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CONTENTS

"Discrimination without Prejudice"

Robert O. Blood, Jr., University of Michigan

Prejudice against an outgroup is usually assumed to be the motivating force behind discriminatory behavior. This paper is designed to show that other motives may be operative in particular circumstances.

The data were gathered by interviews with the managers of the fifty largest retail stores in Minneapolis and St. Paul. Although there was extensive evidence of discrimination against Negroes in clerical and sales positions, the managers' expressed attitudes toward Negroes seldom reflected the stereotypes, generalizations, and adverse judgments which are characteristic of prejudiced persons.

The hypothesis is advanced that the managers' motivation for discriminating in employment was not personal prejudice but a desire to reduce the risks of operating their businesses. The managers fulfilled this risk-reducing role by avoiding changes in their employment policies which might disturb their smooth-working customer and employee relations. This hypothesis is advanced as an example of a more general principle that a variety of motives may be responsible for discriminatory behavior.

One application of this hypothesis would be to gear the strategy of action programs designed to reduce discrimination to an accurate diagnosis of the motivation of the discriminators -- whether it is prejudice, risk-reduction or some other motive.

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"Characteristics of 1,107 Petitioners for Change of Name"

Leonard Broom, Helen P. Beem, and Virginia Harris
University of California, Los Angeles

Because names are used by society in the assignment of statuses and roles to individual groups, name changing may be regarded as a mechanism to achieve desired statuses and roles impeded or prohibited by the symbolic connotation of the original name. Name changing thus affords social scientists insight into such phenomena as mobility, acculturation, group identification, and self-definition.

The study utilizes data included on 1,107 consecutive petitions for name change in the Los Angeles Superior Court files. Since almost half of the petitioners were of Jewish origin, comparisons are made both of the characteristics of Jewish and non-Jewish petitioners and of the characteristics of name changers with those of the general population.

The major findings of the study are as follows:

1. Among the non-Jewish petitioners ethnic considerations appeared to play a relatively minor role. The major considerations were familial (for example, return to use of maiden name after divorce) or dissatisfaction with the name itself, because it is difficult to pronounce or has obscene or humorous implications.

2. In comparison with the Los Angeles total population the sample of non-Jewish petitioners has a significantly higher proportion of (a) native born, (b) single males, (c) residents in areas toward the high end of the scale of social rank and urbanization, and (d) residents in areas of low segregation.

3. In comparison with the total Los Angeles population the sample of Jewish petitioners has a significantly higher proportion of (a) married males, (b) residents in areas toward the high end of the scale of social rank and urbanization, and (c) residents in areas of low segregation.

4. In comparison with the non-Jewish petitioners, the sample of Jewish petitioners has a significantly higher proportion of (a) foreign born, (b) children included on the petition, (c) married male petitioners, (d) males falling in older age groupings, and (e) residents in areas toward the high end of the scale of social rank and urbanization. There are fewer Jewish than non-Jewish female petitioners. The largest proportion of non-Jewish female petitioners are divorced while the largest proportion of Jewish female petitioners are single.

* * *

"The Chinese Minority in Bangkok"

Richard J. Coughlin, Yale University

This paper is based on information obtained during a field study made during 1951-52 of Chinese immigrant families in Bangkok, Thailand. The overseas Chinese there, immigrants as well as succeeding generations, show little evidence of being assimilated into the Thai host society. Reasons for this were found first of all in cultural dissimilarities between the Thai and the Chinese, discrimination on the part of the Thai government, and, perhaps of greatest moment, the position of the Chinese minority as a commercial "middle class" functionally separate from the main levels of Thai society. The Chinese overseas community in Bangkok furthers this separation by providing stability as well as economic, social, and political opportunities superior to those offered the Chinese by the host society. The small European and American (Western) community in Bangkok by bolstering the economic position of the overseas Chinese contributes also to their functional integration and alienation from the host society.

Two conclusions are suggested: one, a functioning minority society can indefinitely resist assimilation; and, two, a situation similar to the one described here, in which an alien minority has become an influential and unassimilated commercial "middle class," is likely to be found in other underdeveloped countries where the indigenous people lack a tradition for trade and commerce. Study of such minority groups offers fruitful possibilities for the further development of assimilation theories.

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"Assimilation, Acculturation, and Amalgamation as Observed in Indian-White Relations in Wrangell, Alaska"

John C. Scott, Jr., University of Chicago

To understand better the assimilation, acculturation, amalgamation processes and their interrelations, twelve months of research was conducted in an Alaskan island community of whites and Tlingit Indians. Social and cultural data were analyzed and compared by racial and marital-racial types for ecological areas, family, education, occupation, associations, religion, government, and class. This paper summarizes some conclusions relating to these processes when racial traits are socially defined and evaluated: (1) Assimilation and acculturation are implemented by the substitution of interracial in-groups for intraracial in-groups. The inter-racial family is the most important of all groups. It, alone, contributes simultaneously to the three processes. (2) Assimilation and acculturation are not necessarily interdependent. Acculturation may proceed either without direct

influence on, with adverse effect on, or with propitious effect on, assimilation. (3) Some acculturation is prerequisite for assimilation. (4) Acculturation may advance more rapidly and extensively than assimilation. (5) Assimilation and acculturation may be predominantly unilateral, neither "fusion" nor "mosaic."

Suggestive of the progress of the processes here is that in 1834 white and Indian were distinct racial, cultural, and social groups. Today the white is a social-racial type, most ancestors were European, all are carriers of Western culture. The Indian is a social-racial type, some ancestors were Indian, most are carriers of Western culture and a few are carriers of both Western and indigenous culture traits. Neither is a distinct social group.

* * *

"The Ras Tafari Movement in Jamaica: A Study of Race and Class Conflict"

George E. Simpson, Oberlin College

Ras Tafari, a Jamaican cult which originated in 1930, is violently anti-white on the verbal level. Haile Selassie is regarded as the living God, and cult members look forward to an early return to Ethiopia. Black Jamaicans, reincarnations of the ancient Hebrews, reside in the West Indies because their ancestors were stubborn and transgressed the law. Each of the twelve or more bands in West Kingston meets several times weekly to denounce the white man's wickedness and to proclaim the superiority of the black man. "Rich Negroes," as well as "the white man," are enemies. Ras Tafarians despise those from their own economically depressed class who belong to demonstrative, fundamentalist churches. Unlike the Revivalists, the Ras Tafarians do not indulge in spirit possession, nor do they practice witchcraft and healing. The social functions of this cult include: compensation for the humilations of low social status, friendship of the leader and fellow-believers, hope for a better life in Ethiopia, recreation, self-expression, recognition, and economic assistance at critical times. Dysfunctions include undermining any interest an individual might have in trying to achieve a more satisfactory adjustment for himself, and the deepening of the anxieties of some devotees. A continuum of five degrees of acculturation and assimilation is suggested for the study of race and class conflict in comparable situations.

* * *

"Role Differentiation in Small Groups"

Philip E. Slater, Harvard University

The present study was designed to expand earlier exploratory studies indicating a tendency in leaderless discussion groups for the member chosen as having the most task ability not to be best-liked. Male subjects were composed into small groups each meeting four times. The subjects analysed human relations problems and their discussions were categorized by Bales. For purposes of analysis the groups were later divided into those with high and low consensus on subject ratings of relative member status.

The following results were obtained:

(1) The member chosen as having most task ability tended not to be best-liked. This tendency increased over time, and was more marked in groups with low status-consensus.

(2) In high status-consensus groups the member with high subject ratings on task ability was also the most active participant. In low status-consensus groups the most active participant was not rated highly on task ability nor was he best-liked.

(3) The member with high task ability ratings interacted more heavily in Bales' Task categories, while the best-liked member interacted more heavily in the positive social-emotional categories.

(4) The member with high task ability and the best-liked member tended to like each other and interact more with each other more than other members.

(5) Some evidence suggested that in low status-consensus groups the member with high task ability and the best-liked member tended to be "overspecialized" in response to personality needs.

* * *

"Orientation and Role in the Small Group"

Michael S. Olmsted, Smith College

General Orientation. The general aim of the research here reported was to test the effect on small group interaction patterns of contrasting types of value-orientation as defined in terms of Parsons' "pattern variables." It was assumed that an empirical analysis of role relationships would be relevant to general sociological theory and would shed light on some of the characteristics of social systems.

Method. Twenty-four, four man, ad hoc, problem-solving groups were studied by means of Bales' Interaction Process Analysis and other methods. Orientations were experimentally established by means of spurious advice on "good" group procedure given to members before the group session. The contrasting types of orientation may be referred to as gemeinschaftlich ("X orientation") and gesellschaftlich ("Y orientation").

Findings. The following characteristics were found to be more true of the groups with X orientation than of groups with Y orientation:
    (a) greater degree of differentiation in total output among members,
    (b) more stable differentiation, i.e. less competition to get into the conversation,
    (c) more agreement and positive reactions expressed,

     (d) more cautiousness and nervousness about group process exhibited, more
        fear of proposing course of action for the group.

    Finally, X groups were found to have a typically different pattern of role
relationships, where role is defined in terms of output, of group ratings on
contributions of members, and of sociometric choices.

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<center>"The Determinants of Social Influence in Face-to-Face Groups"</center>

<center>Richard M. Emerson, University of Minnesota</center>

Theory and Hypotheses. Based upon review of literature, a theory of group
structure and member motivation was formulated, from which the following hypotheses
were derived and submitted to experimental test:

    (1) Submission to group influence (change in role-behavior toward a group
        standard) varies directly with perceived deviation from the standard.

    (2) Submission to group influence varies inversely with self confidence
        in the performance of tasks.

    (3) Submission to group influence varies inversely with role-security
        (amount of certainty concerning one's position in the group, holding
        motivation toward membership constant and greater than zero).

    The Experiment. Boy Scout patrols with an average of five members were brought
into an experimental situation as participants in a "distance judging contest."
Each scout made 15 trials in guessing the distance between two lights. After each
trial, guesses (made in private) were averaged and a fictitious group average was
announced, making each scout see himself as a deviate.

    After five trials, half of the patrols were given a manipulation which
threatened each member's informal position in the group, in the other half position
was enhanced. After ten trials a manipulation of confidence in own skill was
administered, half high and half low.

    Results. Submission to influence was measured as change in estimate in the
direction of the fictitious average. Such change was significantly greater for
(a) scouts whose initial position was further from the group average; (b) patrols in
which informal position was threatened; and (c) patrols in which confidence in own
accuracy was threatened.

<center>* * *</center>

"Search Behavior in Individual and Group Problem Solving"

Omar Khayyam Moore and Scarvia B. Anderson
Naval Research Laboratory

Do groups and individuals differ in their modes of attack on complex rational problems? If there are differences, what light do they throw on the nature of group interaction? An experiment was conducted to compare the problem solving behavior of temporary, ad hoc, non-zero-sum, three-man groups with that of individuals. The problems were drawn from mathematical logic and the experimental situation was arranged so that a step-by-step record could be made of solution attempts. The subjects, twenty-four Navy enlisted men carefully matched with respect to G.C.T. score, age, education, and navy experience, were trained in the twelve "rules of the game" and then assigned to work alone or as a member of a team on the basis of a test over the rules. Six groups were "matched" to six individuals. Each individual and each group participated in one 30-minute problem solving session per day for 10 days. All received the same problems in the same order. The data did not reveal any unique individual versus group differences with respect to (a) solutions, (b) time required for solution, (c) correct steps, (d) rule violations, (e) cycles, or (f) repetitions. There were significant differences between individuals and between groups, however. The fact that six individuals performed as well as eighteen organized into groups is a challenging one. Perhaps part of the problem-solving "energy" of group members was diverted into interpersonal problems.

* * *

"Reaction to Change in a Small Group Structure"

Theodore M. Mills, Harvard University

Previous research shows that: (1) when two members of a three person group form a solidary bond, they tend to reject the third and he to reject them, and (2) as the bond grows stronger, the set of relationships -- called the coalition pattern -- tends to become an unusually persistent role structure. The paper reports an experimental test of the effects of the third party's status and personality needs upon the persistence of the structure.

Trained role players, discussing a controversial issue with a naive subject, establish the coalition pattern with the subject in the alliance; they then shift the alliance between them, excluding the subject. The working hypothesis is that high status and relatively weak need dependence (hence, superior controlling resources) encourage the subject to resist pressure from the new alliance, while low status and a strong need dependence (hence, inferior controlling resources) encourage him to capitulate. Resistance results in a persistent pattern; capitulation in its dissolution.

In most respects, results negate the hypothesis. For example, it is found that the structure is most apt to dissolve when the third party has superior controlling resources. A revised hypothesis is that the greater the anxiety generated by isolation, the greater the tendency for the coalition to persist.

* * *

"The Higher Civil Service in Egypt: A Social Analysis"

Morroe Berger, Princeton University

This paper discusses some structural aspects of the higher civil service in Egypt, including the socio-economic origin and present status of the civil servants, the attraction of government employment for the educated classes, and the relationship between the educational system and the government service. As a result (1) the decline of foreign rule, (2) the widening of economic opportunity for the educated classes, and (3) the growth of popular expectations of democratic government, the status of the civil service appears to have declined. Evidence is drawn from historical accounts of Egypt, census and other statistical reports, and a questionnaire (administered in Arabic by trained, mature Egyptian interviewers) answered by 249 higher civil servants in four ministries. Each of the three determinants mentioned above is related, further, to other traits of the higher civil servants, such as their attitude toward professionalization, their conception of the public service itself, their attitudes toward the use of initiative and discretion, and their response to various types of loyalties (to state, regime, family, etc.). The civil service in economically underdeveloped countries or those that have only recently gained political independence is important in three ways: (1) as the body of officials upon whom rests the responsibility to carry on the affairs of government among peoples who want social reform and higher living standards to accompany capital formation and industrialization; (2) as, itself, a significant component of the middle classes; and (3) as the focus of ambition for the educated classes and an area of dispute among the political parties.

* * *

"Occupations and the Congressional Vote, 1940-1950"

Duncan MacRae, Jr., University of California, Berkeley

United States politics has moved from a sectional basis toward a class basis, and at present shows characteristics of both. Measures of occupational status of non-farm strata, computed from 1950 Census data for U. S. Congressional districts, show pronounced association with the Republican vote in urban areas, but little if any in farm areas. In farm areas the Congressional politics of 1940-1950 appears to have a sectional rather than a class basis.

The use of occupational data as a baseline for comparison of political behavior in various areas reveals characteristics of state and regional politics that might otherwise be elusive. The cross-filing system in California from 1944 to 1950 made very little difference as regards which party won Congressional seats, by this criterion; political and ethnic characteristics of New York City favored Democratic candidates more than expected on an occupational basis; and the coal-mining areas of Pennsylvania and West Virginia showed Republican leanings more than expected.

More fundamentally, this analysis suggests that the aspects of social organization and communication that influence voting behavior in cities are centered about occupations and are remarkably uniform among the urban areas of the country. In farm areas, on the other hand, community membership rather than occupation appears more important. Both this basic generalization and the apparent departures from it observed in particular areas deserve further attention.

* * *

"A Typology of Norms"

Richard T. Morris, University of California, Los Angeles

The development of the present typology of norms is based upon a reevaluation and synthesis of prior classifications by Sumner, Sorokin, Linton, Williams and others. The characteristics of norms selected for criteria in the typology are presented in the form of grouped continua arranged so that profiles can be constructed by vertical reading of points on all continua. These criteria are:

A. <u>Distribution of Norm</u>: (1) Extent of knowledge of norm; (2) Extent of acceptance of norm; (3) Extent of application of norm, to individuals and to situations; (4) Socialization agency.

B. <u>Statement of Norm</u>: (1) Degree of specificity; (2) Degree of explicitness.

C. <u>Mode of Enforcement</u>: (1) Degree of conformity required; (2) Kind of sanction; (3) Severity of sanction; (4) Enforcing agency; (5) Source of authority; (6) Degree of internalization; (7) Degree of reinforcement.

D. <u>Relation to Other Norms</u>: (1) Importance; (2) Degree of conflict with other norms; (3) Kind of conflict; (4) Locus of conflict; (5) Degree and possibility of change; (6) Degree of autonomy.

E. <u>Deviance and Conformity</u>: (1) Amount of conformity attempted; (2) Amount of deviance; (3) Kind of deviance; (4) Seen consequences of deviance.

Two polar types of norms emerge: associational norms and communal norms. A communal norm, such as a norm in our society against rape or treason, typically has the characteristics listed at one end of the several continua, while an associational norm typically has the characteristics listed at the opposite end of the continua. The construction of additional mixed types is planned.

* * *

"Role Conflict and Presidential Leadership"

Lester G. Seligman, University of Oregon

The Presidency is a position which consists of several roles: chief executive, Commander-in-Chief, legislative leader, party leader, ceremonial leader, and public opinion leader. While some of these are constitutional mandates, and others the results of statute, some have arisen through custom and convention. Within the framework of the prescribed roles of the office each President shapes the total complex of institutionalized roles according to his personality and situational demands. Thus, while each President fulfills all these roles, he does it in his own way. Recent historic trends have accentuated the roles of the president as popular (public opinion) leader and chief executive.

The thesis of this paper is the bases of conflict between these latter two roles and the kinds of conflict which arises therefrom. The President is increasingly expected to be a public opinion leader, while his intra-governmental roles make him more subordinate to an administrative apparatus. The role of the president as public leader is contrasted with the role of the president in the administrative process in government.

The methods the president uses to accommodate the conflict are illustrated by two significant formations: (1) a corps of informal aides and advisers, and (2) an institutionalized staff. The implications of these two developments for the president's leadership are examined.

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"The Experimental Study of Jury Awards"

Fred L. Strodtbeck, The University of Chicago

Jurors who have served in the Chicago and St. Louis courts and who are waiting in the jury pool for assignment to other cases are subjects for a routine which consists of: (1) a pre-trial questionnaire in which information concerning wealth, ethnicity, religion, accident, and jury experience is obtained; (2) a 70 minute recording of one of six versions of an auto negligence case; (3) a controlled first ballot in which we determine the jurors' beliefs (before deliberation) concerning the defendant's guilt and the appropriate award to the plaintiff; (4) a 12 man jury deliberation which is recorded; and (5) a post deliberation questionnaire in which evaluation of credibility, impartiality of the judge, contributions of fellow jurors and the like are obtained. The six experimental variations arise in a three by two factorial design. In three treatments the insurance of the defendant is: absent; mentioned, with instruction by the court to disregard; and mentioned with no further notice by the court. In one set of three cases the plaintiff's attorney objects 10 times and is consistently over-ruled while the defendant's attorney makes no objections and in the other set the roles of the attorneys re objections is reversed.

Selected empirical findings will be presented which bear upon the factors in the design; the implication of the variance in jury awards for the bench-mark function of court trials in relation to out-of-court settlements; and the implications of knowledge of socio-economic correlates of plaintiff-defendant proneness for jury selection policy.

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"Demographical Aspects of the Theory of Economic Development"

Harvey Leibenstein, University of California, Los Angeles

Abstract not received.

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"Population Changes Accompanying the Economic Development of Slovakia"

Norman Lawrence, Bureau of the Census

According to numerous criteria commonly used to define underdeveloped areas, Slovakia would be clearly within the fold, at least until World War II. Even today, after the remarkable achievements in industrialization which Czechoslovak sources allege to have occurred, there are still some reasons to consider Slovakia an underdeveloped area.

Until the start of World War II, Slovakia's character remained much the same as it had been under the Austro-Hungarian Empire. It was an agricultural region with small pockets of industry, and a poor but fertile population. Chronic structural unemployment, large families, small, fragmented farm holdings, low per capita income, and heavy emigration, both seasonal and permanent, were characteristic. During and after World War II, industrialization began to be of increasing importance. Existing plants were enlarged and new plants built, factories that were relocated from the Czech lands were incorporated into the postwar development program of Slovakia, and nonagricultural employment opportunities were greatly increased. Demographic changes included an impressive drop in fertility and mortality, a virtual cessation of emigration, and a marked increase in urban population, particularly in smaller urban places. The urban population has become younger, its birth rate has risen while the rural rate has fallen, and its death rate has fallen far more rapidly than the rural death rate.

From official announcements, it appears that Soviet practices with respect to worker education, labor reserves, location of industry, and agricultural organization have been adopted. These will very likely lead to further changes in the geographic distribution and characteristics of the population.

* * *

"Migration and Social Differentials in South India"

Noel P. Gist, University of Missouri

This paper is mainly concerned with movements of population to, and within, two cities in South India. It is particularly pointed to an analysis of the relationship between migration and certain social factors. A random sample of 2377 male household heads was secured for Mysore City, representing about 5 percent of the households, and a stratified sample of 3467 male household heads was obtained for Bangalore, or about 2 percent of the families. Data were collected through field interviews.

The major findings to be reported in this paper are in summary:

1. Of the three major religions, the Muslims were the least migratory, the Christians the most.

    2. The Muslims tended to migrate at a lower age than the Hindus and Christians, the Christians at the highest age.

    3. The Muslims had the lowest incidence of intra-city mobility, the Christians the highest.

    4. High occupational status was associated with high residential mobility.

    5. Bangalore tended to attract proportionally more migrants from out of state than Mysore City, a higher percentage from cities, and a higher proportion of adults.

    6. In-migration to both cities largely associational rather individualized in character; at least half of the adults traveled with relatives or members of families.

    7. Lone migrants, if married, were either joined by their families later on, or the migrants returned fairly regularly to their home villages for visits with families and friends.

    8. In-migrants had a higher incidence of intra-city residential mobility than non-migrants.

* * *

"Family Structure and Fertility in Puerto Rico"

Reuben Hill, Kurt Back and J. Mayene Styece
University of Puerto Rico

    The family project in Puerto Rico is in its third year of operation currently focussing on quantitative verification of hypotheses about the consequences for fertility of family patterns and interpersonal relations within the family formulated from an earlier two year exploratory study.

    Because the discrepancy between family size ideal (universally two or three children in Puerto Rico) and achieved family size is greatest in the lower educational class, we have restricted our study to this group. A sample of 1046 families was drawn meeting criteria of husband and wife living together, married 5-20 years, of proven fertility, and of less than six grades education. These couples faced problems of fertility control since they still had several reproductive years ahead of them. The sample was stratified by rural-urban residence, length of marriage, and history of birth control use -- Never Users, Quitters, Active Users and Sterilized. The wife has been interviewed in all families and the husband interviewed in a sub-sample of one third of the families.

    The analysis of the study data relates family value systems and action potentials with the actions taken to limit family size. Values, or ideals, will only be translated into action if they overcome a certain amount of resistance. The resistance is an inverse function of the potentiality of action of the family, that is, the team work which makes the family efficient in acting on the family size ideal, such as adequate communication, agreement on goals, and experience in planning. Finally, knowledge of birth control methods can only be effective if all the other conditions for action are met. All three, ideals, knowledge and efficient family organization together, make up the "path" which one has to follow to reach the goal of ideal family size.

* * *

"Literacy and Social Change in Underdeveloped Countries"

Hilda Hertz Golden
Bureau of Applied Social Research, Columbia University

The central problem of this paper is an analysis of the implications for social change of a country's educational vis-a-vis its urban-industrial status. This entails a brief discussion of the educational status of underdeveloped areas as well as of the association between literacy and economic development.

In underdeveloped countries (those with one-half or more of the economically active males engaged in agricultural pursuits) approximately two-thirds of the population aged 10-plus are illiterate. This rate roughly corresponds to the level of economic development of underdeveloped countries because they are poor, and because literacy is not essential to the practice of traditional agriculture and its related occupations.

Though there is a conspicuous lack of trained manpower in all underdeveloped countries, some exhibit this deficiency more than do others. By using regression equations calculated on data for all of the world's countries, we can isolate those areas that are considerably more or less illiterate than their economic development would suggest. Taking such countries as case studies, we can then isolate some, if not all, of the factors -- the interests of the elite, linguistic diversity, the nature of the script, and so on -- affecting educational vis-a-vis industrial progress.

We find also that, in general, countries that are more advanced educationally than economically are making faster economic than social progress and vice versa. Hence, when dealing with social change in underdeveloped countries, we are dealing with a dynamic equilibrium, of which education is one element, and in which no one element can for long be far out of line with the others. Education and the other elements of socio-economic change are functionally interdependent in underdeveloped countries.

* * *

"History of Interdisciplinary Developments"

Adolph S. Tomars, College of the City of New York

A more precise title for this paper would be: Implications of Interdisciplinary Developments in the Light of the History of Sociology.

Periodic re-examination of current work in the light of the avowed nature and purposes of a science is essential and most essential when interdisciplinary collaboration is involved. Insistent questions are raised: What is sociology's distinctive contribution to the collaboration? Upon what terms does it collaborate? Are the purposes of the collaboration consistent with its own purposes?

Meaningful answers must be sought in the light of the historical development of sociology as this reveals the nature and aims of the discipline. Two major ways in which sociology has developed are examined, one "purposive," the other "accidental."

The "purposive" development as exemplified in the tradition of systematic sociological theory sets sociology's ultimate goal as creating the science of society. Present interdisciplinary collaboration does not appear compatible with this purpose of sociology as a discipline. Three possible implications are suggested and discussed.

1. Our admission of the failure of sociology to develop as a science of society.
2. Our abandonment of the goal "science of society."
3. Our failure to convince outsiders of the validity of our goal of our progress toward its realization.

The "accidental" development of our discipline reveals a trend toward an unrelated congeries of "social" specialties without theoretical integration.

In the light of this trend interdisciplinary collaboration presents none of the above difficulties and incompatibilities. The sociologist collaborates as a technical expert in certain specific problems. However, a serious question is raised as to the sense in which this constitutes interdisciplinary collaboration, since the sociologist does not bring the consistent point of view and approach of a discipline to the collaboration.

* * *

"The Development of Methodology, Methods and Techniques
in American Sociology Since World War I"

John C. McKinney, Michigan State College

Among the foremost developments in Sociology in recent decades is the achieve-
ment of much greater sophistication with respect to methodology, method and tech-
nique. An attempt has been made to delineate some of the primary "currents" of
development in these areas.

Methodology was defined as consisting in the principles of investigatory
procedure: the "norms" by means of which methods and techniques are selected and
articulated. The following "perspectives" have all played roles of varying sig-
nificance in recent development: rationalism, empiricism, neopositivism, neo-
Kantianism, behaviorism, pragmatism, operationalism, deductive, inductive, quan-
titative, qualitative, nomothetic, and idiographic.

Method was defined as a set form or system of procedure in investigation.
The statistical, historical, typologic, experimental, and case systems of procedure
were held to be the generic scientific methods. Varying emphasis and trends were
again evident, although statistical method experienced by far the greatest develop-
ment and adaptation.

Technique was defined as a specific fact-finding or manipulating procedure
adopted from the basic (generic) procedure called method. There has been an
observable tendency on the part of American sociologists to preoccupy themselves
with techniques rather than with more basic methodological considerations. This
preoccupation has led to an extreme emphasis on the development of both qualitative
and quantitative techniques. This has resulted in the emergence of a generation of
technically skilled sociologists. At the same time, however, this technical skill
has brought sociologists under greater pressure to achieve methodological advance-
ment.

* * *

"History of Psychoanalysis in American Sociology"

Gisela J. Hinkle, University of Rochester

Contemporary American sociology evidences a relatively widespread incorporation
of divers aspects of psychoanalysis which warrants explanation because sociologists
have commonly derided and emphasized the scientific invalidity of many Freudian
ideas. Although sociologists never accepted the entire psychoanalytic system, they
are today utilizing adaptations of its method, portions of its theories, and many
of its concepts. Such usages relate primarily to Freud's theory of personality
development, his notion of the continuity of mental normalcy and mental deviancy,
his emphasis on irrational elements motivating behavior, his life-history method,
and such various concepts as latent, manifest, repression, rationalization,
projection, sublimation, identification, frustration, aggression, parental surro-
gate, and the superego. Sociologists employ these notions, both with and without
conscious awareness of their intellectual source, in such specialized areas as
social psychology, marriage and family, race and ethnic relations, social disorga-
nization, social psychiatry, and sociological theory.

A documentary investigation reveals three stages in the history of psycho-
analysis in American sociology, broadly corresponding to the three distinct phases
of American sociology itself. Introduced to American intellectuals by Freud in
1909, psychoanalysis was at first ignored or given very limited recognition by

sociologists, who rejected its exclusive emphasis on sex. During the second period (1921-1935), sociologists rejected Freud's notion of instincts, the unconscious, the particularism of his sexual explanation, and accepted anthropologists' attack on totem and taboo. Since the mid-1930's they have levied additional criticisms on the tenets of penis envy, the universality of the Oedipus complex, and the permanency with which personality is set during childhood. The psychoanalytic elements which sociologists accept tended to meet specific research needs, to confirm sociologists' dialectic interpretation of personality development, and to support the assumption of voluntaristic nominalism characteristic of American sociology from its beginning.

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"History of Value Theory of Sociological Relevance"

William L. Kolb, Newcomb College, Tulane University

This paper is a brief history of the value concept and the way it has been formulated and used in sociological theory. The methods used was that of critically examining the major writings concerning the concept.

The paper begins with the definition of the concept by Thomas and Znaniecki in The Polish Peasant which has served as the starting point of most of the literature and subsequent definitions. To these writers a value was any object having an accessible content and a meaning to the members of a social group. It is pointed out how this concept has been narrowed to include only moral, cognitive, and expressive standards which serve as the normative element in social life.

There follows then a discussion of the central problems around which value theory has been concentrated. First, the problem of clarifying the relation between value as object of orientation and as element of orientation, beginning with the confusion between value and attitude on the part of Thomas and Znaniecki, is traced. The conclusion is reached that values can be both elements of orientation and objects of orientation, and that this answer is suggested first in the writings of Mead and fully clarified in the writings of Parsons. Second, the problem of establishing the independent analytic status of values, belief systems, and expressive symbols is presented, with particular attention paid to the tendency to identify these elements of actions with total acts. Again it is found that the most recent and complete clarification is found in Parsons. Third, the problem of relating the concept of value to social order and to social change is stated, and the various approaches to this problem on the part of such writers as Becker, Parsons, Davis, Gerth and Mills, and finally Durkheim are discussed. The conclusion is reached that values are integrative, determinative elements of social structure both through their form and content, and that again through both form and content they are dynamic elements in social change.

* * *

Small Town and Rural

"Demographic Characteristics of American Villages"

Otis Dudley Duncan, University of Chicago

The village population of the United States -- persons living in incorporated and unincorporated places of less than 2,500 population -- is estimated at about 14.5 million in 1950. This is over one-fourth of the rural population and not quite one-tenth of the total population of the country.

On most population characteristics villages occupy a position intermediate between urban places and the non-village rural nonfarm and rural farm areas. However, they are distinctive in having higher proportions of persons aged 65 and over, of native whites, and of married males (holding age constant) than any other community-size groups.

Analysis of the resemblances among small towns (2,500 to 10,000), large villages (1,000 to 2,500), small villages (under 1,000), nonvillage rural nonfarm and rural farm areas with respect to percentage distributions of 12 population characteristics shows: (1) the two groups out of the five which most resemble each other are the small towns and large villages; (2) the next closest resemblances are between large and small villages; (3) small villages resemble towns more than they do nonvillage rural areas. Hence, in terms of demographic characteristics villages "belong with" small urban places rather than with the other rural groups.

* * *

"The Cotton Plantation in Transition"

Harald A. Pedersen, Mississippi State College

Two plantations were selected for study because the managements are using different methods to cope with the problem of labor scarcity. One plantation continues as a tenant operation with only nominal mechanization while the other has introduced extensive mechanization and converted almost entirely to a "day crop" operation. The availability of tenants willing to bargain for specific tracts is the primary determinant of the acreage planted to cotton on the former. The availability of labor substitutes is the primary determinant of cotton acreage on the latter. Tenure rights in the land are recognized as an important factor in recruiting and retaining labor on both plantations.

Housing on the former plantation is dispersed -- attached to specific tracts of land. The tenants bargain for the right to use a particular tract of land and to live in the house on that tract. The tenant family is responsible for supplying the labor necessary to produce cotton on that tract of land. Labor-management relations are informal, personal and paternalistic.

Housing on the latter plantation is assembled -- detached from the land. The majority of the workers living in the houses are employed as day hands. If the worker demands a crop as a condition for remaining on the plantation, he will be assigned a nominal acreage in the tenant field. The family is responsible only for the hand labor on this acreage and is expected to work as day hands on the day crop when they are finished with their own acreage. This arrangement is normally available only to long-time tenants on the plantation. Labor-management relations are impersonal, more nearly contractual and much less paternalistic.

The adjustments observed on the two plantations are indicative of the conflicting values which motivate plantation personnel throughout the area. As mechanization increases many of the values which have controlled personal relations are falling by the wayside.

* * *

"The Relationship of Family Type to Social Participation"

John Frank Schmidt, University of Maryland

This is a study of formal and informal social participation in 949 families residing in Prince Georges County, Maryland in 1948. The inquiries in this study center around three areas of social interaction: (1) that of the relationship of informal (within the family) participation to a typology of families in a rural-urban fringe area; (2) the relationship of family types to participation in community, neighborhood, occupational or other kinds of formal organizations; and, (3) the relationship of formal participation to informal participation in various types of family households.

Only those white families in which husband and wife were living together in the household are selected in the present study from a reservoir sample of about 1300 households.

Findings: (1) the degree of intra-family participation is a function of family type (Pair Family, Complex Family, and Simple Family); (2) the degree of participation in formal organizations is a function of family type in rural husbands and wives, in urban wives but not in urban husbands; (3) the degree of informal (family) participation is related to the degree of formal (organizational) participation in rural wives (but not husbands) and in both urban husbands and wives (p. = .001).

* * *

"The Problem of Communication between Professionals and Community Social Systems"

Christopher Sower, Michigan State College

The professional change agent has been one of the significant factors influencing particular kinds of social change in modern society. Such fields as education, health, nutrition, and agriculture represent areas where extensive professional services have been instigated resulting in major substitutions of scientific beliefs and practices for former ones based on folk knowledge.

Two observations can be made about these developments. First, there are major differences in the rates of acceptance of such beliefs in different segments of the social structure. Secondly, although it is obvious that these rates of adoption have been higher middle and upper economic segments of the population, this appears to be related to the differential access which the professional change agent has to his target group. This is illustrated by the professional agriculturalist who has greater access to the more prosperous farm families, while in contrast the Public Health Nurse traditionally has had great access to the urban lower class and slum dweller.

A working hypothesis is that such access is related to a common basis of communication between the change agent and his target group.

