressed association of other factors.

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"The Petty Offender: A Sociological Alien"

Irwin Deutscher, University of Missouri

Petty Offenders are defined here as persons who are persistently arrested for being "Drunk in Public View" and closely related offenses. Much emphasis has been placed by the press, by public spirited citizens, and by criminologists upon the more spectacular and socially menacing types of crime, but little attention has been paid to the phenomenon under consideration here in spite of the fact that over sixty percent of arrests in the United States (exclusive of traffic violations) can be classified as petty offenses.

The Petty Offender is a unique kind of criminal. Unlike most other offenders, he is not conceived of by the larger community as a threat or menace; he is not considered to be dangerous. Instead he is looked on as an annoyance or a nuisance-- a community pest.

In the small city, petty offenders are elderly detached males who are chronic recidivists. They can best be understood through the concept of "retreatism" suggested by Robert K. Merton in his well known essay, "Social Structure and Anomie." They are persons who are becoming alienated from the larger society because they are in the process of abandoning both the norms and the goals of that society-- of retreating. Although they do gravitate toward centers where they come into constant contact with each other, they do not appear to identify with each other or to be involved in a deviant sub-culture.

\* \* \*

Law Enforcement Process

"Secrecy and the Police"

William A. Westley, McGill University

Secrecy maintains group identity and supports solidarity since it gives something in common to those who belong and differentiates those who do not. A breach of secrecy is thus a threat to the group. Secrecy is therefore, in varying intensity, a phenomena generic to the human social group.

This paper is an analysis of secrecy among the police. It reports part of a two year study of a police department in a midwestern industrial city which included observation, intensive interviewing, and case histories.

In this study every rookie interviewed said that all the experienced men had cautioned him about secrecy; and, sixty-three percent of the experienced men listed the ability to maintain secrecy as the quality most important to the success of the rookie. The rule was thus sufficiently important that it was made explicit to every new man, and the characteristic deemed essential to success.

Approximately 75 % of a small sample of men who were given a choice between maintaining secrecy and perjuring themselves said they would perjure themselves. They felt that breaking secrecy would subject them to the strongest punitive sanctions and might ruin their careers.

These materials suggest that the maintenance of secrecy constitutes the most rigidly enforced and emphatic rule of police conduct, is considered to be more important than law enforcement, and is supported by the most powerful sanctions available.

\* \* \*

"The Role of Public Reaction in the Behavior of the Accused Criminal"

Robert C. Sorensen, Operations Research Office, Johns Hopkins University

The law specifies that the accused shall be entitled to an unprejudiced judgment of his case regardless of his plea. It is said that he shall exercise his uncoerced discretion with respect to: (a) A confession; (b) A plea of "guilty" or "not guilty", and waiver of other preliminary rights; (c) Retention of legal counsel; and (d) (in some states) Preference of a trial by judge or jury.

The courts may eventually be faced with this question: Does hostile public sentiment, the manner and intensity with which it is communicated to the accused by law enforcement officials, and the resulting degree of fear, constitute a form of coercion which unduly affects his decision-making and thus his freedom of choice regarding the above four alternatives?

175 accused felony offenders (most of whom were imprisoned), plus law enforcement officers, members of the judiciary, criminal lawyers, and county attorney's offices were interviewed in two counties. The following factors were often discovered to operate regardless of guilt or non-guilt: (1) The accused may decide to confess in order to bargain for his best interests. He often learns informally that he can obtain favors, e.g. reduction of charges, etc., from law enforcement agencies if he "cooperates". (2) The accused may desire to avoid an appearance before a jury because he feels that his record may be sufficiently poor that less confidence will be felt in what he and his witnesses say than might otherwise be the case; a crowding hostile audience can be expected in the courtroom; the crime of which he is accused, e.g., rape or murder, is such that the very fact of his accusation and subsequent publicity have seriously prejudiced what opportunities he may have possessed before a jury. (3) The accused may be psychologically disposed to plead guilty or not guilty: because of a feeling of public shame that would accompany a guilty plea; because of a fear of violence which may be done him if his case is not disposed of at once in a manner satisfactory to the community; to satisfy a desire for martyrdom; for the publicity which may be engendered by a trial; for the sake of a cause concerning which he may be acting under instructions.

Brief attention is given to the relationship between law enforcement officials and public sentiment.

\* \* \*

"Crime and Its Control in the Open Country"

Thomas C. Esselstyn, University of Illinois

The open country is here defined as the region beyond the metropolis as measured by daily commuting and marketing. Agriculture and other extractive industries are prominent features of its economy. It includes the villages, towns, and small cities - the trade and service centers that stud it.

This is the region most criminologists apparently have in mind when they say "rural". It is the region on which the pertinent tables in the Uniform Crime Reports mislabeled "Rural Crime Rates" - are actually based.

One way to study open country crime is to analyze the social role of the county sheriff who, for many parts of the United States, is still the chief peace keeper for the open country. Such a method was applied in one Illinois county. A study of its social circle highlighted the value system and the class- and group-structure that impinged upon the sheriff. The sheriff as a social person was seen as a powerful agent for reenforcing the social order. The legal, associational, and operative supports which surround his office render it impregnable as a social status. His social function is influenced by those circumstances which lead the open country dweller to report an offense as well as those which lead him to keep silent.

The findings are limited, but they suggest why the sheriff persists; a high degree of open country lawlessness, and a tolerance for it; the need to revise ideas on offenses associated with agriculture. \* \* \*

## "Indian Nationalism and the Marginal Man"

Dorris West Goodrich, University of California, Berkeley

This paper is a summary of some of the findings of a research project dealing with the Eurasian (Anglo-Indian) Community as one of India's ethnic minorities. The aim of the project was threefold: (1) to investigate the possibilities of using historical materials to determine what processes are involved in the formation of ethnic groups; (2) to explore the conditions under which group identification of this kind takes place; and (3) to examine the role of the state in the identification and persistence of minority groups.

The results of this investigation indicate that no self-conscious minority group defined in terms of mixed blood existed in India until the opening of the nineteenth century, when the British recognized and began to consolidate the empire in India. The initial identification of the Eurasian as a member of a marginal group was made by the British government in India, and only after this did Eurasians themselves make the same identification. Subsequent British policy, which tended to foster ethnic and religious differences in India, established a preferential minority status for the Eurasian community. With the establishment of the Union of India as a secular, non-communal state, however, the legal bases of this preferred status are being dissolved; and perhaps with them the social and psychological bases of the Eurasian community itself.

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## "Patterns of Ethnic Disintegration for Selected Groups"

John L. Thomas, S.J., St. Louis University

This is a preliminary report on some aspects of ethnic disintegration among the Catholic aggregates of the "new" immigration. The specific indexes of solidarity employed were: (1) prevalence of mother-tongue in the home, church and school; (2) persistence of distinctive religious and social customs; (3) adherence to ethnic associations; and (4) rate of out-group marriage. The central hypothesis is that the national parish has been and continues to be the core institution in the maintenance of ethnic solidarity.

Using the Polish-American groups as an example, it was discovered that ethnic solidarity endured only in those communities clustered around the national parishes. Even here the mother-tongue and distinctive customs were disappearing although exceptions were found. Ethnic associations were vigorous among the older members but showed new willingness to cooperate with outside groups. Out-group marriages occurred in only about five per cent of the cases.

Briefly, Polish-American groups will retain their solidarity as long as they remain in the national parish orbit. Several recent trends render the long-term endurance of many of these communities questionable. First, the third generation ethnics display a marked tendency to move to better residential areas. Second, the influx of Negro migrants into or adjacent to areas occupied by the ethnics is speeding up the movement away from the national parish community. Finally, the disappearance of animosity against the group removes one of the traditional motives of the individual for preserving ethnic solidarity.

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## "A Measure of Miscegenation"

Andrew W. Lind, University of Hawaii

The interest of sociologists in biological amalgamation, as the logical culmination of the assimilative process in areas of racial and cultural contacts, has expressed itself chiefly in studies of interracial marriage. A long history of socially approved association among its seven major ethnic groups has permitted Hawaii to accumulate a somewhat unique public record of interracial marriages and to build a racially fused population whose changing composition is most reliably reflected in its registry of births.

An analysis of the racial antecedents of 194,430 births which occurred between July 1, 1931 and December 31, 1950 as revealed on the official birth certificates tells a story of steadily mounting hybridization. Slightly less than a third (31.0 per cent) of all the births during the entire 18 year period for which data were available had known ancestors in two or more of the principal ethnic stocks recognized in the Territory--Hawaiians, Caucasians, Chinese, Japanese, Koreans, Filipinos, and Puerto Ricans. The proportion of mixed bloods increased from 22.4 per cent (1930-1932) to 30.4 per cent (1938-42) and to 33.3 per cent at the close of the period (1946-50) and this ratio is destined to rise further with time.

In Hawaii, none of the racial groups have been able to withstand permanently the emancipating and secularizing effect of a multi-racial situation.

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## "The Effectiveness of the Race Series Pamphlets of UNESCO"

Gerhart Saenger, New York University

The effectiveness of the pamphlets was tested by exposing students in seven Eastern, Midwestern and Southern colleges and two New York high schools to the UNESCO materials, using parallel class sections as controls. Prior to exposure of the experimental sections all students took a test on attitude toward UNESCO, an "open" racial attitude test, the F scale, questionnaires on previous exposure to intergroup education. The follow-up tests included questionnaires to measure "information" gained, "understanding" gained, an "open" attitude test, a disguised (information type) projective test of ethnic attitudes, a test designed to measure intentions to become active in intergroup relations in connection with the project, a social background questionnaire.

Preliminary results indicated that the pamphlets not only contribute to "information", but even more so to "understanding", (the ability to draw conclusions from the information received.) As expected they have a negligible effect on racial attitudes, but lead to greater willingness to cooperate in intergroup work among the exposed groups. Attitudes toward UNESCO did not affect learning from the pamphlets. The pamphlets have less effect in institutions with high scholastic standards and teachers colleges, presumably because the latter pay more attention to intergroup education. The use of the pamphlets in high schools is problematic not only because they are too difficult, but also because of the general reluctance of school administrators to use materials brought out by UNESCO.

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"The Dynamics of Prejudice among Maple County Youth"

Wilbur B. Brookover, Gregory P. Stone, Michigan State College

Maple County is a midwestern rural cornbelt community of about 30,000 residents. Less than 40 Negroes and even fewer Jewish people live there. Two age grades of Maple County youth were surveyed to elicit attitudes toward Jews and Negroes and to detect any changes in their attitudes. Expressions of prejudice and tolerance toward the minority groups were obtained in response to a series of agree-disagree statements representing beliefs and sentiments commonly held by the age groups studied. The basic hypothesis of this study is that expressions of prejudice vary with age-grade position and other specific positions in the social structure so that as the young person assumes a new strategic autonomous position, we might expect changes in expression of prejudice.

In 1949 significant differences were found between 6th and 9th grade groups in prejudice toward Jews. The same groups were significantly different as 9th and 12th graders in 1952 on several items. There were some differences between the two groups in prejudice toward Negroes in 1949 but none in 1952. Some of the changes in these expressions of prejudice were statistically significant, although there was no consistent pattern of change.

The data suggest that students who were named as least friendly by one or more classmates in 1952 and not named as most friendly by anyone, were more likely to be prejudiced than others. These youth were also more likely to have become more prejudiced since 1949. There is also an indication that students positively oriented toward their parents or their peers will become more prejudiced than those negatively oriented toward these groups. Those positively oriented toward teachers, however, became less prejudiced than those negatively oriented toward teachers. The small number of cases in each of these categories limits the validity of these conclusions.

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"Deliberately Organized Groups and Racial Behavior"

Dietrich C. Reitzes, Indiana University, and Joseph D. Lohman, University of Chicago

This paper analyzes deliberately organized collectivities of a neighborhood and the role of these collectivities in mobilizing individuals and in providing a framework for action in situations of racial contact.

A neighborhood which strongly opposed having Negroes as residents was intensively studied. 150 individuals who lived in this neighborhood were studied and interviewed. They all were members of a labor union with a clear and implemented policy of granting Negroes complete equality on the job. The majority of these individuals were uniformly inconsistent in their agreement with both the neighborhood and the union vis-a-vis the race relations pattern.

An analysis of the interview material clearly revealed a high correlation between degree of rejection of Negroes in the neighborhood and degree of identification with the neighborhood. However, in almost all cases where persons exhibiting a high degree of rejection of Negroes in the neighborhood also identified with the union, they showed a high degree of acceptance of Negroes in the work situation. Thus there was no statistical correlation between acceptance or rejection of Negroes on the job and acceptance or rejection of Negroes in the neighborhood, while there was high correlation between rejection of Negroes in the neighborhood and identification with the organizational pattern in the neighborhood and acceptance of Negroes in the work situation and identification with the union.

Elites"The Social Role of Soviet Scientists"

Alexander Vucinich, San Jose State College

The role and attributes of the Soviet scientist as a social actor can best be understood by an analysis of the three principles dominating the scholarly pursuits of the Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R. These principles may be conveniently labeled technological supremacy, ideological conformity, and total planning.

Technological supremacy signifies the disproportionate emphasis placed on short-term scientific research, the results of which contribute to the realization of the Five-Year Plans. The scholar is expected not only to work on practical research assignments but also to take direct part in the implementation of his findings. He is also expected to participate, in a scientific-advisory capacity, in the country's huge construction projects and to offer specialized courses designated to improve the skill of industrial experts.

Ideological conformity is a socialist imperative which assigns the Academy the vital task of sustaining Soviet social myths or belief-systems. While the principle of technological supremacy creates unfavorable conditions for theoretical development in natural sciences, the imperative of ideological conformity deprives the social scientist of his traditional right to differentiate myths from scientific facts. It transforms the social scientist into an official propagandist of the existing scheme of things.

Total planning of scientific work transforms the Academy into a state agency, a "ministry of science". It facilitates a minute and vigilant control by Party and Trade-Union groups of all research activities under the Academy's auspices. By means of centralized planning the political authorities are in a position to define differential "social values" attributed to individual scientific-research projects.

\* \* \*

"The Soviet Military Elite"

Daniel Lerner, School of International Affairs, Columbia University

Totalitarian modes of social control have trouble in handling those groups which operate with highly specialized skills. This is the ancient problem of the Despot versus the Sage. It recurs with special difficulty in modern society, where knowledge has become so cumulative and technical that even the most cunning tyrant cannot long pretend to exercise competent judgment. Men of power have rediscovered that they can do anything they like with men of knowledge except to perform their functions.

The case of the Soviet military corps is enlightening. Under the Stalinist social system, the elite operates on the view that their security is guaranteed only by their total control over every sector of the society. The military corps particularly must be controlled, for they have both the skills and instruments of violence which are a potential threat to the existing rulers. On the other hand, they must have sufficient autonomy to exercise maximum professional skill in defending the elite against potential foreign enemies. The special problem of Stalinist society is to develop a military corps whose personnel are guaranteed as to both competence and loyalty. This is a problem in the planned transformation of personality to fit prescribed roles, a deliberate characterological experiment.

We studied this experiment by means of life-histories on a sample of 217 general officers of the Soviet Army since the Revolution. More than twice as many generals in our sample "died" in the postwar as compared with the wartime period. Meanwhile, since 1943, a new phase has been in preparation via the Suvorov School System.

This system is designed to produce that optimum characterological blending of professional competence and political acquiescence which is the Soviet model for its military corps. Its students, the war orphans of Soviet commanders, spend their entire lives in the system, entering at 8 or 9, and leaving as officers. A sign that the USSR is ready for action will be the emergence of these new Soviet men at the controls of the military corps.

"Political Agitators", Herbert Maza, Columbia University

This study centered on the character of international agitators. Selection was made to avoid the extremes of the leadership spectrum -- those dominated by charismatic personalities or government officials (vocation inspired leadership). The result was that 9 case histories emerged which covered the period from 1815 to the present and which were tied to the European-North American culture-power area. Emphasis was focused on the characteristics of the individual rather than on the social forces with which he worked and which worked upon him.

The findings were that no single common factor clustered about all the men but there were significant items which were common enough to delineate a special type. The political "agitator" (as contrasted to the political "theorist" and "organizer" types) was found to move into the international field because of his project-obsession rather than because of his inclinations to the grandiose.

This neurotic personality type is identified by obsessive-compulsive behavior with prominent psychosomatic symptoms. This is attributed to trauma in early life since a great number of the cases lost their fathers while they were infants or else were deprived of a strong paternal guidance. The agitators were socially detached though not socially isolated. Their interests were displaced to abstractions; religious, humanitarian or ideological. This was balanced by a definite recognition and adjustment to reality as illustrated by the concrete projects which were undertaken; the ability to achieve financial support; and skill in negotiation.

\* \* \*

### Situational Leadership

"The Prestige System of an Air Base; Squadron Rankings and Morale"

Raymond W. Mack, Northwestern University

A questionnaire was designed to discover the prestige hierarchy of associations within the social system of a U. S. Air Force base. A 25 per cent sample of airmen stratified by squadron and rank, at two bases, were asked to rank four types of squadrons on 28 factors, such as the desirability of working conditions, which might be partial determinants of a squadron's place in the prestige hierarchy. The questionnaire also attempted to measure the respondents' morale, and asked them which squadrons they felt were generally the best to be assigned to, and which the worst.

The airmen grouped squadrons on the basis of similarity of activity. The four postulated groupings--operations, command, support, and service--were ranked in the hypothesized order, according to their distance from primary mission of the base. Men within each squadron ranked their own squadron higher than all other respondents ranked it. The supposed evaluation of a squadron by other people seems to be a more important factor in determining the prestige of the squadron than the desirability of its working conditions.

This study offers empirical support for Barnard's theory of scalar status systems, and suggests elaboration of the theory at one point. Contrary to the idea advanced by Stouffer and by Roethlisberger and Dickson, no relationship between morale and prestige is demonstrated; this suggests that morale may be better understood in terms of reference group theory.

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"Situational Elements in Combat Leadership"

Bruce M. Pringle, Management and Marketing Research Corporation, Los Angeles

Situational elements involved in incidents of combat leadership were studied to see if they were associated with differences in quality and type of leader behavior. Descriptions of the incidents were obtained in interviews with a sample of 624 Air Force officers on duty in Japan, Korea, and Okinawa.

Each officer was asked to relate incidents he had observed of particularly effective and particularly ineffective leadership by officers in the combat zone. The behavior of the leaders described was categorized into six types: administration and supervision, execution of duties, organization and planning, communication, human relations, and personal conduct.

The descriptions of the situations in which the leadership occurred provided data concerning 29 situational elements. These elements included traits of the leader, traits of the respondent, the nature of the relationship between the respondent and the leader, and the social circumstances of the incident. The relationship of each situational element to quality and type of leadership behavior was tested for significance by chi square.

It was found that when the leader was on duty in the air, when he was dealing with large groups of people, or when the respondent was closely acquainted with the leader, a disproportionate number of incidents were of effective rather than ineffective behavior. This and others of the findings lead to the conclusion that an adequate study of leadership must include an analysis of the social situation in which the leadership is occurring.

\* \* \*

"Key Factors Connected with Church Leadership"

Hugh W. Ghormley, Sr., Eureka College

Based on stratified random sample of persons fifteen or older in Polk County, Iowa, including Des Moines; considers sex, age, occupational status, residential mobility, church membership, attendance, leadership.

Sex and Age: Church membership higher among females; peak 45-54 years. Male peak, 15-24. Church attendance higher among females; highest, 15-24 years; lowest, 25-34 years, both sexes. Church leadership slightly higher among females; highest, 45-54 years, both sexes.

Occupational Status: Among males, students most frequently church members; professionals, etc., next; unemployed last. Among females, housewives highest, students last. Students, both sexes, best in church attendance; unemployed, poorest. Church leadership linked with high occupational status among males, not among females. Students highest in leadership among females.

Residential Mobility: Church membership highest among those with same residence in 1940 and 1948, lowest among those moving within same "zone" (one of ten types of residence area within county). Inter-county movers least in church attendance. Males with unchanged residence highest in church leadership; female inter-zone movers highest. Intra-zone movers, both sexes, lowest.