This paper will report on some research on a selected instance of health action in which certain midwest county professionals initiated a countywide health survey through the structure of a County Health Council. Although the project was successful

in that over 700 persons interviewed more than 10,000 families, research on the process furnishes data to show that there were basic blockages in the communication between the professionals and the survey's voluntary participants.

The contribution of this paper is to point out some of the implications of the problem of effective communication between the county professional and the community volunteers.

* * *

"Preference and Prejudice Patterns among Rural and Urban School Mates"

Louis H. Orzack, Indiana University

The purposes of this study are: (1) to investigate the existence of preference and prejudice of rural and urban students for each other; (2) to discern the alterations in such attitudes according to the type of activity; and (3) to isolate the respects in which persons who make out-group choices differ from those who restrict their choices to the in-group. The study is intended to throw light on certain implications of the processes whereby social character and personal identity become established.

A sociometric questionnaire (following Lundberg and Dickson) covering choices of leaders, co-workers, dates, friends, and enemies, was administered to the entire population of a high school, 43% of whose students were rural residents. Information concerning background and social participation were also collected.

Findings are these: (1) a consistently lower degree of preference, expressed by both rural and urban students, for the rural than for the urban students; (2) in leadership and dating choices, urban students select themselves about 90% of the time, rural students select themselves about 30% of the time; (3) in choices of enemies, urban and rural students select urban students about 75% of the time; (4) in choices of co-workers, urban students pick themselves 86% of the time, rural students pick themselves 54% of the time; (5) in friendship choices, urban students select themselves 85% of the time, rural students select themselves 63% of the time; and (6) a variety of participation factors are significantly related to out-group choosing.

It is suggested that certain kinds of participation by rural students in school and non-school activities may be related to the process of alienation of rural students from rural values.

Additional research possibilities are suggested.

* * *

"The Source of Substantive Sociological Theory"

Robert Bierstadt, The City College of New York

If the title of this paper is transformed into a question, its content can be condensed into a single word. What is the source of substantive sociological theory? The answer is history.

Contemporary sociology is criticized for its neglect of the time dimension in the study of human affairs. It is suggested that a theory of social change is impossible so long as sociological research continues to focus upon the transient and specious present.

A possible reason for the current neglect of history is that an otherwise proper respect for science and the scientific method has involved us in a quest for certainty when a more realistic quest might be a quest for cogency. It is readily conceded that history does not supply the kind of evidence which can validate a scientific law. It is suggested, however, that the significance of our sociological theories may depend upon the rational cogency with which we present them rather than upon an empirical confirmation which, in all save the most trivial cases, is likely to be quite impossible. It is suggested in addition that we might consider sociology to be a learned discipline and not only a scientific one.

* * *

"A Social Thought from Insight to Theorem: The Social Contract"

Walter Firey, University of Texas

A classical problem in the history of social thought has been: how is social order possible, considering that conformity to moral and legal rules so generally thwarts the individual's maximum immediate advantage? What are the processes by which the social order induces its members to willingly comply with rules when those rules frustrate the attainment of values that people have been conditioned to want?

A recent approach to this problem is found in the Von Neumann-Morgenstern theory of games. Proceeding from certain postulates this theory derives, in a formal deductive manner, a major theorem: for any two or more rational individuals in a specified competitive situation there is a single set of "imputations" upon which each individual can count, whatever may be the maneuvers of his rivals. The theorem turns out to be a special case of Sorokin's more general principle of limits, in terms of which it states that only a limited number of different imputations of scarce values will comport with social order.

Classically the same insight was approached by the social contract theorists: Hobbes, Hume and Kant. These writers showed that order is a value; that order presupposes conformity to rules; and that those rules which yield order define only certain kinds of imputations. This culminating insight of the social contract theory finds its restatement today as a logically demonstrable theorem.

* * *

"The Formalization of Sociology"

Paul Hanly Furfey, The Catholic University of America

Every proposition that is to be accepted as a proposition of sociology must be scientifically proved, that is, it must be judged acceptable under certain recognized criteria of scientific quality. Sociology is said to be formalized when the logic of its proofs is made explicit and when, moreover, the process is carried out in a conventional, systematic way. A formalized presentation makes valid proofs more convincing, and invalid proofs less deceptive, than they would be otherwise, because the logical structure of the science is clearly displayed in a prescribed form. There are an indefinite number of different ways in which sociology could be formalized, but the present paper discusses only three: (1) An elementary type of formalization presents propositions and their proofs in ordinary connected prose, but with careful adherence to the principle that every element in the logical structure of the science is to be clearly stated and identified as such. (2) A second type uses special, conventional arrangements of material, emphasized possibly by certain typographical devices, such as the use of special sizes and styles of type, paragraph indention, and the like. (3) A third, and extreme, form makes a liberal use of symbolization, imitating, in this respect, mathematics or symbolic logic. Formalization is proposed in this paper as a useful means for making sociology more genuinely scientific.

* * *

"To What Extent Is American Sociology Culture-Bound?"

Victor J. Willi, Fordham University

With the overcoming of the idealistic and materialistic tradition we recognize "the social and cultural boundness of knowledge." Within certain limits, our sciences are depending upon the general cultural and social structure of a society. For example, sociology in general is taken into account in the historical development of modern Western culture in at least five ways: (1) equalitarian concept of man and society; (2) primary interest in social matters rather than transcendental matters; (3) urgent social problems and the ways they are looked upon; (4) improvement of scientific methods; (5) belief in man's ability to reach the same progress in the social sciences as has already been conspicuously reached in the natural sciences.

American sociology is equally dependent upon American cultural and social structure. Four main points will be distinguished: (1) the general functional-mechanistic thinking is "copied" by the emphasis of causal-functional analysis over and against all meaningful-relational and speculative thinking; (2) the general humanistic and conformistic ethics corresponds to the emphasis upon adjustment as a remedy to overcome tensions and to achieve understanding among people; (3) the cult of science and the unquestioned belief in the inevitability of progress is related to the belief in the development of sociology as a problem-solving science; (4) culture as the strongest determinant of belief-patterns.

* * *

SOCIAL THEORY - continued

"Logic, Epistemology, and Current Social Theory"

Joseph B. Ford, Los Angeles State College

One of Durkheim's prime "rules of sociological method" -- that sociology must be "independent of all philosophy" -- has been misconstrued and misapplied by many current social scientists. Whereas he had in mind the elimination of metaphysical bias, the tendency has been to neglect as well the basic logical and epistemological questions inescapably involved in all scientific method and theory. These questions are at the heart of social theory, and their neglect or inadequate analysis may account for much of the ambiguity, conflict, and error in the writings of current "social theorists." Several basic logical and epistemological issues that must be brought into clearer focus are summarized briefly, and attention is directed to the work done on these problems by logicians and epistemologists, including a number of leading physicists who have treated the problems explicitly and realized the close linkage of their work with "scientific epistemology." The misconceptions of many social theorists may be shown to have much in common with the former (pre-Einsteinian and even pre-Galilean) errors of physical science. Issues in social theory that need special attention in a clear-cut logical and epistemological frame-of-reference include those of (1) the existence and nature of classes (or categories) in knowledge about social reality, (2) the character, membership, and criteria of these classes, or categories, (3) the nature and form of laws and law-statements in social science, (4) the problem of inference itself, both in empirical and in theoretical work, and (5) a problem subsuming some of these and others too numerous to cover -- the whole issue of ways of knowing and validating knowledge of social reality, especially as to alleged "objectivity" or "externality." The entire pseudo-dilemma of "empirical research versus theory" will vanish when both are put on a sound logico-epistemological footing, yet no amount of empirical or theoretic work will ever be able to resolve basic issues without that sound footing. It may be that social science is in need of as thoroughgoing an epistemological revamping as physical science has undergone in the last half century. For epistemology is as Jensen puts it like women -- "sometimes difficult to live with, but impossible to live without."

* * *

"Individual Differences in Role-Taking Ability"

Sanford M. Dornbusch and S. Frank Miyamoto, University of Washington

The aims of this study were to develop a valid measure of role-taking (empathic) ability and to determine some social correlates. The subjects were 187 college students drawn from sororities, fraternities, and sociology classes.

Five measures of empathic ability were used. Method 1. Within a group each subject guessed how every other student would rate him on four personal characteristics. Scores for each predictor were derived by summing the amount of overestimation and underestimation. Method 2. The origin was shifted to the means of the predictions and the evaluations. This eliminated the effect of consistent tendencies toward under- and overestimation. Methods 3 and 4. Similar procedures were used to test the correspondence between "subject's guesses of others' ratings of themselves" and "others' ratings of themselves." Method 5. In a situations test, the behavior of hypothetical persons was described. The subjects were asked to explain this behavior. Judges scored their degree of insight.

Checks for validity were: ratings on social sensitivity by close friends; each of the other measures; and, for certain extreme individuals, the authors' knowledge of these persons.

Personality, sociometric, and background data were correlated with the measures of empathy. The results indicate the specificity of the role-taking process, that is, its dependence on previous experience and knowledge. Because of this specificity, each measure of empathy has its limitations.

* * *

"A Preliminary Atlas of Self Attitudes by Age, Sex and Professional Training"

Manford Kuhn, University of Iowa

As a part of the general validation of the Twenty Statements Test, a report on which appeared in the February 1954 Review, the test was applied to several subsamples from second grade in elementary school through graduate professional schools in an endeavor to find whether the responses differed significantly by age, sex and professional training. Locus, a scalar variable measuring the salient mentions of social anchorage, increased regularly with age through the entire age range covered in this study (7-30). Females were higher than males in the grade-school ages with the differences gradually diminishing until, in the high school ages, the mean locus scores were approximately equal, and, in the college age group, male locus scores were significantly higher. The salient mentions of age and sex on the TST increased regularly with age of respondent. In the professional school populations, salient mention of occupation increased sharply and regularly from freshmen through seniors. An inclusive content analysis of the responses on the TST yielded, by the method of successive combinations, four general categories: (1) references to statuses in social groups and categories; (2) references to moral and religious beliefs and basic purposes; (3) references to interests and preferences; and (4) various kinds of self-evaluations. The volume of respones in each of these categories varied suggestively among the subsamples.

* * *

"Interpersonal Orientations"

Matilda White Riley, Rutgers University

Following the theory of such writers as Thomas, Cottrell, and Parsons, a questionnaire is used to study the orientations of the several group members toward one another. The method, akin to the sociometric, has two objectives:

1. to probe into the nature of the dyadic relationship by utilizing, not just a single sociometric question, but a whole set of interrelated questions;

2. to study this relationship, not as a discrete entity, but as one part of the larger group pattern of role-relationships.

Selected data are presented from a study of the 3,000 students in the ninth and tenth grades of eight high schools. These students are classified according to peer group status by an object scale, designed at Rutgers to measure collective deference. Each pair of students is then studied with reference to the statuses of both partners. It appears, for example, that students are more apt to say they like others of higher, rather than lower, status than themselves. Nevertheless, the lower status students expect liking from those of higher status far oftener than they actually receive it, according to these reports. Thus, upward-directed cathexes appear to show the greatest disparity between expectation and response, hence may be most subject to strain and instability.

Such precursors of potential strain on the system may often be foreshadowed in questionnaire responses even before they become manifest in interaction.

* * *

"An Interpersonal Approach to Ethnic Research"

Mary Moore, Rutgers University

A pilot study was conducted in a single school among 600 ninth and tenth grade students, 14% of whom were Negroes.

First, a "communications" measure was developed, indicating for each pair-combination of students whether the subject is disposed to talk to the object. If these dyads are classified by the sexes of both partners, whites nearly always report talking to whites, and Negroes to Negroes, as in earlier studies. A further classification according to the sex as well as the race of both partners respectively indicates that interaction tends to be bounded, not alone by race, but also by sex: white girls tend to choose white girls, etc. The only exception is Negro boys, who seem relatively free to cross sex and color lines. Such analysis, which takes into account the characteristics of both subjects and objects, seems to challenge the interpretation of such a cleavage in terms of skin color alone.

Second, a dyadic measure of "liking" was related to communications, as an index of satisfaction with everyday peer group relationships. Negro girls, who tend to restrict their choices to the small number of Negro girls, show a lower degree of satisfaction than the less sequestered Negro boys. Thus, by probing intensively and systematically into the dyadic relationship, further light may perhaps ultimately be thrown on such concepts as prejudice, self-preference, or self-hate.

* * *

"Theory of Selves and an A-R Mechanism in Interaction"

Carson McGuire and Arthur Z. Orzeck, The University of Texas

The theory posits that, within a human organism, there is a likelihood of systems of internal consistency such that if system A wants B, system A' may reject B. Hypotheses about communication between a **pair** of individuals, or the inhibition of their responses, readily can be deduced from the three postulates and four definitions. Postulate I states that a single human organism may have two selves, one self operating on one occasion and the other self at another time. Definition I asserts that each human organism has one accept-reject mechanism which serves two distinct selves compatibly or incompatibly. Propositions follow about blocked selection and behavioral ambivalence as well as definitions of the attending and docile self, "contagion" between two organisms, and two kinds of ambivalence. As an essential element of a theory of the middle range dealing with the interaction process and situational fields, the postulate of the selves served by an A-R mechanism permits a fresh approach to theory-research problems in the study of human behavior.

* * *

"Perspectives for Social Science Research in Mental Health"

A. R. Mangus, The Ohio State University

Social relationship theory provides a promising approach to studies of personality disorders among humans. Critical social experiences are considered as independent variables and sociogenic disorders of varying degrees of seriousness are taken as dependent variables. These critical experiences are interpersonal influences that operate within given cultural contexts. They constitute antecedents the consequents of which are varying symptoms of mental illness that limit a person's competence.

Social situations per se do not produce symptoms of personality disorder. Different persons perceive and respond to situations differently depending on the residuals of their own past experiences. The residuals of chief concern to the mental hygiene researcher are basic self-other attitudes. A situation is critical for a person when he perceives it as threatening to his self-esteem or in conflict with his fundamental self-evaluation. A man with grandiose self-images may display defensive and disordered behavior symptoms in social situations that deny him the deference required to support his ego.

Such self-other attitudes are intervening variables through which immediate social experiences are translated into various dimensions and degrees of disordered behavior. This behavior consists of ego-defensive responses that distract from or cover up the attitudinal conflicts without resolving them or changing the underlying trends.

This theoretical orientation provides a perspective for the derivation of researchable hypotheses concerning the social components of illness and of health. It suggests lines of empirical research designed to specify the conditions under which social situations produce symptoms of mental illness.

* * *

"The Family as a Vector of Mental Health and Illness"

John P. Spiegel, Harvard University

The family has been viewed by cultural anthropologists and sociologists as an agency for the transmission of cultural values through the socialization of the children. At the same time it has been studied by psychiatrists as the primary factor underlying the mental health problems of the individual. The psychiatrist has observed the relationship between current emotional problems of the individual and past conflicts in interpersonal relations with his parents. These two observations, stemming from different professional approaches to the family, can be combined into a broader question which transcends any one discipline: what is the relation between the inner, psychological conflicts of the individual, the interpersonal conflicts in the family, and conflicts in values and social roles within the larger culture of which a particular family is a representative?

If the question could be answered in detail, it would shed considerable light on the epidemiology of mental disease. This paper is a partial report of a study of the problem being conducted in the Department of Social Relations at Harvard. A brief summary of cultural value and role conflicts of an Italian, a Jewish, and an Irish lower middle class urban family will be presented, and the connection between these conflicts and the emotional disturbance of a child in the family will be suggested. In each of the families the principle cultural conflict revolves about

value orientations toward individualism, achievement, and future planning, on the one hand, and family loyalty, spontaneity, and fixation on part time, on the other hand.

* * *

"Social Psychological Problems in Estimating and Realizing
the Rehabilitative Potential of the Chronically Ill"

Clyde W. Hart and Jack Elinson
National Opinion Research Center, University of Chicago

Much progress has been made in the conquest of acute infectious diseases. Relatively, little progress has been made in reducing the amount of chronic disease and other long-term disabilities. Moreover, the age groups in the population most susceptible to chronic ailments have increased disproportionately. Hence, chronic conditions now constitute a materially enlarged proportion of all the disabling health conditions to which the population is subject.

Manifold problems associated with chronic illness merit serious attention, not only by specialists in the medical field but also by social psychologists, sociologists, and other social scientists. Psychological and sociological factors seem to be involved at virtually every stage in the process of defining, detecting, evaluating, and treating chronic illness. The problems of personal and social adjustment precipitated by chronic illness differ radically from those associated with acute illnesses. These peculiarly complex and difficult problems involve many other persons than those directly afflicted, both professional and lay persons. They also require new institutional arrangements.

Study of these adjustment problems may well begin with the variable conceptions of rehabilitative potential brought to bear on various types of the chronically ill, by the patient himself, his family, his community, and professional persons charged with planning, recommending, and administering "care."

The present amorphous character of these conceptions and of the attitudes and practices associated with them derives, in part, from conflicts and uncertainties in the medical and paramedical fields. Confusions and tentative attempts to resolve them threaten traditional values of the medical profession governing doctor-patient relationships and relationships among medical and paramedical workers.

Reconstructed social values may improve estimations of rehabilitative potential and help to secure the cooperative personal and institutional arrangements for achieving rehabilitation.

* * *

"A Theoretical Model for Health Action"

John B. Holland (deceased), Kenneth Tiedke, and Paul A. Miller
Michigan State College

The suggested model for health action consists of two major parts: (1) a set of assumptions and definitive theoretic questions which grow therefrom, and (2) a set of postulates concerning the plan of action. The assumptions for the theoretic model of health action are:

1. Taking as the major empirical referent the "community self-survey," it is assumed that the "self-survey" is a special case of a general type of group action, namely, (a) one which is voluntary, (b) problem-oriented, (c) locally controlled, and (d) with authority diffused;

2. That the ensuing action may be viewed as the operation of a unique social system;

3. Which has regularities of human interaction common to all social systems, and irregularities of human interaction provoked by its temporary and relatively unstable character; and

4. The action-flow is operationally and descriptively bounded by six phases, namely, (a) the regular processes which occur in a given social unit in such a way that equilibrium is maintained, (b) crisis or problem, (c) effect of the problem on the regular processes, (d) resolution or failure, (e) processes necessary to re-establish a new equilibrium, and (f) establishment of a new equilibrium.

The second part of the model is a set of postulates which delineate the elements in the flow of action which are analytically distinct: (1) The Convergence of Interest -- a combination of the interests manifested by the appropriate sentiments, beliefs, and/or rationally calculated purposes with reference to a given problem; (2) Establishment of an Initiating Act -- so that relationships between initiating actors may be based on rights and obligations in establishing group goals or charter which is believed possible and justifiable by the initiating actors; (3) Legitimation and Sponsorship -- obtaining access to groups, formal social structures, and influential persons whose sponsorship or approval can legitimize action; (4) Establishment of an Execution Set -- identifying, organizing, and employing relevant means to problem-solution through organizations, influentials, cliques, propinquity, and kinship; (5) Fulfillment of Charter -- resolution or failure of the crisis or problem, to be concretely discerned by the discharge of resources mobilized through the temporary social system and by means of the other four processes.

* * *

"The Behavior of Parents as Reported by
Normals, Neurotics, and Schizophrenics"

James Edward McKeown and Conrad Chyatte, DePaul University

The behavior of fathers of 167/and 125 female normals, 29 male and 56 female
neurotics, and 78 male and 79 female schizophrenics has been studied. The normals,
who responded through anonymous questionnaire, were day and evening students in a
large urban university. The others were patients and responded through the regular
case recording system of a well known research hospital. Both normals and patients
were native born whites from unbroken childhood homes. The reported behavior of
each father was classified as either Demanding-Antagonistic, Superficial,
Encouraging, or Protective-Indulgent.

Fathers of female normals were most commonly Encouraging, fathers of female
neurotics Demanding-Antagonistic, and fathers of female schizophrenics Superficial.
These differences were significant at a chi square P of less than .01.

Fathers of male normals were most commonly Encouraging, and fathers of male
neurotics Demanding-Antagonistic. Among fathers of male schizophrenics equally
heavy incidence of Demanding-Antagonistic and Superficial behavior occurred. There
was lighter incidence in the other two categories. These differences were also
significant at a chi square P of less than .01.

While both male and female normals most commonly reported their fathers as
Encouraging, females did so in a much greater proportion. This difference, which
suggests the Freudian Oedipal situation, was significant between the .05 and .02
chi square P.

Above findings confirmed earlier patterns of parental behavior established by
McKeown in regard to parents of normals and neurotics. The earlier study, however,
revealed a pattern for parents of schizophrenics confirmed only in part by the above
findings.

* * *

"A Note on the Shore Relations of a Group of American Merchant Seamen"

Walter L. Johnson, State University of New York

Merchant seamen have a reputation for behavior that deviates considerably from
the norms of shore society. They are regarded as an irresponsible group as
illustrated by their spending habits, their drinking habits, and to some extent by
their working habits; it is also believed that they are a socially isolated group
relative to shore society.

The conditions of physical mobility and periodic isolation have frequently been
cited as basic factors accounting for these distinctive patterns. Seamen are
absent from their shore groups much of the time and are in contact with many novel
social situations. Consequently, they tend to participate less in the activities of
sedentary shore groups and at the same time they tend to assimilate the characteristic
attitudes and behavior patterns of a sub-culture adapted to such conditions.

To test this hypothesis and to throw light on the development of such behavior
patterns, 71 white, National Maritime Union seamen were interviewed in New York on
the following topics: childhood backgrounds, work habits, drinking patterns,
spending habits, and relationships with other seamen, relatives, wives, and shore
friends.

The study revealed that the usual explanations for the behavior of seamen rely too heavily on rather narrow stereotyped ideas of seamen drawn from biased samples. Many of the seamen in this study indicated behavioral adjustments which appear to be mostly within the permissive range of expected behavior according to shore standards. Other factors enter to modify the effects of mobility and isolation. Some of these factors are (1) the value the seaman places on his shore attachments at the time he starts to sea, (2) the types and range of shore roles he plays, and (3) the creation of new shore relations, especially through marriage.

* * *

"The Incarceration of the Adult Female Offender"

J. Roy Leevy, Purdue University

This study of the Adult Female Offender who is incarcerated in the Federal Reformatory for women, and twenty-five state women's prisons, deals with the following specific problems: (1) the condition of health of the inmate as she is received in the prison and what are the health facilities for her at the institution; (2) the status of her education when she is admitted and what kind of an educational program has she in the institution; (3) what vocational skills does she have a chance to learn while in prison (4) what physical facilities are needed in women's prisons today; and (5) how is she released from incarceration.

Sources of data: the sources of data include case history files of inmates, record files of state correctional departments, published pamphlets of annual reports of state prisons, correctional bureaus, as well as published bulletins of the Federal Bureau of Prisons. A sample of 1624 inmates were studied.

The writer through the above sources of data and his experience of observing the admission procedures of women's prisons, finds that the wardens of such institutions are getting a job of admission and classification, in most part well done. One finds a sincere effort on the part of the classification board of women's correctional institutions, to try to start the female inmate out in her new environment, constructively. Some state correctional institutions issue to the inmate a handbook of information about the institution when she is admitted to the prison. This handbook gives her information concerning her duties and responsibilities around the institution.

Some Suggested Needs

1. More land area in those prisons with less than 20 acres is needed for more out-door work for women. There could be more actual food production, by gardens, and canning plants, in many of the state prisons for women. The Federal Reformatory for Women does a fine job in furnishing out-door work for women and in the production of food.

2. Educational programs with qualified teachers should be provided in all state prisons; for academic and vocational education. There needs to be more emphasis placed upon commercial education, especially in those state prisons where there are a great many young women inmates.

3. Green-houses should be provided for all state prisons where the inmates could grow flowers.

4. There needs to be a job placement department in all women's prisons, for parolees and for those who complete their sentence.

* * *

"Mormonism as a Social Movement: The Joseph Smith Phase"

J. Howell Atwood, Knox College

The social movement is a type of collective behavior growing out of crowd processes, operating over extensive time and space, with the purpose of effecting significant change or even revolution in the social order. It may be sacred or secular. It has a life cycle, beginning in a time of social unrest, and of increased personal and group frustrations. The prophet-founder wins a promotion group which furthers the ideological goals of their leader. His continued dominance and the expansion of the membership present the problems of authority, structure, and discipline, the institutionalization process.

Analysis of the first major phase of Mormonism reveals significant features to the student of the social movement.

1. Smith was a charismatic leader who retained a monopoly of continuous supernatural revelation.

2. He built an heirarchical structure functioning with both mundane and spiritual matters.

3. He disciplined by vigorous use of ordering and forbidding, suspension, and excommunication.

4. Mormonism achieved marked internal cohesion through a sense of democratic participation by members in a new, divine dispensation in the Judeo-Christian tradition; Christian collectivist ideals and mutual aid; dynamic missionary enterprise; persecution by Gentiles.

5. Expansion facilitated by a miraculously revealed book.

6. Smith's powers of leadership and capacity to capitalize on crises.

7. Non-retaliatory reaction of Mormons to outside hostility until late in the Missouri period.

8. Increased reliance in the Nauvoo period on legal, political, and other secular measures of defense.

* * *

SOCIAL THEORY

"Natural Law as a Sociological Concept"

Clement S. Mihanovich, Saint Louis University

Sociology, in order to fulfill the requirements of a science, must relate its knowledge and research to a common body of principles with its proper laws and methods. It is our contention that the theory of natural law seems to offer a fundamental solution to this unsolved problem in sociology.

The questions which we propose for analysis are: Is natural law a fact or a mere theory? How far will it help us to understand human behavior? Can we consider it as a sociological law in any of its aspects? Is it only descriptive or also normative? In what relationship does it stand to other sociological theories?

In reply to the questions which we have proposed to ourselves, and as a compendium of this paper, we answer in general, that natural law is not a mere theory, but an immediate deduction from facts which can be observed and classified. More in particular we may add that,

1. It will help us to understand human behavior inasmuch as it shows what the fundamental drives of man are.

2. We can consider it a sociological law, inasmuch as those fundamental drives attain their full expression in society and are its most important factor.

3. Natural law is not only a descriptive but also a normative theory which provides for an appreciation of the facts of social life and sets up ideal standards of behavior.

4. Finally it excludes only those theories which are in flagrant opposition to it. As a kind of super-theory, it is not incompatible with those theories which seek to provide a more immediate explanation of social life. It rather provides a necessary and adequate basis for them.

* * *

"Fads and Delusions in Modern Sociology and Psychology"

Pitirim A. Sorokin, Harvard University

Side by side with a body of valid knowledge, modern sociology and related sciences are contaminated by the diseases of half-truths, sham-truths, and plain errors. The main of these foibles are as follows: (1) "Amnesia and discoverer's complex" consisting in forgetting the discoveries and contributions of our predecessors and in re-discovering sociological tables of multiplication discovered long ago; (2) "Speech-disorders" (introduction of new useless terms, the terms borrowed from the natural sciences, ponderous and almost unintelligible description of simplest platitudes); (3) Sham-Operational method; (4) Testomania (in intelligence-projective-and other psycho-social tests of a doubtful validity); (5) Quantophrenia (sham-mathematical and doubtful quantitative procedures); (6) The cult of "social physics" and "mental mechanics"; (7) Pseudo-Experimental Method; (8) Fruitless search for "social atoms"; (9) Perambulations in the wonderland of "the small groups"; (10) Obsolescent theory of cognition and knowledge; (11) Sham-objectivism and excessive subjectivism: "hearsay stuff" arbitrarily processed as the main preoccupation of modern sociology and related disciplines; (12) The Nemesis of sterility and the urgent need for these disciplines to get out of the blind alley on to the royal road of the integral conception of reality, knowledge, methods and techniques of cognition of psycho-social phenomena.

"Reciprocal Influences of Sociological and Psychiatric Theory
and Concepts to 1940"

Thomas D. Eliot, Northwestern University

Beginning about 1915, students of social, anthropological, economic, ethical and political behaviors discovered the works of Freud, Jung, Adler, and others and saw the possibilities of socioanalysis with the analytic insights and concepts contributed by the psychoanalysts. This paper traces the contributions of pioneers in this border field, in the literature and in the programs of the American Sociological Society. It lists those "mechanisms" of personal psychopathology observable in normal personal behavior and in groups, such as compensation, rationalization, defense, escape, negativism, ambivalence, transference, identification, "sublimation," substitution, repression, superego. Pioneer contributions of sociologists and other social students to the situational interpretation or etiology of "mental disease" are also reviewed. Certain psychiatrists who, on their own or through discovery of sociological literature, became aware of situational and cultural factors in the etiology and therapy of "mental diseases," contributed to their socioanalysis, are also cited.

* * *

"Attitudes and Opinions, Types of Biased Judgment"

Howard Woolston, University of Washington

1. Eighty-nine percent of 384 responses to 3426 questions preferred unconventional answers.

2. The unconventional group showed greater competence (information, experience) than those who preferred conventional or doubtful replies.

3. Proportions of conventional, doubtful and unconventional opinions are shown for 5 institutional forms and 5 culture norms.

4. 5 opposed status conditions and 5 different personal traits are shown in relation to 5 institutions and 5 culture norms.

* * *

SOCIAL DISORGANIZATION

"Organizational Transformation: A Case Study of a Declining Social Movement"

Sheldon L. Messinger, University of California at Los Angeles

This study of the adaptation of the organizational arm of a declining social movement (the Townsend) to its changed environment utilized documentary analysis, interview, and observation.

A shift in the constellation of social forces initially stimulating social movements generates conditions which alter the form of their organizational expressions. The most general of these conditions is the ending of public discussion of the issues which the organization represents, as these are presented by organizational representatives. Within the organization membership drops and effective recruitment ends, leading quickly to financial difficulty.

Given these conditions, the dominating orientation of leaders and members alike shifts from efforts to implement the organizational mission, to maintaining the organizational structure even at the loss of this mission. To this end, leaders are constrained to direct action toward new issues attenuating identification with the organizational mission. The locus of issue-selection tends to move outside the organization, to alternative leaderships who highlight the increasing irrelevance of the traditional mission. In the search for finances, members, and especially potential members, cease to be regarded as "converts" and come to be seen as "customers." Finally, membership activities initiated in this context turn the incidental rewards of participation into its only meaning. This, altering the basis for whatever recruiting may take place, would seem to insure that the organization, if it continues to exist, will be changed into a recreation-facility.

* * *

"An Index of Urban Integration"

Austin L. Porterfield, Texas Christian University

The purpose of the author is to develop an index of urban integration in the light of the basic concepts of social organization-disorganization advanced by sociologists who have had most interest in developing theoretical foundations for such indices. The concept of integration and its components ought to control any series of index numbers which are taken as symbols of it. Beginning with this assumption, the researcher chooses those traits of the 86 cities studied which seem to him most relevant and necessary as components of an integration-nonintegration continuum.

First developed is an index of nonintegration which places the 86 cities along a nonintegration continuum. The index of integration is formed by reversing the scores in the nonintegration series.

The components of the concept of nonintegration on which the index is based are: (1) isolation versus identification (that is, of persons with the family and other groups in the community); (2) conflict among groups rather than consensus or cooperation; (3) personal-social conflict (that is, conflict among persons within primary groups and mental conflict within persons); (4) the relative number of people of depressed social status who share unequally in the social and economic resources of the population. Data hypothetically relevant to these concepts are arranged into four series of index numbers; and the index of integration-nonintegration formed, then, is based on the mean of these four component index numbers for each city in the series. Highlighted is a comparison of 43 pairs of Southern and on-Southern cities of similar size in population.

* * *

"The Social Isolation Hypothesis and Schizophrenia"

E. Gartly Jaco, University of Texas

The hypothesis that social isolation is associated with the incidence of schizophrenia was tested. A distinction was made between precipitating and predisposing factors in the etiology of mental disorders, this study being an inquiry into the former. Nineteen corollary null propositions were tested on the two census tracts of a middle-sized city exhibiting highest and lowest rates of schizophrenia. Significant schizophrenic factors were also tested on differential manic-depressive areas. Inhabitants of the high-rate schizophrenic communities alone were found to possess the following characteristics of isolation:

(1) Knowing the names of fewer neighbors.
(2) Fewer personal friends.
(3) Fewer acquaintances.
(4) More renting than owning of homes.
(5) Less membership in lodges or fraternal organizations.
(6) Greater unemployment.
(7) More job-turnover.
(8) Fewer visits to the central business district.
(9) Fewer visits with friends.
(10) Fewer visits to other areas of the city.
(11) Fewer trips out of town.
(12) Less inter-city migration.
(13) Fewer friends in remote areas.

Indices of spatial mobility and certain aspects of social participation were insignificant.

These findings suggest that an index of social isolation might be constructed to test for variations in the degree of isolation and in the incidence of this psychosis. The tenability of the major hypothesis was supported by the findings, lending further evidence to the existence of social conditions in the precipitation of schizophrenia and perhaps other mental disorders.

* * *

"Mental Abnormalities and the Birth Order"

Jerome K. Myers and Bertram H. Roberts, Yale University

This paper describes a social-psychiatric syndrome for youngest males in a middle class (Class III). It is based upon an intensive study of fifty neurotic and schizophrenic patients in a middle (Class III) and lower (Class V) class. Seventy-seven per cent of Class III male patients were youngest boys, while 31 per cent of Class III females were youngest girls; the corresponding percentages for Class V males and females were 33 and 25. The syndrome is described under: (1) patient's relationship with mother, father, siblings, and peer groups; and (2) age and stage of patient's assumption of responsibility. Statistical analysis was used to determine which aspects of the syndrome are related to ordinal position, which to social class, and which to type of psychiatric disorder.

Selected salient findings are: Youngest male patients, regardless of class position, formed a close and dependent relationship with their mother which led to the assumption of her social values. They were generally submissive to their siblings and formed a close attachment to one sister. The mothers of Class III patients had rigid personalities and were highly ambitious for their family's social

advancement. They were dominant over their husbands, who were unsuccessful in the community. Schizophrenic patients had fathers who were hostile toward them and who participated little in home life.

* * *

Recent and Early Mating

"The Unwed Mother and Sampling Bias"

Clark E. Vincent, University of California, Berkeley

A 71 per cent questionnaire response from 576 doctors provided data concerning 137 unwed mothers delivered in private practice in Alameda County, California, during 1952.

The data suggest that the practice of studying samples of unwed mothers derived primarily from public institutions, welfare agencies and psychiatric clinics has prolonged a stereotype of the unwed mother as being an extremely young, poor, uneducated or psychologically disturbed female.