Church Membership: Less than one-seventh of non-members attended church. Roman Catholics attended best. High proportion of Jews attended services, but infrequently. Protestants not affiliated with Iowa Council of Churches attended better than the large majority so affiliated. Frequent attendance characterized leaders of both sexes.

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Community"A Measurement of Neighborhood Cohesion"

Svend Riemer, University of California, Los Angeles

Since Robert E. Park, neither sociological theory nor research have explored further the relationship between physical and social distance. Understanding of this relationship is fundamental, however, to all fields of physical planning, from plans for the individual family home to functional outlays of the modern city.

Consequently, the realtor's site development and the government sponsored housing project tend to be guided by normative ideas rather than empirical research. Builders have learned to attribute considerable importance to Cooley's concept of the 'primary group'. With emphasis upon the beneficial effects of neighboring, the appropriate unit for residential housing, today, is held to be the residential neighborhood rather than the individual family home.

This research presents an 'operational definition' of neighborhood cohesion in the form of a questionnaire which, after having been standardized and improved, is to be applied to a variety of urban environments. In the course of investigation, the instrument of measurement has been checked regarding its validity and simplified. Three city blocks in Madison, Wisconsin were probed regarding their neighborhood cohesion. The schedule yielded results which coincided closely with descriptive information gained about neighborhood cohesion in these same environments. A city block in Los Angeles, California, was tested with a similar questionnaire. Thus, the reliability of one among different test items was established, namely that of 'home entrances' within the city block during a definite period of time.

Standardization and simplification of this instrument of measurement will make it possible for future research to ascertain city-wide regularities regarding 'neighborhood cohesion' in a fairly economical manner.

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"Community Values and Community Finances: A Theoretical and Empirical Statement"

Richard E. Du Wors, Bucknell University

Eastport and Lubec, Maine, two situationally similar, competing, and adjacent communities, had distinguishing sets of diffused values. The people of each town characterized Eastport as a sporty town and Lubec as a thrifty one. A hypothesis was set up: Different values would show up in situations which were similar in nature and which recurred at the same time for each community. The yearly problems of town finances met these criteria.

Examining such data would also test another hypothesis: Characteristic diffused values will characterize the sub-systems, here the political-financial system, of each community.

The study was handicapped because no similar study tying sociological theory and town financial data existed, although a start was made by Zimmerman in the Changing Community.

Examining the data for 1790-1924 led to these general conclusions: (1) the two hypotheses were established; (2) characteristic values were reflected in the report form, number of items, and selection-rejection of items; (3) 'first definitions' of key items persisted over the period; (4) changes occurred, but these definitions acted as brakes or accelerators depending on the relationship the changes had to these first definitions; (5) war, peace, depression, political party or form of government

changes, the Australian ballot, voting of women brought new items, but, the constants, such as handling of town debt, persisted; and (6) correct knowledge of appropriation results did not affect voting behavior.

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"A Study of the Small Group Structure of a Small Community"

John James, University of Oregon

This study is grounded in the theoretical idea that any set of human relations is a molecular network with the small group, instead of the individual, representing the element of organization. A limited testing of the hypothesis took the form of studying the social structure, informal and formal, in terms of the small group of a small, isolated community. During the summer of 1952 a field study, employing the techniques of direct observation and interview, was made of the Aleutian community of Nikol'ski, Umnak Island, Alaska. The population of the community was 65, with 40 in residence during the period of the investigation.

The findings of the study gave support to the hypothesis. Observations of everyday village life yielded 337 groups, excluding with personal attractions and repulsions, camping groups, and formally constituted groups. The 337 groups represented 97 distinct empirical types which were classified into 8 categories. The age-sex composition of the 337 groups was analyzed. Frequency distributions of the groups according to size were arranged and the Poisson distribution was found to give satisfactory fit. The group size distributions also proved to be comparable with data taken previously from two Oregon cities. The report further describes the interpersonal attraction and repulsion patterns in the community, as well as the camping activities of the natives. Finally, the small group structures of the formal organizations in the community were described.

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"Two Methods of Measuring Community Integration"

Luke M. Smith, Sweet Briar College

Two methods of measuring community integration were developed in order to show how political organization for market competition with other communities requires relationships which are normatively unique to the territory.

The first measurement used overlapping memberships of associations--including political associations. The number of full-memberships in a given association was divided into the total number of overlapping full-memberships in other associations, the quotient being an index of integrativeness. A high index number meant a high per capita active membership in other associations. The most integrative associations and their subsidiaries comprised relationships which were normatively unique to the territory.

The second measurement used in- and out-territory marriages. Marriages of prominent residents were analyzed into locality of residence of the other spouse, place of wedding, and marriage residence--and these actions weighted according to whether they occurred in the community or in a series of extra-local zones. The unweighted total was then divided into the weighted, producing the marriage index. A low index number meant a normative concentration of kinship-friendship groups in the territory.

These methods, when applied to two contiguous suburbs, showed that (1) political organization, kinship-friendship groups, and informal ties between associations were stronger in the more competitive suburb, (2) inter-associational ties increased as kinship-friendship groups spread beyond the territory.

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## "Structure and Function in Crow Culture and Society"

Fred W. Voget, University of Arkansas

A structural-functional analysis of the culture of the Crow Indians, a Buffalo hunting tribe of the Northern Plains, is presented. The analysis begins with the identification of the primary institutionalized pattern and proceeds to an examination of the role defined for the individual within this pattern. An investigation of the pervasiveness of the primary pattern and role definition in other institutionalized patterns follows. Brief remarks comparing Crow culture with a number of other cultures are made. A Statement of the significance of the study with regard to previous efforts at constructing an integrative typology concludes the paper.

The primary institutionalized pattern of Crow culture defined an individualized role which emphasized a maximizing of the Social Self in competition with others. Patterns of socialization, social control, and supernaturalism were congruent with the structural-functional specifications of the individualized role definition insofar as emphasis was placed upon autonomy of the Self and individual control of satisfactions and symbols of social distinction.

The cultures of the Ojibwa and Siriono reveal close correspondences with that of the Crow, when compared within the structural-functional framework. In contrast, the primary institutionalized patterns of the Hopi and Arunta cultures emphasized groupal ends and the primary role of the individual was cast within the framework of collective action. The collectivized societies featured patterns which tended to restrain the Self and to allot control of satisfactions and symbols of social distinction to the group.

The study suggests that cultures may be arranged along a continuum in which the individualized and collectivized patterns represent the extremes.

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## "The Utility of Situs Analysis in the Study of Social Structures"

Richard T. Morris, University of California, Los Angeles

Raymond J. Murphy, Northwestern University

The concept of situs denotes categories (of individuals, occupations, offices, or other units) which are distinguished from one another but which are not comparatively ranked, either because the categories are so different they cannot be compared, or because they are given equal evaluation. Theoretically, within each situs there may be an equally extended hierarchy or vertical range of situs positions, the situses themselves forming parallel status ladders.

The authors have attempted a new grouping of occupations by situs on the basis of criteria which are not subject to differential evaluation (e. g. neither education nor income can be used in establishing situses) and which represent a similarity of prestige range within each situs. Approximately 200 occupations were located in the following nine situs categories: (1) political and legal authority, (2) production and distribution of goods and services, (3) finance, (4) records and administrative maintenance, (5) mechanical maintenance, repair and construction, (6) health and welfare, (7) education, (8) religion and the supernatural, (9) aesthetics and entertainment.

The utility of situs analysis is discussed in suggestions for the investigation of social preception, reference group behavior, vertical and horizontal mobility and other attitudinal and behavioral correlates of structure as determined by situs positions rather than (or in addition to) the usual correlation with strata. A concept of classes composed of relative rank positions within a number of situses is suggested.



Communication"Preferences for Radio and Television Programs Including an Analysis of the Effect of Television on Selected Activities"

T. Earl Sullenger, University of Omaha

The main purpose of this study was to compare preference of radio and television programs and to determine, as far as possible, the effect of one upon the other. A secondary purpose was to determine the influence of television upon reading, hobbies, sports, radio and music with reference to time spent on each before and after owning television.

The main data are based upon replies of some 1,000 sample unites selected from church, civic, educational and social groups in Omaha, Nebraska. The other part represents conclusions from an intensive study of 150 family cases who owned television sets.

Boxing and comedy programs were found to draw more audience attention on television. Popular music and news rated high on the radio. Classical and religious programs seemed to command less audience attention on television, but the trend was toward television preference.

The degree of preference of athletic, drama and quiz programs seemed to remain nearly the same on both media. The combined preferences remained somewhat uniform over the increase in the length of regular access to television. However, classical musical programs seemed to lose their hold on television audiences as length of access increased.

Data from the 150 family case studies indicated that 81 per cent of the families owning television were listening less to the radio, and 64 per cent were attending the movies less frequently, while only 30 per cent were paying less attention to their hobbies, and 17 per cent giving less attention to sports. Reading was reduced by 40 per cent of the families who owned television sets.

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"American Motion Pictures in Norway"

Gilbert Geis, University of Oklahoma

An interview program conducted in Oslo, Norway, relative to American motion pictures found the following:

1. American films, representing approximately 60 per cent of available motion picture fare, attract about 80 per cent of the adult population at least once a month.
2. American pictures are consistently named by respondents as the primary source of their information about the United States. Adolescents, in particular, note an almost exclusive informational reliance on American films.
3. Very few persons believe that American films present an inaccurate portrait of life in the United States.
4. Overwhelmingly, the respondents select "capable" and "efficient" as the outstanding traits of Americans. "Brutal", "Wasteful" and "Drink a lot"- all traits the films have been charged with spreading abroad- are rarely mentioned.
5. In a preference hierarchy, American films rate very slightly ahead of English pictures. French films are third, Swedish fourth, Norwegian fifth and Soviet sixth.
  - a. American films find their most ardent champions among the youngest age group sampled, persons 15 to 20 years old.
  - b. Only the least educated, however, of three schooling categories, place American films first. This group rates Norwegian films second. The middle education

bracket groups American and English pictures at the head of its list. Those with the most education place English films far ahead, French second, American a poor third.

6. A majority (63 per cent) feel that American films have not influenced their attitude toward the United States. Twenty-seven per cent believe a friendly attitude has been transmitted; 8.5 per cent feel the influence has been negative.