Of the 137 unwed mothers delivered in private practice:

83.9 per cent were white;

51.8 per cent were 22 years of age or older;

38.0 per cent had attended or completed college, and 34.3 per cent, 24.8 per cent and 35.8 per cent respectively of their fathers, mothers and alleged sexual mates had attended or completed college;

60.5 per cent were employed in professional or white collar jobs or were college students, whereas 8.8 per cent were employed in semi-skilled or unskilled jobs;

36.5 per cent of 74 who were working received a salary in excess of $250.00 per month;

78.4 per cent of those who came from out of the state to have their baby in California had attended or completed college;

50.0 per cent of those who had attended or completed college were mated sexually with a man seven or more years their senior;

70.0 per cent of those with less than a 12th grade education were mated sexually with a man the same age or not more than two years their senior;

90.0 per cent of those who had attended or completed college were mated with an alleged sexual mate who had attended or completed college.

* * *

"Social Characteristics of Recently Married Persons in the United States"

Hugh Carter
National Office of Vital Statistics, Public Health Service

Two sources of information on measurable social characteristics of recently married persons were used in this paper: (1) the data compiled by State registrars of vital statistics from the registration of marriages; (2) a special sample survey of the 25,000 households of the Current Population Survey of the Bureau of the Census. Detailed data from the registration records of a limited number of States are available and tests of the representativeness of these data are desirable. The survey also provided a wealth of information on the economic characteristics of the recently married.

Both sources -- registration records and survey interviews -- provide detailed information on age at marriage. At first marriage the median ages for women were between 20 and 21 years of age, for men medians between 23 and 24 years of age. The cumulative curves of the age distributions, presented in the paper, are more revealing than the simple measures of central tendency. First marriages represented three-fourths to four-fifths of all the marriages, with white persons having a some-what higher proportion of first marriages than did nonwhite persons.

The sample survey, covering marriages occurring between January 1950 and April 1953, provided a wealth of economic data. A large number of the newly-weds were in the civilian labor force; more than four-fifths of the men and one-third of the women were included. A tenth of the men were in the Armed Forces. Two-thirds of the women were keeping house. Of those in the labor force, private wage and salary workers predominated. The two leading occupational groups for men were operatives and craftsmen, for women clerical workers and operatives. The family income data from the survey are summarized in the paper.

* * *

"Cultural Maturity and the Age Factor in Marital Adjustment"

Charles E. King, North Carolina College at Durham

Several studies in marital adjustment to date show an apparent relationship between age at marriage and adjustment in marriage. These studies do not propose to indicate an optimum age for successful marriage, but they do imply that persons who marry at the mid-twenties to 30 years of age and over tend to make better adjustment than those persons who marry at 20 years of age and under. This raises the question in mind, Is chronological age of itself the underlying factor affecting adjustment? Marriage involves a complex pattern of interacting personalities and such requires cultural maturity on the part of the partners to develop a satisfying relationship of the partners in a culture milieu. The socialization process involves a period of time for the individual to become culturally mature relatively to the complexity of the given culture.

In a simple primitive society, which is relatively stable in culture by firm traditions, it does not take a long period of time for an individual to reach adequate cultural maturity to assume adult roles. Thus the primitive person is adequate for marriage at a comparatively early age.

The data on the age factor and adjustment in marriage, which indicate that the marriages of persons in the mid-twenties or late twenties are better adjusted than those marriages generally of persons occurring before 20 and in early twenties, may be indicating that in American society a duration of 26 or more years is necessary

for most members of our society to become sufficiently culturally matured to adequately assume the roles and meet the expectations for entering and establishing a satisfactory marital relationship. By this implication attention is drawn more to the factor of cultural maturity rather than chronological age.

* * *

"Explorations in In-law Relationships"

Evelyn Millis Duvall, Chicago

This paper reports a study of what 5,020 men and women say about their relatives by marriage. Methods include group and individual interviews and the content analysis of all replies to a network radio contest on mothers-in-law. Conclusions are:

(1) Women significantly more than men are concerned with in-law relationships, due probably to their differential role assignments in our culture.

(2) Women significantly more than men are criticized as parents-in-law, apparently because of their greater difficulty in releasing adult children to full autonomy.

(3) The older significantly more than the younger generation is criticized as difficult in-laws, explanations to be found in the struggle for independence among young married people, and the need to be needed on the part of displaced parents.

(4) Powerful hostility stereotypes against the mother-in-law influence many young adults, and are used either as channels for rebellious aggressions, or are repudiated as unfair and inapplicable.

(5) Mothers-in-law tend to be appreciated both by dependent married children's mates who need her mothering, and by mature members of the younger generation who have attained satisfying levels of interdependence.

(6) In-law relationships appear as a productive field for research with many points, of interest in themselves and essential for the understanding of the dynamics of family interaction, that should be pushed further in more extensive and intensive investigation.

* * *

"Closures in Education"

Jean K. Boek, New York State Youth Commission

It is suggested that some of the confusion as to purpose and methods in American public education today stems from the operation of two closures: one is the occupational pathway of the educator and the other is the body of educational knowledge.

The occupation of educator is one in which a person's preparation and work is within the same system. The occupational circle begins with kindergarten. The student receives specialized training in teacher's college. From this point he can become, in succession, a teacher, school administrator, member of a state education department, and then a college instructor of a new crop of teachers.

Accompanying the occupational circle is the circle of educational knowledge. The body of educational ideas tends to be closed off from other ideas because of the ways in which educators (1) initially receive their indoctrination, (2) find their thinking re-enforced by other educators, (3) conduct their research, and (4) obtain their economic and social rewards.

With respect to indoctrination, the more perfectly the initiate teacher can memorize and follow the educational information presented him, the greater is his chance of becoming an educator and remaining within the field. His frame of reference is re-enforced by teacher publications and meetings with other educators during which ideas similar to those already held are most easily remembered and utilized. Research is often done by asking other educators what the answers are. This information is then utilized in college texts and publications to indoctrinate and re-enforce others in education.

A way to break the closures is to allow people not indoctrinated in education to teach, administer, and carry on research in education. Another means is to develop an adequate concept of the function of education in society as well as a body of theory through which research can be cumulative.

* * *

"The Effects of School Bus Transportation upon
the Performances of High School Students

R. L. Skrabanek, Texas A and M College

The records of 812 white high school students in two rural counties in Texas were compared in order to study the effects of commuting to school upon their attendance, grades, and participation in extra-curricular activities. Data were obtained from permanent school records and from questionnaires filled out by the students. Of the group studied, 326 (40.1 percent) lived close enough to school so that they did not commute, whereas 486 (59.9 percent) rode school buses various distances daily. The transported pupils were subdivided into five class intervals based on the distance they rode a bus to school daily.

While non-transported students were absent less frequently and received higher grades than transported students the differences were so small as to be almost negligible. For example, non-transported students were absent an average of 3.3 days per semester and transported students 4.1 days. The grade average of all pupils not commuting to school was equivalent to B-, and those who rode a bus to school had a grade average of C+. There was no difference in the extent to which the two groups participated in extra-curricular activities.

There was little relationship between distance students traveled to school and their performances. In some cases, for example, students who rode buses the farthest distances had better performance records than did those who rode shorter distances to school.

* * *

"Differential Images of School Teachers"

Leo A. Haak and James C. Garner, Michigan State College

The purpose of this study is to determine if there are differential images of school teachers shared by members of age, educational, and occupational groups in a small, urban community.

Two hundred fifty adult residents (a 7% sample) were interviewed in both the urban and rural parts of one Michigan community served by a single high school. This town, a rural trade center, has some diversified manufacturing, and is also a residential suburb on the fringe of a metropolitan area.

Components of the image investigated were: age of teacher, sex, education, salary, characteristics of the "desirable" teacher, proportion with these character-istics, summer activities in which the teacher "should" engage, and whether the wife of a high school teacher "should" work.

The findings do not support the hypothesis that there are distinct differential images of school teachers in the groups studied. These groups, i.e., age, educa-tional, and occupational, with some variations share a common community image of their high school teachers. A smaller proportion of farmers and people over 65 years of age hold the community image.

Four of the components of the image are based on questions of fact, and there-fore can be checked against reality. The other four components are in the realm of opinion or attitude.

Some of the above findings have been checked on the basis of responses to 410 interviews in five communities in the current phase of the Michigan Communications Study, a communications effect study to evaluate the relative effectiveness of various methods of school-community communication.

* * *

"Leadership Choices of Leaders and Non-Leaders in a College Student Body"

Norman F. Washburne, Tufts College

Previous research having indicated a correlation between certain attitudes of college students and the degree of urbanism of their residence backgrounds when their socio-economic statuses were held constant, it was hypothesized that their choices of leaders would be similarly predictable, particularly when the choosers themselves held no positions of leadership. Those who held such positions were expected to choose as leaders others among their number who, relative to the choosers, held more prestigeful positions.

Accordingly, a random sample of the students of a small college was asked to choose candidates for important leadership positions. The socio-economic statuses and the degree of urbanism of the residence backgrounds of the choosers and the chosen were scaled. Information was gathered concerning the academic records, test scores, religions, extra-curricular participation and occupational aims of each.

No significant correlation was found between any of these factors and the type of choice of leaders, nor were there any significant differences between leaders and non-leaders as choosers.

Further investigation revealed that most of the student body of 800 felt little identification with the college or with any of the 38 formally organized campus groups, to one or more of which each belonged. Actually, they would choose almost any student who was willing to serve in a leadership post.

Four organizations were exceptions. Each of these had specific goals, as against the vague social or religious aims of the other groups. Their members chose as leaders those who were most efficient in striving for the organizational goal; e.g. football players chose the best athletes, stage-crafters chose the most skillful actors, etc.

* * *

"Some Problems of Education in a New Community:
An Extreme Example, Levittown"

John T. Liell, Yale University

The educational problems of rapidly expanding areas become obvious in huge recent "developments" like Levittown. These problems flow from the newness of these communities, and also from the enforcement of selective factors in recruiting residents. Three such factors were utilized in Levittown: veteran status, Caucasian race, and minimum income requirements.

Because the "veterans only" policy defined an age-graded universe, the recruited population consists almost entirely of young married adults and their offspring. Important "gaps" appear in a population pyramid of the community. These gaps emphasize the strain on the physical plant of the school system as it attempts to meet the situation, with derivitive problems of high and unanticipated taxes. The skewed age structure affects socialization of children, and it results in little adult participation in voluntary associations. The latter makes it difficult for educators to discuss issues with the populace, and it forces them to deal with a participating elite.

Racial and income recruitment standards have produced an overwhelmingly homogeneous community, a condition which in itself has manifold effects upon educational goals in a democracy. There can be no "mixing" in the school system and no direct experience with diversified groups.

Although the school system as currently organized in this society can do nothing to prevent these situations from occurring, they should prepare to meet them when they do occur. They must accept as their own these general problems of socialization as well as the usually accepted problems of physical expansion.

* * *

STRATIFICATION AND SOCIAL ORGANIZATION

"Index of Social Mobility"

Leila Calhoun Deasy, National Institute of Mental Health

The writer has recently completed a study of social mobility in a middle-sized city, using upper-middle class and upper class persons as respondents. The index which was used in assessing the existence of mobility patterns among respondents interviewed was based on a comparison of: the present occupation of the male head with his father's usual occupation (using the Hatt-North scale and the writer's adaptation of this scale in assigning prestige rank to occupations); college attendance or non-attendance of the male head and his father; and membership in specific religious faiths or denominations of the married pair with the religious affiliations of their parents. (The religious organizations had been "ranked" by elite respondents in an exploratory phase of the study.) Occupational mobility was arbitrarily assigned a weight of two; educational and religious mobility respectively were assigned weights of one. If a score of plus or minus two was indicated by the three factors either singly or in combination, a family was considered as being socially mobile either upward or downward.

The procedure described above was utilized in determining whether the 126 women interviewed were members of families of procreation which were socially mobile. It was found that 41% had been socially mobile upward and 5% had been socially mobile downward.

* * *

"Institution as Type of Society: A General Theory of Social Organization"

Shu-Ching Lee, Washington University

One way to identify a culture is to conceive it as a unit of consensus. A cultural area may comprise of a number of languages, nations, or nationalities, but contains only one set of commonly agreed principles, values and norms. Some of them, clustered to the core, are considered to be so basic to the effective functioning of society that they form the center of the value system and their observance is rigidly enforced. Others close to the periphery may be left to individual preference. Whether the foundation of this order is based upon religious belief, family ethics, political doctrine, or even material success, as an individual case may be, there must be something which serves as a common denominator according to which individual members guide their activities toward the socially sanctioned goal, i.e., the "good life".

That a society is organized is indicated by the high degree of integration of group life. What makes a culture relatively advanced, (that is, a culture which has achieved its elaboration and grandeur) is due to the fact that the core of the group consensus has assumed the character of a major institution. Based upon this observation, a typology can be constructed if one is interested in making comparison and analysis of patterns of social organization.

* * *

"Opportunities in New Town Research"

Herbert J. Gans, University of Pennsylvania

The "planned" new towns or large subdivisions constructed on the fringe of large cities in the last decade (such as the Levittowns and Park Forest, Illinois) deserve study not only as such, but for data on more general sociological problems not available in other communities.

Since the new community and its institutions are created "from nothing" a historical-sociological analysis of the origins of social structures can contribute to a recently neglected field of research and social theory.

Many new town residents have moved from ethnic, working and lower middle-class origins into a child and leisure-oriented community patterned on an upper middle-class model. This suggests the possible development of new strata and subcultures of the urban-suburban middle class here, acculturating and interacting within a new status system based on the homogeneity of residents (in age, income, education, family size, etc.) and of an important public status symbol, the house (mass produced), and creating new styles of life.

In studying planned new towns, sociologists can also assist community planners by discovering intended and unintended social effects of planning decisions, and providing data on sociological and socio-psychological problems open to rational decision making and planning techniques but still outside the accepted problem-areas of city planning.

The Institute for Urban Studies hopes to study some of these problems in Levittown, and Fairless Hills, Pennsylvania, and also to develop a general body of data and theory about the culture and social structure of American new towns.

* * *

"Class as a Successor to Ethnos as a Basis of Social Organization"

John A. Rademaker, Willamette University

Abstract not received.

* * *

"The Utilization of Skill in Two Israeli Settlements:
Implications for the Davis-Moore Principles of Stratification"

Richard D. Schwartz, Yale University

Davis and Moore view inequality of rewards as a "device by which societies insure that the most important positions are conscientiously filled by the most qualified persons." They explain the supposed universality of inequality in terms of the failure of any society not utilizing this device to survive. Because of the difficulties of testing this explanation, an alternative hypothesis is suggested in which inequality is treated as an adjustive mechanism within any society, tending to increase as an increasing function of the extent to which important positions fall short of being filled with maximal effectiveness.

Data from a year's ethnographic and questionnaire study of two comparable Israeli settlements, one collective kvutza and one smallholders' moshav, bear on this hypothesis. Each community is faced with a relative scarcity of personnel willing and/or able to perform certain important tasks: routing subordinate work in the kvutza and responsible farm management in the moshav. Several measures tend to reduce these scarcities, either by modifying the positional requirements or by increasing the motivated skills of the work force. Kvutza measures include job rotation, outside work, mechanization, encouragement of immigration by unskilled and emigration by managerial personnel, and distinctive socialization. Moshav measures include the opposite of some of these, plus distribution of new knowledge and coordination of some productive activities.

Such measures, viewed as "functional alternatives" to inequality, must be taken into account before the adjustive hypothesis can explain or predict inequality.

* * *

"Communication and Technological Change among Farmers"

Eugene A. Wilkening, University of Wisconsin

The problem of this paper is that of showing the relationship between the structure and functions of the agents transmitting information about changes in farm techniques to the type of information transmitted and to the type of change about which information is transmitted. Type of information refers to whether it primarily (a) acquaints the farmer with the new technique or change, (b) enables the farmer to evaluate the new technique as compared with existing techniques, or (c) tells how to make the change. Type of change refers to whether the change involves changes in materials, operations or whole enterprises. Data for the paper are drawn from five published studies in the acceptance of technological changes in farming.

Transmitting information about farm matters is secondary to other primary functions of the neighborhood and clique groups. These groups are relied upon more for evaluating and for knowledge of how to make changes than for initial acquaintance with the changes, and are relied upon more for information about changes associated with established operations in farming than about changes involving new operations. On the other hand, the mass media -- radio, newspaper and farm magazine -- are given more frequently as the source of "first knowledge" about new techniques than as the source of "most information" about those techniques. Farm magazines tend to provide information on all types of changes while radio programs and newspapers tend to provide information on changes in existing farm operations and on changes in enterprises. Commercial dealers provide initial information and information on how to make changes for those practices involving the use of materials or equipment. The Agricultural Extension Service and other educational agencies, in keeping with their major functions, are given as sources of information of all types for all types of changes with emphasis upon changes involving new operations and new enterprises.

* * *

"Selected Dysfunctional Elements within the Communicative Systems of Small American Communities -- A Statement of Needed Research"

Paul A. Miller and Glen L. Taggart, Michigan State College

A communicative system of relationships is viewed as having two complementary dimensions: (1) the change system, or, concretely, the agency which is desirous of producing technological change; and (2) the target, or recipient, system, concretely the group or otherwise social unit which is either desirous of technological change or is construed by the change system to be in need of such change. Understanding communication processes, then, is partly based on how articulation between change and target systems occurs at the point of the elements of which each is composed.

Certain broad areas of dysfunction in rural communities suggest themselves as deterrents to the articulation of change and target systems. One deals with the reciprocating impact of technology on target systems. This impact produces a distinctive re-structuring of social relationships around continuously shifting pivots. A dysfunctional note occurs at the point of lag between the operational strategies of the change system and the required strategies necessary for substituted pivots of social relationships. A second area of dysfunction stems from the increasing array of relevant structures which are activated in any attempted articulation between a given change system and a given target system. Accordingly, a concrete agency of change cannot plan the strategy of change with a carefully delimited target system. Instead, a host of relevant structures to the change are activated, which, in turn, leads to greater possibility of unanticipated consequences.

A third area of dysfunction occurs at the point of a predominant element of effecting articulation between change and target systems, namely, roles. Concretely, the dependence on the voluntary leader, a role calculated to fall within both change and target systems and hence to effect articulation, frequently leads in given contexts to an insulation of crucial decision-making zones within the target system.

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"Differential Communication among Farmers in a Kentucky County"

A. Lee Coleman and C. Paul Marsh, University of Kentucky

Agricultural communication -- in the broadest sense all educational and action programs in agriculture -- can break down or lag at any of five points, representing the elements in the communication process: (1) communicator, (2) message, (3) medium, (4) receiver, (5) response. Although differentials in the socio-economic characteristics of farmers and in the rate and extent of their adoption of new farming technology have previously been shown, agricultural agency programs do not reflect awareness of such differentials. A Program designed to secure equal acceptance among the major segments of the farmer population might take explicit account of these differentials and vary the intensity and type of communication accordingly.

A field study disclosed wide differentials in media use and adoption of practices within a single Kentucky county, on the basis of neighborhood of residence and socio-economic variables. The data also indicate that the differentials among neighborhoods cannot be entirely accounted for by the differentials in socio-economic levels. When socio-economic variables were successively held constant there were still significant differentials in adoption and in media use, thus supporting the hypothesis that the farmer's use of media and his adoption of practices are partly determined by the kind of locality group in which he lives. This is further indicated by the finding that when farmers in areas of low adoption seek advice from other farmers they tend to select those who represent the status quo in farming technology, while farmers in areas of high adoption tend to go to innovators for advice.

* * *

"History of the History of Social Thought"

Howard E. Jensen, Duke University

Notwithstanding Comte's dictum that the best approach to a new science is through its history, and the professional training of many founders of modern sociology in that field, American students of social theory have been peculiarly tardy in applying the techniques of sociological analysis to the origin and development of their discipline. Nearly a century passed before Bogardus' pioneer attempt to trace the emergence of man's critical reflection upon the more general modes of interpersonal and collective behavior.

Bogardus placed the history of occidental social thought in its setting in the social lore of preliterate peoples and early civilizations, thus establishing a tradition followed by Barnes and Becker, Furfey, and Chamblis, but neglected by Seligman, Lichtenberger, House, Ellwood, Beach, and Barnes.

Although Barnes had in 1917 emphasized the importance of pre-Comtean social thought for sociological research, only Barnes and Becker among the more comprehensive treatises have given it more than brief treatment, while Hertzler and Gittler have produced monographs on the Ancient Civilizations and the Greeks.

Pre-Comtean social thought is embedded in a common matrix of philosophical, theological, ethical, esthetic, technological, economic, political and legal doctrines, within which only Ellwood has attempted clearly to define the common core of sociological interest.

The treatment of the material has not been distinctly sociological, but has tended to follow the conventional patterns of general intellectual history, seeking the sources of ideas in antecedent ideas and in the social environment. Only Becker has made a consistent effort to determine the non-cognitive determinants of social thought through technical analysis of sociocultural contexts.

It is along these lines that research into the history of social thought must proceed if it is to become more than a display of erudition and present the development of social theory as a chapter in the general theory of social development, and thus constitute a fundamental contribution to social theory.

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"History of the History of Social Thought"

Howard E. Jensen, Duke University

Abstract not received.

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"The History of the History of Sociology Since 1918"

R. A. Schermerhorn, Western Reserve University

Historical treatments of sociology since 1918 do not fall into neatly delimited periods. An eight-fold typology of these works furnishes a preliminary orientation. (1) Monographic studies of the works of leading sociologists or of central concepts; (2) Expository textbooks for elementary students; (3) Reviews of the social sciences and their methods; (4) Critical evaluations of theories and trends; (5) Surveys of sociological development within a single nation; (6) Panoramic histories; (7) Monographic studies resulting in refinement of theory and method; (8) Critical assessments of theories and methods in specialized fields or broadly related comparative fields. Examples of each type are briefly characterized. The growing interest in developing sociology as a more mature science calls for a new approach to the history of sociology. This approach would be oriented to the present state of scientific knowledge, and review the past in relation to it, attempting to discover what elements in the work of the earlier sociologists are still valid, what elements need to be discarded, what hypotheses are germane to present-day research, the changing fashions of sociological investigation with their relevance for the contemporary scene, and the theories or methods that may need reactivation. Shils' The Present State of American Sociology serves as a minor example of this new type of writing to be encouraged in the future.

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"History of Anthropology of Sociological Relevance"

John Useem, Michigan State College

Any scientific discipline lends itself to a variety of interpretations as to its central themes and its primary contributions. This discussion, like others which have preceded it, inevitably is arbitrary with respect to the nature of its emphasis, what is to be included and excluded, and the implications drawn. For the purpose of this brief analysis, several broad generalizations are offered concerning selective aspects of the interrelationships between the two disciplines. No attempt is made to place these in chronological sequence and the treatment is delimited to the United States in the period since World War I.

Summarized: (1) Cultural anthropology has had a greater impact on sociology than the reverse; (2) Sociologists tend to be more familiar with anthropological concepts than are anthropologists with the sociological counterparts; (3) Neither discipline thus far has exhibited much enthusiasm or found great use for the field methods of the other; (4) Though students of each, from time to time, have claimed for their own discipline the role of integrating the knowledge of all of the social sciences, it is obvious that this conception has not become a reality; nevertheless, interdisciplinary research with more modest goals and scholars with professional skills in both disciplines are becoming more in evidence; and (5)

The forthcoming period has the potential of being one in which new and significant contributions may be made by each discipline to the other.

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"History of Social Psychology of Sociological Relevance"

Kimball Young, Northwestern University

Social psychology is really coming of age. First, as to methodology, the earlier trend toward quantification has continued. As a matter of fact, it is my view that we have lost some ground in the use of qualitative and case-history methods because of the current emphasis upon the statistical approach.

The work in group dynamics has thrown light on important components of inter-action. Unfortunately some of the cultish aspects of this work continue.

Studies in mass communication continue to pour off the press in great numbers. Various researches have revealed the differential impact of modern mass media upon information, opinions, and behavior.

The topic of leadership has long been a central one in social psychology, yet only in recent years have systematic efforts been made to get at the various sociological and psychological aspects of leadership. Perhaps the most signifi-cant contributions have come out of the Ohio State University project under Shartle's direction.

Social psychologists have long been interested in the reactions of men under stress, but opportunities for strict experimentation on this problem have been rare. However, during World War II one study dealt with the effect of food deprivation on personality. Another discussed the effects upon individuals of living in a concentration camp. So, too, there are now under way a wide range of studies attempting to analyze behavioral changes under conditions of disaster.

Finally, the field known as "Culture and Personality" continues to interest a wide range of people in the social sciences. The most striking publications are those which have grown out of the collaborative seminar of Kardiner and Linton. So far little has been done to test the various hypotheses in a strictly experi-mental way.

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"History of General Sociology"

Preston and Bonita Valien, Fisk University

Abstract not received.

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"Unitary and Multiple Professional Roles: The Protestant Clergy"1/

William J. Goode, Columbia University, and Luke M. Smith, Mary Washington
College, University of Virginia

The number of roles (priest, teacher, preacher, community leader, parish administrator, pastor) performed by a clergyman would seem to run contrary to the professional norm of specialization. Yet these roles all merge into the pastoral one.

1. The functional task of the clergyman is to achieve the widest possible integration of individuals and groups into the society. Therefore there is a tendency to unite the roles of publicist (priest, teacher, preacher), community leader, administrator of an organized group of clients, and pastoral leader and counsellor.

2. The number of areas of the client's life which are covered is greatest for the clergy. Performance of the multiplex roles makes it clear that the clergyman is concerned with that aspect of the client's problem which involves the use of non-empirical means (e.g., prayer) for non-empirical ends (e.g., salvation).

3. The depth of inquiry into the client's life is greatest for the clergy. Frequent contact with the client in these several roles prepares the client for inquiry into motives. The religious means make possible a moral indoctrination and simultaneously, by introducing a non-empirical third party, prevent affective involvement of pastor and client with one another.

4. The extent to which the professional and his client belong to the same association is greatest for the clergy. Nevertheless, the pastor is able to render professional services to persons not members of his church. He is allowed to do so by the ecumenical and evangelistic doctrines which he publicizes and by his duties as community leader and parish administrator.

5. The basis of professional authority is least that of scientific technology and most that of exemplary conduct. The clergyman is required to exhibit the least amount of self-interest and the greatest public interest because he has the greatest right to seek clients and to change their motives. Exemplary conduct in all his roles is required here.

1/ Abstract prepared by Smith.

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"Intra-Occupational Prestige Differentiation: The School Superintendency"

Ward S. Mason and Neal Gross, Harvard University

Most studies of prestige have been concerned with differences between occupations. A questionnaire study of school superintendents in Massachusetts, part of a larger interview study of their social role, revealed that the superintendents themselves perceive a wide range in prestige within this occupational category. This occupation combines aspects of both professional and executive positions. When asked to list the criteria most generally used in differentiating positions of higher or lower professional standing, respondents named chiefly salary and characteristics of the school system and/or community in which the position was found. Community and school system characteristics could be classified into three categories which on theoretical grounds should determine intra-occupational prestige differentiation for this type of position, namely "managereal responsibility," "facilities," and the "professional quality" of the school system. Independent measures of some of the criteria falling into each of these three categories were correlated with the prestige scores of the various superintendency positions. Analysis showed that superintendent's salary alone accounted for 79% of the variance in prestige and that adding other variables in most cases added little or nothing to the prediction. Arguments are presented concerning the importance of the factors of knowledge and visibility of prestige criteria in determining empirical prestige systems. It is suggested that these factors may also be important in the study of inter-occupational prestige as well as the general study of social stratification.

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"The Extra-Professional Role of the Lawyer"

Walter I. Wardwell and Arthur L. Wood, University of Connecticut

The lawyer's "extra-professional" or "citizenship" role is defined as those behavior expectations pertaining to the lawyer in relation to his community and society which are not part of the technical function of the lawyer and which are also not those of just any citizen. It includes principally his role as public servant or politician, and as leader in non-political organizations and related fund-raising drives.

Solo practitioners are most active in politics while partners in firms are most active in non-political organizations; salaried associates are least active in both types of organizations. The key to this difference lies in the relation of political and non-political activity to career advancement. The associate needs merely to do a good technical job on the cases to which he is assigned. The partner, especially in a large firm, establishes wide community contacts as a "public relations" device and for various reasons finds politics distasteful. The solo practitioner tends to consider political activity a means of acquiring a professional reputation and building a successful practice.

Lawyers appear to feel that being active in community affairs is behaving as a lawyer should. These feelings together with the expectations and demands of non-lawyers constitute the social pressure on the lawyer to fulfill his extra-professional role.

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"Stress - and the Career of the Research Physician"

Renee C. Fox, Bureau of Applied Social Research, Columbia University

Abstract not received.

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"The Mobility of Types of Professional Persons"

Albert J. Reiss, Jr., Vanderbilt University

This paper explores the occupational mobility patterns of types of professional persons in the labor force. The data are for a sample of persons 25 years old and over in Chicago, Los Angeles, Philadelphia and San Francisco in 1951.

Professionals were identified as persons for whom the longest 1950 job was a professional one, according to the Alphabetical Index of Occupations. Five types of professional groups were classified according to their position in the social structure and their historical origins: (1) Traditional professionals, such as clergymen, lawyers and doctors; (2) Meso-professional, such as teachers and scientists; (3) New Bureaucratic professionals, such as personnel workers, librarians and sales engineers; (4) New Technical professionals, such as airplane pilots and engineers of all kinds; (5) New Clerical professionals, such as auditors and accountants. The mobility status of these persons in each professional group were compared. An occupational mobility scale was utilized to measure mobility status. The quasi-scale is based on ratings of occupations from the North-Hatt occupational prestige study. Six mobility patterns were identified: stable, rapid upward, upward, upward to self-employment, fluctuating, and downward.

An examination of the mobility from first job to longest 1950 job shows that among the Traditional, Meso and Bureaucratic professionals, mobility is about equally divided between the stable and rapid upward or upward types of mobility, while among the technical and clerical groups almost one-half were rapid upward and one-quarter were upward mobile. An analysis of the mobility from 1940 to longest 1950 job shows that there is a relatively high degree of stability for all professional groups in the shorter time span, but it is considerably less for Clerical than for Traditional professionals.

Occupational inheritance was also examined. The longest job father ever held was compared for each of the professional groups. The highest degree of professional stability and non-manual inheritances is found for the Traditional and Meso-professional groups.

* * *

"The Concept of Social System in Industrial Sociology"

John B. Knox, The University of Tennessee

A general pattern of system function can be described as follows: something "a" goes into something "b" from which emerges something "c" and the process is described by something "d". To "a" we give the name "input," to "b" the name "system," to "c" the name "output," and to "d" the name "principle."

Referring only to the social aspects of the work group, we define input as anything put into the system which affects the output, specifically: wages, other incentives, communications, and inter-stimulation of members. The output is the desired product of the system plus other relevant consequences of functioning, particularly work and communications. The value of this scheme is that it permits a systematic statement of principles tentatively established, such as: (1) output does not vary with any one known factor in input; (2) if there is solidarity within the system, control of output will develop; (3) factors external to the system, in family and community, exert an influence upon output.

Some of the communications from the system are relayed back to the input and influence it. These are referred to as "feedback." The difference between present input and the input needed to secure a desired output is termed "error." This extension of the scheme permits us to define conceptually three major possibilities in labor relations: (1) damping of the system: feedback is less than and opposed to error; (2) increasing disturbance: feedback is greater than and opposed to error; (3) a moving equilibrium: feedback is equal to and opposed to error.

* * *

"Role Conflict among Union Leaders"

John T. Gullahorn, Ohio University

The purpose of the present paper is to develop, on the basis of a study of local unions, some hypotheses about responses to role conflict situations.

When an actor is faced with an apparent role conflict, there appear to be a limited number of courses of action open to him. He may define the dilemma as one in which both competing claims on him are legitimate, i.e., as a true role conflict. If he does then he must respond in one of four ways: (1) make a decision between the alternative choices (groups), (2) shift the burden of decision (or responsibility) to the instigating groups or to a group or person not involved in the conflict, (3) delay making a decision, or (4) withdraw from the field. Another possibility is that the actor will define one or both sets of claims on him as illegitimate, in which case his dilemma is only a pseudo-role-conflict.

Expectations are outlined as to the conditions under which each of these responses will be made. In a study of the behavior of union leaders in their local union executive committee meetings, it was discovered that role conflicts involving different groups (e.g., obligations to the union vs. obligations to the family, obligations to the union vs. obligations to the company, etc.) tended to be resolved by different techniques. The predictions as to the conditions under which each type of response outlined above would be used were upheld by the behavior of the union officers.

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"Some Implications of Unionism among Salaried Professionals"

Bernard Goldstein, Industrial Relations Center, University of Chicago

Since the turn of the century, the status of engineers and other "technical" professionals has shifted from that of independent practitioners to that of salaried employees. The vast majority of engineers and scientists are now subject to many of the hazards common to industrial workers. Their behavior, however, continues to be dominated by a code of ethics nurtured in a completely different context.

The inappropriateness of much of the professional code for salaried employees sharpened during the depression of the 1930's. Salaried professionals turned to their professional societies for guidance. The societies, however, were either unconcerned with their problems or when concerned, were powerless to affect the terms of the employer-employee relationship. During World War II, when the employment of professionals reached new heights, they became the object of organizing attempts by the AF of L and CIO. Rejecting the traditional union movement, salaried professionals found themselves forced to create a new form of organization.

These unaffiliated collective bargaining units combined the techniques of unionism compatible with those aspects of the professional code still applicable to the industrial world. The structure, aims, and strategy of these unions reflect the professional view. An intriguing question is whether these unions can continue to represent their members both as professionals and employees, or will be forced by the pressure of union-management relations into the more traditional mold of trade unionism.

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"Structure of Social Science Research: An Organizational Study"

Warren G. Bennis
Industrial Relations Section, Massachusetts Institute of Technology

The growth of social science research over the past 25 years has been accompanied by profound changes. Based on an intensive study of a large social science research organization, two chief changes are noted.