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"Methods for the Study and Reporting of Data on International and Intercultural Communication"

Bruce Lannes Smith, Foreign Service Institute, U.S. Department of State

The United States is entering into deeper and deeper relationships with peoples of other countries and cultures. These relationships include military and economic alliances, cultural exchanges, schemes for economic development and technical assistance, and international broadcasting and other informational activities. A central problem in all these contacts is that of communication: how to learn what to say to whom. Probably we know just enough, at this early stage, to hazard intelligent guesses as to some of the new conceptual equipment that is needed. For purposes of general communication analysis, a good theoretical framework has been set up by the "Who Says What to Whom School"--Lasswell, Lazarsfeld, Lowenthal, Inkeles, Klapper, et al. But this school has not yet come to grips with difficulties of analysis that are peculiar to the international and intercultural field. The "Who", the "What" and the "To Whom" all need to be spelled out further in a unified field theory of communication in which no less a unit than the world is the field. One concept that can bring much clarity into the prevailing chaos is that of "value-constellations". Without attempting a technical definition here, we can say that a "value-constellation" is an itemized statement that would be made by a highly honest person who "knew himself", in answer to the question: "What, specifically, are you really eager to get out of life?" Interview schedules for cross-cultural comparison of such constellations can be worked out, and analysis can disclose the "value-content", as viewed by persons in various cultures, of the international and intercultural communications put out from the U.S., the USSR, and other places. This is a form of "content-analysis" that would permit a considerable range of behavioral prediction.

Political Opinion

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"The Relationship Between Attitude and Social Action in a Conflict Regarding the Exclusion of Negroes from a Housing Project"

Jerome Himelhoch, Brooklyn College, James M. Mannon, U. of California, Berkeley

This paper reports the results of a research study which attempted to explore the relationship between social action and attitude test behavior in a conflict involving the exclusion of Negroes from a housing project. Eighty-seven observers interviewed 1,000 tenants of Stuyvesant Town who had just been asked to sign a petition requesting the New York City government to force the landlord, the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, to admit Negroes to this publicly subsidized project. Each observer recorded the behavior of both the canvasser and the tenant and then, after the canvasser departed, administered to the tenant a brief opinion poll to determine his attitude toward Negroes. This procedure yielded the following results: (1) Sizeable majorities of the tenants interviewed gave pro-Negro replies to all of the opinion items; but only slightly over half were willing to sign the petition. (2) There was a marked, but far from perfect, correlation between overt behavior when forced to make a decision in a social action situation (sign or refuse to sign) and attitude expressed in a test situation. Many pro-Negro tenants refrained from signing out of fear of retaliation by landlord or employer. (3) Those tenants who were better educated, who were younger, who were Jewish rather than Catholic or Protestant, and who were engaged in higher status occupations were consistently more pro-Negro both in attitude expression and in social action.

"Voting Ecology - New York City (1941-1945)"

William Spinrad, Bureau of Applied Social Research, Columbia University

Election returns were tabulated for the city's 266 Health Areas for the municipal elections of 1941 and 1945 and the Presidential election of 1944.

There is little evidence of any "machine regularity". Thus, the distribution of the vote for the 1941/1945 <sup>Democratic</sup> Mayoralty candidate, O'Dwyer, is highly negatively correlated (-.76) with the vote for Roosevelt in 1944. This is partly attributable to the support given by New York's third parties--American Labor and Liberal--to O'Dwyer's opponent in 1941 and to Roosevelt in 1944. Nevertheless, with third party vote partialled out, the O'Dwyer, 1941 - Roosevelt, 1944 correlation is -.36.

The voting behavior of different ethnic groups provides the most reasonable explanation. Jews and Negroes were against O'Dwyer and for Roosevelt, Italians and "White Protestants" for O'Dwyer and against Roosevelt, while Irish and "Other Catholics" voted Democratic in both elections. Economic variables had some importance, but they were so modified by the ethnic factors as to appear to have minor overall effects.

O'Dwyer's Democratic vote in 1945, when there were five major slates on the ballot, correlates .86 with his 1941 vote. However, there were significant shifts. Most importantly, wealthier areas became less Democratic, poorer areas more Democratic. Among ethnic groups, Negro and Italian areas shifted towards O'Dwyer, "White Protestant" and many Irish areas shifted away.

Hypotheses are advanced to explain the findings for both the municipal and national elections, mainly in terms of certain national issues.

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"Participation and Non-Participation in the Policy Formation Process at the Community Level"

John M. Foskett, University of Oregon

As part of a study of policy formation at the community level sponsored by the Cooperative Program in Educational Administration in the Northwest and financed by the Kellogg Foundation, an effort was made to measure individual participation in the formation of policies in regard to community affairs and to identify some of the factors or circumstances associated with such participation.

A series of sixteen questions designed to reflect participation were included in a master schedule administered by interview to a random sample of 130 adults in a community of 1,045 adults. The number of affirmative responses to the questions asked about overt forms of participation were then used as an index. The range of affirmative responses was from 0 to 10 with the following distribution of the sample population.

Number of Affirmative Responses	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Number of Respondents	32	27	17	14	13	7	7	5	4	3	2
Percent of Respondents	24.6	20.8	13.0	10.8	9.2	5.4	5.4	3.8	3.1	2.3	1.5

A comparison of participation scores with a series of personal and situational factors revealed a number of definite relationships. It was found that income, age, education, occupation and place of residence were related in characteristic ways to participation as measured.

While the relationships indicated are definite it is not easy to determine their theoretical significance. As a very tentative hypothesis it is suggested that the various forms of participation may be part of role behavior patterns.

"The Statistical-Experimental Evaluation of Qualitative and Quantitative Predictions"

Julius A. Jahn, State College of Washington

Prediction is defined as the determination of values or subcategories of a quantitatively or qualitatively defined variable by a rule for prediction prior to points of time at which they can be determined by observation. A generalized measure of the performance of a rule for prediction within a given interval of time is defined in terms of the joint probabilities of the predicted and observed values, and of a set of numerical weights associated with these probabilities. The values of the probabilities and costs involved in evaluating alternative rules for prediction can be determined at the time decisions are to be made only by hypotheses. These hypotheses cannot be tested directly prior to their use in evaluating rules for prediction, but they can be derived from other hypotheses by means of certain probability and cost functions; associated with the rules for prediction, that have been experimentally tested and verified. In order for any rule for prediction to be chosen for professional application, the measures of its performance and cost must have been determined by verified hypotheses, and the values of these measures must be greater than a certain minimum for performance and less than a certain maximum for costs. If more than one rule for prediction is within these limits, then that one for which the ratio of the measure of performance to the measure of cost is maximum is to be chosen.

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"Dependence of Suicide and Homicide Rates Upon Race and Environment"

S. Stewart West, University of Alaska

Frequency distributions have been computed for suicide-rate  $S$  and Homicide-rate  $H$  of: (1) male and female, white and nonwhite groups of the USA, using rates in each state during each year of 1940-49, inclusive; (2) white and nonwhite rural groups of each state for each year of 1940-44, inclusive; (3) white and nonwhite groups of each of 65 cities over 45,000 persons for the two-year periods 1939-40 and 1941-42; (4) each of 55 cities over 45,000 persons, having less than 2% nonwhite. These distributions have a logarithmico-normal form.

to median  $H$

The ratio of median  $S$  lies close to 0.1100 for all four nonwhite groups, 4.35 for the four white groups in contact with nonwhite, and 8.3 for cities with less than 2% nonwhite. The ratio  $S/H$  of average rates for nonwhites in the Territories is almost always unity or larger.

For corresponding white and nonwhite groups, in contact and identical in all but status, a function of  $S$  and  $H$  having the same value for both might most simply take the form  $S^k/H$ . Distributions of  $k$  were computed for male, female, city, and rural groups. Median  $k$  is 4.17, 2.75, 3.55, and 2.69, respectively, in these cases.

Contours of  $S/H$  on a graph of population-composition show that  $S/H$  decreases with increasing nonwhite fraction for both white and nonwhite groups.

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## "Use of the Crisis Situation as a Method in Values Research"

Evon Z. Vogt, Harvard University

The choice-situation, in which an individual or group is confronted with alternative response possibilities (either on questionnaires, in interviews, or in "naturally" recurring events) provides a focus for field research uniquely adapted to the study of values. A special type of the choice-situation which has been utilized with fruitful results in the Values Study Project is the crisis-situation. It is defined as a situation which disrupts (or threatens to disrupt) the system of relationships (man-to-man or man-to-nature) in a culture, and demands action of some kind if the social group is to continue. As a focal point for observation, the crisis-situation has the merits not only of requiring action (so that the observer can be reasonably certain of observing choice behavior within a short period of time), but there is the further advantage that values and their manifestations are thrown into high relief during crises.

Responses to the following concrete types of crises recurring in community life are being studied comparatively among the five cultures (Navaho, Zuni, Spanish-American, Mormon, and Texan Homesteader): (a) Pressures from natural environment--drought, windstorms, frost; (b) Life crises -- birth, death, illness; (c) Property crises -- fire, theft; (d) Crises in human relations -- fights, suicides, murders. The differential responses to drought, and the relationship of these responses to the central values of the five cultures, will be given special treatment as an illustration of the general method.

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## "Culture and Longevity"

Chester Alexander, Westminster College

Wide variations in longevity are found among humans and among cultures. It has been held that the length of human life is biologically determined, but there is evidence that culture is the liberator of this potentiality. Data for this study are from 20 major sources, covering over half of the world's population, and 50 countries. Statistical analysis was used throughout. The following are some of the correlations uncovered: Longevity of Parents and Offspring....-.01; Death Rates and Population Density.... .03; Density and Arable Land per Capita....-.90; Illiteracy and Density....-.0002; Natural Increase Rate and Density.... .16; Infant Death Rates and Density....-.21; Infant Death Rates and Calories per Capita per Day....-.78; Calories per Capita and Density.... .30; Calories per Capita and Death Rates....-.59; Death Rates and Numbers of Persons per Physician.... .05; Number of Trained Nurses per Number of Physicians.... .008; Death Rates and Number of persons per Trained Nurse.... .18; Changes in Birth Rates over 20 years, 42 countries, 21.89 % mean decrease; Death Rates and Arable Land per Capita.... .11.

These correlations suggest that certain cultural factors have profound effects on longevity. Research is being continued.

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"A Predictive Theory of Opinion; Using Nine Factors of Mode and Tense"

Stuart C. Dodd, University of Washington

Public opinion research has grown up as a body of technics but has lacked a guiding theory. A good scientific theory should offer a predictive system of testable hypotheses each of which specifies relations among operationally defined variables. Such a theory of polled opinion or polled speech behavior comprising fourteen hypotheses is summarized here as:

"How polled people answer questions about their feeling, knowing, or doing in the past, present, or future, tends to predict their relevant behavior." These three modes and three tenses of opining when cross-classified yield nine predictive sub-opinions roughly suggested by the terms:

	Retrospective	Introspective	Prospective
	"I did..."	"I now..."	"I will..."
Feel:	Interests	Intensity	Anticipation
Know:	Information	Affirmation	Expectation
Do:	Habits	Formedness	Intention

Nine substantive hypotheses expect each sub-opinion to improve prediction of the criterion, i.e., to increase their multiple correlation. Five methodological hypotheses call for optional indices, units, ranges, weights and combining of the nine classes of sub-opinions. Each hypothesis is confirmed insofar as it raises the multiple correlation with the public behavior to be predicted.

An example is given of using the theory as a check list of election predictors. Another example explains rumors and develops rules for predicting and controlling rumors.

\* \* \*

## "Characteristics of Loyal Union Members"

Harold L. Sheppard, Wayne University

White CIO members (and their spouses) in an interview sample of registered voters in the Detroit 1949 non-partisan mayoralty election were analyzed in terms of several demographic criteria. This election is ideal for the purposes of measuring union loyalty because (1) the traditional political labels were absent, (2) the union chose and endorsed a candidate who (3) was himself associated with the union, and (4) was associated in the public mind with the CIO. Voting for this candidate was considered an index of union loyalty.

On the basis of this index and an additional criterion, choice of President in the 1948 national election, three degrees of union loyalty were compared:

Group	Pro-Labor Presidential Candidate, 1948 (Truman, Wallace or Thomas)	CIO-endorsed Mayoralty Candidate, 1949
A. Disloyalists	Against	Against
B. Non-Loyalists	For (all for Truman)	Against
C. Loyalists	For	For

Group A was older, more educated, but no higher in occupational status. Church attendance was higher, and union meeting attendance was lower. They were also more anti-Semitic.

Comparisons between Groups B and C, the two larger groups, are as follows: (1) Group C tended to be slightly younger. (2) They were also more highly educated. (3) Group B had lived in Detroit far more years. (4) Group B was made up mostly of young Catholics and old Protestants. Conversely, Group C was made up mostly of young Protestants and old Catholics. (5) The above point is perhaps best explained in terms of another criterion, residence during childhood: a far greater proportion of Group C came from non-urban, non-industrial backgrounds than did members of Group B.

\* \* \*

## "Group-Consciousness in an Organizing Strike: A Case Study"

Daisy M. Lilienthal, Bernard Karsh, University of Chicago

In this study the strike is viewed as a social process in which those involved develop new conceptions of themselves, their employer, and their co-workers. The workers had not interpreted their unionization as opposition to their employer, but they redefined their relationship to him when their expectations of his behavior did not materialize.

An out-group- the "scabs"- provided an object upon whom excitement and tension could be focused. For those hesitant to place the blame upon the employer, the non-strikers became scapegoats, who served as an explanation for one's own behavior. Comparison of union members with a group of "fencesitters" suggests the impact of experience, outside influence, and time perspective on behavior and the confusion which results when accepted conceptions are challenged. The "fencesitters" also suggest the personal conflicts faced by non-strikers who went through the picket-line.

Emergence of group-consciousness, which was a function as well as a determinant of changing definitions of the situation, produced a cohesive social group engaged in a common effort to which strong loyalties developed. To a group that has undergone such an experience, the union will have a meaning that others will never be able to share.



Data were obtained from intensive interviews beginning three weeks after the strike ended. Questions were mostly open-ended, and representative samples were drawn from three groups of members: in-plant leaders; rank-and-file members; and "fencesitters".

\* \* \*

"Control and Consent in the Local Labor Union"

Scott A. Greer, Occidental College

It is commonly assumed that industrial unions are more responsive to the wishes of the rank and file, including ethnic members, than are craft unions. In a larger study focused upon participation of the ethnic rank and file in twenty local unions in Los Angeles County, certain data came to light which indicate that this dichotomy does not always hold. In brief, the intervening variable between the work group and union type on one hand, and the participation of the rank and file on the other, is the structure of control in the union.

Specifically, as measured by the success of the ethnic minorities in gaining entree to three positions of power in the local, the unions of the sample may be divided into three types, which are organizational types. These are, (1) the craft union, which is oriented to the union hall; (2) those industrial unions which are oriented to the union hall; (3) those industrial unions which are oriented to the plants, and the plant work forces. These latter are politically organized in plant units. The three types listed represent an ascending order of dependence, on the part of the professional leadership, upon the voluntary, non-paid, officers, (i.e., the "actives"), and through them, dependence upon the consent of the rank and file.

In locals organized politically on a plant unit basis, the non-professional "actives" may function more effectively, both as representatives of their specific rank and file constituencies, and as effective brakes upon the power of the professional leaders.

\* \* \*

"Perception of, and Participation in, the Social Process"

Fred H. Blum, University of California, Berkeley

This paper explores the interrelationship between the perception of society and actual participation in the political and organized group life of the community and the country. It is based on intensive interviews and group discussions with workers in a middlewestern community (1% stratified sample).

The core of the workers' perception of our society is free enterprise- perceived widely in terms of "freedom from" and the ability "to get ahead". Capitalism is seen in terms of money, power and monopoly. Yet it is not associated with exploitation and accepted as a creator of jobs and, generally speaking, as a necessary part of free enterprise.

Certain contradictions inherent in such a perception become more pronounced in the perception of individual and collective forces determining the business cycle. When perceiving social problems confronting them directly, workers try to maintain the idea that their own, individual forces are decisive though- in other contexts - they are aware of collective forces which make them feel powerless.

The implications of such perceptions are: (1) the social status identifications are largely middle-class; (2) the ethical content of the perceived world is structurally "a-ethical", actually a "good society" because the individual is free to get ahead; (3) workers' participation in the social process is based on strong individual, weak group involvement: consciousness of and participation in a democratic group process is embryonic.

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"A Study of Work Satisfactions as a Function of the Discrepancy  
Between Inferred Aspirations and Achievements"

Floyd C. Mann, University of Michigan

This study investigated the extent to which work satisfactions of non-supervisory employees are a function of the discrepancy between aspirations and achievements. The major hypothesis was: workers' satisfactions with certain aspects of their occupational status are inversely related to their educational level, when type of work, job skill level, length of service, and sex are held constant.

The hypothesis was tested by relating satisfaction with job responsibility and with promotional opportunities to the educational attainment of 8,000 employees working at a wide range of jobs in an electric power company in 1948. The extent to which the findings could be generalized was explored through using different research populations and types of questions. It was hypothesized that the magnitude of this inverse relationship would not be as great for women as for men, for white collar as for blue collar employees, for questions having low relevance to occupational achievement as for questions having high relevance to occupational achievement. Four additional measures were employed to test the generalization gradient of the hypothesis: (1) perception of utilization of skills, (2) perception of adequacy of job placement, (3) overall satisfaction with company and job, and (4) evaluation of supervisor's ability to handle people. Predictions were also made concerning the relationship between attitudes toward the work and length of service, skill level, and age.

In general the findings were consistent with the major hypothesis and its elaborations. This suggests there is some problem of institutional coordination in American society today. Educational and related institutions create levels of aspiration and expectations about occupational opportunities which present economic institutions do not meet.

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### "Length of Life of Male Religious"

Gerald J. Schnepf and John T. Kurz, St. Louis University

Information about those who pledge their lives to the services of the Church is of interest to students of population and of the sociology of religion. Such information has been difficult of access. This paper makes available some preliminary information on religious men and attempts to answer three questions: What is the average age at death of male religious? Has their length of life increased, decade by decade? Are there differences by country of death?

Subjects are 2,380 members of the Society of Mary (Marianists), a Catholic religious congregation of Brothers and Priests founded in France in 1817. Death records since 1819 were tabulated and analyzed.

(1) The mean age at death is 55.7, with S. D. of 22.4 years; the median is 61.5 years; 35 per cent lived to 70 or beyond. (2) During the first three decades, mean age at death was very low--ranging from 23.9 to 28.1 years. But there is a steady upward progression with breaks during the war decades of 1910-19 and 1940-49; the high of 67.2 years was reached during 1930-39. (3) More than half the deaths occurred in France; United States ranks second, with about 16 per cent of the deaths. Ten countries are represented; the average age at death, from highest to lowest, is: Belgium, 69.2; Switzerland, 65.8; United States, 60.5; Italy, 58.4; Spain, 57.5; France, 53.6; Austria, 52.9; Japan, 46.8; Russia, 25.7 (only 17 deaths; war prisoners); China, 22.5 (only 2 deaths; armed forces).

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### "The Pattern of Post War Overseas Migration from Europe"

Dudley Kirk, Earl E. Huyck, U. S. Department of State

The passage of some seven years since the close of World War II offers an opportunity to view postwar overseas migration from Europe with some perspective as to its volume, direction, and pattern. Unfortunately there exists no official or international survey for the period. This summary is drawn from compilations laboriously made from scattered country sources subject to greatly varying definitions and degrees of accuracy.

From 1946 through 1951 overseas migration revived significantly after two decades of quota restrictions, economic depressions, and war. It drained off approximately one-eighth of the natural growth of Europe's population. Some 4,000,000 persons emigrated and 1,300,000 returned, leaving a net emigration that averaged 450,000 per year. This movement was largely from rural Europe to urban areas across the seas. The DP and refugee migration of 1,000,000 persons originating in Eastern Europe, though political in origin, was nonetheless in accord with underlying economic and demographic forces.