Firstly, the new role of the social scientist must be differentiated from the older concepts of the "academic man." This role, "research man," has two main aspects: (1) The complexity of the organization plus his place on a vertiable windmill of "seeing people," has forced him to emulate the "businessman" and to spend a good share of his day in the gentle forms of persuasion. (2) The usual role conflict faced by the academician is how to balance time among research, teaching, and consulting. The typical complaint is that teaching becomes subordinated to research. The reverse of this problem appears in the research organization. Here the researchers strive toward a professorial rank which can be facilitated by teaching. The second change concerns the development of team and interdisciplinary research concomitant with organizational mazes of relationships to a Foundation and the University. The chief manifestations are: (1) Tendency to bureaucratize and conform in terms of the Foundation's goals. (2) Reliance on the Foundation for survival places stress and anxiety on those projects not financed over a substantial period of time; i.e. on a year-to-year basis. (3) The various roles required of the Director of Research (not the least of which is a form of fund-raising) places huge demands on this individual and takes a highly gifted person to perform this multi-role task.

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"Human Values, the Work Process, and Industrial Organization"

Fred H. Blum, Research Center for Group Dynamics, University of Michigan

The problem is first being clarified by defining participation in terms of potentialities of relatedness to the goals expressed in the organization of work (productivity, maintenance of the organization, needs of the members of the organization) and to the means used to implement these goals (system of rewards and punishment, line and staff organization etc.).

A brief historical and systematic discussion of various goal-means relationships will show various types of industrial organization and the human values which they foster. The significance of group dynamics and the "human relations" approach is being clarified in this discussion.

Next a model giving the greatest degree of relatedness to all participants in the organized work process is being elaborated (democratic-aristocratic model). This model is being discussed in terms of personality-social structure interrelationships as well as in terms of functional and substantial rationality (thus relating industrial sociology to general sociological theory).

The final step consists in a comparison of this model with actual experiments made in order to relate workers to various aspects of the organized work process (Most of these experiences have been made in the United States, some in England. Lincoln Electric, Hormel & Co., Nunn-Bush are among the larger companies to be included).

* * *

"The Efficacy of Alternative Approaches to Parole Prediction"

Daniel Glaser, University of Illinois

In 1940-49, at a penitentiary for younger offenders, 1324 routine parole predictions by four sociologists were more selective than 1233 predictions by four psychiatrists. Mean Cost Ratings were 0.19 for sociologists and 0.14 for psychiatrists. Two full-time psychiatrists who saw all prisoners were especially poor prognosticators, while two consulting psychiatrists, who saw only exceptional behavior cases, predicted more successfully. Although the number of prognosticators is insufficient for a conclusive generalization, the findings suggest the relevance of a group-oriented approach for most prison inmates. Whether parole outcome is especially predictable for behavior problem individuals, or the psychiatrists' personality-oriented approach is especially relevant to them, is not clear. Ideally, all prognosticators should have made independent predictions on the same cases.

Several objective actuarial predictors, which can be applied by a clerk, were more selective than the case study prognostications. For example, Mean Cost Rating was 0.22 for "Age at First Leaving Home" and 0.21 for "Most Serious Previous Sentence." "Social Development Pattern," a subjective classification of conventionality and other overall features of behavior, applied independently of prognostic judgments, was markedly more selective than the case study prognoses. Its Mean Cost Rating was 0.32. These findings suggest that mutual gains for academic criminology and for applied correctional work may result from testing theory in connection with tests of the many predictions involved in routine correctional decisions.

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"A Social Psychological Analysis of Prison Riots"

Frank E. Hartung, Wayne University
Maurice Floch, Detroit House of Correction

The prison riots of 1952-53 resulted from a combination of four components: the nature of the maximum custody prison, the aggregation of disparate types of prisoners, the destruction of the informal inmate self-government, and the functioning of "individual treatment" programs. The last two are recent developments in penology; the first two are the continuing marks of maximum custody prisons. This paper attempts to relate all four into a causal complex.

1. Lengthy custody in a maximum-custody prison apparently results almost invariably in some degree of emotional instability.

2. A simple classificatory scheme reveals several types of prisoners: those who are relatively passive; and those who are relatively aggressive. The latter includes (a) the prison-wise leaders of the informal prisoner-community, and (b) their followers. The men in (a) often inspire violations of the rules but are rarely caught in violations themselves.

3. The informal prisoner-community discharged many important administrative duties, until recent years, in many prisons. Such as: cell and work assignments, granting privileges, selling concessions, and imposing discipline. Favored and influential prisoners were benefitted, and also wardens, as their prisons were relatively quiet.

4. In the 1940's, progressive penology in various prisons instituted "individual treatment" programs, stripped the prisoner-leaders of their administrative functions and returned control to the warden's office. These programs concentrated

on relatively placid prisoners and ignored recidivists and disciplinary cases.
Inmate-leaders now no longer had adequate incentives to control other prisoners.

Without this control of prisoners over other prisoners, many prisons were
social-psychologically prepared for riots upon the occurrence of an aggravating
incident.

The emphasis in this paper is on the structure of the community of the prison,
which is an aspect that other analyses have neglected.

* * *

"A Comparison of MMPI Responses for Forgers
Who Violated Parole with Non-violating Forgers"

Rupert C. Koeninger, Sam Houston State College

The purpose of this study was to test the hypothesis that there exists a
significant difference on MMPI responses made by forgers who were granted a parole
and fulfilled the obligations of the parole as compared with forgers who received
clemency and violated the parole contract to the extent that they were returned to
prison as parole violators.

Data for the investigation were obtained through the Bureau of Classification
and Records of the Texas Prison System. An item analysis was run on the inmates'
responses to the 366 questions contained in the MMPI to see if significant differences
existed and if so at what level of confidence.

At the one per cent level five statements were significant in the positive
direction and one in the negative. At the five per cent level twelve were significant
in the positive direction and four in the negative. Since some of the 22 statements
are used two and three times in the scoring combinations they account for a total of
37 responses on the MMPI. Of these, 21 were included in the psychotic scales, seven
were among the neurotic triad, two with the psychopathic deviate statements and one
was a validity F score.

On the one per cent level of confidence the findings would indicate the forger
violators tended to reflect rigidity, suspicion, and distorted thinking. The
hypothesis was further supported by the results obtained from the data regarding the
five per cent level of confidence. In brief the findings of this study show there
was a significant difference between the forger who violates parole and the non-
violating forger parolee. The differences found are reflective of distorted thought
processes of the forger violator as measured by the psychotic scales of the MMPI.

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"Ethnic Background and Inebriety Arrests"

Jerome H. Skolnick, Center of Alcohol Studies, Yale University

This paper was based upon a study of all male New Haven residents booked by the New Haven Police Department during the months of January and July, 1951. The study was limited to New Haven residents in order to make comparisons of the involvement of inebriety in the arrests. These comparisons, in the form of ratios and rates, are based upon the population distribution of New Haven, notably by ethnic background, and also by social class. Particular attention is paid to comparing the arrests of Irish and Old American with those of the Italian and Jewish groups. Attention is also given to a Negro-White comparison.

Broadly, the results indicate a disproportionately high inebriety arrest rate for Irish and Old Americans and a disproportionately low rate for Italians and Jews. At the same time, the Irish show a disproportionately low rate of non-inebriety arrests, while the Italian group shows a disproportionately high rate.

The Negro-White comparison indicates a disproportionately high rate for Negroes of both inebriety and non-inebriety arrests. However, when controls for ecological social-class areas are instituted Negro rates for inebriety and non-inebriety arrests drop considerably.

The data lead to the conclusion that factors from at least two different settings -- sub-cultural ethnic groups and stratification groups -- operate to determine differences in arrest rates.

* * *

"The Effects of Social Configurations Confronting Former Felons"

Dietrich C. Reitzes, Indiana University

The successful adjustment of ex-convicts to law abiding society depends to a large extent upon the terms and conditions under which integration with conventional society becomes feasible. This study is particularly concerned with the relationship between work habits, employment situations, family situations, social contacts, and the adjustment or maladjustment of ex-convicts.

The data come from the Illinois Felon Study interviews of 500 parolees from Illinois who were inducted into the Army during World War II. The present paper deals only with the post war civilian adjustment of a random sample of 176 cases. On the basis of FBI fingerprint checks and police and court records these 176 cases were classified as "non-recidivists" if no post Army arrests or convictions were apparent, as "borderline cases" if the individuals' records showed arrests but no convictions, and "recidivists" if the individuals served another sentence after release from the Army.

The data indicate that non-recidivists differ significantly from recidivists in their employment patterns: regularity of work, type of work and occupational mobility; their family life, particularly in terms of the conjugal family and their social relationships. The statistics, of course, do not indicate whether this difference is the cause or the effect of criminal activity. The interviews themselves, however, strongly suggest that in many cases the factors described here have a causal relationship to recidivism. The author feels that in any case the differences between recidivists and non-recidivists as discussed in this paper are sufficiently large to warrant further study.

"An Empirical Study of Attitude Change"

Hanan C. Selvin and Arnold G. Simmel
Bureau of Applied Social Research, Columbia University

This paper deals with the relationship between stability or change of an attitude and the breadth of its anchoring in a constellation of related attitudes. A sample of 560 respondents were interviewed about their attitudes toward the oil industry, both before and after an information campaign designed to improve their attitudes. The "before" interview also included questions about their attitudes toward three other industry groups -- the automobile industry, the steel industry, and "industry in general." Each of these five attitudes was inferred from responses to nine or ten questions about specific aspects of each industry, using the two-class technique of latent structure analysis.

When the changes in the attitude toward the oil industry are seen in the context of the other three attitudes, the tendency toward an integrated attitude constellation is at least as effective as the information campaign. The more the oil attitude is out of harmony with the other three attitudes in the "before" interview, the more likely it is to change so as to produce a more integrated attitude structure. With this explanation changes in the oil attitude opposite to those intended by the campaign can be explained. Since the integration effect is also found among those who were not exposed to the campaign, it may well have been the result of the initial interview rather than of the campaign.

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"Tolerance of Ambiguity and Extreme Attitudes"

Orville G. Brim, Jr., University of Wisconsin

As part of a general investigation of probability determinants of behavior a test of individual tolerance of ambiguity was developed. In the test the Ss must estimate the chances of occurrence per 100 opportunities of 32 common events. In addition a confidence level is given for each estimate. Low tolerance of ambiguity is indicated by more extreme estimates of chances (toward 0 or 100), and by higher confidence levels.

Three studies have been made with this test.

(1) 49 Ss rated their roommates on an 8-point continuum on each of 21 personality traits. Extremity scores on this rating (1, 8 equal 4, 2, 7 equal 3, etc.) correlate .39, $P < .01$, with test scores. Ss low on tolerance rate more extremely.

(2) 38 Ss indicated agreement-disagreement on a 13-point continuum for 6 attitude questions from different content areas. Extremity scores correlate .57, $P < .01$, with test scores. Ss low on tolerance have more extreme attitudes.

(3) 193 Ss were given the 30-item form of the California F Scale. (a) Extremity scores (responses summed without regard to sign) correlate .245, $P < .01$, with test scores. Ss low on tolerance make more extreme responses. (b) Content scores correlate .06 with test scores, which is not significant. However, eta equals .28, P between .05 and .10. This suggests that both high and low scorers on the F Scale are intolerant of ambiguity.

* * *

"An Empirical Study of Selected Propositions Regarding Age Roles"

Gordon F. Streib, Cornell University

The focus of the present paper is centered upon the testing of two basic hypotheses pertaining to role changes as they occur in the retirement process. The study is a development of the work on age and sex roles suggested by the writings of Linton, Parsons, and Cottrell.

The data were obtained in two surveys on occupational retirement and aging conducted under a grant from the Lilly Endowment, Inc. The first survey was a representative, nation-wide sample of 37 urban communities in which 1205 persons, 60 years of age and older, were interviewed. Males were deliberately over-sampled. Data are also employed from a survey conducted in six New York State rural counties in which respondents were selected by probability sampling techniques. In this survey a sample of 249 males, 60 years of age and older, were interviewed.

The first proposition on which test data are presented is: The degree of adaptation to a future role varies directly with the amount of opportunity for (a) imaginal rehearsal in the future and/or (b) practice in the role. The evidence from the urban survey seems to indicate that preparation for a role change, such as that from gainful employment to retirement, does affect one's adaptation in the new role.

The second proposition which is tested by the survey data is: The degree of adaptation to a new role varies directly with the gradualness of the transition into the new role. The evidence on this proposition from the urban survey also indicates that whether one assumes a role abruptly or gradually towards the end of the life cycle appears to make a difference in one's adjustment to the new role.

The findings from the rural survey, with minor deviations, tend to confirm those obtained in the urban survey.

* * *

"The Analysis of Behavior in Interaction, in Role Playing, and from Projective Techniques"

Edgar F. Borgatta, Harvard University

This is a report of research designed to ascertain differences and relationships among personality factors as expressed in responses to three types of situations, namely, (1) actual situations, (2) role playing situations, and (3) paper and pencil "situations." Scoring categories are parallel, and Bales' IPA is used. Subjects (125) participated in independent three man groups, and average performance is considered. Other measures used in the research were: (a) An attitude questionnaire dealing with problems of discipline and initiative in the Air Force; (b) A personal identification questionnaire; (c) The S.R.A. test of Primary Mental Abilities; (d) The Rosenzweig P.F. Study; (e) The Rorschach (individual application); (f) A quasi-sociometric questionnaire at the end of each session; (g) A leadership evaluation at the end of each session; (h) Independent ratings on variables of leadership, ability, and personal bearing and conduct.

* * *

"Does Literature Reflect Common Values?"

Milton C. Albrecht, University of Buffalo

The hypothesis that literature reflects common cultural values is tested in the area of the family. Sirjameki's list of values for the American family was used, adding alternatives to each value formulation. Six periodicals of the year 1950 were sampled, yielding 153 stories, two magazines representing a low cultural reading level providing 62 stories, two at the middle level yielding 59 stories, and the high level 32 stories.

Of dominant family goals, 94.3 per cent of all stories supported the listed family values, while 737 other indices of approval showed 88.5 per cent agreement, 11.5 per cent deviation. Frequencies of occurrence of dominant themes in stories at the three levels were strikingly similar, except that the theme of sex was largely absent from middle-level stories, while marriage as a dominant life goal received no major treatment in upper-level stories.

Plot conflicts, however, show certain variations at different levels. Stories at low level emphasize problems of economic insecurity and emotional immaturity; those at middle level center around female aggressiveness and male adequacy in achievement and in personal integrity; those at high level typically show absence of affection or strong feeling.

Despite these variations, the basic values and ideals of the American family are strongly supported by stories at all levels.

* * *

"American Art Exhibit Evaluation"

Stanley K. Bigman
Bureau of Social Science Research, American University

Art exhibits at museums in several cities during 1953 and 1954 were studied by the Bureau of Social Science Research, The American University, to learn: (1) Who attend art exhibits? (2) Why do they attend? (3) How do they react to the exhibits?

The exhibits studied were of: (1) Classical Japanese art brought to the United States by the Japan Society and shown at Seattle, Chicago and Boston; (2) Prints, etchings, etc., depicting life in America up to 1890 as seen by contemporaries, shown in Washington prior to being sent abroad under sponsorship of the U.S. Information Agency. Interviews were conducted chiefly to pretest a questionnaire for use abroad.

The paper summarized here considers: (1) the purposes of these studies and the kinds of data sought, (2) previous research on exhibit audiences, (3) the sampling problem in these studies, and (4) some of the findings of the studies.

Among the findings: (1) Visitors were, with disproportionate frequency: women; professionals, white-collar workers, students and housewives; persons with college or post-graduate education; and persons with art training. (2) The effect of publicity was more to attract the same kinds of people in larger numbers than to bring new parts of the population to the exhibits. (3) Enjoyment of the exhibit was highest among those with previous acquaintance with art, with the Japanese or with both. (4) The historical prints in the Washington exhibits evoked feelings of identification among the visitors: Indonesians were reminded of their revolution for independence; Near Easterners, of their problems of building a new country; Europeans of features of their history. The Japanese art was so unrelated to the experience of

the American visitors that it had no similar effect. (5) Specific items remembered best seemed to be those "liked best"; these were those which aided in the visitors' identification with the subject of the exhibits.

* * *

"The Arts and Changes in the Leisure Role"

Reuel Denney, The College, University of Chicago

Have basic changes occurred in the use of leisure in the United States in the last fifty years? What behavioral concepts help to define these changes? The answer proposed to the first question is that there has been a change in the direction of more artistically discriminating uses of leisure. The answer proposed to the second question is that we can define this change by speaking of changes in the role taken by the person at leisure. Many attempts to document development in the quality of United States leisure refer to the improving esthetic qualities of the goods and services consumed in leisure. This is necessary and appropriate. Ultimately, however, it becomes a study in the philosophy of criticism. The hypothesis presented employs a different approach. It asserts that in earlier historical stages of the use of leisure in the United States, the dominant aspect of the social psychological role of the man at leisure was his status in terms of his contrast with those not at leisure. An increasingly important aspect of the role of the man at leisure today is his focus on those who produce goods and services for his leisure. This new facet of the leisure role is a cultural basis for a healthy attitude toward the arts.

* * *

"Art and the Mass Society"

Joseph Bensman, New York City, and Israel Gerver, Brooklyn College

The contention that the arts have abdicated from their supposed function of meaningful communication is used as a point of departure in order to suggest an approach to the sociology of the arts. Two strategic developments are postulated which are: (1) the internal rationalization of art as found in technical and aesthetic systems and (2) the external orientation of art as indicated in the changing social position of the artist. The consequences of the internal development are (a) the preoccupation of artists with problems of techniques and the secondary role of meaning, (b) the alienation of artistic products from the inartistic public and (c) symbolic chaos in the arts. The consequences of the external developments are (a) the shift in the market relations of the artist from religious to secular patronage, (b) the rise of the mass audience and mass art, (c) technological changes.

Further consequences are conceived of as resulting from a merging of both internal and external developments of the arts. The changing relationships of the arts, and the public, the mass audience, the separation of art from social experience, the role of virtuosity and the problem of genius are considered as areas for further research in the sociology of art.

* * *

"The American Composer: His Behavioral Solutions to Situational Non-Support"

Dennison J. Nash, Middlebury College

Is it possible to utilize concepts and techniques of social psychology to understand and predict what is usually considered to be the most ephemeral of artistic behavior -- the composition of serious music? Yes, according to the results of an exploratory research project which utilized the Schedule, Interivew, Participant Observation, and Rorschach Test to investigate the life histories and personalities of twenty-three eminent American-born composers of serious music, as well as the social situation of their compositional role.

According to the conceptual scheme which was constructed, composer role attitudes and role behavior are seen as effects of the interaction of the composer's personality and his role situation. The large gap which separates the musical tastes of the composer and his audience colors the entire musical process and lends very little support to the composer's chief social function, i.e., to produce music for performance. Confronted with this non-supporting role situation, composers must make behavioral adjustments in two crucial dimensions if they are to succeed. They must write a considerable amount of Commercial music (as opposed to Ivory Tower music) or manifest considerable role versatility, or they must achieve certain combinations of both.

Since social situation may be taken as constant, the kind of behavioral solution which the composer achieves must be viewed as a product of personality variations. By the comparison of extreme cases, it was found, according to thé Rorschach, that composers who write Ivory Tower music, predominantly, manifest Schizoid personality trends and associated characteristics. Highly versatile composers, i.e., those who play many non-compositional roles on a professional level, seem to tend towards personality rigidity. The social situation, therefore, seems to establish certain very broad personality requirements for success in the compositional role in our culture.

The very tentative findings of this study suggest further that: (1) Art, as a variety of culture, merits no special exemption from scientific investigation; (2) Effective research in the social psychology of the arts will require the collaboration of art expert and social scientist.

* * *

"Authoritarianism, Leader Acceptance, and Group Cohesion"

Nahum Z. Medalia, University of Washington

The purpose of this study is to discover whether differences among members of a group in a personality variable, namely authoritarianism, relate themselves in a determinate manner to differences in leader acceptance and group cohesiveness. Three specific hypotheses were submitted to test:

1. A positive association will be found between authoritarianism and acceptance of formally defined leadership of groups, when that leadership is capable of imposing strong repressive sanctions.

2. A positive relationship will be found between member authoritarianism and group cohesiveness, in groups whose leaders have (a) high power relative to other group members and (b) are sharply differentiated from other members in ascribed status.

3. As degree of member authoritarianism increases, the association between leader acceptance and group cohesion will also increase. Since the authoritarian's dependence on leadership is presumably far greater than that of the non-authoritarian, it should follow that the attractiveness of a group for him will depend to a far greater extent than for the non-authoritarian, upon his acceptance or rejection of its leadership.

Subjects for the research were a sample of 298 enlisted men, drawn from three radar squadrons of the Air Defense Command.

The findings afford confirmation for the first two hypotheses. The third hypothesis however is at variance with the findings, in that the association of leader acceptance with reenlistment intent was statistically significant at the .01 level only for those in the middle ranges of authoritarianism; while for those at the extremes of high and low authoritarianism the association was purely random in nature. This finding suggests that the F scale distribution does not correspond to an under-lying unidimensional distribution of personality types, but rather that there is a large common ground between persons at the extremes of this variable. More specifically, it is hypothesized that extreme equalitarians are just as rigid in their behavior as extreme authoritarians, in the sense that a highly important situational factor, namely relationship to the leader as reflected in acceptance of him, has little connection with desire to remain associated with the group.

* * *

"Antithetical Tendencies in Small Group Performance"

Stuart Adams, Randolph AFB, Texas

Within small instrumental groups, there is striving for social and personal goals as well as for the technical goals which are the formal bases of group existence. Casual observation suggests that these social and technical goals often react adversely upon each other, and that some aspects of group functioning are viewed antithetically by small groups and by the larger organizations within which they operate.

Several studies of structure and function in a population of 11-man bomber crews provide some clarification of these relationships. Three studies relating structural homogeneity, status congruency and social climate to performance suggest that (a) productivity is facilitated by homogeneities which increase "fellow-feeling," and inhibited by homogeneities which attenuate the authority structure of the group,

(b) social well-being increases positively and linearly with status congruency and democratic climate, and (c) technical performance follows the same trend as social well-being until moderate levels of the latter are reached, then begins to fall off progressively. Two studies of leadership style and leader identification indicate that interpretations of crucial leader behaviors by group members and by the staff of the larger organization are antithetical.

These investigations suggest that in small military groups social and technical ends are largely incompatible, particularly for high levels of technical performance. Further research is needed to ascertain how far this incompatibility is characteristic of all small instrumental groups.

* * *

"Group Factors Related to Scientific Performance"

Robert C. Davis, Survey Research Center, University of Michigan

Both the increase of group research and the expansion of research organizations emphasize the need to study the effect of interpersonal factors on research performance. Presented here are some preliminary findings from a survey of a large government scientific research organization bearing on the sociopsychological aspects of research performance.

Two hundred forty scientists (PhD's and MD's) filled out questionnaires about various aspects of their research environment. In addition, they were rated by panels of fellow scientists on their current research performance.

Analysis of the data has focused on these factors in relation to research performance: (1) the power of the chief over the scientist concerning matters affecting the research work, (2) the influence of the scientist on the chief in these matters, (3) the confidence in, and liking for the chief under various power situations, (4) the value-commitments of the scientist and their relation to career-orientations, (5) the mode of decision-making in initiating research projects, and (6) the scientist's sense of belonging to the work group.

While in general a positive relation is found between researcher autonomy and scientific performance, the relationship is by no means a simple one; rather it is necessary to take account of several variables as they are jointly related to research performance.

* * *

"Organizational Change in Terms of a Series of Selected Variables"

John E. Tsouderos, Georgia Institute of Technology

This paper is an attempt to summarize some of the findings made in an empirical investigation of a number of quantitative variables related to the organizational growth of ten voluntary associations. The study of these variables is important in understanding the processes of organizational growth and formalization which constitute the topic of this paper. These variables were subjected to time series analysis and were: (a) total annual income; (b) total annual expenditures; (c) values of the property from year to year; (d) annual membership figures; and (e) the number of administrative employees from year to year. It was attempted to explore and suggest a method of observation, and, in addition, to present a set of hypotheses which would guide and offer some insight for further research. The key points of the findings were formulated here as tentative generalizations.

Conclusions: (1) There is a "functional" relationship between the growth in membership of an association and other variables such as income, administrative expenditures, property and staff workers. (2) Voluntary associations have a tendency to increase their membership to a certain point, reach a maximum growth and then after a period of time membership declines. (3) Membership growth precedes the growth of income. With a decline in membership there is no immediate or actual decline in income. (4) There is a positive relationship between the growth in total income of an organization and its administrative expenditures. However, administrative expenditures increase rapidly after the peak of total income has been passed. (5) Property and administrative office workers continue to accumulate while membership and total income begin to shrink. This paper also attempts to explain, in a series of interrelated and tentative propositions, why the relationships found among these variables should exist.

* * *

"Group Norms and the Active Minority"

James G. March, Carnegie Institute of Technology

The analysis reported in this paper has two goals: (1) To test an hypothesis concerning the relationship between group norms and the active minority. (2) To suggest a beginning to a theory of group-approval functions.

An hypothesis that the more active members of an organization will tend to exhibit a higher degree of conformity to group norms than will the less active members is tested by means of data drawn from a written questionnaire administered to a sample drawn from the membership of a local League of Women Voters organization. General support for the hypothesis is revealed, but the failure of specific sub-hypotheses motivates a consideration of the form of the function relating group approval to a variable valued by the group. Three models of group-approval functions are presented and discussed.

First, an unattainable-ideal norm, in which group approval is pictured as a monotonically-increasing function of an individual characteristic.

Second, a preferred-value norm, in which group approval is represented as monotonically-increasing up to a point and thereafter monotonically-decreasing.

Third, an attainable-ideal norm, where group approval is defined to be monotonically-increasing up to a point and constant thereafter.

It is argued that this type of theoretical formulation has considerable advantage over the attempt to deal with the concept of a norm without a conception of the group-approval function.

* * *

"History of Sociology in Great Britain"

W.J.H. Sprott, The University of Nottingham

Sociology in Great Britain has been developed in the service of social problems, such as population, old age, delinquency, class-mobility and so on. This is due to the fact that Sociology as a discipline in its own right has never been accepted in Universities with the exception of the University of London. There has been no established set of people interested in Social Theory. Spencer, who was not a University man, Hobhouse who held the only Chair of Sociology, and Ginsberg, his successor, are the only English sociologists who have made any notable contribution to Sociology as a scientific discipline. The emphasis on "applied sociology" is reinforced by the fact that such financial aid that is provided is spent either on the teaching of social workers, or on research into specific problematic topics, such as those mentioned above. The field covered by such research is discussed in the paper, and the hope is expressed that Sociology will be accorded a position in British Universities which will enable it to do something more than shovelling up facts for the use of administrators.

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"History of Sociology in France"

Jean Stoetzel, University of Bordeaux

Abstract not received.

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"History of Sociology in Germany"

Wilhelm E. Mühlmann, University of Mainz

The history of sociology in Germany after 1918 may be divided in three periods: First period, 1918-1933; Second period, 1933-1945; and Third period, after 1945.

The first period (1918-1933) may be characterized as the period of outstanding personalities in research and lore. At the same time it can be described in terms of "big sociological systems" and voluminous writing (by Max Weber, Werner Sombart, E. Troeltsch, Max Scheler, F. Oppenheimer, A. Vierkandt, F. Tönnies, R. Thurnwald, Leopold von Wiese, and others). Besides this more theoretical and systematical approach, there were many reliable and important investigations on social mobility, class structure of German society, industrial and political sociology, problems of the mass, etc. The work of Theodor Geiger and Robert Michels should be mentioned here. There were also promising beginnings in the field of social psychology and of educational sociology.

In the second period (1933-1945), the "Hitler period", sociology as a body of co-ordinated scientific efforts did not longer exist. Many eminent scholars emigrated, others fled under less harmful headings (ethnology, Folklore, Human Geography, and so on). Some flourishing discussions (as on the sociology of knowledge, and problems of class structure) obliterated entirely.

The third period (since 1945) is the period of reconstruction. (This relates only to Western Germany.) In this respect, the merits of the "great old men", especially of L.v.Wiese, should be acknowledged. It seems, however, that the time of "big systems" is now coming to an end. Future seems to belong to the elaboration

of routine methods independent (to some extent) of the nimbus of personality. Emphasis is now on concrete research work in sociography and applied sociology, the sociology of the fugitives, of the family, and population problems, ecology (rural and urban sociology). The influence of American sociology is strong, especially among our younger sociologists.

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"History of Sociology in Italy"

C. Pellizzi, University of Florence

Abstract not received.

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"History of Sociology in Japan"

Kunio Odaka, University of Tokyo

Sociology in Japan has a long history quite comparable to American sociology, but it was not until late in the 1930's that Japanese sociology came to be established as an empirical science; until about 20 years ago, the orientation of sociologists had been primarily theoretical or speculative. It was also only recently that the science began to arouse the interest of the public at large. Generally speaking, sociology received far less attention than law or economics. What was more regrettable, sociology was often confused with socialism and thus suffered from undue suspicion and oppression from the Government as well as from the public. This tendency became even more conspicuous during the period of World War II.

A considerable change has taken place since the termination of the War. In fact, one can say at present that sociology in Japan has at last entered a period of full and free growth. To mention a few of the new major tendencies of the post-war years: 1) along with the increase in the public interest in and demand for sociology, a considerable number of courses devoted to the science have been established in universities and colleges all over the country; 2) empirical research on practical problems of society is coming to occupy an important position in the field; 3) a variety of statistical methods that have been developed in recent years are coming to be more widely applied to sociological studies; 4) formerly, in empirical research, problems related to the family and rural culture occupied the favored position, but in recent years, research has been extended into the fields of industrial and urban sociology as well as those of public opinion research and educational sociology; 5) a tendency for sociology to enter into partnership with its neighboring sciences has now made its appearance; at the same time, the association and collaboration within the sphere of sociology itself is also coming to be closer than it was in the past; and 6) before the War, there was a general tendency for sociologists to work in narrow national boundaries, but in recent years, they have begun to accustom themselves to a performance on an international scientific stage.

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Urban and Suburban

"Community Structure and Social Participation"

John M. Foskett, University of Oregon

The data for this paper were secured by individual interview with a randomly sampled population in two communities and is part of a broader study of the policy formation process at the community level currently in progress at the University of Oregon.

While the basic objective of the phase of the over-all study involved here is to explore the relationship between community structure and policy formation, this paper will be primarily concerned with some of the correlates of high and low participation as a means of identifying the structural components of the decision making process. To this end the two communities under observation are compared in regard to the distribution of the population on a general community participation scale and selected variables are examined for their relation to high and low participation.

In regard to both the distribution of participation scores and the relation of the selected variables to high and low participation, a definite correspondence is found to exist between the two communities. It is hypothesized that the uniformities are typical and point to basic structural components.

In analyzing the relation between such variables as education, income and age, it is found that what at first sight appears to be a simple and direct relationship is actually complex. Whenever any of the variables in question are held constant the relation of the other variables to participation is modified and holds only under certain conditions. The apparent simple and direct relationship between each of the variables and participation which has so often been reported in the literature is seemingly due to the concurrent presence and absence of the variables.

* * *

"Involvement and Obligation as Elements of Community Action"

Christopher Sower and Walter Freeman, Michigan State College

One result of urbanization in modern society is a major change in the means by which kinship and neighborhood systems obligate the member of a society in caring for his fellow man. Social agencies tend to supplant much of the welfare provided formerly by kin and neighborhood. Conditions growing out of urbanization provide a setting whereby agencies now are integrally related to the task of providing for human needs in modern society. At the same time, the fact that many agencies operating in a community are dependent upon extensive voluntary relationships with the citizenry has once again emphasized the importance of the individual, neighborhood and community. Such patterns of involvement cannot be explained simply in terms of individual needs and motivations.

Growing out of this study was the hypothesis that much of the civic activity found in communities gains impetus from pre-existing social relationships which, when tapped, evoke certain sentiments of the people. These sentiments are most frequently expressed in the form of obligation.

This paper is a report of a research project which has studied the nature of social relationships which were evoked when county health, education, and agricultural agencies activated community structures in a voluntary health survey. The

study has been focused upon divergent opinions and sentiments about health and collective action which existed between agencies viewing health in a preventive manner and community representatives who viewed health in a curative manner. Lacking a common basis on the definition of the health situation and proposed action, the community voluntary response was based not upon a common conception of health as a problem, but almost entirely on feelings of obligation related to (a) previous county-agency and community-leader relationships, and (b) the community members' feelings of obligation to friends, neighbors, organizations, and community.

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"Urbanism Reconsidered, a Comparative Study of Urban Areas in a Metropolis"

Scott Greer, Laboratory in Urban Culture, Occidental College

Investigations of urban populations in the past have concentrated upon differentiation by ethnicity and median rentals. These factors have considerable predictive power for the various social pathologies, but throw little light upon broad, non-ethnic, cultural differences, or "urbanism as a way of life."

Studies of urban neighborhoods are useful, but little is known of the variations in "community" between different areas. To approach this problem, two Los Angeles census tracts at the same economic level, but varying on the urbanization dimension of the Shevky typology by twenty percent of the range, were studied through scheduled interviews of a random sample of households. The low-urban population differed sharply and consistently in the direction of higher local community participation; that is, the local area was a social fact, rather than a spatial concentration. Neighboring was more intense, there were more friends in the local area, more participation in local cultural events, and a wider awareness of local leaders.

The study may be interpreted as an indication that (1) the method of selection of population is different between low-urban and high-urban areas; (2) there is a continuum from the local area which approaches the "small town community" to the high-urban area which is an urban aggregate; (3) social systems and status systems will accordingly vary with the degree of urbanization as measured by the typology. In the low-urban areas such formulations as those of Warner may be useful; in the high-urban areas they are probably misleading, since the metropolis as a whole becomes the social frame of reference. These interpretations are being tested in the present studies of the Laboratory in Urban Culture.

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"Dimensions of Urban Internal
Differentiation: Attitudinal and Behavioral Correlates"

Wendell Bell, Northwestern University

The Shevky urban typology was first applied to the 1940 census data for the Los Angeles Area. Not only has the typology since been applied to other urban areas, but the method has been tested and extended. For example, it has been demonstrated by factorial analyses that the three principal components of the Shevky typology -- economic status, family status, and ethnic status -- are three basic social dimensions which account for the social variation among tract populations for the San Francisco Bay Region and the Los Angeles Area in 1940.

While the Shevky typology utilizes many of the techniques and procedures of the human ecologists, it constitutes an attempt to study the social structure not the ecological structure of the city. The elements of the Shevky typology are basic concepts in the emergent but presently rudimentary theory of urban social relationships. The purpose of this paper is to examine the analytic utility of the Shevky typology still further by exploring its use as a heuristic frame within which additional social research based on other than census data can be designed and executed.

A field study of participation in formal associations and informal groups, and personal integration in four San Francisco neighborhoods was conducted in 1953 to test the utility of the Shevky analysis as a frame to which detailed investigations of the social relations of sub-communities within the city can be related. After an analysis of the data which includes an examination of the relationship of economic status and family status to social participation and personal integration, the following conclusions are drawn: (1) For a field study executed in a sub-community of a large metropolis, the Shevky typology provides a generality through conceptual articulation and integration with a large mass of data. (2) Unlike the ecological approaches to population statistics, the Shevky typology provides a nexus between population statistics on the one hand and social theory on the other.

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"Some Observations on Urban Theory and Research"

Gideon Sjoberg, University of Texas

Two principal schools of thought can be said to exist in urban sociology. One views the urban community as an "isolated" social system and examines the ecological and social patterns which occur. The other is concerned with determining the effects of urban development upon group life, especially through comparison of urban with rural communities. Neither approach devotes sufficient attention to the effects upon the urban community of the policies of the "extra-community" organization. The latter have come to wield considerable influence over the location of new urban centers. Furthermore, they can be a significant variable in the growth or decline of a community's population. Even the local community's internal ecological arrangement is coming to be partially determined by the extra-community organization's actions and decisions. The policies of the extra-community organization also are instrumental in shaping various aspects of the local community's social and economic structure. Note, for example, the effects of certain Federal governmental decisions during the past few decades. And extra-community business and labor organizations exert numerous controls over their local community organizations.

Urban and Suburban - continued

The interrelationships between the local community and the extra-community organization require intensive study. Also, if these two levels of organization are explicitly recognized certain methodological problems may be avoided -- e.g., the tendency to compare the urban community (a sub-system) with the folk society (a self-sufficient, complete system).

* * *

"Intermetropolitan Migration"

Theodore R. Anderson, Yale University

This research was designed to compare the accuracy of various formulas, particularly those of Zipf and Stouffer, which predict the spacial distribution of migrants, and to determine the effect of additional parameters or variables on the accuracy of the formulas.

The population consisted of all metropolitan subregions in the Northeast and North Central regions of the United States as sources, and the 30 metropolitan subregions nearest each source, as destinations for migration between 1935 and 1940.

Accuracy of reproduction was measured by the per cent overlap between the expected and observed distributions of migrants. A sequential sampling procedure tested the hypothesis that one of two formulas was more accurate 50% of the time against the alternative that it was more accurate 70% of the time.

The major conclusions were that highway mileage was at least as accurate a distance measure as intervening opportunities; that the formulas of Zipf and Stouffer, and variations of same, proved between 74 and 78 per cent accurate or approximately equally accurate on the average; that in the case of population divided by distance (Zipf) several biasing factors exist including tendencies to underestimate the number of migrants within a state, to small metropolises, to near metropolises, and to metropolises with low unemployment; and that the power to which distance is raised should be a function of the size of the source subregion.

* * *

"A Concept of Demographic Equilibrium for Underdeveloped Countries"

Chris A. Theodore, Boston University

The purpose of this paper is to offer a clear understanding of the objective of economic development by introducing a concept of demographic equilibrium. This equilibrium includes a dynamic concept of optimum population. The population of a country is at optimum size as long as the rate of resources utilization is equal or higher than the rate of population increase. The demographic equilibrium concept substitutes for the natural subsistence of the Malthusian equilibrium (i.e., the minimum level of consumption determined by the physical environment) the concept of conventional subsistence (i.e., the minimum scale of living which is determined by the social environment), and takes into consideration the attitudinal aspects of the people with regard to the scale of living. The theoretical schema is developed with the aid of two diagrams and is expressed with symbols. The objective of economic development is accepted as the establishment of conditions of demographic equilibrium achieved by a rate of resources utilization higher than the rate of population increase that results in a rising scale of living in accordance with desired standards. In addition to the concept of optimum population, different types of population pressure are defined and incorporated into the theoretical schema. The concept of demographic equilibrium may be used as a first approximation in the study of underdeveloped countries or areas.

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"Differential Fertility in New York State 1865"

Wendell H. Bash, Colgate University

The New York State Census of 1865 included a question on completed fertility, but only summary tables were published. From the manuscript copies of the Census an analysis has been made of the fertility of 4300 couples in Madison County who were native white and had been married only once.

Madison County in 1865 was one of a number of rural counties in the central part of the state where birth rates were already quite low. Fertility rates by age groups over 45 suggest that the birth rate had been declining rapidly for at least a generation, and wives native to Madison County were the lowest of the nativity classes.

Occupational classification reveals an inverse relationship between fertility and economic position; but the differentials were not large, and town occupations sometimes ranked above rural occupations.

Some 1500 farmers' wives were studied according to the Cash Value of the Farm and the Value of Tools and Machinery. Within this farm group the relationship between birth rates and economic worth was not the customary inversion; rather fertility tended to rise with income. One exception was that the poorest wives also had high rates.

Hypotheses emerging from the study are as follows: (1) that the generation immediately preceding the census of 1865 was a period of rapidly declining fertility in Madison County; (2) that by 1865 the fertility of native groups in Madison County was already quite low; (3) that the pattern of differential fertility according to social status was quite "modern"; but (4) that in several significant respects the pattern of differential fertility departed from expectancy.

* * *

"Family Subsidies in the Netherlands"

William Petersen, University of California, Berkeley

A family-subsidy scheme enacted during the Nazi occupation has been maintained and continually extended under Catholic-Labor auspices. Since 1914, the Catholics had strongly espoused family allowances, which both exemplified the principle of the "just wage" and raised the average income of the more prolific Catholic family. Socialists were at first strongly opposed to family subsidies but have now accepted them as a legitimate element of social security. The repeated Catholic-Labor compromises over administration have resulted, paradoxically, in a continuous rise in the total expended. Moreover, family subsidies are only the most direct of many material advantages that both the State and private industry give Dutch parents. In particular, wage scales and pay increases are now generally set through industry-wide contracts under which both are linked to marital status and the number of dependent children.

In such countries as France or Germany (as well as, formerly, in Holland), family subsidies have been advocated as a deterrent to the decline in fertility. In postwar Holland, on the contrary, there has been an effort to show that material advantages given to parents will not increase fertility. Holland is attempting to counter its postwar population pressure with heavily subsidized industrialization, emigration, and land reclamation programs. Whether family subsidies do tend to increase fertility, it is suggested, depends on whether child-rearing is viewed

principally in a traditionalist or a rational frame of reference. As a rational incentive to larger families, subsidies are generally regarded as ineffective; but as a counter to economic deterrents, they may strongly reinforce other, non-rational incentives, so long as these persist.

* * *

"Catholic Fertility in the United States"

Dudley Kirk, The Population Council

This study tests the present validity of the hypothesis, advanced by demographers in the 1930's, that fertility differentials between Catholics and non-Catholics would narrow (a) with the decline in the numbers of foreign born from Eastern and Southern Europe, (b) with the reduction of socio-economic differentials in fertility incident to the spread of family limitation to lower socio-economic strata. The conclusions of this study are that: (1) the Catholic population of the United States continues to have a much higher birth rate than the non-Catholic population; (2) the narrowing of religious differentials in fertility predicted in the 1930's has not in fact occurred.

The data for this study are drawn from the records of the Church, which are theoretically analagous to a continuous population register. From these records can be derived information on membership, births, deaths, and marriages, though not other significant demographic characteristics such as age, sex, etc. These records were examined for internal consistency and plausibility and were found to have improved in quality and coverage in recent years. They remain inadequate except for crude measures of fertility and mortality. The former, especially, requires highly proximate adjustment for the influence of mixed marriages on the apparent Catholic birth rate.

Comparisons of post-war Catholic and derived non-Catholic birth and death rates are shown by states and regions, together with a comparison of historical trends in national and apparent Catholic birth rates for the United States as a whole.

* * *

"Majority-Minority Relations in Their Power Aspects"

Joseph S. Roucek, University of Bridgeport

Probably the most outstanding weakness of the numerous studies appearing yearly on the various problems of the race and minority relations has been the insistence that in the final evaluation of the available evidence a solution must be found in the ideological area rather than within the framework of the empiric facts and power relationships. Yet all preaching and the efforts expended on behalf of the "brother-hood" and "mutual understanding" causes have failed to improve racial and ethnic tensions. The difficulty is that the social operators in this field confuse objectivity in scientific analysis with unlimited cultural relativity as a desirable attitudinal approach. In fact, their very large number suggests that they are symptoms of the whole problem rather than molders of changing accommodations. Part of the trouble has been due to a definite disinclination to view majority-minority relationships as another aspect of human power relationships. Power is more than mere brutal force; it is the ability to influence and to impress other persons, even if it be ever so faint. Social power is promoted by promoting the ideologies of "brotherhood," "equality," "constitutional rights," etc. The aim is to produce domination on the one side, and subordination and dependence on the other. The minorities (or majority) forced to accept the status of "subordination" will keep on trying to reverse the situation. The armed warfare between the British colonials and the Mau Maus of Kenya, or the bloody riots between the East Indians and Bantus in South Africa, are but a few glaring examples. This ceaseless struggle for power, if it is to be improved, needs less "preaching" and more empiric research of the "brutal facts" involved in these explosive situations. But even in this respect the strategy of power struggle allows the moral threats against such research if it does not favor the ideological principles and norms of the leaders of the aggressive majorities and minorities.

* * *

"Personal Familiarity and Variations in Stereotypes
Regarding Negroes; An Hypothesis"

J. Walter Cobb, University of Southern California

The hypothesis that stereotyped thinking among white college students varies with regional location was supported by a recent study.

This paper presents certain findings of the regional study which suggest but do not test a further hypothesis, namely, that stereotyped beliefs among American whites regarding Negroes decrease as both the frequency and variety of contacts with Negroes increase.

Student groups in different regions were compared with respect to their answers to stereotype questions (such as, "Who are more ambitious? Whites ___ , Negroes ___ , No Difference ___ , Don't Know ___ "). Statistically significant differences in response to nineteen of these questions were found among the student groups studied.

The sample consisted of 1230 students in selected class sessions at the University of Florida at Gainesville, Yale University at New Haven, Connecticut, Iowa State College at Ames, the University of North Dakota at Grand Forks, and the University of Southern California in Los Angeles.

A series of ex post facto social distance questions provided information as to personal acquaintance with Negroes on the part of the subjects. A ranking of the student groups from the various colleges in terms of degree of personal familiarity

with Negroes seemed to indicate an inverse relationship between stereotyping and frequency and variety of contact.

* * *

"A Critical Analysis of Some Factors Associated with the Development of Nationality-Consciousness"

John Zadrozny, University of Wisconsin, Racine

There are two important inadequacies in the present knowledge about the development of nationalities: (1) students of nationalities have concentrated primarily on the nationalities of western Europe, and have tried to apply the generalizations arising out of those particular cases to all other nationalities in the world, regardless of differences in political and economic circumstances; (2) the widespread view among writers on nationalism that nationality-identification is essentially a bourgeois-capitalist and urban phenomenon.

The development of Ukrainian nationality-consciousness was discussed as a case study to test some of these generalizations. Whereas there may be an apparent relationship between the development of an articulate and powerful capitalist class and nationality-consciousness in England, and France, the Ukrainian case shows there is no necessary relationship between capitalist and nationality-consciousness. Thus the phenomenon must be understood as something extrinsic of class affiliation.

Whereas western European nationality-consciousness has been shown to have arisen primarily in the cities, and gradually diffused to the rural hinterland, the Ukrainian case shows that the people of the rural hinterland became nationality-conscious first and that this consciousness spread to the Ukrainian speakers in the urban areas. Thus, there is no necessary relationshpp between nationality-consciousness and living in a "secular" or proletarian urban society.

* * *

"Mid-Century Migrations of Racial Minorities into the Chicago Metropolitan Region"

Martin Hayes Bickham, Wilmette, Illinois

On a background of earlier empirical researches this paper seeks to understand the more recent mid-century migrations of racial and cultural minorities into the Chicago metropolitan region.

The in-migrations of such variant racial and cultural groups, as Negroes, Mexicans, Puerto Ricans, Japanese and other Orientals from about 1942 to 1952 are summarized under the heading of "Mid-century Migrations."

The coming of approximately 700,000 of these variant in-migrants into Chicago neighborhoods has produced certain redistributions of populations throughout the Chicago metropolitan region. These spatial relocations may be described under the following heads:

1. The in-coming migrants tend to settle first in what may be called "migrant concentration zones" in the inner and older sections of the municipality. Density has increased to as much as 38,000 to 40,000 per sq. mi. in some of these concentration zones.

2. Under the resulting pressures expansion of older residents and the newer migrants takes place. Both types push out into neighborhoods bordering on the zones of concentration. In this manner what may be described as "inner fringe neighborhoods" are developed. Here the racial tensions are intensified and racial antagonisms blaze into racial conflicts that have required so much attention from the police and race relation agencies over the mid-century period.

3. Both older White residents and many of the new racial migrants seek escape from these conflict neighborhoods and move to the suburbs, such as Cicero, Skokie and Evanston. Thus the racial tensions appear in what may be described as "outer fringe neighborhoods." Here, too racial conflicts are appearing such as the Cicero Race Riots of 1951.

* * *

"Folk Sociology in This Dated World"

Howard W. Odum, University of North Carolina

We identify this paper as essentially social theory in some such framework as the three "legitimate and important kinds of social theory" assumed by Herbert Blumer in his recent query, "What Is Wrong with Social Theory?" Folk Sociology, while conforming to Blumer's second category, assumes the relevancy of the other two types of social theory as accessories both to special areas of folk sociology and as maturing its concepts.

Folk Sociology may prove relevant to the needs of social science to face total facts in maturity rather than, as Riesman would put it, "substituting the miasma of 'piety' for the 'elan' of truth" and thus lay the groundwork for policy-relations with diversified cultures and peoples. All of this means that a particular need of current sociology is somehow to equate in perspective the data of historical and descriptive sociology with those of controlled observation in concrete situations.

The core of Folk Sociology as a general sociology stems from its inquiry into the dynamics of social change and the desire to harmonize cultural evolution and development, and its attempt to understand the dilemmas which have arisen from the fact that the traditional social and moral order is now in competition with an expanding technological order which is not primarily a human society. This task of coming to grips with the world of advanced civilization implies a major objective of understanding the cumulative achievements which have their fruition in the most advanced civilizations and of clarifying the resulting numerous and complex societal problems of adjustment, crisis, and survival in the framework of accelerating social change. Here again, an essential corollary is the task of achieving continuous orientation in transitional society through the study of social groups and comparative societies in such areal and special situations as may mature the ecological and regional approach to the understanding and adjustment of a changing societal structure unprecedented in both speed and extent.

The assumptions of Folk Sociology are that the State Civilization, as comprehending the total traits of most advanced technological and organizational society is sequel to and an extension of the universal Folk Culture, the two constituting the main currents and levels of cultural development in the universal continuum from early Folk Society to late State Civilization.

* * *

"Sociological Theory and Theory of Action"

J. L. Moreno, Moreno Institute

The problem is to relate sociological theory to theory of action. The question is: (a) Can the two be reconciled within a single system? (b) Can they be maintained unreconciled as two ambivalent systems, each with a scientific validation of its own? (c) What can a theory of action contribute to sociological theory? In order to answer any of the three questions adequately a thorough discussion of the material entering each theory and the problem of validation has to precede. A group of people may enter into a mutual transaction and disband after a period of time. Is the transaction which takes place between the members of such groups just experience, artistic, religious, etc., or can it attain some form of scientific significance. It can be shown that besides the customary methods of scientific validation there is a form of validation possible which may be called "existential" validation or validation "in situ." Arguments pro and con as to the possibility of existential validation are given. Measurement procedures are discussed which may be effectively

carried out in one time group situations. Such a differentiation of validation procedures may aid towards giving group therapeutic procedures and other intangible social activities a scientific rationale.

* * *

"Holotype and Classical Type in Social Research"

E. Kovrig, Marquette University

Investigating collective movements writer realized the usefulness of two referential types here elaborated. "Holotype" -- borrowed from zoology and adapted to sociology -- denotes a system which manifests most conspicuously in the highest degree the presence in its content of the essential elements and their special meaningful and hierarchical structural interdependence which characterize systems of the respective class. Thus, holotype is an empirical datum, a marginal control case. Its identification makes sense and is possible exclusively relative to highly complex limited systems. An ontogenetic analysis safely leads to its objective establishment. A "short cut," however, can be made by construction of types. (Latter are available as possible standards for a serial operation.) Once the holotype of a class is identified, it can be utilized as a standard of a marginal "quasi interval" if components thereof are qualitatively measured. Syntypes are data equally ranked as holotypes of the same class. Phylogenetic analysis especially leads to a datum to be called the "classical type" of a class because it has been used as a paradygma for a case of imitative social reproduction. It is assumed the referential types here discussed may help the qualification of systems, and, the inquiries yielding their identification themselves are of some heuristic value.

* * *

"Collective Mind and Social Reality"

Gottfried S. Delatour, University of Hamburg

Introduction: Social phenomenology of a new anthropology. The theory of co-existence.

Part I: Social as a moral order. Status quo. Empiricism and political arithmetic. What can be measured? God as a mathematician of a dead world. Psychologism and the theatrical concept of roles. Reality in a dialogical presence. The mediation of culture and the anticipation of a collective mind (nation and class).

Part II: Against the (Greek) system of fixed being and the belief in the universal as real. The stratification of concepts.

Part III: Social reality in the intimate group is an association of personalities. The sacrifice in a political religion of man under the domination of overwhelming groups regarded as higher realities.

* * *

SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY

Research on Interpersonal Competence

"A Conceptual Analysis of the Empathic Act"

H. Mark Flapan, University of Chicago

Our conceptualization of the empathic act has been necessitated by our efforts to deal with two problems: (1) the problem of determining how to increase the ability to engage in empathic activity; and (2) the problem of measuring differences and changes in empathic ability.

The empathic act consists of those activities which enable an individual to relate his behavior to other individuals in social interaction. Four kinds of activities, which function in this way, have been identified and classified as phases of the empathic, each phase also having a function with respect to every other. These are: observing, anticipating, formulating, and eliciting.

Observing is the process by which an individual sees and hears the overt behavior of another and simultaneously infers some covert aspects of this behavior. Anticipating is the process by which an individual covertly responds to his own tendency to act as he assumes the other person will respond to it. Formulating is the process by which an individual designates what he has observed and symbolically relates it to other behavioral events, such as his own activity or some preceding or anticipated activity of the other. Eliciting is the process by which an individual increases the verbal and gestural communications from another.

These phases are not sequential stages, but may be present simultaneously in social interaction, with each alternating in dominance.

* * *

"Order of Movement in Developing Interpersonal Autonomy"

Oscar Eggers, University of Chicago

In participant experimentation with small groups which met for twelve weeks for the purpose of developing autonomy in interpersonal relations, it was found that an order of movement from less to more autonomous behavior could be discerned. By "autonomous" is meant "self-directing." This order of movement is traced through the spontaneous verbalizations of group members, the analysis of members' activities in the groups, their reports of outside-the-group activities, and through interviews. The social psychological orientation of the research directed attention to self-identifications, definitions of others, and definitions of the situation -- all within an interpersonal context. The order of movement involves the following fluid sequence: anticipatory identifications; exploratory definitions; identifications of emotional involvement; definitions of role desires; definitions of everyday roles in terms of autonomy; application of role-playing identities to life situations; repeated success experiences in life situations. It was found that those persons who increased most in autonomy moved through this sequence in more or less the same order. Those who achieved a smaller increment in autonomy followed this order of movement but less thoroughly or completely. Those who did not increase in autonomy did not make or develop the identifications discerned in the order of movement.

* * *

"Routine and Creative Elements in Role Performance"

Joseph F. Zygmunt and Edwin F. Piper, University of Chicago

Social-psychological concepts and theories currently employed in studies of interpersonal relationships and episodes of interaction tend to slight the latter's essentially "creative" character. A concept and theory of "interpersonal creativity" seem vitally needed to supplement existing approaches. This paper is a preliminary report on attempts to develop such a concept and analytical scheme in connection with participant-experimental studies of "interpersonal competence" at the Family Study Center, University of Chicago.

Alternative conceptions of "creativity" as a universal dimension of social activity, as an ideal-typical model of the human act, as a mutable aspect of personal organization and social career, as a parameter of interpersonal relationships and interactional episodes, and as a variable and manipulable facet of collective psychological processes in groups are discussed. Particular attention is given to some of the more important methodological and theoretical problems raised by creative social-psychological phenomena. The potential enrichment of social-psychological theory through research in these areas is suggested and some promising approaches and operations are briefly outlined.

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"Towards the Development of a Short-Form Test of Interpersonal Competence"

Howard Stanton and Eugene Litwak, University of Chicago

This paper summarizes an initial attempt to develop and adapt a composite test of autonomy, empathy and creativity for agency use. It developed from two disparate interests at the Family Study Center -- a series of laboratory researches on the above elements of competence, and research in an operating foster placement agency. There were advantages in combining some of the work on these two projects.

The test developed consists of a group of role playing scenes. The subjects are scored for empathy, by how closely they can describe their partner's feelings and intentions in the scene; autonomy, by how persistently they can maintain their ideal behavior under stress; and, creativity, by the novelty and effectiveness of their behavior in the problematic interpersonal situation. The intercorrelations between these elements will also be reported upon.

The data consists of tests given to agency clientele and college students, social workers' ratings of clients, and students' ratings of each other. Experimental groups did role playing, and before and after tests were given. The progress of foster children placed by the agency with tested families was noted.

The major finding of the study thus far is the astonishing accuracy with which role playing -- as a sociological projective test -- predicts certain elements in "real life" situations. In addition the research shows that role playing tests can be given to almost anyone almost anywhere and that they can be analyzed and scored with satisfactory reliability.

* * *

"Some Problems of Euro-American Acculturation"

Joseph H. Bunzel, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

Phenomena of acculturation may explain advances and obstacles in international cooperation. It is hypothesized that material culture transcends non-material culture; specifically, that colonization creates a traumatic effect which leads to ambivalence toward the colonizer even after complete independence has been achieved. In this report certain phases of the interrelationship of Europe and America, more specifically the countries of the European continent and those areas which later became the land mass of the continental United States, the European face and the American portrait, are introduced. Two main features of the European: science and urbanization were instrumental in the recent Americanization of the continent. In this sense a process of de-colonization (and therewith re-europeanization) takes place, accompanied by similar traumatic effects that characterized the previous acculturative processes. Various problems in all fields of culture prevent effective cooperation between international groups. These problems exist in the fields of politics and economics, but they also transcend psychology and art. They effect philosophy and religion, but also language and understanding, sex and manners, food and housing and a host of interrelated areas of life and thought. In discussing several of these, emphasis is given to the tri-partite development of continental Europe -- the matrix of the Americas -- and the basic latin, germanic and slavic contributions in addition to eastern influences. Successful acculturation depends upon the integration and reconciliation of all contributory factors of a common culture and thus presents a challenge and a truly sociological task to the men of the twentieth century.

* * *

"Patterns of World Intercommunication"

Daniel Lerner, Massachusetts Institute of Technology

Communication was studied as a secular process. Changes in the communication system of a society were shown to be both agent and reagent of changes in its economic, political and cultural systems. The three latter systems were indexed, respectively, by the per capita rates of urbanization, voting, and literacy. For the communication system a fourth index ("media participation") was combined from these sets of statistics: circulation of daily newspapers, distribution of radio receivers, number of cinema seats. Comparable data on these four indexes were available (mainly from UNESCO sources) on a large number and variety of societies -- from a minimum of 54 to a maximum of 73.

A matrix of the four indexes was set up. All simple and multiple correlations between them were computed. All results obtained were significant at the 5% level, with magnitudes indicated by the correlations on the literacy index. This is an important index of the degree of participation in a society, when "information" is the commodity whose production-consumption reciprocal is being tested. The other three indexes test the capacity to produce information in a society; whereas the literacy index tests the capacity (and also the "propensity") to consume information. Hence, it was striking that the coefficient of multiple correlation, when literacy was handled as the "dependent" variable, was computed at +.91 (standard error -.03).

Three general propositions relevant to world intercommunication emerged from the study which require further study: (1) changes in communication systems, within and between all societies, interact in a determinate measure with changes in their economic, political and cultural systems, (2) the secular trend of changes in communication systems has been toward increasing "participation" (massive production) and consumption of messages; (3) the modal network of international communication

maximizes "flow" (output ratio) of messages from more participant to less participant societies.

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"Intercultural Accessibility of Costa Ricans on Large Estates and Family Farms:
A Typological Analysis of Systemic Attributes"

Charles P. Loomis and John C. McKinney, Michigan State College

Among the most important considerations in the future of the so-called under-developed areas of the world is that of the distribution of land and social power. The Area Research Center at Michigan State College and the Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences have been studying the Turrialba Trade Center Area in Costa Rica, an area in which communities of large estates and communities of family-sized farms exist side by side. Probably there is available for no other underdeveloped area such complete bench mark information against which to measure and analyze social change.

Although these studies stress non-abstract, empirical social-anthropological, sociometric, social psychological and economic information, such ideal types as folk and urban, Gemeinschaft and Gesellschaft have been employed. An attempt has been made to overcome some of the shortcomings of past usage of such types by (1) breaking the sponge types into composite sub-types, (2) using the sub-types in the form of variable polar components, (3) employing the concept of the social system and applying the sub-types as systemic variables, (4) applying the sub-types to only one generic system simultaneously; namely, the community as found on large estates and as composed of family-sized farms, (5) applying the types to comparable relationships between comparable status-roles in the two empirical situations and (6) standardizing the typing by specifying the category of action involved in the comparison. Seven Latin American experts familiar with the situations typed the relationships independently on specially designed continua scales and the results provide profiles which as related to inter-cultural accessibility are described in the paper.

* * *

"Cultural Barriers to American-Korean Understanding"

Bruce L. Melvin, University of Maryland

Americans have sent technology and governmental forms to Korea, but few of the bearers of these goods have tried to understand the age-old Korean culture in which rests the Korean values. The Korean values the group -- his family, his village. The American society is individual centered. Among numerous contrasts perhaps the most telling is in religion. The Koreans, with the exception of a one and a half million Christians, believe in numerous gods and devils all being unseen spirits. Americans largely accept the concept of the Anthropomorphic God. Then the past clings to Korea.

The most important force in individual behavior in Korea is the saving of face. In that respect Americans made numerous mistakes; they unknowingly and frequently insulted their Korean friends. The pattern of hospitality often kept the Koreans from accepting jobs; this the Americans could and cannot understand.

The refusal of Americans to understand Koreans as shown by the refusal of news-papers to print the facts of the situation and by governmental policy, indubitably resulted in the drive southward in 1950. Americans scorned the judgment and honesty of a people who had within their social heritage knowledge of Russian ways. A chief barrier and one that is most manifest by U.S. newspaper, radio, and TV commentators

is the respect for age in Korea and the worship of youth in the United States. The old man, Syngman Rhee, a father to his people is in control of Korea.

* * *

"Germans See Themselves in Relation to the United States and Russia*"

Kurt H. Wolff, The Ohio State University

This paper is part of a preliminary analysis of group-discussion transcripts collected in 1950-51 in three West-German areas by the Institute for Social Research, Frankfurt University. Each of the 136 one-to-two-hour discussions was initiated by the reading of a letter about Germany, allegedly written by a member of the Allied occupation force to his hometown paper after a prolonged stay in Germany.

The 45 protocols here selected involve several hundred persons, men and women, highly varying in age, origin, occupation, education, marital status, religious affiliation, and war and postwar experience. The transcripts were analyzed by themes, most important of which are: German explanations, German nature, accusations against and attitudes toward America, Russia, Communism.

Discussion of Germany is dominated by preoccupation with Nazism; of America, by a competitive and ambivalent attitude toward it; of Russia, by the anticipation of its danger. Emotionally, involvement, defensiveness, rationalization, and ideological character of discussion decrease and realism increases, in this order of the topics. Cognitively, discrimination in treatment and curiosity decrease; a pragmatic attitude increases. Action plans, by contrast, lie on an even, verbal level. Specific German features show in argumentation, not in this layout of the over-all view which, if Germany is replaced by other discussants' own countries, probably emerges as more or less general throughout the contemporary Western world, with its differing cultures in the same power constellation.

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*Written prior to completion of paper.

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"Sociometry and Leontief Matrices"

Charles H. Hubbell, University of Michigan

Classical methods treat the dyadic sociometric link as an all-or-nothing proposition, and compute indices on the basis of the pattern of its incidence within groups. When relational data can be quantified along a continuum, however, it is possible to provide a more sensitive description of group structure.

The relationship of personal liking can be used for illustration. A weight is assigned to each sociometric choice, to indicate its importance to the person exerting it. It is convenient to think of the weights as being assigned by the person exerting the choice. He can use any unit of measure for his weights, but these must subsequently be normalized, to permit interpersonal comparisons. The total weight of all choices exerted by a person is used as a divisor to deflate his set of weights to the standard scale.

The sum of the weights of all choices received by each person is his initial rating. These are then used to construct refined ratings, which take into account not only the weight of each dyadic link, but also the sociometric status of the person exerting it. With slight modifications, the computation is readily performed by Leontief matrices. These have been used with great success in econometric studies.

If all-or-nothing data is the only type available, it can be reduced to a form in which Leontief methods can be applied to obtain a useful approximation.

* * *

"The Circular Test of Bias in Personal Interview Surveys"

James M. Vicary, Phyllis G. Oram, James M. Vicary Company, New York

Utilizing the principles of selective perception and recall, a new technique called the "Circular Test of Bias" has been evolved for determining respondent attitudes.

The "Circular Test of Bias" consists of a lengthy question which includes as many as possible of the words and ideas considered important to the subject under study. The question usually requires a simple answer of "Yes" or "No". However, after answering the question the respondent is asked to repeat the question, word for word so that the interviewer can write it down. The respondent's attitudes are revealed by an analysis of the specific parts of the question which are played back faithfully and those which are distorted or left out as well as any new words or ideas used by the respondent. Usually there is tremendous variety in the material recalled by different respondents. The technique is also useful in detecting interviewer bias since a pattern of response peculiar to the interviews conducted by the same interviewer becomes an indication of cheating or poor interviewing.

The "Circular Test of Bias" has already proven its value in consumer attitude surveys and in studies of semantic problems where the effectiveness of different words was being tested. Illustrative material from these studies showing the nature of the data obtained and its treatment in analysis is given.

* * *

"What Constitutes a Biased Question"

Eugene Litwak, Family Study Center, The University of Chicago

This paper will attempt to develop two ideas: first, that much of the bias in question construction is a function of the purpose of the investigator and has little to do with the wording per se; and, secondly, that modern measurement theory provides a classification of question construction which in conjunction with a pragmatic theory of bias allows the development of a systematic classification of bias instead of the present ad hoc classifications.

The incorrectness of the dictum that vague questions, double-barreled questions, loaded questions, etc., invariably lead to bias is hidden by the fact that different names are given to these types of wordings when they are used in a non-biasing way. Thus vaguely worded questions are considered correct when they are used for exploratory or projective purposes, loaded questions are permissable if they are used as extreme items in a measurement scale, and double-barreled questions are correct if they are used as part of a measurement scale.

Modern theories of measurement, such as latent-structure analysis, provide a conceptual framework for systematically describing a question, e.g., a continuum and trace lines, etc. The combining of a pragmatic theory of error with the modern theories of measurement in turn indicates what kind of research should be done, e.g., it orients the investigator away from the fruitless search for the non-loaded question and focusses his attention on the study of the trace lines, the continuum which a question has, etc.

* * *

"Two Patterns of Applied Sociology:
The 'Engineering' and the 'Clinical'"

Alvin W. Gouldner, University of Illinois

This paper discusses the differences between two patterns of applied social science, the "engineering" and the "clinical." The employee attitude survey is discussed as an example of the engineering approach to applied sociology. This is contrasted with the methods and assumptions which a "clinician" would employ. For example: the clinician would not allow the relationship with his client to be governed by the all too common "come back and see me when you've done something" approach acceptable to the engineer. The clinician focusses on his relationship with his client as much as he does on such technical problems as sampling and statistical analysis.

The point is made that the present relationship between policy-maker and social scientist is predominantly a relationship between a client and a social engineer. It is a relationship based on the assumption that ignorance is evil, and knowledge power, and that all men unequivocally prefer enlightenment to ignorance. This, however, is an ethical imperative rather than a description of the learning process. Once the applied sociologist recognizes that he is faced with the problem of helping his client learn something, and that the problem of learning is not solved by techniques of fact-finding alone, then the applied sociologist is on his way to becoming a clinician. In substance, then, it is proposed that applied sociology can profit by deliberately modelling its operations and strategy, if not its concepts and methodology, on the clinical disciplines. In doing so, applied sociology can make available to itself a rich heritage, which, if reflectively inspected and systematically codified, may do much to mend the rift between social scientist and policy-maker.

* * *

"Methodological Implications of the Postulate of Behavior Maxims"

Theodore Abel, Hunter College

In this paper an attempt has been made to show that a general theory consisting of universally valid propositions coordinated by a basic postulate already exists in the behavorial sciences. It is an expanding theory insofar as deeper insights into adjustive behavior disclose new behavior maxims; as has been accomplished in recent years by psychoanalytic theory. Furthermore, it is asserted that the basic propositions of the behavioral sciences, by virtue of their validation by direct experience, require neither experimentation nor mathematical symbolization. The empirical studies in which the various behavioral sciences specialize are directed toward the elucidation of the factors; social, cultural, personal, and historical, that determine the evaluation of situations and the particular nature of the response. It is, therefore, the search for limited generalizations based upon an already existing general theory that constitutes the primary task of the behavioral sciences in contrast to the physical sciences in which the search for general theory is the primary objective.

* * *

"Social Inequality as a Principle of Social Organization"

Melvin Tumin, Princeton University

The focus of this paper is upon the contention that some system of unequal distribution of scarce goods is required to locate, recruit and bring into institutional play such talents as may be present in any population.

Ordinarily we think of talent in relation to occupational performance alone. But because institutional areas other than occupation are emphasized in various societies and because all institutions in any society have normative role expectations, it makes sense to consider differential talent as relevant to differential role performance in all areas of social activity. We must therefore inquire into how well this contention applies in all institutional roles.

If the contention is correct we ought to find a high positive correlation between rewards and performance in those areas where measures of reward and performance are present. Over- or under-performance will have to be taken as violations of our theoretical expectations and explained. Additionally, where no system of rewarding proportionate to talent is present, the average level of performance should be closest to that of the least talented persons. Any performance above this level will also be taken as a violation.