Cross-cultural DP movements, involving major changes in language and customs, created an acute need for formal intervention that has been met primarily by the International Refugee Organization and its successor, the International Committee for European Migration. Nevertheless, the predominant role in migration is still played by the self-financed, individual migrant, who has naturally sought his own kind overseas.

Refugees from the East, and underemployed populations in Southern Europe will continue to provide pressure for overseas migration outlets for the next few years. But underlying demographic factors and the continuing improvement of economic situations under peacetime conditions in Europe spell an early end to the mass emigration in the historical pattern.

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"The Interdecennial Measurement of Population for Intraurban Areas"

Robert H. Talbert, Texas Christian University

Through use of the 1950 Census of Population report on age characteristics for census tracts, and an annual school census, an estimate can be made of total population for interdecennial years for a city and for census tract areas. In the city studied (Fort Worth, Texas), the pupil count was secured through use of a yearly house-to-house enumeration of all persons from birth to under 18 years of age. The reports were coded by census tracts at the time of enumeration.

The estimates of population are based on the assumption that the separate tract percentages of population under 18 in 1953 would be similar to the percentages in 1950. Careful analysis of related information leads to the tentative conclusion that the procedure is adequate.

Although the city increased in population between 1950 and 1953, 16 of 48 tracts showed a decline. The significant growth occurred in the peripheral areas.

\* \* \*

"Accuracy of Postcensal Estimates of Population, for States, Cities, and Counties"

Jacob S. Siegel, Henry S. Shryock, Jr., U. S. Bureau of the Census

The 1950 Census provided another good opportunity for testing the relative accuracy of various methods of making postcensal population estimates for States, cities, and counties. Estimates based on the 1940 Census figures were compared with the 1950 Census counts.

Methods tested were the following: (1) arithmetic progression, (2) geometric progression, (3) Bogue's method using crude birth and death rates, (4) the Census Bureau's "migration and natural increase" method, which uses a comparison of expected and actual elementary school enrollment to estimate net migration, (5) a simpler variation of (4) using the comparative local and national change in school enrollment. Method (4) is the one that has been used for the past 18 years in official State postcensal estimates.

The average percentage deviation disregarding sign was as follows, for States: (1) 6.39, (2) 6.35, (3) 4.38, (4) 3.47, and (5) 5.84. This and other evidence indicates that the official method was more accurate than the others. The superiority of this method was even greater in the case of large cities (although no official estimates had been published for such areas). Corresponding average percentage deviations were: (1) 9.16, (2) 8.95, (3) 10.80, (4) 4.46, and (5) 8.82.

State population estimates for 1943 were also checked against the counts of registrants for war ration books. Surprisingly, deviations for this period were slightly larger on the average than for the 10-year period; but this relationship is probably attributable to the radical changes during the early part of the war and cannot be made the basis of a generalization about average error as a function of elapsed time.

\* \* \*

"Population, Housing and Health Census Techniques for a Medium-Sized City in Peru"

Joseph A. Cavanaugh, Institute of Inter-American Affairs and  
Department of Health, Education and Welfare, Washington, D.C.

The execution of the first sizable population, housing and health census in Latin America was the result of cooperation among technicians of a number of national and international agencies including the U. S. Institute of Inter-American Affairs and National Office of Vital Statistics, the Peruvian Ministry of Health and the World Health Organization. The census was conducted in the city of Huachio, about 80 miles north of Lima on the coast of Peru. The city has a population of 27,000 persons and is a typical coastal trade and cultural center for a small agricultural coastal valley.

The census was designed to quantitatively describe four distinct aspects of community characteristics. Included were general population characteristics, morbidity characteristics, housing and sanitation and the measurement of vital registration completeness. In addition to obtaining census information, the survey served as an experimental census and teaching device. On the basis of the results, recommendations were made for further improving the techniques employed.

Problems in the planning of the survey included definition and delineation of objectives and purposes, whether to take a sample or full enumeration, making preliminary estimates of population and morbidity characteristics from scanty previous data, choice of enumerators, accurate measurement of morbidity, use of mark-sense card techniques for recording data, designing the schedule, financing and adequate field supervision.

After the plans were formulated, a manual of instructions was designed for the interviewers. The enumerators were trained, the schedule was tested, enumeration districts were plotted on aerial photography maps and control devices were designed. Mark-sensing card recording techniques were used for a 20% random sample of the population and the remainder was surveyed by use of a schedule.

"A Study of Mortality and Other Selected Demographic Characteristics  
of Retired U. S. Regular Army Officers, 1924-1948"

C. A. McIlhahan, John K. Folger, Human Resources Research Institute, Alabama

This study attempts to exploit for research purposes one of the most complete, continuous population registers in existence--the Official Army Register. Since 1818 this annual publication has recorded demographic-type data on active and retired officers of the Regular Army. From this occupational register a population of 10,001 officers was selected for study; this population included those officers who were living in a retired status in 1948 or who lived and died in retirement during the period from 1925 through 1948.

Length of life in retirement is the central focus of the inquiry with the life table being the principal tool of analysis. It is the purpose of the study to describe the retired officer population, to provide measures of life expectancy and life spent in retirement, to compare the findings for retired army officers with those of other groups, and to provide measures of the manpower pool which exists among retired officers.

The officers who retired early in life had about 4 years lower life expectancy than United States white males at the same age. However, by the time age 50 was reached the retired officers had about the same life expectancy as white males, and above age 50 retired officers had a slightly higher life expectancy than United States white males.

"Measuring and Predicting Adjustment in Marriage"

Harvey J. Locke, University of Southern California

A sample of 404 of the most happily married known to a group of married persons got radically higher scores on a marital-adjustment test than did a group of 525 divorced persons. Almost the same test, given to four groups in a Swedish city, clearly separated the groups from each other. From highest to lowest mean scores the order for both men and women was happily married, rank and file marriages of the general population, unhappily married, and separated prior to divorce.

The degree of adjustment in marriage is correlated with answers to marital-prediction questions, including such things as courtship, relations with in-laws, sexual behavior, and personality characteristics. If there were no differences between happily married and divorced on predictive items, the score would have been 548 for men and 560 for women. Actually the maximum score for men was 693 and the minimum 389; for women a maximum of 721 and a minimum of 381. The four Swedish groups also differed significantly from each other on mean predictive scores, the rank order being the same as given above.

In the Swedish sample there was a high correlation between marital adjustment and prediction scores: .82 for men and .75 for women.

These two studies and those of other investigators indicate that marital adjustment can be measured and can be predicted.

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"Premarital Pregnancy as a Factor in Divorce"

Harold T. Christensen, Purdue University

The general problem was to determine if any relationship exists between the time of conception of a first child and the marital adjustments of husband and wife. Specifically, we were interested in learning the possible effects of premarital pregnancy upon the divorce rate.

The phenomenon of premarital pregnancy had been studied and reported earlier by the present author (see Am. Soc. Review, Feb., 1953), but without any indication of its effects upon marriage adjustment. The sample consisted of 1,531 cases of marriage taking place in Tipton County, Indiana, during the years 1919-21, 1929-31, 1939-41, which resulted in a first birth within five years from the date of the wedding. There were 137 divorces, which is 8.95 per cent of the total sample. Early conception was found to be associated with high divorce rate: divorce percentages for cases with time-intervals between marriage and first birth of 0-139 days, 140-265 days, 266-391 days, 392-531 days, 532-1819 days were 19.72, 14.13, 9.07, 7.14, and 5.78 respectively.

As a further test, cases in which premarital conception is rather certain (intervals less than 196 days) were compared with cases in which postmarital conception is rather certain (intervals of 336 days or more). Resulting divorce percentages were 18.54 and 6.27 respectively. But it was recognized that the disproportionately high divorce rate in the premarital pregnancy group may have been due to the prevalence of other factors highly associated with divorce, rather than to premarital pregnancy itself. To control these factors, we matched the premarital and postmarital groups by age at marriage, age difference between the mates, occupation, rural or urban residence, and civil or religious ceremony. Divorce percentages between these matched groups were 18.54 and 8.34 respectively.

### "The Theory of Complementary Needs"

Robert F. Winch, Northwestern University  
Thomas Ktsanes, Virginia Ktsanes, Tulane University

The theory of complementary needs in mate-selection (a) is based upon Murray's need-theory of motivation, (b) is hypothesized to operate within "fields of eligible spouses" created by the functioning of certain homogamous social background variables (race, social class, etc.), (c) asserts that in mating each person tends to select as a spouse that person who gives the greatest promise of providing the first with need-gratification, and (d) implies the hypothesis that the opportunity for gratification is maximized when the need-patterns of the two spouses are complementary rather than similar. The testing of this hypothesis is the purpose of this study.

Twenty-five undergraduates fairly randomly drawn from selected schools of Northwestern University plus the spouses of these 25, i.e., a total of 50 subjects. The population was defined to be relatively homogeneous with respect to certain social background variables, e.g., race, religion, etc.

Intensity of each subject's needs is estimated by separate sets of ratings made upon each of three personal documents. The general theory and specific hypotheses are tested by means of interspousal (husband-wife) correlations. The theory has been interpreted as predicting the signs of 388 correlations. One set of ratings has been completed and these 388 interspousal correlations have been computed. The distribution of these 388 correlations deviates significantly from chance ( $p < .001$ ) in the hypothesized direction. This result corroborates the general hypothesis of complementary needs in mate selection. We still have to test a number of specific hypotheses and to investigate more intensively the psychodynamic processes involved.

"Family Continuity: A Study of Factors Which Effect Relationships Between Families at Generational Levels"

Marvin B. Sussman, Union College

In this study an effort has been made to establish the importance of selective factors which effect relationships between families at two generational levels. The factors investigated are: 1) the socio-cultural background of marriage mates; 2) type of courtship and marriage ceremony; 3) family and child rearing philosophy and practice; 4) the development of a help pattern between parents and their married children; and 5) the residential location of the parental and child's family after marriage.

Parents of 97 families of New Haven, Connecticut and suburbs who were middle-class, white, Protestant, whose children had married and left home were intensively interviewed. From these interviews 195 parent-child relationships were selected which comprise a final sample. A case study approach was employed and statistical procedures used with some of the data.