When we examine role performance in all institutional areas we find that all possible types of violation of theoretical expectations are encountered. The theory is found seriously deficient. An attempt is then made here to account for the violations.

The most serious violation is found in the fact that a contrary principle of social organization -- namely, equal rewards in abundant goods and services, is employed in all areas other than the most emphasized, apparently with fewer disfunctional consequences, and a consequent greater net efficiency. Any society therefore probably has a significantly wider range of option regarding the methods it can use to recruit talent for socially important tasks.

* * *

"A Cross-national Study of Attitudes by Social Class"

Joel B. Montague, Jr., State College of Washington

The study deals with the assumption of a high degree of cultural homogeneity in modern nations. This assumption is apparently made in some national-character studies.

Two stratified samples of thirteen and fourteen year old school boys (London, 600; Seattle-Spokane, 744) responded to questionnaire items forming twenty-two attitudinal areas.

By use of a ranking technique, two patterns of responses were observed: (1) for responses to rank by nationality groups, e.g. all English social-class groups to rank high and all U.S. social-class groups to rank low -- implying national homogeneity, or (2) for responses to rank by social-class groups, i.e. the same social-class group having the same or similar rank in each country -- implying cross-national social-class unity.

In the following thirteen attitudinal areas, responses tended to rank by nationality groups: (1) general status consciousness; (2) consciousness of status symbols; (3) respect for property; (4) receptiveness to authority; (5) attitude toward competition; (6) political attitudes; (7) tolerance for deviant behavior; (8) self-conception -- general; (9) extrovertism; (10) importance of habits and manners; (11) conformity to peer groups; (12) conformity to the home; (13) sibling relationships.

The nine remaining areas tended to rank by social class. These areas are: (1) self-conception -- will power; (2) belief in and aspirations for upward mobility; (3) satisfaction with general family relationships; (4) satisfaction with parent-child relationships; (5) attitudes toward punishment; (6) attitudes toward personal aggressiveness; (7) attitudes toward force; (8) conformity in the school; (9) conception of the world.

The assumption of a high degree of homogeneity of culture that tends to ignore social class in relation to national character in modern societies is hazardous, if not unjustified.

* * *

"Images of Class Relations among Former Soviet Citizens"

Alex Inkeles, Harvard University

A group of more than 2,000 former Soviet citizens representing a wide range of background characteristics was asked three questions to explore the images which those in the several social (identification) class groups had of their own and of other class groups in Soviet society. The three questions concerned legitimacy of rewards, coincidence of class interests, and social harmfulness relative to five class groups -- intelligentsia, employees, skilled workers, rank and file workers, and peasants.

The analysis revealed marked differences in the perception of particular social class groups. For example, the intelligentsia was perceived as the least deprived and most threatening group, with less interest in common with other groups. The pattern of perception by particular groups was also highly differentiated. For example, the peasantry was most prone to perceive unfair rewards, conflict of interest between groups, threats to itself by others, and harmlessness in itself.

This evidence is reflective of the differential life experience of various social groups in a stratified society like the Soviet Union. It is suggestive of marked inter-class social tension within the Soviet system. It indicates, furthermore, the relevance of exploring not only objective indices of social differentiation but also the images which social class groups have of their own and other groups and of the relations between them.

* * *

"Social Mobility Trends in the United States"

Ely Chinoy, Smith College

This paper attempts to assess our present knowledge concerning trends in the rate of vertical social mobility in the United States. Because of methodological problems in measuring rates of mobility and securing historical data, we lack enough reliable evidence to arrive at definitive conclusions.

Analysis of mobility trends may be "inferential" or "direct." The former examines changes in the structure of American society which affect the rate of mobility; conclusions about trends are inferred from this historical analysis. "Direct" analysis compares social origins and mobility patterns of each class at different times. These modes of analysis are interdependent. Conclusions drawn from historical analysis must be tested by studies of mobility among selected groups or samples. "Direct" analysis should be guided by hypotheses derived from historical study.

The attempt to arrive at an over-all judgment concerning mobility trends must take into account changes in the class system and changing patterns of mobility. It requires careful balancing of changes in the frequency of various types of mobility.

There have been few systematic investigations of how specific historical changes have affected mobility rates and there remain substantial gaps in our knowledge. Studies of mobility of selected groups have, with rare exceptions, been too skimpy and scattered, and have not attempted to ascertain changes in the nature and frequency of mobility.

* * *

"Hierarchy and Status Change in the Midwest: An Empirical Critique"

Christopher Sower, Gregory P. Stone, Wydick W. Schroeder
Michigan State College

Recently the appropriateness of a hierarchical model for the study of social stratification has been questioned on the basis of two fundamental observations: (1) its descriptive inadequacies; and (2) the restrictions it imposes on dynamic analysis. At least three interrelated aspects of community organization can complicate the status arrangements of a community so that a stable hierarchical form is unlikely: (1) changes in the occupational structure of the community which involve a redistribution of the labor force; (2) the recruitment of a homogeneous occupational group of relatively high standing from other communities of different moral character to facilitate occupational changes; and (3) the "power ratio" that characterizes the relations between "established" status groups and "new-comers."

This study examines the above aspects of community organization in the industrial midwest -- a rectangular area roughly defined by lines drawn among Minneapolis, Minnesota; Springfield, Illinois; Columbus, Ohio; and Buffalo, New York. It is noted that this area includes Morris, Illinois -- a community that has been designated by some as manifesting the prototype of "social class in America."

A twofold mode of analysis -- demographic and case study -- has been employed to show that smaller communities in the midwest have been affected by changes in the occupational structure and by in-migration, and that existent status arrangements have been altered. The direction of change is seen as a function of the "power" new-commers command. Three typical consequences are isolated from the study of four

Michigan communities: (1) the invading group may precipitate a total reorganization of the status arrangement; (2) the status arrangement may be bifurcated so that an indecisive contest for status between the new-comers and the old families results; and (3) the new-comers may be assimilated by the existing status order. These results seem to demand that new models be constructed to guide future stratification research.

* * *

"The Sociology of the Service Club"

Henry M. Muller, Allegheny College

This study uses as typical such international service clubs as Rotary, Kiwanis, and Lions. These are bureaucratically organized, non-political, non-sectarian, and non-secret groups which base their membership classification on broad occupational categories. In each case there are lofty objects involving help to others through individual and collective endeavors. Mottoes provide a common idealistic verbalization that must be translated into action. Members meet, eat, and sing at weekly luncheons or dinners. So far as sex is concerned, they are exclusively male and may include representatives of fairly young successful men as well as octogenarians. Theoretically the clubs are open to men of any race but in practice this position may be modified depending on many factors such as geography and local prejudice. Membership is by invitation only which means that those who already belong tend to pertetuate their kind, typifying the middle and upper middle class. In the service club is demonstrated the right to form groups and to show our propensity for joining organizations. This aids in supplying a substitute primary group contact, a fact which contributes to the increasing urbanization of our way of life. Inside the club there emerges a consciousness of kind resulting in social recognition and ego satisfaction. Being a member of a club implicitly includes in many instances a status achieving device. One of the most subtle aspects of the club is the element of social control which acts to deter unsportsmanlike, unethical, and dishonest conduct.

* * *

"Status Validation and Social Integration"

John I. Kitsuse, University of California, Los Angeles

The present formulation of the theory of status validation may be stated in the following propositions:

1. The status of an individual within a group must be validated.

2. A given status performance is assessed by a validating agent.

3. The agent validates status by conferring status symbols.

4. A status is validated by the conferral of particularistic or universalistic status symbols.

5. The validating agent's assessment of status performance may be direct or indirect.

6. Status assessments are functionally related to the symbols which validate the status.

The theory of status validation suggests that social integration occurs on two levels: (1) integration within the group (intra-group integration) and (2) integration among groups (inter-group integration). In a complex society, where the individual occupies many status positions in diverse groups, variations in the structure and function of status validation will be related significantly to the processes of group cohesion and inter-group integration. Status symbols play an important role in the processes of social integration on both levels as an essential mechanism of status validation. They provide the means for integrating the individual's multi-group statuses and participation.

The importance of status validation for social integration suggests that the viability of differentiated groups within a complex society depends not only upon the maintenance of group boundaries, but more importantly upon their ability to generate new and unique symbols.

* * *

"Decision-Making in Welfare Agencies"

E. Jackson Baur, University of Kansas

The purpose of this research is to find out how decisions are made on important questions of policy or program. The findings will be the basis for recommendations to the sponsors on ways of increasing the use of research by the boards of directors of welfare agencies.

A conceptual model of the decision-making process has been constructed and a set of hypotheses have been formulated. Their plausibility is derived from case studies of four agencies. Each of the cases is a detailed report of events connected with an important crisis which required a major decision on program or policy.

The research has been confined to one city, restricted to the period since 1946, and limited to voluntary agencies in the fields of recreation and group work. Each case involved three organizations: the agency, a research service, and a community coordinating and planning body. Data for constructing the cases was obtained by interviewing members of the participating organizations, and by examining their files of letters, memoranda, minutes, and reports.

A comparative analysis of the four cases suggested the following hypotheses: (1) The receptivity of an agency to recommendations for changes of programs or policies is increased to the degree that its board is devoted to the agency as an organized group, and it is decreased to the degree that the board is devoted to a specific program conducted by the agency. (2) The higher the social class status of a board the more readily will it accept the aid of experts or consultants to solve its problems of program or policy. (3) The greater the social integration within the agency the easier can it change its program or policy. (4) The less the social integration within the agency the more likely will a change of program or policy precipitate conflict and factionalism.

* * *

"Institutionalized Culture Patterns"

Samuel H. Leger, Pepperdine College

This paper aims to distinguish the varied meanings given to "social institution" by social scientists and to develop a stable heuristic description for one of them -- the institutional culture pattern.

For institutions as cultural universals, a better term is institutional categories. As culture patterns of a particular society or group we use the term institutional culture pattern. For a group of persons who follow institutional patterns, the term is institutional group. For related material objects, symbolic or utilitarian, the term is institutional object.

Institutional culture patterns must be distinguished from culture patterns in general. Two distinctions appear. (1) The term institutional applies only to certain aspects of culture. (2) Institutionalization involves an unusual degree of standardization and social sanctions.

Following Karl Mannheim's "types of cultural developmental sequence" we divide the aspects of culture into three broad fields: (1) "Psychic Development" (arts, language, literature), (2) "Dialectical Development" (inter-personal relationships as in economics, politics, family, religion, etc.), and (3) "Progressive Evolution" (cumulative fields of science, technology, etc.). The word "institutional" is reserved for inter-personal relationships in the second of these fields.

Institutional patterns are highly elaborated and socially sanctioned culture complexes with three dimensions. (1) Social relationships -- reciprocal status-role patterns, sometimes called social structure. (2) Behavior norms -- standardized functioning expressed as mores or law. (3) The psychological dimension -- ideas, values, etc.

* * *

"The Hospital Staff: Cleavages in Attitude
and Behavior among Hospital Personnel"

Albert F. Wessen, Yale University

This paper is based upon an intensive study of a large New England general hospital. Both extensive interviewing of hospital personnel and observation of ward situations were utilized in the study. In this paper we shall document three major theses relating to hospital staff-members and employees.

A. The social structure of the modern hospital tends to divide institutional personnel into three "parallel" social groups -- doctors, nurses, and "non-professional" workers. Within each of these parallel groups an autonomous status hierarchy has arisen. Yet members of each group are more likely to interact, both on and off the job, with fellow group-members than with other personnel.

B. Each social group of hospital workers has its own distinctive ideology concerning the affairs of their institution. Significant differences between groups were found for the following facets of hospital ideology: number and types of institutional purposes recognized, perception of present hospital policy, and definition of future institutional goals.

C. These cleavages in interaction and ideology are complemented by attitudes indicative of intra-group conflict. These attitudes are especially prominent in doctor-nurse and nurse-"non-professional" relations.

It is noted that the segmentation of hospital personnel into minimally interacting social groups is at the same time fostered by the administrative organization of the hospital and denied by its official ideology. The implications of the cleavages here documented are discussed with reference to problems of employee morale and of therapeutic effectiveness.

* * *

"Region: An Hueristic Concept"

Julian H. Steward, University of Illinois

This paper considers "region" to be an operational concept which is relative to problem and therefore variable in meaning rather than an absolute category of reality. A region is necessarily a territory, but its delimitation and character- ization in every case depends upon phenomena of special interest, such as climates, soils, geological formations, vegetation, fauna, minerals, kinds of land-use, types of settlement, languages, dialects, political forms, religious concepts, and many others.

In social science, "region" seems usually to be conceived as the territory of distribution of a special way-of-life, value system, or ethos—an area with which the inhabitants identify themselves. This is essentially a culturally rela- tivistic and historically particularistic concept, and it fails to relate human behavior causally to natural features of the region and to provide a means of identifying crossareally recurrent cultural types.

It is suggested that region be conceived as the territorial distribution of one or more quasi-distinctive subcultures which are related on the one hand to the natural environment through culturally prescribed methods of using it and on the other hand to national-level economic, governmental and other institutions of the larger sociocultural system. This concept will help to identify causal factors in culture change that have cross-areal validity.

* * *

"Regionalism and Metropolitan Areas"

E. A. Engelbert, University of California, Los Angeles

Some of the major contributions to the theory of regionalism have emerged from the study of the growth of the metropolitan community. The nature of metropolitan-regional relationships, however, have not as yet been put into their proper context. The study of metropolitanism in particular needs to be approached with some new regional orientation. Changes in rural-urban relationships, in production and sustenance patterns, and in governmental policies within regions are having significant impact on metropolitan growth. The deficiencies in regional-metropolitan analysis are due partially to shortcomings in the conceptual approach as well as methodology. Research correctives include more effective inter-disciplinary analysis, better transferrance of regional concepts into metro- politan theory, more attention to inter-regional linkages, and integration of public planning.

* * *

"Regionalism and Sociology in Japan"

David E. Lindstrom, International Christian University,
(on leave from the University of Illinois.)

The sociologists of Japan have been influenced greatly by German sociologists and, since the surrender, by those in America. The earlier influence tended to give to sociology in Japan a definite theoretical bent. The more recent influence has given it a positive and concrete aspect. However, most of the later studies have been confined largely to conditions in Japan and have not concerned themselves significantly with the region. The studies of rural society, which make up a large part of all studies made, have had comparative aspects since family systems in Japan, for example, are so much like family systems in other parts of the Orient.

Population studies, which have been surprisingly few in a nation so beset with population problems, studies of industry and the labor union, cultural anthropological studies, studies of religion, the sociology of law and educational sociology have tended to concentrate on the Japanese situation. It would seem that sociologists in Japan have been concerned more with folk sociology than with regional aspects. The more recent studies of social tensions and social stratification reflect changes due to such as the land reform. The fact that Japanese sociologists have turned to the study of concrete problems is a credit to them, for Japan is a changing society in which new democratic forms have not so far become very firmly established and the old authoritarianism is far from dead.

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"Geographic Structure of Regionalism"

E. L. Ullman, University of Washington

Abstract not received.

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"Economic Structure of Regionalism"

Walter Isard, Massachusetts Institute of Technology

Abstract not received.

* * *

"TVA's Contribution to Regional Balance"

William E. Cole, University of Tennessee

Students of regionalism have long concerned themselves with regional imbalances. Students of the Southeast have devoted much research to pointing out the imbalances within the Southeast and the imbalances between the Southeast and other regions.

In a region characterized by imbalance between people and resources, TVA is making many contributions to regional balance. The agricultural demonstration and fertilizer program has spearheaded a movement in the South toward a better balanced system of agriculture. Its power and industrial development program has stimulated industrial planning and research, has developed new power resources for industry, has caused industry to grow at a rate in the Valley States exceeding that of the nation, and has stimulated gross income development and diversification of income. The development of recreation has within itself become an important source of income, thus widening the economic base of the region. Finally, the timber conservation, utilization and development program bids fair to add a fifth important source of income to that derived from agriculture, industry, mining, and recreation.

The methods utilized in the paper are largely descriptive and statistical on a comparative basis.

* * *

"Criticisms and Defenses of a General Cultural Theory of Crime"

Donald R. Taft, University of Illinois

Some eleven criticisms are examined. Two methods of showing the dependence of crime on dominant social values are suggested.

(1) One may profitably start the analysis, not with the fact of crime, but with an examination of social relationships and of values about which any society is organized, and which determine social status therein. One then finds the law-making and law-breaking processes both to be largely expressions of these generally accepted values. In the case of racketeering and white collar crime, dependence on the general values is relatively direct and obvious. In the case of predatory crime, that dependence is real, but more indirect and less obvious. Such emphasis on the influence of general values does not invalidate recognition that some, though not all, crime is more immediately the results of social disorganization, differential association, and conflict, but shows these processes to be the products of acceptance of these values.

(2) It is also suggested that the dependence of crime on the general culture would be made still more evident if we could have comparative studies of the relative prevalence of crime in societies with different value systems.

It is tentatively concluded that the normal does produce the abnormal, and that a general cultural theory of crime is substantiated. Such a theory must nevertheless be qualified and made part of what is strictly-speaking a multi-factor explanation.

* * *

"Positivism in American Criminology"

Clarence Ray Jeffery, Colby College

As a result of Positivism in American criminology the criminologist asks "who is the criminal?", while neglecting the problem "what is crime?" He confuses criminal behavior and crime. This attention given the offender originated in nineteenth century Positivism, as expressed by the Italian School of Criminology. Lombroso, Ferri, and Garafalo defined crime as anti-social acts, acts which were mala in se. They studied the criminal, not crime.

American criminologists have accepted the Positivist's emphasis on the criminal in their attempt to explain criminal behavior. They did not accept the Positivist's definition of crime. Some criminologists define crime as anti-social behavior, others define it as anti-legal behavior; all study the criminal. The definition of crime has become a major methodological issue. Sutherland's monograph on White Collar Crime represents an attempt to redefine crime; however, Sutherland studied the white-collar criminal, not white-collar crime.

A reappraisal of criminological theory in terms of "what is it that makes the action criminal" is necessary if a theory of crime is to be formulated. Such an approach would broaden the scope of criminology beyond its current interest in the social psychology of the offender. It would integrate knowledge from several areas: social stratification, social control, political sociology, and the sociology of law. We need an explanation of crime as well as an explanation of criminal behavior.

* * *

"Achieving Change in Criminals: A Guide to Application of the
Differential Association Theory"

Donald R. Cressey, University of California, Los Angeles

The behavior, attitudes, beliefs and values which a person exhibits are not
only the products of group contacts, but are also the properties of groups.
Consequently, attempts to change individual behavior must be directed at groups.
The implications for diagnosis and treatment of criminals contained in the
differential association theory are consistent with this "group relations principle"
for changing behavior. These implications may be stated as six interrelated
principles. (1) If criminals are to be changed they must be assimilated into groups
which emphasize values conducive to law-abiding behavior and, concurrently,
alienated from groups emphasizing values conducive to criminality. (2) The more
relevant the common purpose of the group to the reformation of criminals, the
greater will be the influence the group can exert on the criminal members. (3) The
more "cohesive" the group the greater will be the readiness of members to attempt
to influence others, and the more relevant will be the problem of maintaining
conformity to group norms. (4) Both reformers and reformees must achieve status
within the group by exhibition of "pro-reform" or anti-criminal values and behavior
patterns. (5) The most effective mechanism for exerting group pressure on members
will be found in groups so organized that criminals are induced to join with non-
criminals for the purpose of changing other criminals; such groups are more
effective in changing the criminal reformers than in changing the criminal reformees.
(6) When an entire group is the target of change, strong pressure for change can be
achieved by establishing a shared perception by the members of the need for a change,
thus making the source of pressure for change lie within the group.

* * *

"Does the Punishment Fit the Crime? A Study in Social Valuation"

Arnold M. Rose, University of Minnesota
Arthur E. Prell, University of New Hampshire

This study tests some hypotheses connected with the fact that the law of
punishment for crimes was developed in an earlier, more integrated society and does
not always reflect contemporary diversified values. The main research instrument
was a questionnaire which asked student subjects to answer as judges in criminal
cases. Some findings:

(1) There is a significant discrepancy between the law, the application of the
law, and judgment as to how the law should be applied, in assigning punishments for
thirteen selected minor felonies. For example, the crime of severe beating of child
by father is regarded as much more serious by subjects than by the law. This is
interpreted as "cultural lag" in law as compared to popular conceptions of children's
rights.

(2) The students judged the seriousness of an offense and the severity of the
punishment partly in terms of characteristics of the offender.

(3) As predicted from sociological theory, there are certain specific
relationships, on the average, between an individual's personal characteristics and
the punishments he would assign to offenders with similar or complementary
characteristics. For example, persons from rural areas are inclined to assign
harsher punishments for crimes which generally occur more frequently in urban areas,
and inclined to deal harshly with those convicted of arson and other crimes of
greater significance in rural areas than in urban ones.

(4) Our subjects were much more willing to be deliberately non-equalitarian in assigning fines than in assigning prison sentences, and in punishing upper class offenders than in punishing middle class, lower class, or women offenders.

(5) In assigning prison sentences and fines to a convicted offender whose occupation is that of skilled worker, the subjects equated one year in prison with a fine of about $2,500. The technique can be used to measure the equivalency of any two scales which are not directly comparable.

* * *

Attraction and Homogamy

"Social Class Homogamy in College Marriages"

Gerald R. Leslie and Arthur H. Richardson, Purdue University

This study investigated the operation of class homogamy in a group of married college students. The study had twin foci: one theoretical and one methodological.

Warner's Index of Status Characteristics was modified for use with a non-community-limited population. The four scale-variables were embodied into a seven page schedule. Separate house-type and dwelling-area scales were used for rural respondents. Validity and reliability were reestablished.

The theoretical emphasis sought information on the role of direct social pressure in the contracting of homogamous marriages by comparing couples who had met and married on campus with couples who had met at home before coming to college. Other related variables were tested for significance.

I.S.C.'s were secured for 120 single students and for each partner of 88 married couples attending Purdue University. Analyses of variance established that: (1) the students were predominantly middle class; (2) single girls were of higher class status than single boys; (3) there were no class differences between married and single boys; (4) single girls were of higher class status than married girls; (5) there were no class differences between married boys and girls.

A slight homogamous tendency was found in the 88 marriages. Marriages where the couples had met on campus showed no homogamous tendency; marriages where the couples had met at home showed a slight homogamous tendency.

* * *

"Differentials in Homogamy"

Robert McGinnis, The Florida State University

It is suggested that the concept homogamy, commonly used in studies of mate selection and marital adjustment, may have a more general utility for social investigation. Research is cited in which the concept was employed as a categorizing variable in a study of differential fertility. Variables commonly thought to be relevant to fertility were shown to differentiate reproductivity among couples homogamous with reference to those variables, but not among heterogamous couples. It is suggested that homogamy might be employed profitably as a categorizing variable in any situation wherein the behaving unit consists of couples.

If homogamy is to be employed in this manner, it would be well to know whether or not it is a constant. Tests were conducted on data gathered from a sample of 3,230 Puerto Rican married couples in order to determine whether or not there was variation manifested in the degree of couple similarity in selected characteristics. Tested factors were divided into those presumably fixed at the time of marriage (e.g., race, education) and those subject to variation during the course of marriage (e.g., attitudes).

It was found that homogamy in fixed characteristics tends to be greater among those married prior to 1920, among rural residents and among lower-class couples. Homogamy regarding "interactional characteristics," those subject to post-marital variation, was found to vary in a different manner, however. Interactional characteristic homogamy was found generally to be greater among couples married after 1920, among urban residents and among members of the upper social classes.

* * *

"Mate Selection on the Basis of Personality Type"

Thomas Ktsanes, Tulane University

Problem. The purpose of this study was to test the hypothesis that persons of different psychological types tend to marry.

Procedure. Personality information was obtained by means of interview from a sample of 25 married student couples. These data were analyzed and rated in terms of 15 personality needs. Most of the needs were dichotomized with respect to level and/or direction of expression. With these breakdowns 44 ratings were made for each person.

Personality types were derived empirically by means of Q-type factor analysis. Two or more individuals showing the same factor pattern constituted a type. Factor patterns which were not duplicated in the sample were considered idiosyncratic.

Four factors were extracted and eight personality types derived. These eight types accounted for 44 of the 50 persons in the sample. The remaining six persons were idiosyncratic. Since it was logically impossible for these six persons and their spouses to appear in the same personality type, these six couples were excluded from the test of the hypothesis.

Findings. In the remaining 19 couples, no husband and wife showed the same personality type. This finding is used to demonstrate statistically that for the universe sampled the probability of non-homogamous matching on the basis of personality type exceeds the probability of homogamous matching, and the conclusion is drawn that the "true" proportion is about .85 to .15.

* * *

"The Theory of Complementary Needs in Mate-Selection:
A Test of One Kind of Complementariness"

Robert F. Winch, Northwestern University

From the theory of complementary needs in mate-selection it follows that husbands and wives should be less similar to each other than should randomly paired men and women with respect to such motivational variables as needs (e.g., achievement, dominance) and traits (e.g., emotionality, anxiety). To test this hypothesis Q-type correlations on 44 sub-variables of this type have been run on 25 husbands and wives. To provide a comparison, Q-type correlations have also been computed on each of the 25 men with each of the 24 women to whom he is not married. Thus the 25 husband-wife correlations may be compared (a) with 25 randomly paired men and women and (b) with the total of 600 correlations of men and women not married to each other. Two series of such correlations have been run. The first is based on a content analysis of an interview designed to elicit data from the subjects on the relevant variables. The second is based upon the consensus of a clinical conference on each case.

The operational hypothesis is that the average of the husband-wife Q-type correlations is lower than the average of the man-woman correlations based upon subjects not married to each other.

For all comparisons the direction of the differences between average correlations is in the hypothesized direction. The differences based on the content analysis of the "need-interview" are statistically significant; those based on the clinical conference fail to achieve significance.

* * *

"History of Small Group Analysis"

Allan W. Eister, Wellesley College

This paper cites the development of interest in small groups in several major fields having either theoretical and/or practical problems as their focus. In addition to sociology, the fields involved include professional social work, group therapy and group psychotherapy, professional education, industrial management, and social psychology (including group dynamics).

Chief concern is with clarification of the relationships between sociological and group dynamics approaches. Major interest in the former is held to be in structural properties of groups and in processes and consequences of the development of role systems, norms, etc. in small groups, while in the latter the central interest is seen to be in problems of motivation in relation to participation, the formation of group norms, the exercise of influence, including group pressures toward achievement of group goals, conformity, and so on. Differences in orientation and in conception of central problems for research are regarded as potentially complementary. There is however, neither a widely accepted comprehensive theory nor successful collation of small-group research findings.

A concluding section of the paper concerns the possible place of small group analysis in general sociological theory suggesting among other things the prospects of articulating research on the family with small group analysis.

* * *

"A History of Structure-Function Analysis"

Walter F. Buckley, University of Wisconsin

Functional analysis between the two World Wars was developed as an orientation for social research and theory primarily by the anthropologists Malinowski and Radcliffe-Brown, but also found a central place in the works of sociologists, notably Wiese-Becker and E. T. Hiller.

As this earlier "functionalism" developed and became self-conscious as a methodological tool of analysis it met with widespread criticism on several counts.

In the last decade or so sociology has adopted this mode of analysis on a large scale, correcting, refining and elaborating its earlier formulations. To be noted here are the broad schemas of Talcott Parsons and Marion Levy, and the constructive critique of Robert Merton.

But even this modern, sophisticated structure-function orientation is recognized by its exponents as a second-rate type of scientific analysis, suitable for sociology only in its present state as a largely unsystematized, non-quantitative science.

* * *

"History of Social Stratification Studies"

Roscoe C. Hinkle, University of Rochester

The present paper attempts to ascertain the continuity in, and the nature of, the interest in social stratification as well as to relate the field to the broader intellectual characteristics of American sociology from 1920 to 1954. Special attention is devoted to continuities and shifts in problems, assumptions, concepts, methodology, and techniques in the published materials on social stratification.

Principal findings of the investigation are: (1) Interest in various aspects of social stratification has been continuous from 1920 to 1954. Even in the period 1920-1935, there were at least 126 articles treating aspects of the subject. (2) However, the character of the interest changed in the mid-1930's. During the years 1920-1935, the interest found expression in the fields of rural sociology, labor unrest, and especially in social biology (a field later bifurcated into "race and ethnic relations" and "population"). Not until the mid-1930's did social stratification emerge as a distinct field with its own theory, conceptualization, methodology, techniques and observational instruments, and specific empirical researches. (3) The social stratification interest reflects the general intellectual characteristics of the 1920-1935 and 1935-1954 periods in American sociology. In the earlier years, it manifested the effects of the rejection of progress and meliorism and the preoccupation with scientific method current generally in sociology. Studies since 1935 indicate an explicit utilitarianism and the introduction of systematic theory construction now characterizing the discipline. Throughout both periods, the social stratification interest evidences the voluntaristic nominalism which is a pervasive feature of assumptions in American sociology.

* * *

"The History of Social Disorganization Theory"

F. Eugene Heilman, Stephen F. Austin State College

It is the major objective of this paper to summarize briefly the principal implications of a selected few of the more significant theories of social disorganization which have appeared in recent decades.

Specifically, the four approaches which were chosen for consideration are those whose core concepts are social problems, social disorganization, cultural lag, and value orientation.

In the case of each of these four theories, certain advantages, as well as disadvantages, or weaknesses, were detailed. In the critical analysis of these theories, close attention was paid to the extent to which proponents of the various modes of treatment had fulfilled the requirements of careful theory-building in social science.

It was found that no one of these theories was satisfactory for use in dealing with all social problems. It was found also that most of the investigators in the social problems field have not fulfilled certain requirements for the building of sound social theories. The more important of these shortcomings were noted.

Frequently, also, social-problems analysts have been impatient reformers. Calm and dispassionate etiological analysis has rarely characterized their work.

* * *

"Development of Concepts and Research in the Study of
Social Change, 1914-1954"

Alvin Boskoff, Drake University

During the last forty years the study of social change has retained a
theoretical flavor, but has given increasing emphasis to empirical investigation in
such important aspects as: institutional and community changes; social movements of
various kinds, acculturation studies; urbanization processes; demographic and
ecological changes; and social mobility and developments in class structure. All
these investigations have significance in terms of three major, underlying trends:
an analytic separation of social and cultural change; emphasis on sociocultural and
psychological causes of change; and a clear distinction between change and progress.
However, the key to the maze of studies of social change is an implicit approach to
change as a complex process which may be conveniently divided into five analytically
distinct phases or stages: (1) source of deviation; (2) innovation; (3) appraisal of
innovation(s); (4) transitional phase; and (5) institutionalization and integration
of changes. Thinking and research relevant to each of these phases is briefly
summarized to indicate both the achievements of the last generation and the problems
still facing students of social change.

* * *

"An Interactional Study of Ojibwa Socialization"

Stephen T. Boggs, Stanford University

Studies by Hallowell and his students, using projective techniques in differentially acculturated groups, have led to the hypothesis that a type of personality structure, termed "introverted," was intimately related to historic Ojibwa culture. According to these findings overall acculturation correlates with differences in personality structure which represent the disintegration of this type. In an attempt to test a resulting implication the correlation between overall acculturation and the characteristic overt interaction of children with parents was investigated.

By defining four logically exhaustive behavior patterns in terms of influencing and being influenced by another, the personality functioning described in early accounts of Ojibwa can be indicated as the relative frequency of two of these behavior patterns for a given individual. Participant observation of 32 children in nine families selected to represent the extremes of acculturation in two of the three communities studied by Hallowell made possible the interpretation of 2024 instances of parent-child interaction. The necessarily impressionistic process of interpretation is briefly indicated. Probability estimates were then applied to the four-fold classification of each child's interactional behavior. Thus the presence or absence of personality functioning like that attributed to the historic personality was determined.

While the sample-size limits generalization, the evidence is that the historic personality functioning of children interacting with parents disappears as the community and family line acculturates.

* * *

"The Social Self and Health"

Jerome D. Folkman, Temple Israel, Columbus, Ohio

In the course of professional duties, the investigator, a clergyman, made a casual observation with respect to uniformities in the responses of certain patients to their illnesses. To test these observations, a survey was conducted on the basis of 110 cases of illness diagnosed by therapists as psychosomatic. On the basis of the survey, an experiment was conducted in which two kinds of patients were compared with respect to their responses to an "Experimental Schedule." One group of patients were called the "psychosomatic suspects" because they were patients in whose cases emotional factors were presumed to be etiologically or therapeutically significant by therapists. The other group were called "non-psychosomatic-suspects" because emotional factors were not presumed to be physiologically or therapeutically significant. Both groups, totalling 105 patients, were matched exactly, case for case, for race and sex, and approximately by age in decades. The differences in the responses of the patients were tabulated and tested by the Chi-square measure and the 5% level of confidence. Many of the statistically significant differences can be explained most meaningfully in terms of Cooley, Mead, Cottrell and others with respect to the development of the concept of "self."

* * *

"Social Isolation and Schizophrenia"

Melvin L. Kohn and John A. Clausen
National Institute of Mental Health

This is a report of a research project designed to test the hypothesis that social isolation is an important causal variable in the production of schizophrenia. The method has been to secure structured interviews with a group of 58 schizophrenic and manic-depressive patients hospitalized from Hagerstown, Md., over a 13-year period, and a control group individually-matched with these patients as of several years prior to hospitalization. Approximately one-third of the schizophrenics, one-third of the manic-depressives, and substantially none of the controls gave evidence of having been isolated or partially-isolated at the age of 13-14.

There were no differences between isolated and non-isolated patients with respect to their reports of the availability of other children in the neighborhood, residential mobility, early physical illness, or parental restrictions. Thus it would appear that the isolates did not become isolated as a result of any independent factors which would have prevented them from playing with other children.

There were no appreciable differences between isolates and non-isolates with respect to their reports of relations with parents and sibs, though in general the patients report having had considerably different relationships with parents than those reported by controls. It appears, then, that isolation is merely symptomatic of an early development of illness, not a causal variable. Data provided by relatives of these patients support this interpretation.

* * *

"A Social Psychological Study of an Alleged
Visitation of the Virgin Mary to Puerto Rico"

Joan Chapman, New York University, Michael Eckstein, Columbia University

In distinguishing the crowd from other categories of collective behavior little attention has been given to the range and diversity of the responses of the participants. A unique opportunity to study the nature of crowd behavior occurred when approximately 100,000 persons gathered together in a rural area in Puerto Rico to witness a "great miracle" of the Virgin Mary. Interviews of 618 participants in this crowd were drawn from 3,500 interviews made at the site and in selected communities.

An analysis of: the selection and rejection of events as miraculous; the relationship between expectations and realizations; the reliance upon the experience and judgment of self as opposed to the evaluations of others; and the changes in opinions brought about by interpretation of the events, revealed varying degrees of participation, and a considerable range of individuality as well as conformity. Critical judgments were made, and the often assumed oneness of the crowd was never achieved.

Although the ideas of LeBon have been generally rejected, the tendency remains to describe crowd behavior in terms of irrationality, suggestibility, and loss of individuality. Our observations do not deny the importance of these traditional concepts, but they do indicate that such concepts are inadequate to explain crowd behavior. There is need for a theory and a research design that will allow for the diverse responses elicited by participation in a crowd.

* * *

"Identification: An interactionist Interpretation"

Albert D. Ullman, Tufts College

The psychological process of identification is regarded as vital in role transmission. An attempt will be made here to define the process in a manner which is meaningful to the student of the learning process and to the sociologist, who is more likely to be concerned with the social setting in which learning takes place.

Several postulates are presented:

1. Identification involves a heirarchy, with the indentifier lower on some relevant scale than his model. The scale refers to some aspect of control over the environment.

2. The Self emerges when an individual's impulses or motives become Conditioned Stimuli: that is, when they acquire the ability to arouse anticipatory behavior. The frame of reference in which this occurs is interaction with other human beings.

3. Motives become Conditioned Stimuli only when they have met with at least occasional frustration.

4. The person with whom one tends to identify is the agency of frustration.

We are now ready to define identification as an internalized interaction in which the person with whom one identifies is perceived as having particularly good control over some aspect of the environment.

* * *

"Problem-Solving in Groups"

Richard M. Seaman, State University of Iowa

The theory of problem-solving in groups must be considered from at least the aspects of discussion, integration of decision, and unity of action. All these phases are obviously integral with the unity of a social group. Being human, verbalization is mounted on emotional inter-play. In the disturbance of the equilibrium of a group, a value crisis arises and eventuates, following the effects of discussion in a new value crisis. This is primarily an emotional and not a rational adjustment. The frequently precipitous nature of rational activity must occasionally be halted in order to allow a new emotional synthesis of the situation to come into being. This is especially characteristic of problems whose solutions seem to defy us but which intuitively seem close to the threshold of consciousness. Problem-situations involving other persons can be said to contain a hypothetical element due to the manifest inability to comprehend another person in full. Problem-solving in social groups contains at least two anti-thetical processes: the effort to bring in all possible matters of relevance and the effort to demarcate and statically isolate a problem. The procedure of problem-solving is itself loaded with the folkways. The results of discussion may range from sheer acquiescence to integrative participation. The greater the degree of integration which has taken place in a group, the more discordant is the rupture of membership.

* * *

"The Functions of Polish Trade Unions:
Their Progression toward the Soviet Pattern

Celia Stopnicka Rosenthal, St. Mary College, Colombia, S. A.

Orientation and Method

The research material comes largely from Polish trade union publications. With the material from Poland, it is the evaluation of a fact which we question more often than its existence. We contend that by examining Polish publications, putting the obtained facts in context, and making independent evaluations, one can arrive at an objective presentation of the trade unions' functions in Poland.

Findings

Polish trade unions are moving toward the Soviet pattern, and the still existent differences are due to concessions which Polish workers were able to win through resistance. Workers are resisting the process of "displacement of goals," whereby increased production, originally thought of as a means of bettering conditions, now becomes the goal toward which all union policies and activities are geared. They are also resisting planned politicalization, that constant investment with political meaning of all their activities and surroundings.

Because trade unions together with management are pressing on the workers for increased production, there is no place for workers to turn to protect them from abuses in the work competition program. Thus, a big gulf arose between the workers and the unions. That this represents a genuine problem is shown by various magazine articles emphasizing that unions must come closer to the workers. They fail, of course, to ask the pertinent question: Can workers feel close to unions that constantly press them to produce more and continuously increase their production norms?

* * *

"Consciousness-of-Kind in Student Work-Pairs"

Toimi E. Kyllonen, University of Missouri

Upperclassmen in introductory sociology, paired with strangers, were assigned three consecutive, pair-graded, three-week written projects. After receiving their grades at the end of each project students indicated on a questionnaire (1) (on a five-point scale) whether they wished to work with the same student again; (2) whether the partners engaged in any social activities together; (3) (on a five-point scale) to what degree they felt similar to the work-partner; and (4) who did the most work (I, He, or We). Partners were changed whenever either so requested.

Ninety students completed the projects as scheduled, seventy-six with the same partner. Student pairs similar in social affiliation (fraternity, sorority, or independent) showed significantly greater (beyond one percent) consciousness-of-kind than dissimilar pairs; comparisons based on age, religious preference, and marital status did not yield significant differences.

Consciousness-of-kind reaches its maximum less rapidly than either willingness to work with partner or "We"-feeling, but about as rapidly as non-essential social activities. However it declines about as often, in three months, and shows a statistically significant difference (beyond one percent) in direction of change between those whose project grades improved and those whose grades worsened between any two projects. Seemingly these cohesion-related variables are not interchangeable.

* * *

"Some Observations on the Clinical Approach to International Tensions"

Robert E. Osgood, The University of Chicago

This paper points to certain implicit and unexamined assumptions about the nature and purpose of international relations, which seem to underlie much recent analysis of international tensions. These assumptions, it is suggested, lead to morally dubious judgments concerning the purpose of manipulating international tensions and unrealistic expectations concerning the method of manipulating them.

The paper examines into three principal assumptions, which, together, suggest a clinical approach to international tensions: (1) International society in its normal, healthy state is harmonious; tensions are abnormal and analagous to sickness. (2) The objective of the social scientist should be/to eliminate or mitigate the tensions and thereby cure the sickness. (3) The tensions can be eliminated or mitigated by direct operation upon certain intellectual and emotional defects, frustrations, etc., which are presumed to cause them.

Various objections are raised to each of these assumptions on the basis of their incompatibility with some "superficial" aspects of the nature of international conflict, the history of international tension and harmony, and the interrelation between morality and politics. It is suggested that the chief failing of the clinical approach is its lack of a conceptual framework that takes adequate account of the political context in which tensions occur and that the most fruitful approach requires an eclectic methodology coupled with a sound conceptual framework.

* * *

"Tensions within Non-Antagonistic International Groupings"

Samuel L. Sharp, The American University

The record of international politics knows situations of tension in the relations among essentially "friendly" nations aligned against an actual or prospective enemy. Of particular significance are tensions resulting from the process of bi-polarization of international power, tentatively described by the author as "tensions of ordination."

The leader of a cluster of nations expects special consideration as recognition of his burden. The surface democratization of international life causes repression of this claim. The leader insists on the unique nature of the relationship over which he presides. The most striking example of recent times is the insistence of the Soviet Union on recognition of its special status by the countries of its "orbit." However, manifestations of this attitude are not limited to one side of the iron curtain.

From the point of view of those destined to be led there is a tendency to question the wisdom and the motives of the leader. The notion of sovereign equality clashes with the facts of political life. The need to seek security by leaning on a superpower produces frustration and resentment, particularly with declining great powers threatened by the loss of status. The suppressed resentment over the inescapable basic relationship is diverted into secondary channels and takes the form of criticism of spheres of life which lie outside the field of international relations. Such name-calling, if kept within limits, may actually reduce tensions. It may be fortunate that the United States has no machinery available for the purpose of suppressing such criticism. On the other side of the Iron Curtain the pressure of unrelieved tensions can only continue to accumulate.

* * *

"Indians' Views of the International Scene"

Robert T. Bower
Bureau of Social Science Research, The American University

Since the removal of British control of India, the United States appears, in the minds of many Indians, to have moved into the role of the dominant, aggressive power, a position formerly held by the British. This is a point of view which is apt to be held by a considerable number of Indians of all social and economic classes, but distinct class differences do occur. Two studies conducted in India during 1952-53 reveal that the most pronounced anti-western views are found among certain elements of the better educated classes. The first of these studies, involving intensive interviews within a cross-section of a middle-size Indian city, shows the degree of orientation toward international affairs of various Indian groups and the manner in which attitudes toward the western powers are related to predisposing background characteristics of these groups. The second study, involving a questionnaire administered to cross-sections in 11 Indian universities, explores the relationship between political orientation of students in respect to internal political considerations and their views of the international scene. Again, the background of the Indian student and his role as an intellectual in an underdeveloped country is explored in relation to attitudes on international affairs.

* * *

"The International Arena as a Source of Dysfunctional Tension"

Morton A. Kaplan, Brookings Institute

Selected aspects of the social structure of the international arena are examined and hypotheses stated concerning the effects of the structure upon the character of the action which takes place. The international arena contains a small number of actors who are not members of some overarching structure which has a large membership. Therefore, the statistical averaging-out which forms the basis of actuarial systems cannot be used for decision-making. Since, in a small number system, any change in the status of a member may change the character of the action system, the cathectic importance of action increases as predictability declines, resulting in dysfunctional tension.

In an essentially unpredictable world, dysfunctional tension interferes with the interpretation and successful manipulation of reality. As the difficulties of description and analysis increase, the literature concerning the arena tends to increase in high-level, misleading abstractions.

The small number of actors and actions in the international arena is responsible for the failure of a stable system of expectations to arise, since the patterns of action do not acquire a massive, compelling quality. This results in unreliability of motivation, also producing dysfunctional tension.

The incommensurability of means and ends also leads to difficulties in calculation and produces dysfunctional tension. These are essentially clinical problems in which clinical methods of relief may not be available.

* * *

"Notes on International 'Tensions' and the Theory of Games of Strategy"

Jessie Bernard, Pennsylvania State University

Alva Myrdal has distinguished three levels at which research in international tensions is needed, classified in terms of their distance from the processes of decision-making, namely: (1) "ultimate causes," whether psychological or sociological in nature, (2) manipulation of attitudes and public opinion, and (3) the decision-making process itself, including a study of the group which makes the decisions.

In terms of the theory of games of strategy, the first level may be said to refer to the "rules of the game." Here psychological research must be called upon to answer such questions as: are pugnacity, aggression, hostility, prejudice, scapegoating inherent in "human nature"? If not inherent, are they nevertheless inevitable? Sociological research must be invoked to furnish information with respect to the payoff -- especially if it is war itself -- of combinations of strategies, that is, costs.

Myrdal's second level falls within the province of strategy. This problem is not here discussed, but only referred to.

Her third level deals with the question, who are the players? Studies of elites, of coalitions, of alliances are here called for, since the whole structure of the game may depend on the players, especially the composition of teams.

* * *

"War as Process -- An Hypothesis"

Donald R. Taft, University of Illinois

Sociology has a place among some fourteen disciplines which contribute to the explanation of modern war. In sociological terms, war may be viewed as a process of accumulating tensions and ambitions involved in changing cause and effect social relationships.

War, as group behavior, is somewhat more readily explicable in terms of observable norms, than is individual behavior. Yet the genesis in social processes of some types of individual behavior has been more fully recognized than has the genesis of war in such processes. An outmoded personalized and moralistic view of war persists.

Tasks involved in the understanding of the war processes include analysis of: (1) the social evolution of each modern interacting state; (2) the resulting value systems characterizing each state; (3) the overall and subgroup structure of each state; (4) the role of leaders; (5) the influence upon each state, so evolved and so constituted and led, of pertinent intra-national and international situations; (6) the integration of the processes in which each state is involved into a complex of processes, involving all interacting states, at any critical time. War is thus a dynamically multilateral social phenomenon.

The paper cites a few examples of contributions by sociologists to the analysis of aspects of the war processes which fall at least partly within their field. These aspects include study of population pressures, race relations, human migration, leadership, media of communication and propaganda, national cultures, war crimes and their treatment.

* * *

"Sociology and International Relations"

Byron L. Fox, Syracuse University

American sociologists have emphasized the analysis of group structure, including institutions, and the processes of group interaction below the world level. Why, with some notable exceptions, have American sociologists not extended their theory into the area of international relations? There is the fact that they have consciously sought to avoid overlapping with other disciplines, and that they reflect the traditional lack of concern by Americans with international affairs.

A third reason is a carry-over from the dichotomy found in popular thinking which sets off behavior in smaller groups from behavior at the world level, and assumes inherent differences in the form of processes involved. A fourth reason is that sociologists have been unconsciously inhibited by certain basic asxumptions of our culture in their approach to an analysis of that culture and its relation to other cultures; for example, our culture strongly emphasizes competition and conflict as against cooperation. A fifth reason is that the sociologist, immersed in Western culture, is subjected to the "undetected bias" arising from the fact that science is a derivative of Western culture.

Sociologists may well exert more effort to extend the analysis of group structure and group processes to the world level. Historically and logically this is a proper and legitimate field of sociological study. A practical consideration is the increased importance of world affairs, and the extent to which sociological insights may be applied. However, a survey of commonly used introductory textbooks indicates that little attention is devoted to extending sociological concepts into the field of contemporary international affairs.

* * *

"Cold War, A Sociology of Conflict"

Feliks Gross, Brooklyn College

Cold war is a new form of international conflict and tension. It was prepared and well-planned by Soviet leadership. From the same center of decision, a variety of actions were released all over the world -- in China as much as in Poland, Czechoslovakia, Iran or India. Every one of these actions directed toward a conflict, is well adjusted to specific social, economic and political conditions. All of them form a pattern of social actions designed toward the definite goal of world domination. They are complementary and tactical. The initiative being in the hands of communist leadership, gives them the element of choice and surprise -- they choose the place and time and hit where the Western position is weakest.

The growth and technical advance of air communication and destructive weapons has made the old type of international conflict -- hot war -- extremely risky if not obsolete. In consequence architects of an expansionist policy had to devise a new type of conflict which is short of an open full-fledged war. This new type of conflict is the "cold war."

Cold war is a combination or rather a complex combination of actions. We may distinguish six types of social actions directed toward conquest: (1) influencing attitudes and loyalties; (2) penetration; (3) manipulation of social forces into political struggles; (4) seizure of power; (5) partisan warfare; (6) "war by proxy."

* * *

"Mass Society and Localistic Conceptions"

Richard E. DuWors and Robert G. Batson, Bucknell University

Theories of social persistence and social change, of homogeneity and heterogeneity, of community and regional uniqueness or its loss, must consider the mass society -- localistic conceptions.

Fertility ratios of the native white populations in 68 American cities of over 100,000 for the entire period 1920-1950 were used to test three paired hypotheses.

In addition, the 1949 median incomes of the total white populations of these cities were used for the third pair of hypotheses.

The Hypotheses

If a mass society:

1. The sigmas of these fertility ratios will constantly diminish.
2. The fertility ratios will fluctuate, percentagewise, as the mean fluctuates.
3. These ratios will fluctuate directly with the median (white) income of the city.

If a localistic society:

1a. No trend will appear in the sigmas.
2a. These ratios will fluctuate, percentagewise, independently of the mean.
3a. These ratios will vary independently of the median income (white) of the city.

Results

1 and 1a.

	1920	1930	1940	1950
Sigmas	50.7	109.5	45.6	56.9

No trend apparent.

2 and 2a. Allowing a range of $\pm$ 5%, only one city, Syracuse, varied directly with percentage changes in the means thru the three periods.

3 and 3a. The ratio of median incomes of the (white) populations and these ratios for 1949-1950 was .27. This leaves 93% of the relationship to be explained. Acceptance of the localistic hypothesis is indicated.

* * *

"On the Concepts of Role and Status"

Albert Pierce, Bucknell University

Timasheff found the concept status commonly defined as a set of rights and duties granted or imposed by a norm, and role defined as the dynamic aspect of status. Status so defined obscures an important analytical distinction and the definition of role implies a distinction that does not in fact exist. If we should reserve 'status' for but one of the two basic analytical elements it currently embraces, and let 'role' denote the other, we may rectify both deficiencies. Even in current usages (as contrasted with explicit definitions) if we ask what is a person's role, we are neither seeking the same information as we would be were we inquiring about his status, nor are we inquiring into the conformity of his behavior to his status even as this last term is currently defined. In actual usage, role connotes the group's moral demands on the individual -- the way he "ought" to behave. Status connotes the extent of the moral claims which the members of the group recognize as appropriate for the individual to have on themselves -- it includes what they feel obligated to do to or for him, as well as what they feel they should tolerate passively in his behavior. Redefined thusly, role and status become analytically separable, and help to avert false conclusions to which we might be led by the symbols themselves.

* * *

"The Dynamics of Social Relations"

Florian Znaniecki, University of Illinois

I use the term "social relation" to denote a system of functionally inter-dependent actions performed by two cooperating individuals who evaluate each other positively and assume definite duties toward each other. Such relations have been investigated for centuries. Most of the investigators, however, failed to take into consideration, first, the active changes that are going on within a long-lasting social relation and which can be ascertained only by studying it from its beginning throughout its duration; second, the evolution of new varieties of social relations in the course of human history.

This paper summarizes comparative studies of mother-child relations, fraternal relations, and erotic relations. The relation between a mother and her child is continually changing from the time the child is born until it grows up and learns under her guidance to become an active participant in their community. In modern times, some maternal duties have been assumed by specialists, and various new relations between children and these adults have evolved. Fraternal relations, based on common descent, are life-long and include mutual duties which change slowly from childhood to old age. In the course of history, many relations analogous to those between brothers, but based on voluntary choice of partners, have evolved. Erotic relations (unlike marital relations, which are subjected to authoritarian control and intended to perpetuate families) are meant to promote mutual happiness of lovers without external control. Usually, they were incompatible with marital relations, but during the last hundred years the ideal of a marital relation as a life-long voluntary erotic relation has evolved.

* * *

THE SOCIAL ROLES OF TEACHERS AND SCHOOL ADMINISTRATORS

"The Structure of Roles and Role Conflict in the Teaching Situation"

J. W. Getzels and E. G. Guba, The University of Chicago

The many demands placed upon the teacher by the community are well known. These demands may be conceived in terms of expectations attached to the teacher role. When these teacher role expectations are <u>inconsistent</u> with the expectations of <u>other</u> roles the teacher ordinarily occupies <u>role conflicts</u> ensue, rendering the teacher liable to ineffectiveness in the performance of one or more of the roles.

Interview data point to three principal foci for these conflicts: (1) Socio-economic -- the teacher is expected to maintain middle-class standards but is frequently paid only a lower class salary, (2) Citizenship -- the teacher is required to conform to more stringent norms of behavior than other members of the community, (3) Professional -- the teacher is expected to have professional expertness but is required to accept "hireling" status with respect to his "patrons" and school administrators.

A 71 item instrument was developed and administered to 344 teachers in six school systems. Two scores were derived: the magnitude of role conflict in each system and the intensity of involvement of teachers in the conflict. The major findings were: (1) Certain conflicts seem to be common to all teaching situations, and are independent of local conditions, (2) Certain conflicts are differentially distributed, and seem to be functions of local conditions, (3) There is differential involvement in role conflict among teachers in all schools, (4) This differential involvement is a function of identifiable descriptive and personalistic characteristics of the teachers.

* * *

"The Occupational Roles of Teachers"

Frederic W. Terrien, San Francisco State College

It was the hypothesis of this study that an occupation can channel the behavior of its adherents into what Hollingshead has called a "behavior system," and, in so channeling group behavior, determine an occupational type among those adherents. Because the hypothesis could best be tested among a group of professionals whose occupation was distinctive and retentive, public school teachers were chosen for investigation.

A ten per cent stratified sample of the teachers of a New England city were interviewed by schedule. Their backgrounds, behavior and attitudes were exhaustively explored, and the resulting material analyzed quantitatively and qualitatively.

Five social processes: division of labor, collective behavior, social control, status and role definition, and stereotyping were found to operate in the case of the teachers with such clear precision as to set them aside from any other group of functionaries in society -- a fact which worked in turn to bring about a marked degree of systematization in their behavior.

This system, in its relation with the larger society, proved strong enough to suggest that it did not create an occupational type so much as it tended to select persons whose potentialities presaged adjustment to the on-going system. Thus the system is internally and institutionally conservative, and protects itself against change by the process of ordering the behavior, and therefore prescribing the roles of its members.

* * *

"The Teacher's Role in the Social Structure of the High School"

C. Wayne Gordon, University of Rochester

This paper reports the structural context and teacher's role in the high school situation. It is a theoretical statement based on the literature and a detailed analysis of a high school social system. The empirical data was a sociometric study of a four-year high school. The sociometric system was related to learning achievement and club participation. The teacher role is determined and conditioned by four major systems of social expectations: (1) the formal system of school organization defining learning achievement; (2) the informal system of student organization; (3) the informal colleague group; (4) the formal system of student organizations.

The above systems exert pressure on the teacher with resultant strain in the teacher role. These sources of strain result from the following: (1) The teacher seeks to integrate and bridge the gap between adolescent and adult culture; (2) The teacher is the focus of conflict between the expectations of the formal school organization and informal peer roles defined for students; (3) Stress results from value differences between students and teachers; (4) The teacher is the buffer for a powerful strain for ascriptive status and rewards, whereas the system defines and values achievement; (5) The teacher must absorb and control the strains for particularistic versus universalistic standards of grading and achievement; (6) Affective-expressive response is demanded of the teacher, whereas the system defines affective neutrality; (7) The secrecy of problems within the colleague and administrative group prevent release of stress in the teaching situation and generate additional source of strain.

The above mentioned sources of stress result in some general and identifiable types or modes of adaptation which may be roughly classified as: (1) "head on"; (2) "angle-through"; and (3) "flight" patterns.

* * *

"The Social Role of the School Executive"

Neal Gross, Harvard University

This paper reports certain preliminary findings of the School Executive Studies. The data were secured during eight hour interviews with a stratified random sample of forty-eight per cent of the school superintendents in Massachusetts during 1952-53.

Four expectation situations (staff promotion, budget making, recommendations over salary increases and time allocation) are analyzed in terms of the incidence of role collision and role conflict. Techniques utilized by the superintendents for the resolution of incompatible expectations situations are examined. The correlates of role collision and role conflict are reported. Other common role collision and role conflict situations are also described.

* * *

"The Administrative Role and Satisfaction in Teaching"

Charles E. Bidwell, University of Chicago

When teachers perceive administrative behavior other than that defined by the role-expectations they hold toward their administrators, the teachers find themselves without a basis for coherent action and attempt to apply sanctions to their adminis- trators. The subordination of the teachers in the administrative hierarchy frustrates this attempt, however. This situation produces tension in the teachers. Expression by teachers of general satisfaction or dissatisfaction with teaching may be seen as an index of degree of tension.

Preparatory to a larger study based on these theoretical considerations, a pilot study was carried out. A questionnaire measuring degree of expectation-fulfillment and teaching satisfaction was mailed to the teaching staffs of five school systems. In addition, focused interviews were conducted with a systematic sample of teachers in one of these systems.

Certain of the tentative findings follow. Convergence of teachers' role- expectations toward the administrator and their perceptions of his behavior tends to be accompanied by an expression of teaching satisfaction. Divergence of such expectations and such behavior tends to be accompanied by an expression of dissatisfaction with teaching. With one exception, different qualities of percep- tions of role behavior and expectations are not accompanied by significantly different levels of satisfaction-dissatisfaction in comparable situations of convergence or divergence of expectations. A unit change in the degree of perceived expectation-fulfillment by the superintendent produces a significantly greater change in expressed teaching satisfaction than a unit change in the degree of perceived expectation-fulfillment by the principal.

* * *

The Individual in the Structure

"The Middle Man: Appraisals of Supervisors
and Attitudes of their Employees"

Floyd Mann and James Dent
Survey Research Center, University of Michigan

This study investigated (1) the relationship between the evaluations of first-line supervisors by their superiors and the attitudes and perceptions of the employees under these supervisors, and (2) the relationship between these evaluations and the supervisor's own attitudes toward his superior. The evaluations were from a program for appraising and developing managers; the attitudes and perceptional measures were obtained from paper-and-pencil questionnaires given to all employees (844) and supervisors (68) in eight accounting departments in an electric power company in May, 1950.

The findings indicate there is a small but consistent, positive relationship between superiors' evaluations of supervisors and employees' evaluations of their supervisors' human relations and management skill. Superiors and subordinates are most nearly in agreement about supervisors who have the highest or the lowest appraisal ratings. In this particular set of departments, the supervisors whom management regards as most ready for advancement are distinguished from their colleagues in their ability to meet the expectations of both superiors and subordinates, and to deal effectively with others both on a man-to-man and on a group basis. These "Immediately Promotable" supervisors are, for example, seen by employees as "usually pulling for both the company and the men," not "usually for the company." Management itself tended to evaluate the latter as "questionable" or "unsatisfactory."

The findings from this first study are related (1) to role theory, particularly role expectations and role conflict, and (2) to findings from a second study undertaken two years later.

* * *

"Some Factors in the Motivation and Integration of New Air Force Officers"

George W. Baker
Air Force Personnel and Training Research Center, Randolph Air Force Base, Texas

This paper presents an analysis of some data from a long range study of the motivation and integration of new Air Force officers. The central focus herein is an examination of the similarities and differences which are apparent in 1,002 recommendations which were elicited from two different Air Force status groups. These included workers or new officers and their immediate supervisors. Both groups were asked to suggest ways for improving the recruitment, assignment, and utilization of the worker group. The supervisory group included both civilian and military personnel. Data from the worker respondents were collected at the middle and the termination of their first tour of active duty. The recommendations from the two groups were classifiable under a common set of eleven descriptive categories and one residual one. A rank ordering of the worker and supervisor responses by the common categories indicated inter-group agreement on the categories which were included among the top five. In the number one position for both groups was the recommendation for changes in duty assignment procedure. Specifically, the workers and supervisors suggested that: (1) the assignment should really utilize the education and experience of the worker; (2) before a man is assigned to a job a genuine need should exist for his services; and (3) the assignee should be permitted to actively participate in the selection of his assignment. Significant inter-group differences were apparent with respect to the relative emphasis which the supervisors and workers placed on one general category. Supervisors rendered proportionately more suggestions for improvements in new officer's pay, incentives and rewards. Some

temporal changes occurred in the relative frequency of the worker's responses. At the termination of their tour they were proportionately more concerned with the need for improvements in their (1) pay, incentives, and rewards; (2) the regulations governing their activation and termination of duty tours; and (3) the inter-personal relations on the job.

* * *

"Toward a Theory of Occupational Choice: The Stability Factor"

Raymond W. Mack, Northwestern University

Industrial sociologists lack a comprehensive theory of occupational choice. We have no patterned generalizations explaining what type of social background and/or personality structure leads an individual into a certain job, nor are we able to predict from sociological and psychological factors the degree of stability he will manifest in that position.

Rather than starting at the level of grand theory and attempting to manipulate many variables of whose relative import we have insufficient empirical knowledge, it is suggested that we build gradually toward a larger theory by devoting ourselves to the study of several variables which may be associated with occupational choice. Toward this end we are currently engaged in research on the sociological and social psychological factors associated with occupational stability: what are the characteristics of persons who move from job to job, and of others who stay put? This study is analyzing the social backgrounds, interaction patterns, attitudes, and personality structures of over 1200 salesmen for 26 companies in 10 industries.

The extremes of the independent variable, then, are stability and mobility, i.e., long term occupancy of a single occupational position, as opposed to frequent movement from position to position. The social characteristics of stable salesmen are compared with those of mobile salesmen.

* * *

"The Reaction of Engineers to Organization"

Paula Brown and Clovis Shepherd
Institute of Industrial Relations, University of California, Los Angeles

In recent decades large-scale research and development groups have become important segments of industry and government. In the naval department studied, engineers and scientists hold administrative and supervisory positions. It is difficult for them to accept the role implied by these functions, since it conflicts with their notion of the role of a professional. However, many of them derive satisfaction from controlling policies, persons and materials. In practice administrative actions are justified in terms of engineering principles. For example, resistance to organizational change is stated as neglect of competence; demands for increased status and authority are couched as functional requirements. Many of the organizational changes can be traced to differentials in the power of factional groups. The issues involved in factionalism concern organizational goals, group loyalty, status, and personal friendships.

The scientists and engineers in this organization argue that their decisions to reorganize the department or to ally themselves with others are based on technical factors and engineering principles. However, they are subject to the same forces which act upon any individual in an organization. While some of the forces are technical and rational, others are based on personal ambition and personal friendship. The use of engineering arguments to support decisions is rarely questioned by professional administrators. The engineers and scientists who comprise management have solved their role conflict by using technical arguments to mask other factors in the situation.

* * *

"A Study of Membership Opinion in a Regional Union"

Ruth Alice Hudson
Institute of Labor and Industrial Relations, University of Illinois

This is a report on a study of union member opinions towards a large, regional union, directed by Dr. Hjalmar Rosen, a psychologist, and myself, a sociologist.

The survey was conducted by means of a questionnaire mailed to a random sample of rank and filers and to the total population of stewards and local union officers, supplemented by interviews with a sample of non-respondents.

The questionnaire dealt with opinions about collective bargaining procedures, handling of grievances, the job of the union business agent, union meetings, and union political action.

Each question had three parts: one on norms, one on perceptions, and one on evaluations. It was hypothesized that such a design would reveal satisfaction resulting from similarities between norms and perceptions and dissatisfaction resulting from discrepancies between norms and perceptions, as well as indicating the direction of the discrepancies between norms and perceptions of dissatisfied respondents, (i.e., whether respondents thought more should be done than they saw occurring, or whether they thought less should be done than they saw occurring).

The study also included a comparison of percentage predictions by business agents of membership responses for the local unions they serviced with the actual percentage responses for the local. Statements of regional union policy and practices were also obtained from business agents and were compared to membership responses.

Non-parametric statistics were used in the analysis.

For the most part, the results indicated commonality of norms, lack of agreement in perceptions, and support for the hypotheses with respect to evaluations.

* * *

"Changing Fertility Patterns in Norristown, Pennsylvania, from 1920-1950"

Sidney Goldstein, University of Pennsylvania

Norristown, Pennsylvania is currently the focus of an intensive study of the changing size, composition, and demographic behavior of its population. This report, based on the birth records available in Norristown, analyzes changes in the fertility patterns of this moderate-sized community from 1919-1921 to 1949-1951.

The number of children being born to Norristown parents today is on the average one less than it was thirty years ago. All of the socio-economic segments of the population experienced this decreased fertility, but the extent of the decreases varied significantly, being greatest for those groups who produced the greatest number of children in the earlier periods, i.e., Negroes, foreign-born, and poorer socio-economic segments of the native white population. Thus the large differences which existed in the fertility patterns of the various ethnic, racial, and economic groups in 1919-1921 have been greatly reduced. As a result, in recent years the patterns among all white ethnic groups are very similar and the differences between Negroes and whites, although still persisting and great, are less than they formerly were. The reduction in the number of children born to Norristown mothers is therefore largely attributable to the greater adoption of the child-bearing patterns of the majority native white group by the minority ethnic and racial groups and by the poorer economic groups. The reduction in the fertility of the total majority group itself was negligible over this period.

* * *

"A Study of Differential Rates of Population Growth and Patterns
of Population Distribution in Central Cities in the United States: 1940-1950"

Richard W. Redick, University of Chicago

General Orientation

The study comprises an analysis of changes in growth and in patterns of distribution of total, white, and nonwhite population by zonal distance from the city center for twenty-three selected U.S. cities. The cities were selected on the basis of regional representation, size, and comparability of their 1940 and 1950 census data.

Sources of Data and Methods of Analysis

The primary source of data was the U.S. Bureau of the Census publications on tracted cities for 1940 and 1950.

Methods of analysis of the data included the use of measures of percent change, percent distribution, amounts of population increase, and indexes of centralization. Association between various of these measures was analyzed by use of scatter diagrams and measures of correlation.

Findings

The total population and its components, the white and nonwhite populations, exhibited patterns of decentralization between 1940 and 1950, i.e., a movement away from the center to the peripheral areas of the city.

In the cities studied zones which experienced substantial increases in nonwhite population declined or grew only very slowly in white population, whereas zones which increased substantially in white population showed little or no increase in nonwhite population.

Rates of population growth influenced, to some extent, the extent the decentralization of population in the twenty-three cities.

The extent of the change in distribution of nonwhite population with respect to white population between 1940 and 1950 in these cities was highly associated with the growth and the changes in distribution of the nonwhite population, but showed no association with the growth and the change in distribution of white population among the twenty-three cities.

* * *

"Some Concomitants of Metropolitan Size"

Leo F. Schnore, Brown University, and David W. Varley, University of Michigan

The findings reported here constitute part of a larger study of metropolitan development during the past 50 years. The data in this report consist of selected census characteristics, in 1950, of all of the 168 Standard Metropolitan Areas of the United States. These are classified by (1) the size of the central city, and (2) a two-fold subdivision of the Standard Metropolitan Area itself -- viz. (a) the central city proper, and (b) the metropolitan "ring" surrounding the central city.

In brief summary, the major findings are as follows: The larger the city: (a) the more likely it will be located on a water transportation route, and the more likely its density will be high; (b) the more likely it will have a manufacturing or diversified economic base, and the less likely its economic base will be retail trade; (c) the more likely the "ring" will have a higher proportion of its labor force employed in manufacturing than is the case for the central city labor force; (d) the more likely that the median income, rent, and education, and the proportion of the labor force in professional occupations will be high; (e) the more likely that the socio-economic status of "ring" residents -- whether measured by income, education, occupation, or rent level -- will be higher than that of central city residents.

* * *

"Suburban Growth and Age Structure"

Henry D. Sheldon, Bureau of the Census

An examination of data from the 1950 Census for the component communities of the three largest urbanized areas of the country supports the hypothesis that the proportion of older persons in suburban communities tends to vary directly with the age of such communities. The proportion of persons 65 years old and over in "young" suburbs tended to be uniformly low, and although in the aggregate, it increased with the age of suburbs -- as indicated by data on the age of dwelling units -- there was relatively more variability among the older suburbs. This variability was related to a variety of factors such as population mobility, ethnic composition, tenure, type of structure, and economic level.

* * *

"Farm-Reared Elements in the Non-Farm Population"

Ronald Freedman and Deborah Freedman, University of Michigan

About 30 percent of the American adult population was reared on a farm but lives today in a non-farm setting.

This estimate and a study of the distinctive social and economic characteristics of this segment of our population is based on data from a national sample survey involving 1887 interviews.