Our findings suggest that intergenerational family continuity tends to be furthered when marriage partners share similarity of background, observe the traditional conventions regarding courtship and marriage ceremony, have been raised to be family minded and self reliant, continue in moderation a pattern of economic help and service with their parents, and live in the same or nearby community as their elders.

These factors appear interrelated, each operating in association with the other in any given parent-child relationship. Thus, if a child marries a mate of similar cultural background he is likely to meet parental expectations by having a traditional courtship and to have been reared developmentally. When he marries an outsider the probabilities are that he eloped and had been reared traditionally.

## "The Family Enterprise"

Jesse R. Pitts, Harvard University

A study of the Family Enterprise was undertaken in France, a country where this form of business organization is highly prevalent.

The Family Enterprise is interesting as an attempt to reconcile two behavioral patterns normally quite antithetical: 1) Kinship with its insistence upon ascribed status, diffuse definitions of rights and duties, and the climate of free-floating affectivity in which most activities take place; 2) On the other hand a factory economy requires strict definition of duties, rewards to good performance only, and a renunciation to any affective orientation save that of the welfare of the firm.

From the symbiosis of these two patterns several consequences follow for the organization of the family and its relation with the rest of the community: occupational endogamy, stricter definition of sex roles, restriction to free-floating affect, and a protective attitude toward the outside community will be frequent features of the family.

On the other hand there will be great difficulties in delegating authority which is eventually monopolized by a college of elders; factory organization will become traditionalized and resistant to economic rationalization; workers will frequently receive de facto job tenure.

The analysis of the Family Enterprise provides important clues to the economic structure of Modern France.

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## "Nature and Role of Informal Family Groups"

Carle C. Zimmerman, Carlfred B. Broderick, Harvard University

The principle of Assortative Mating in husband and wife selection is well understood. The problem now presenting itself is whether the relation of the total family to the total social structure is random or assortative and, if so, how much and why. In a definitive test, the families of all high school seniors in Long Beach California, Public High Schools were asked to list and describe their family's close friends for the year 1952. Each family reported on itself and friends as to size, income, religion, divorce, desertion, delinquency, years married, and region of origin.

Eliminating kin, we took the three most important factors in friendship otherwise; namely, religion, income, and region of origin. The incidences of divorce, desertion, and juvenile delinquency showed clear inverse relationships to the number of these three traits families have in common with their friends.

Success in creating homogamous family friend groups is exceedingly significant in the success of the family as measured by its resistance to divorce, desertion, and juvenile delinquency. Successful families have more intimate family friends and have more in common with their friends than unsuccessful families do. Successful families show a tendency to avoid troubled families in their intimate friend groupings.

First, we find the basic "social" family principle is that of common values. Second, the development of the principle of homogamy in social space and its consequences shows that we have probably measured a type of fundamental cause in family actions. Finally, we deny that the family is only a "unity of personalities". The family is an aim at an extension of the social system as to fundamental structures and values and, as such, differs from the general "unity of personalities" possibly more than any other human aggregation.



"Measuring Followers' Perception of a Leader's Human-Relations Mindedness, in a Military Organization"\*

Nahum Z. Medalia, University of Washington

Students of bureaucratic organization have long assumed that formal leadership in such organizations is effective in direct proportion to its quality of human-relations mindedness. This assumption is based, in the first instance, on studies of leader behavior, rather than upon direct knowledge of the perception of the leader by the follower. The present paper attacks the latter problem by describing a method for measuring the extent to which followers perceive their leaders as human-relations minded.

An 18 item Likert-type scale is presented, which centers on three components of the variable under consideration: leader's concern for obtaining the spontaneous cooperation of followers; leader's sensitivity to interpersonal feelings and social norms of followers related to their work situation; and leader's general other-centeredness. Application of this scale to the enlisted population on three air-bases is described, with reference to perception of the Commanding Officer. Reliability measured by the correlation of split-half scores is found to be .96 (.91 uncorrected). Tests of validity demonstrate that responses to the scale do not simply reflect generalized attitudes towards the desirability of the base as a place to be stationed. A close relation is found between high perception (i.e. CO perceived as very human-relations minded), and confidence of the follower in the CO.

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"The Bureaucratic Variable in a Government Organization"

Roy G. Francis, Robert C. Stone, Tulane University

The purpose of this study was to test hypotheses that bureaucratic organizations imply: (1) impersonality and (2) the elevation of rules into ends in themselves. The group studied was a local office of a governmental agency engaged in the activities of job placement and unemployment compensation. The office force consisted of 100 persons.

The following materials were used to test the first hypothesis: (1) Records obtained of frequency and kinds of symbolic interaction between the 100 members indicated that there is no generic norm of impersonality operating in this office. The impersonality of bureaucratic elements in organization does not destroy personal ties and obligations between members. (2) Observation of the relation between clients and agency personnel showed that clients were treated individually and not solely as members of categories.

The following tests were made of the second hypothesis: (1) A content analysis of a sample of agency manuals revealed that emphasis upon rules as ends in themselves occurred only slightly more frequently than an emphasis upon "service" goals. (2) Statistical analyses of how personnel filled out "important" forms over a period of time indicated that close adherence to rules did not occur. (3) Analysis of statements by employees about what agency policy is and what agency policy ought to be showed that many employees hold beliefs inimical to automatic rule following. (4) Observation of agency-client contacts indicated that agency personnel go "beyond" the rules in decision making. These materials lead to a rejection of the hypothesis that bureaucracy implies the elevation of rules into ends in themselves.

The general conclusion drawn from testing the hypotheses was that bureaucracy is a variable in organization rather than a type.

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## "Cooperation and Competition in a Bureaucratic Situation"

Peter M. Blau, University of Chicago

Comparison of two groups of interviewers in a public employment agency revealed that the more competitive group was less productive, but the more competitive individuals in the competitive group were more productive than its other members. Three differential conditions influenced the development of these two groups: (1) one supervisor based evaluations primarily on production records, and the other did not; (2) an opportunity for the development of a common professional orientation had existed only in the second group; (3) most members of the second group were more secure in their job than those of the first one. Anxious concern with productivity gave rise to competitive practices in the first group, and the competitive atmosphere there intensified status anxiety, which interfered with efficient performance. In contrast, the fact that secure interviewers in the second group shared a professional code that disparaged sheer productivity encouraged the emergence of cooperative practices to curb competitive tendencies, and of friendly interpersonal relations. The consequent greater cohesiveness of this group reduced anxiety. Hence, the productivity of this group was superior to that of the other one. In the absence of social cohesion, competitive striving for outstanding performance became an alternative way of relieving status anxiety. This explains the paradox that competitiveness and productivity were inversely related for groups, but were directly related for individuals in the competitive group.

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## "Bureaucratic Organizations and Employees: Differential Definitions of Situations, Commitments and Actions"\*

Richard Conrad, Fred R. Crawford, Frederick H. Esch, Human Resources Research Institute, Alabama

This is an investigation of the complex social-psychological process of defining differential situations and of personal commitment under varying conditions in a bureaucratic job situation. These definitions and commitments are studied by means of their expression in the subjects' intended action of staying in or leaving the military research organization.

A homogeneous sample of 357 academically trained officers working in a military research organization was given thirty-seven questionnaire items which dealt with military and private civilian research situations. The sample was divided into three subgroups on the basis of their intended action of staying with, leaving, or being undecided. Three hypotheses were formulated on the basis of certain theoretical considerations. Differences between the three groups were statistically and theoretically analyzed.

Findings: (1) Two comparable bureaucratic research organizations may be differently defined by a homogeneous group of academically trained officers. Specifically, private civilian types of organizations are generally more favorably defined than a comparable military organization. (2) Preferences for work in private civilian organizations do not prevent the subjects from showing marked favorable evaluations of selected dimensions of the military situation. Concomitantly, preferences for work in the military situation by the minority of subjects do not prevent them from a negative evaluation of certain dimensions of the military situation. (3) While statistically significant differences between the three groups occur, the profiles for all three groups are qualitatively highly similar.

\* This study is part of a larger research project (AF 505-036-0011) of the Human Resources Research Institute, Maxwell AFB, Alabama, dealing with motivation and integration of new officers. The project is under the general direction of Abbott L. Ferriss and under the immediate direction of George W. Baker.

\* \* \*

"The Function of the Social Worker in an Acculturation Situation:  
Israel New Immigrant Towns, 1950-52"

Morton Rubin, University of Wisconsin

The social worker is viewed as a functionary in an administrative (bureaucratic) structure. Ecological aspects of community and regional development form the nexus for the functioning of the social worker.

The origins of Israeli social welfare institutions are described as well as the transition to government ministries of many of these functions since 1948 (establishment of the State of Israel).

From the point of view of the Israel Ministry of Social Welfare the social worker in the new immigrant town functions as "coordinator" of new immigrant welfare absorption services in a Zionist and social democratic society in transition.

New immigrants perceive local social workers as intermediaries between the social welfare institutions and themselves.

The success of the social worker is dependent upon the coordination of means and goals at all institutional levels and among all the institutions; the relation between various immigrant and immigrant group goals and frames of reference and the goals of the bureaus and their functionaries; the status and training of the social workers and their ability to communicate new goals to meet the new needs of the immigrants; the internal situation of Israel as well as its role on the international scene.

The advantages and disadvantages of certain ethnic groups for acculturation are discussed. It is noted that the program for children and youth is much more successful than that for adults or for adult-children relations.

\* \* \*

## "Popular Hero Symbols in American Life"

Frederick Elkin, McGill University

The sociological importance of popular heroes of our society--movie stars, radio singers, television comedians--derives from the images they represent to the interested public.

As part of a study relating popular heroes to social class groups, the public symbols of twelve typed movie stars--as evidenced in their film roles and publicity, and the intensive interview responses of sixty-three selected women--were analyzed.

There is a notable consistency in the public symbols of these stars. Each symbol focuses about a few primary traits and the stars are expected to look, think, feel, and behave in certain ways. The publicity given these stars typically reinforces these symbols and popular writers try to explain away discrepancies between actual life situations and the public symbol.

The symbols generally include a social class element. Thus Clark Gable typifies a "common-man" quality while Bette Davis represents a class group "above-the-common man".

The images which subjects have of a given actor affect their judgment of his behavior both in specific films and in public life. The publicized "misbehavior" of a star, for example, may be variously interpreted depending on the characteristics of the symbol.

The specific ideals held by given groups are also pertinent. Respondents may be reluctant to admit sympathetic feelings towards symbols "officially" disapproved by their social group, or unsympathetic feelings towards symbols "officially" approved.

\* \* \*

## "A Redefinition of Institution as a Conceptual Tool"

Haridas T. Muzumdar, Cornell College, Iowa

Abstract not available.

\* \* \*

## "An Analysis of Concept of Social Movement"

Bela Kovrig, Marquette University

Conceptualization in this field needs to be carried further because of its great heuristic fruitfulness. The more so, since data concerning recent varieties of social movement (a modern technique of control used for and against social change) call for a conceptual redefinition.

Favored by his long membership in a League of Nations' Labour Organization Committee, the writer extensively studied main 'movements' in Europe.

A 'holotype' has been selected out of a series of investigated movement-specimens. Its phenomenological analysis resulted in the establishment of a set of analytical elements. After the elimination of possible alternate criteria, the axio-normative order of the 'movement' has been taken for specific difference by which 'social movement' can be set apart from other species of genus 'collective movement'. This specific difference of social movement is the lasting 'public power relevance' and a direct bearing on the entire institutionalized social order of the movement's

axionormative order. Considering this, together with the other analytical elements, social movement is conceived as a durable structured collective behavior exhibiting an axionormative order with a lasting tendency to uphold or transform the institutionalized framework of society for manifest social purposes, ideologically conceived, by reinforcing or changing the power balance of the social system through mobilization of popular masses.

\* \* \*

"Political Vulnerability of Aged Pensioners"

Paul Jacobs, Frank A. Finner, Philip Selznick, Institute of Industrial Relations, University of California, Berkeley

Are "senior citizens"--as individuals subject to isolation in our society--especially vulnerable to demagogic manipulation? Does their political participation have totalitarian aspects? This paper explores certain clues to this problem suggested by a study of a large pressure organization of pensioners in California.

Recent studies of totalitarian movements have emphasized: (1) Personal isolation of followers; (2) weak person-to-person experience within the organization; (3) high emotional commitment to the movement; and (4) sacrifice of rationality, including economic self-interest.

Analysis of the data suggests that the participants in this movement are personally isolated, they do not find or even seek interpersonal experience within the group, they show considerable willingness to sacrifice, and seem to get much vicarious gratification from their leader's actions. This pattern is at least indicative of a tendency to totalitarian involvement.

Inconsistent with this conclusion seems to be the high preoccupation of the members with their economic interests. But it is argued that this inconsistency is more apparent than real. There is reason to feel that a preoccupation of this sort, if itself unrealistic because too limited, may fulfill the same functions as a totalitarian ideology. It may be that the dependent aged are peculiarly subject to this phenomenon when economic privation dominates their lives and shuts off conscious concern with other needs.

\* \* \*

"Medical Sociology: A New Area for Social Science Research, Teaching and Service"

A. R. Mangus, The Ohio State University & University of California

Scientific study of the social components of human illness and health and of the role of medicine in modern society constitute an important area of interest designated "medical sociology." This interest centers in various branches of medicine and in sociology, social psychology, anthropology and other social sciences. These centers of interest in the subject provide a scientific commonground for the development of medical sociology as an important area for interdisciplinary cooperation. So far there has been relatively little direct and significant intercommunication between medicine and sociology. Interprofessional collaboration is just beginning.

The emerging area of medical sociology promises attractive opportunities both for theoretic and applied endeavors in a field of outstanding significance. It is an area somewhat comparable to educational sociology, family sociology, rural sociology, welfare sociology and other areas of liaison between social science and social practice.

Personnel in medical and allied professions are broadening their perspectives to take into fuller account the social and cultural factors in the etiology, treatment and prevention of illness and disorders. Social scientists have evolved basic perspectives, principles and research methods that have recognized relevance for these professions. Collaborative efforts would appear to be the next forward step in this development.

Subjects for cooperative research and teaching are too numerous to list here. They include such areas as: family, occupational and community stresses in illness; epidemiology of major diseases and disorders; therapeutic significance of therapist-patient relationships; and the social structure of the hospital.

\*\*\*

"A Unique Case of Rapid Population Growth: A Report of the Hutterite Study"

Joseph W. Eaton-Albert J. Mayer, Wayne University

The ethnic Hutterites, an Anabaptist sect in America, has increased naturally more than nineteen fold during the period of 1880 and 1950 from 443 to 8,542 persons. In and out migration has been minimal. Over fifty percent of the population is under 15 years of age while less than 2 percent is over 65 years. A rather unusual fact is the excess of males in almost every age group.

The fertility ratio, the age specific and nuptial fertility rates of the 1950 population are extremely high at all ages, except the 15-19 year olds. The mean completed family had 10.7 live children. The fertility of Hutterite females has been steadily increasing since 1880, although the sect has become more integrated in America's technological culture. The gross reproduction rate of 400.36 and the net reproduction rate of 366.44 are an indication that a population can grow with great rapidity if they live, as the Hutterites do, under adequate sanitary and economic conditions, and have a value system which encourages unlimited reproduction. Birth control has not yet affected the natural growth of this population. If there is no change in reproductive patterns, the sect will double their number by 1966.

Hutterite fertility experiences can be used to make estimates of human fecundity. Only about 10 percent of the 340 women with completed families had three children or less; 3.4 percent were childless. Sterility is relatively rare in this group. The reproductive capacity of females changes little during the ages of 20-30 and does not begin to drop off markedly until the 38th year of life, when 4 of 10 Hutterites who were married at that age had a child.

\*\*\*

"Integrity: The First of the Field Research Requirements"

Glaister A. Elmer, Air University Far East Research Group

The social scientists are responsible for making scholarly contributions for the further development of scientific knowledge as well as contributing to the practical side of living. Leaders in industry and government recognize the need for such aid and look toward the social scientists for answers to their problems. They are willing to support what they trust to be honest and scientific attempts to find solutions to their difficulties. The government has sponsored an extensive experiment of significance to sociologists in the form of a permanent overseas research organization--the Air University Far East Research Group. This research organization was designed to engage in basic and long range social research which would provide operationally useful information. A question of most concern to sociologists is the integrity of the men representing them in carrying out the large contracts. Most of the social scientists who worked through the AUFERG were well trained, capable, sincere, and honest. There were, however, a very small number of professed researchers who were ill-trained, undependable, and insincere in their behavior. Unfortunately, these are the ones whom operational personnel tend to remember. If the social scientist is to warrant and continue to receive support, there are basic ethical and research principles that must be adhered to and emphasized. A research project cannot be accomplished without the acceptance of these principles. Pseudo researchers may scoff at the ethical standards essential for sound scholarship. The incompetent will ask "how trite can one be". These are the men who are the jargon peddlers and live at the expense of every social scientist. Fortunately, most of the names on file and in reports are those worth remembering for research well done. Valuable contributions are being made. The future recognition of social science research by the government will depend upon the guaranteed integrity of researchers who represent our professional associations.

\* \* \*

"The Relations of Non-Profit Institutions with Sources of Research Funds"

Hans Zeisel, Law School; University of Chicago

Abstract not available.

\* \* \*

"The Relations of Public Institutions with Sources of Research Funds"

Carroll D. Clark, University of Kansas

As the utility of sociological research becomes more widely recognized and the demand for it increases, sociologists in public institutions find themselves confronted with a complex variety of ethical problems growing out of their relations with sources of research funds. Subscribing to the canons of long-run social usefulness and integrity of scientific method, they must exercise their value-judgments in selecting problems worthy of investigation. Sources supplying research funds, even when not venal, may be overtly or covertly opposed to untrammelled scientific study. Findings that run counter to the sentiments of interested groups or that offend beliefs rooted in the mores, may call out strong pressures. But the standards of scientific sociology will not permit retreat to minor, non-controversial studies. They demand a bold advance on problems of vital significance.

However, sociologists are responsible for planning their researches so that misinterpretations and sensational distortions are minimized. Projects whose sponsorship may not leave a free hand should, wherever feasible, be forthrightly rejected. In any case, the research sociologist should make it clear that he will not collaborate in any investigation manipulated to produce predetermined results or specious

findings.

Sociologists in "research bureaus" supported by public funds and devoted largely to practical service functions may find their chief difficulty to lie not in resisting corrupting influences but in escaping preoccupation with the merely trivial. Fundamental research should not be engulfed by demands for information-gathering and similar practical undertakings.

Where strongly entrenched commercial or political interests succeed in enlisting a type of researcher who works merely for hire, professional sociologists should close their ranks against such subversion of their standards.

\* \* \*

"The Relations of Individual Researchers, Including Textbook Writers,  
with Subtle and Crude Outside Pressures"

Mabel A. Elliott, Pennsylvania College for Women

Abstract not available.

\* \* \*

"The Choice of Research Projects"

S. M. Miller, Brooklyn College

This paper is concerned with a problem considered by the Committee on Standards and Ethics in Research Practice of the Society: "What types of research projects, with and without subsidies, are proper for researchers to undertake (a) as part of an academic career, (b) in an academic research bureau, (c) in an independent non-profit research institution, (d) in a commercial research agency, and (d) in a research department of a government, civic organization or bureau?"

"Proper" can refer to a minimal conception of scientific behavior or to a conception of behavior which contributes optimally to scientific advancement. In any case, guide lines for selection of problems are necessary.

Two criteria are suggested: (1) Differentiating between information-research and propaganda-research. The former occurs where the individual is attempting to prove a case, irrespective of its scientific merit. While the individual involved may be learned, he is not operating as a scientist at that time. This situation seems to occur frequently in work in commercial research agencies. (2) Differentiating between repetitious application and scientific scholarship. As an editorial in Human Organization aptly stated the problem "an activity cannot be called research if it simply involves the application of already-proved techniques to a new population...."

Supported research makes it more difficult for the researcher to be independent. Questions to ask are can the researcher select problems which are meaningful; can he work on a problem without having to provide a particular slant; can he publish his findings irrespective of their nature?

Scientists should be concerned with the sponsorship of their research: For whom would a scientist not work? A most important question for all is - does science develop through technicianism and amorality or through concern with social development?

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