The farm-reared segment of our non-farm economy has many distinctive characteristics as compared with the non-farm-reared population. The farm reared are an older group. Negroes are disproportionately represented among the farm-reared, but in absolute numbers they are a small part of the group. The proportion of the population who are farm-reared decreases with size of place of residence. It is minimal in the North East and at a maximum in the South. In the South about one-half of the non-farm population in places of less than 50,000 population is farm-reared.

The most striking finding is that the farm-reared are over-represented in low status positions, whether the measure of status is family income, education, occupation, or self-perception of status. Further, this distinctive low-status is not a function of age, sex, or size or region of residence.

These findings document earlier impressions that farm migrants have provided an important base for our expanding urban economy in filling low status positions.

* * *

"'Cue Confusion' in the Interaction of Americans and Japanese"

John W. Bennett, Ohio State University

A crucial aspect of the adjustment of Japanese students on American campuses concerns their interaction with Americans. It is found that Japanese students are generally more withdrawn than students of other nationalities, and have difficulty in developing communicative and satisfying relationships with Americans. The problem may be analyzed with the use of concepts deriving from the union of role theory with communications analysis, in which Japanese and Americans are seen as typically offering each other cues which are systematically misunderstood. While situations and individuals provide endless variations in the structure of confusion, in general it is found the Japanese students initially and habitually "look up to" Americans, taking them as status superiors (this based on certain aspects of Japanese-American historical relations), while Americans initially take Japanese on their own level, anticipating that status differentials and other components will emerge in the course of interaction. The flux and instability of American social relationships are difficult for Japanese to comprehend, and difficult to learn, even when they understand the structure of confusion. Japanese are generally best "adjusted," relationally speaking, when interacting in pre-structured situations; e.g., student-professor. Sex differences are pronounced: usually Japanese women find it easier to assume American relational norms because such norms are an intimate part of their pattern of revolt from Japanese society.

* * *

"Interpersonal Relations and Communication Effectiveness: A Pilot Study"

Clovis Shepherd, Mary Bob Cross, and Irving R. Weschler
University of California, Los Angeles

This study attempts to trace the communication process among fifteen employees of a research and development laboratory who were organized in four task groups and who for three to four months worked on a weapon test project which resulted in technical failure.

Communication breakdown was defined in terms of two types of difficulties: perceived difficulties (interpersonal, content, or situational) which the subjects recognized and complained about, and inferred difficulties which we determined operationally from the discrepancies in information contained in interview and other data. Communication effectiveness was assumed to be influenced by two variables in the interpersonal relations among the subjects: first, by the status relationship which they held with reference to the tasks that brought them together, and second, by the affective feelings (like or dislike) which they had for one another.

Structured interviews, analysis of records and sociometric questionnaires served as the major research tools. Our findings suggest that great differences in status between individuals and/or groups, and relatively poor affective relations are accompanied by many communication difficulties, both perceived and inferred.

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"An Experimental Study of Role Playing, Group Status, and Group Formation"

Reed M. Powell, University of Oklahoma

Abstract not received.

* * *

"Behavioral Inadequacies in Interpersonal Relations Among Naval Recruits"

Dennie L. Briggs, Blanchard Lyon, Herman B. Molish
Neuro-Psychiatric Service, U. S. Naval Hospital, Oakland

In our attempts to understand more about the adjustment of young men to the naval service, we have presented certain findings which stress the importance of their ability to get along with others. We have further found that certain volunteers who could not make the initial transition from civilian life to that of the military were characterized by their overall inadequacies in dealing with other people.

The study presented utilized a psychological projective technique, "the Blacky Pictures" which was given to 390 naval recruits who had demonstracted their inability to adjust to the initial stresses imposed by the military situation. They were consequently studied extensively by psychiatric methods and all were discharged from the Navy as "unsuitable for naval service." Another group of 1,847 young men who were able to complete their recruit training without observable psychological disabilities were also studied and comparisons were made between the two groups of recruits.

Statistically significant differences were found between the two groups and seem to be centered around feelings /of guilt, and feelings of rejection. It was dependency, authority relationships, sibling rivalry, further found that almost all the young men studied manifested difficulties in these areas, but the differences between the two groups seemed to be in the manner in which they handled these conflicts. Those discharged for unsuitability lacked adequate methods for handling their difficulties and thus were unable to express their inadequacies in socially acceptable channels, thereby increasing their anxiety.

* * *

"Theoretical and Practical Implications of Findings
on Personality Adjustment as a Function of Child-Parent Relations"

Marvin J. Taves, University of Minnesota

In this paper are treated the practical and theoretical implications of findings on personality adjustment based on responses of 1,543 third, seventh, and eleventh grade children to three one hour questionnaires, and on information obtained from school records and by interviews with a selected sample of 270 of their mothers. The main emphasis is on the parent-child social configuration as an element in the child's personality adjustment, though the importance of some extra-family variables is also noted.

Theoretical Implications:
An attempt is made to define more precisely such concepts as social adjustment, role perception, child-parent social distance, family solidarity, and economic and social independence, as each relates to personality adjustment. It is concluded that the patterns of personality development in elementary and secondary school children

may be more complex than anticipated and definitely age oriented. Furthermore, the particular nature of specific aspects of a parent-child relationship may be far less significant to adjustment than the consistency of the relationship or the degree of integration among the elements of the relationship.

Practical Implications:
    Of forty independent variables studied, eleven relating to parent-child social distance, social participation, role expectations, socio-economic status, and feelings of independence are identified as the more important ones to consider when attempting to provide a child with a social environment conducive to personality adjustment. Integration of value systems in home, school, and peer group is important only within certain age-residence groupings.

* * *

"Differences and Similarities in Conception and Practice of the
Role of Homemaker in Two Social Class Groups"

Dorothy Greey Van Bortel, University College, Northwestern University

This report is based on an intensive study of 52 homemakers, 26 upper-lower (UL),
and 26 upper-middle (UM). The study was limited to native-born, white, protestant
homemakers with two to four children of school age. All interview information was
obtained by the principal investigator, and an average of 3 1/2 to 4 hours was
devoted to each interview. The study is interdisciplinary, employing tools and
concepts of sociology, social anthropology, psychology and home management.

Analysis of the data showed both similarities and differences in conception and
practice of the homemaking role for the two groups. In general, the UL homemakers
had a markedly more positive attitude than the UM toward most homemaking tasks.
UL homemakers are likely to think of their role in terms of the home, while the UM
homemakers tend to orient their role in terms of factors outside the home. UL home-
makers conceive their role in terms of physical care of the house and family, while
UM homemakers define their role in life as the maintenance of satisfactory family
relationships and rearing children who will achieve happy marriages and good personal
adjustment in society. The UL homemaker thus finds it relatively easy to evalute
her performance and accomplishments in terms of tangibles, while the UM homemaker
may have to wait 20 or 25 years for an evaluation of the adequacy with which she has
fulfilled her role. Factors which contribute to differences in conception and
practice of the homemaking role are discussed.

* * *

"Marital Adjustment of the Mother and the Personality of the Child"

Atlee L. Stroup, The College of Wooster

A review of the culture and personality literature and the consideration of
certain ideas presented by Orlansky and Sewell led the author to hypothesize that the
emotional atmosphere or tone of the parental home is more important in the child's
personality development than specific training practices. It was decided that
marital adjustment of the mother might be an index of or closely correlated with
this above mentioned factor.

A study was set up to test the hypothesis that there is a statistically
significant relationship between the marital adjustment of the mother and the personal
and social adjustment of the child. One hundred mother-child pairs were studied in
a sample chosen at random from a public school. The mothers' marital adjustment was
measured by the use of the Kirkpatrick Scale of Family Interests. The California
Test of Personality was used to measure the personal and social adjustment of the
third grade children.

The original (above) hypothesis had to be rejected. The mothers' scores on the
Kirkpatrick Scale were not significantly associated at .05 level of significance with
the personal and social adjustment scores of the children.

* * *

"Teen-Age Adjustments in Large and Small Families"

Paul H. Landis, State College of Washington

The adjustments of 4377 high school seniors and 1947 college students by size of family were compared as to school, home, and peer-group relationships. The larger the family the more authoritarian it was in disciplinary pattern and the less happy the family atmosphere.

The child in the small family was found to be more education-oriented in values, aspirations and plans, more in control of his educational destiny, and performing better in school. If he terminated his schooling short of college, the decision was more likely to be of his own choosing rather than by force of circumstances as with the teenager in the large family. The pressure to work and to earn was found to be much greater on the young person in the large than in the small family.

The only child was found to be more mature in attitudes than others as measured by his feeling of being grown up and able to assume responsibility. The larger the family, the less the life of the high school senior was found to be activity centered. The only child girl was found to be more active socially and in college leadership than other girls or than boys. Half of the only child girls belonged to sororities compared to 16 per cent of girls from families of six or more.

Judged by various indices of social activities and friendship, the large family seems to be of considerable disadvantage to the girl; the only child position of some disadvantage to the boy.

In general, only-child's problems tended to be introspective in nature -- worries about getting along with others, daydreaming, anxiety about the future; those of the child in the large family tended to be concerned with external problems and situations -- sib relations, space in the home, shyness, and school relationships.

* * *

"Activity Patterns of Post-Parental Couples and
Their Relationship to Family Continuity"

Marvin B. Sussman, Union College

In this paper an attempt is made to describe from empirical research, activity patterns of post-parental couples, and specific factors which influence their formation, and their relationship to intergenerational family continuity.

Data on activity patterns were obtained in connection with a larger study of intergenerational family relationships in which parents of 103 families of New Haven, Connecticut, and suburbs, who were middle class, white, protestant and judged "well adjusted" and who were in the launching period of the life cycle were intensively interviewed during 1950. A case study approach and statistical measures were employed.

Well adjusted parents of this sample are drawn closer to one another after leavestaking of children as illustrated in the development of joint activity patterns.

Women more than men feel the need to be active and many satisfy this need by increased activity in their own homes, outside groups, or with their married child's family.

Parents now free of child rearing chores undertake major ventures such as vacation trips, home decorating and repairing.

Noteworthy is the relationship of activity change to parents-married child family interaction. If continued relationships between the two generations, living in proximity to each other, is possible and feasible, then parents have little need for activity substitutes to replace extended family functions. This latter finding suggests re-orienting our basic assumptions regarding the activity needs of older persons. Assessment of them must account for the intergenerational continuity factor.

Prima facie conclusions that parents, at the launching stage, immediately need new activities to effect social adjustment and as recompense for the "loss of a child" are not sound.

* * *

"The Adjustment of Married Offspring to Their Parents"

Sheldon Stryker, Indiana University

Data relating adjustment and dependence of married offspring to own and affinal parents were gathered in pre-testing an index of offspring-parent adjustment. Subjects were 104 married university students, including 40 husband-wife pairs.

Odd-even correlations from .88 to .92 for offspring adjustment to parents indicate index reliability. The index discriminated between adjustment to own and affinal parents, father- and mother-in-law, and between male and female adjustment to mothers, indicating some validity.

Using categories of dependence relationships with parents based on offspring responses, these findings emerge: greater female than male dependency on parents, especially mothers; a positive relation between dependence upon and adjustment to parents.

From an hypothesis offered by Komarovsky, a corollary -- the greater the wife's adjustment to and dependence upon her parents, the more likely will her husband have in-law difficulties -- was derived and investigated. The need for greater specificity is suggested by these findings: husband's adjustment to in-laws is independent of wife's adjustment to parents; husband's adjustment to mother-in-law is negatively related to wife's dependence on mother; husband's adjustment to father-in-law is positively related to wife's dependence on father; the impact of wife's dependency on husband's adjustment is specific to the parent on whom the wife is dependent.

Possible explanations of the differential influence of wife's dependence on mother and father are: male dominance over female is culturally acceptable; mother dominance, more than father dominance, is exercized in day-to-day family affairs.

* * *

"Project Revere"

--testing interactance theory by
diffusing leaflet messages

Stuart C. Dodd, University of Washington

The Air Force contracted with the Washington Public Opinion Laboratory in 1951 to study basic principles for predicting and producing message diffusion stimulated by airborne leaflets.

Under specified preconditions, how far and fast, how frequently and faultlessly, how fervently and functionally will messages spread? These questions start exploring dimensions of space (L) and time (T), the population (P) and its communicating activity (A), its internally motivating values (V) and externally stimulating preconditions (C). These six classes of factors specify the generalized dimensional formula for "interactance" (I) as:

$$I \overset{def.}{=} A^a \ P^p \ T^t \ L^l \ V^v \ C^c$$

The interactance theory expects high correlation between this predictive interactance and the predictand interacting -- the diffusing here.

Project Revere tried to vary each factor alone in controlled experiments in some 30 communities from camps and villages to metropolises to develop statistical models for diffusion. These models specified: (1) indices, (2) preconditions assumed, (3) formulas deduced, and (4) tests of fit.

Project Revere found that interperson diffusion of any all-or-none act, if random and steady, and isolated for observing in any large and homogeneous population, is predictable (within sampling limits but in culture-free terms) from probability models as summarized below.

Diffusion (= percent knowers) tends to vary: (1) harmonically, i.e., inversely, with distance, if that measures effort; (2) harmonically with population, if of towns; (3) exponentially with time, if in plurels; (4) logistically with time, if in groups; (5) harmonic logistically with time, if interest wanes; (6) logarithmically with stimulation, if wide-ranging; (7) linearly with values, if rated.

These formulas and experiments develop and support the dimensional theory of interactance.

* * *

"Research on International Communications"

Ithiel de Sola Pool
Center for International Studies, Massachusetts Institute of Technology

International communication is a special case of communication among out groups. The theoretical problems arising in the study of it resemble those arising in the study of communication between castes, between rival interest groups, etc. In the study of all such communication situations variables rise to prominence which have been somewhat neglected in studies of audience response to relatively impersonal mass media or studies of communication within small groups.

In its first year of activity, the Research Program in International Communication at the Center for International Studies, M.I.T. has focussed much of its attention on two related variables which peculiarly affect communication among

out-groups. These are identification patterns regarding the in and out groups, and the phenomenon which Cooley called the "imaginary interlocutor."

We have compared the response to international communications of persons with a provincial frame of identifications and persons with a broader super-national one. The communications behavior of Western influenced and traditionalist, provincial types of persons are being studied in the Middle East, Indonesia, and India. Communications affecting "Europeans" and "nationalists" will be studied in France. Communications on reciprocal trade of business men whose frame of identifications is their firm, industry, or town are being compared with those whose frame includes more of the free world. A series of experimental studies have already revealed the existence of a "xenophilic" type of person with considerable overlap with the "authoritarian type" except that he rejects his in group. It has become apparent that involved in the varied patterns of identifications are the reference persons to whom the recipient of a communication fantasies repeating the information. Preliminary results show striking class and sex differences.

* * *

"Attitudes toward Various Communist Types in
Hungary, Poland, and Czechoslovakia"

Siegfried Kracauer and Paul L. Berkman
Bureau of Applied Social Research, Columbia University

A study of 300 interviews with Iron Curtain escapees reveals that while they hate and fear the Communist regime, East European non-Communists clearly differentiate between "real" Communists and nominal Communists. The real or hard-core Communists, together with the unscrupulous opportunists, evoke inimical attitudes. A remarkable lack of animosity, however, is displayed toward three subtypes of nominal Communists -- the jobkeeper who joined the Party simply to keep or get a job enabling him to live, the forced Communist who joined under such pressures as the threat of arrest, and the disillusioned Communist who originally accepted the Party's profession of faith. Each of these subtypes allegedly keeps his Party activity to a minimum and also now shares most of the grievances animating the non-Communists. But instead of criticizing their Party membership, the non-Communists tend to sympathize with these nominal Communists. They point to the dilemma of the jobkeeper or forced Party member, accepting as relatively valid and defensible his reasons for joining. They not only tolerate the disillusioned Communist but respect his original idealism as well as his subsequent rejection of the regime's practices. This toleration of nominal Party membership appears to stem from several factors: (1) a general awareness that individual economic survival is frequently made to hinge on Party adherence; (2) recognition that once committed to the Party its members are virtually trapped; (3) past temptations on the part of the non-Communists themselves to join the Party or to believe the promises of Communism; and (4) interpretations of advice broadcast by Western radios.

* * *

"Opinion-Moods and Public Policy Issues"

John L. Haer, Florida State University

Numerous observers have concluded that such traits as concern for material and private values, excessive competition, faith in common-sense and "know-how," and distrustful attitudes toward traditional authority characterize the American. This delineation of the "American character" suggests that the approach of the American population to complex policy issues will be perfunctory or disinterested, and may be expected to be a reflection of diffuse opinion-moods rather than intellectually structured formulations. Such moods may possibly underly reactions to a variety of public policy issues, and lead to similar types of responses on many questions.

This suggestion was tested by examining the fluctuations in the evaluations of the international and domestic situations by representative samples of the population of the state of Washington over a two year period. A comparison of the responses to these issues revealed significant differences in only a few instances. It was tentatively concluded that this finding indicates that "these particular evaluations are both the product of an underlying mood, in this case 'optimism-pessimism,' which in turn leads people to respond to diverse public policy problems in much the same way." Alternative interpretations and possible implications of the findings are also suggested.

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"The Need for Sociological Contributions to Psychological Warfare"

Glaister A. Elmer, Michigan State College

The full importance of strategic psychological warfare efforts are seldom visualized. A waring enemy constitutes an abstract aspect of the social organization. A flag, an economic system, or individuals do not constitute the enemy. A complex of cross-cultural antipathies sociologically constitute a state of war. A strategic military objective must be focused on institutionalized social behaviorisms. Disorganization of an enemy to where reasoning is destroyed results in chaos and anarchy. War supported by mass participation creates a national morale which can only be conquered by ideological change. To disorganize an enemy its social organization must be understood. In no instance can propaganda be measured in tons of paper. Responsiveness must be determined. Physical weapons are communicative devices. An airplane may have more propaganda impact than leaflets. It is the misunderstood weapon that has an infinite danger which creates panic. Concrete goals are required for effective action. A vague foreign policy can only lead to confusion. Concrete goals must be within the realm of understanding. The Koreans could not sell honey buckets to America. Academicians and bureaucrats often confuse structure and organized objectives. Another error is the inadequate attempt to be objective in dealings with "foreign" problems on two different levels of abstraction. A successful maneuver was the removal of the blockade of Formosa. The threat imposed was within China. In order to meet a problem one must become aware of the problem, interest must be generated to motivate action and techniques must be devised. Capabilities of social scientists must be more fully realized in the development of an adequate psychological warfare program.

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"History of the Sociology of Knowledge"

Franz Adler, University of Arkansas

Most authors dealing with the history of the sociology of knowledge after the first World War, emphasize the importance of Max Scheler and Karl Mannheim. Their writings, as well as the writings of most of their Marxist and Anti-Marxist contemporaries, share two main characteristics:

1. They do not investigate relationships among sets of social actions -- however defined -- or among parts of a culture.

2. For verification of their statements, they do not appeal to empirical investigation, but to logical consistency with selected philosophical principles. The main interest of the authors lies in developing the metaphysical implications of their assumptions rather than in the empirical validation of these assumptions. Their avowed aim is the achievement of ex post understanding rather than of predictability.

This kind of sociology of knowledge, then, is neither sociology as American sociologists understand this term nor is it any other science in the natural science meaning of this term.

A number of case studies exist in the field. While factually rather than metaphysically oriented, they aim at the interpretation of more or less unique phenomena. Thus they tend to be closer to idiographic history than to nomothetic sociology.

Only very few authors based their work on formal or informal induction from observed facts, trying to arrive empirically at scientifically valid generalizations. Sorokin, Znaniecki, Wilson, Mills, and a few others used variously exact techniques and arrived at variously important results. Recently Adler, the present writer, presented a quantitative study, by which he believes to have shown that the sociological problems of the sociology of knowledge can be dealt with by methods of quantification and correlation closely corresponding to those used in other branches of sociology.

Empirically and especially quantitative studies expressly designated as sociology of knowledge are rare. Works containing data concerning the relationships between sciences, beliefs, intellectual attitudes, political views, etc. on the one hand and other aspects of the culture have, however, appeared under the classifications of social psychology, culture and personality, economics, education, public opinion, propaganda, content analysis, and others.

In view of the existence of such materials and the possibility of obtaining more thereof, continued reliance on speculation in the field would appear as rank dilletantism. A systematization of existing knowledge, meager as it may be, is needed. It will show the large holes in our knowledge which need to be filled by increased empirical research, preferably of a quantitative nature.

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"The History of the Sociology of Art, Music, and Literature"

Hugh Dalziel Duncan, Northwestern University

Since 1914 the sociologist of art has been trying to think of art as symbolic action, a form of understanding for orientation in action, not simply a "feeling" locked within the self, or an inferior type of apprehension which cognition clarifies and then passes on to the will so we can act. Consensus arises in and through communication. Artists create new and sustain traditional symbolic forms of communication. The study of symbols thus becomes the study of society.

Art creates objective forms through which feeling and cognition become conscious emotion for such emotions arise in communication and make it possible for us to understand what values mean in terms of action, not simply as unconscious "subjective" desires, as value-free cognition, or transcendent values "given" by the structure of the mind.

The specific sociological function of art is to create and sustain social hierarchies through legitimation of various powers. This is done by glamorizing symbols which transcend conflict by appeals to higher powers and ultimately by charging certain symbols with the most powerful sacred aura, the power of the group itself. Art works therefore must be analyzed in terms of what struggle goes on, under what conditions, by what means, between what kinds of actors, in what kinds of actions, and for what purpose. This is done by showing how in the art work itself values held inimical to the survival of society are destroyed, as in the symbolic killing of the villain, how values held necessary to the survival of the society are preserved or brought into being, as in the symbolic birth, rebirth, or victory of the hero. Symbols of passage from birth to rebirth, from defeat to victory, from the old to the new self make social change possible. The artist keeps paths to change open through the creation of ambiguous, playful, or comic symbols which let us experiment with attitudes before we must realize them in completed acts.

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"History of Sociology of Religion"

Paul Honigsheim, Michigan State College

The most discussed trends in the field of sociology of religion originated or developed since World War II within very heterogeneous intellectual environments. The most important among these are the following:

1. The Neo-Kantianism of Jellinek, Max Weber, Troeltsch, and Sombart, as well as their adversaries, who first treated various Protestant attitudes toward society, later extending these studies to non-Christian groups.

2. French Positivism of the Durkheimian school, viewing religion primarily as an expression of group solidarity.

3. American Pragmatism, with its emphasis upon a social science, supposedly free from metaphysics, which is comparable in some respects to Neo-Kantianism and Positivism.

4. Marxism with its conception of religious phenomena as the ideological rational determined by the economic -social reality.

5. Psychoanalysis, incorporating both religious attitudes and groups into its investigation of the "subconscious" as it manifests itself socially.

6. The "Diffusionist" anthropology of Wilhelm Schmidt and his school, as well as its antagonists, interested in the problems of diffusion and independent parallel development, respectively, of some combinations of forms of religion with special kinds of socio-economic structure.

7. Neo-Pessimism of Spengler and others, who elaborated schemes according to which social changes occurred with regularity, including changes as to religious beliefs and institutions.

8. Neo-Metaphysics, Neo-Orthodoxism, and "Existentialism," emphasizing the religious "a priori" and claiming thereby to limit the sphere of investigable religio-sociological phenomena.

9. Various schools of comparative history of religion, which independently of the above have treated the interrelationships between religious and social factors as a consequence of various types of empirical research.

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"The History of the Sociology of Law"

N. S. Timasheff, Fordham University

The history of the sociology of law after World War I has been the history of numerous, but unrelated efforts to find a solid foundation for the young discipline. Two main trends may be distinguished. One, mainly represented in America, has concentrated on observation of the modification of human conduct under the impact of law; the behavior observed has been either that of the lawyers, particularly of the judges, or that of men-at-large. The other one, dominant in continental Europe, goes back to Max Weber's attempt to interpret the law as a specified probability of conduct. It is now best represented in the Scandinavian countries where a brilliant Uppsala school has been formed. The school aims at the overcoming of the dualism between law as fact and law as norm (idea), by substituting, for norms or ideas, experiences of norms and ideas and treating the normative element of law as part of sociocultural symbolism.

The main obstacle to the emergence of a generally acceptable sociological theory of law seems to lay in the scarcity of persons thoroughly trained both in sociology and jurisprudence. The solution of the basic problems of the sociology of law obviously depends on its better integration with the recent advances in the general theory of society and culture.

* * *

COMMUNITY

Urban and Suburban

"Distance and Values as Variables Affecting Intra-Urban Mobility"

Christen T. Jonassen, Ohio State University

While mobility has long been a concern of sociologists, few have raised the
question of differential mobility patterns of categories and groups. This research
tests the hypothesis that groups characterized by differential cultural backgrounds
as measured by socio-economic status, place of residence, and urban-rural background
will under certain conditions evidence different mobility behavior and attitude
patterns in response to like environmental factors. Scales tested for validity and
reliability were administered by trained interviewers to random areal samples of 600
in each of three cities, Columbus, Houston, and Seattle.

Analysis of the data supports the hypothesis since statistically significant
differences between groups and categories of people are demonstrated. Distance is
shown to be an important factor, but only one of the many variables affecting
mobility. It is not independent but interrelated with other variables, and distance
apparently affects different kinds of people differently.

It is suggested that the explanation of this phenomenon is that movement of
persons through space involves certain costs, and whether a person will go to one
place or another to meet his needs depends on the weight in his value system of the
desiderata to be obtained and his evaluation of the various costs involved in
acquiring the desired object. It would seem therefore that a theory of mobility
should include variables of differential evaluation.

* * *

"Urban Centralization and Decentralization in Mexico"

Floyd Dotson and Lillian Ota Dotson, University of Connecticut

Between 1900 and 1950, Mexico doubled its population. During the same period the
proportion living in places of 10,000 or more rose from 12 to 29 per cent. Cities
grew considerably during the revolutionary decade, 1910-1920, despite serious
disruption of the economy and an actual decline in the total population. Marked
urban concentration again occurred between 1940-1950, this time correlated with
industrial expansion and over-all population growth.

Throughout the period studied, there has been a tendency for larger cities to
outstrip smaller ones in rates of growth, with Mexico City leading all the rest.
Nevertheless, analysis reveals some potentially decentralizing trends. For the first
time since 1900, a large number (one-third) of the cities under 100,000 grew between
1940-1950 at rates well above those over 100,000. Field observation in and around
the larger centers also reveals some tendency toward industrial and residential
dispersal to outlying communities. However, most suburban growth represents
peripheral expansion of established centers. There is virtually no residential rural-
urban fringe of the character found in the United States.

Some functional connections between marked urban centralization and political,
economic, and cultural factors present in modern Mexican society are suggested but
not elaborated. Probably we have in Mexico an illustration of a phase of urban
development common to countries at a similar stage of socio-economic development.

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"Attitudes concerning Urban versus Suburban Residency in Indianapolis"

Byron E. Munson, University of Illinois

The most popular features of residences within Indianapolis are "close to school," "close to shopping center," "nice neighborhood" and "good neighbors." The most unpopular features are "too congested," "lot too small," "too much traffic" and "too dirty." The main reasons given for wanting to move into the suburban areas were "better place to raise children," "cleaner," and "want a larger lot."

The typical resident wants a food market, a drug store, a park, public transportation, his children's close friends, and possibly his own friends within two blocks of home. Facilities such as a gas (service) station, beauty parlor, big shopping center, grade school, high school, movie theater, and church preferably are three to five blocks from home. People usually want their place of employment, taverns, and airports at least 16 blocks from home.

Measurement of both the actual extent of neighboring and the amount desired points up the need for a reexamination of some of the current planning principles. The typical urbanite wants his neighbors to speak and to be friendly but not to be close friends.

A relationship between where one wants to live and personality characteristics was determined. Personality traits seem to be related to desired residency, urban or suburban. Those wanting to live in urban areas seem more likely to be emotionally mature, talkative, cheerful, and frank; whereas, those wanting to live in suburban areas seem more likely to be emotionally immature, silent, introspective, depressed, and anxious.

* * *

"The Local Community and Social Integration"

Charles R. Hoffer, Michigan State College

The essential element in integration is sufficient familiarity among individuals and groups so that they know one another well in the principal concerns of life -- such as work, religion, education and family life. As these relationships are known people tend to understand mutually desirable programs and goals essential to social well-being. Lacking this understanding special groups emerge and sponsor programs which may be disadvantageous or harmful to many other groups.

In the local community unaffected by modern means of transportation and communication integration was a by-product of daily life. But urbanization and the various media of mass communication like the newspaper, radio, and television have destroyed this possibility. Consequently special interest groups have developed and sponsor programs, which are of interest to their members but are sometimes disadvantageous to others.

The basic question confronting society is: can integration sufficient to prevent disorganization be achieved and maintained? It is fairly certain that the re-establishment of contacts in the local community in the traditional manner is not a possibility. What seems more likely is that numerous interests and the groups in local communities which carry out programs to foster them will, in one way or another, promote integration. In the modern local community such interests as politics, education, religion, social welfare, and even an interest in integration itself contribute to this end. Integration is no longer a process of people knowing one another well, but rather a process of becoming informed about social relationships so that one interest or activity does not defeat or nullify another one equally essential.

* * *

"Sociological Research in Urban Environment"

Svend Riemer, University of California, Los Angeles

Human ecology assumes a similarity of repetitive urban interaction to a biological organism with interdependent parts that is not only unrealistic but misleading. Conservative ideologies have gained from the description of allegedly universal natural areas because these have been accepted as the outcome of a best internal adjustment of social forces.

Human ecology has also been defined as the description of social processes in time and space. Such definition covers both history and geography without giving a specific indication of its place in sociological theory and research.

Research of urban environment cannot make assumptions about the naturalness, efficiency and unavoidability of urban group structures. Traditional concepts have guided planning decisions with limited recourse to empirical verification. At present, sociologists as well as architects are trying to revive the primary group of the small town in growing metropolitan settlements. They are frozen to the familiar dichotomy of primary-secondary group organization as related to rural and urban environment. In fact, contemporary urban environment is held together by tertiary group relations. These tie the loyalty of the individual anonymously to on-going social processes such as found in a shopping district or civic center, at football games or patriotic meetings. These typical urban groups are neither of the primary group nor of the secondary group variety. Without understanding these novel urban group structures, however, both theory and research on urban environment must remain unrealistic.

* * *

"Faith, Ritualism, Charismatic Leadership and Religious Behavior"

W. Seward Salisbury, State University of New York

An introductory study of the motivating forces holding the individual to his religious system. The faith concept is investigated. Faith is defined, and a conceptual tool formulated that identifies the faith component in terms of the "religious feeling." A hypothesis: Faith may be derived from the group, is advanced.

The experimental subjects, 953 college freshmen and sophomores, were asked to describe the circumstances under which they experience the "religious feeling" in its most intense form. In the administration of the questionnaire there was no attempt to describe, delimit, or otherwise define the "religious feeling"; a study of the "when" not the "what" of religious behavior. On the basis of a content analysis of the subjective responses seven categories were established: Ritual (defined as some form of social behavior within a formal religious setting), Charismatic Leadership, Meditation, Crisis, Nature, Family, No Feeling. The analyses were evaluated according to the religious preferences indicated by the respondents (Catholic, Liturgical Protestant, Non-Liturgical Protestant, Judaism, No Preference).

Findings: (1) Substantial support is given to the hypothesis that faith may be derived from the group. (2) Significant variations in the distribution of the "religious feeling" are found among the denominational preference groupings. (3) The complex nature of religious motivation is emphasized.

Further research suggested: Studies of religious motivation according to religiosity groupings, i.e., of high religiosity, of moderate religiosity, of nominal religiosity; intensive case studies of persons in terms of the development of their religious values, concepts, practices, where they are in terms of from whence they came; etc.

* * *

"Parishioners' and Their Minister's Attitudes toward the Church's Participation in Public Affairs"

Charles Y. Glock and Benjamin B. Ringer
Bureau of Applied Social Research, Columbia University

This paper deals with the relationship between attitudes of parishioners and their minister toward various kinds of public and church-related issues, and the conditions which heighten or lessen the agreement between the two. Our data are based on a sample of 168 ministers from a major Protestant denomination and 1060 lay persons randomly selected from the ministers' parishes.

A comparison of parishioner-clergy responses to various issues reveals that, among other things, parishioners are less likely to disagree with their ministers on church-related issues (proper role of church in public life, etc.) than on the more church-independent questions (labor-management relations, government control, etc.). From a study of differences such as these, we have been able to build a typology of issues based on extent and direction of disagreement between parishioners and their minister.

Further, hypothesizing that extent of agreement on a single issue will vary under different conditions, we have introduced three major types of variables for a study of optimum conditions of agreement: (1) characteristics of environment: size of community and parish, composition of neighborhood; (2) characteristics of minister: length of time in given parish, age of minister, type and nature of church program he

pursues; (3) characteristics of parishioners: intensity of involvement with church life, level of political sophistication, and class membership. We have found that on each level certain factors have a discernible effect on agreement of parishioner with his minister, and from a study of these differential effects we have been able to specify the conditions which maximize or minimize differences between the two.

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"Conscience, Casuistry, and the Cure of Souls, 1100-1650"

Benjamin Nelson, University of Minnesota

Abstract not received.

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"The Miracle at Sabana Grande"

Melvin Tumin, Princeton University, and
Arnold S. Feldman, University of Puerto Rico

On May 25, 1953, between 100,000 and 150,000 persons, from all over Puerto Rico and neighboring countries, including the U.S., crowded into a small rural clearing to await the appearance, at 11 A.M., of a Virgin Saint who had promised this reappearance to a group of school children just one month before.

Available evidence suggests that the majority who came also believed. In accounting for this credibility, we note the following predisposing conditions: (1) widespread poverty; (2) persistent economic insecurity; (3) hard, tedious and long hours of work; (4) low educational levels and much ignorance; (5) widespread and disenabling illness. These factors combined to predispose the people to believe in Divinity; to accept the possibility of miracles; to hope that Divinity has a special eye for the poor; and to desire and seek miraculous cures.

Specifically enhancing such credibility were (1) widespread radio and newspaper coverage; (2) island wide circulation of movie and radio versions of the Miracle of Fatima; and (3) continuous excitation of interest by the children, their teacher, their parents and the Mayor of the village.

Though the Virgin failed to show, even the doubters and disbelievers had their beliefs in the Supernatural reinforced by on-the-spot cures, extraordinary celestial events, open repentance of disbelief, and the fact of the crowd itself. Genuine skepticism was rare.

Actions at the scene testify that there was widespread belief that (1) there is a Supernatural; (2) Deities reassert their existence through appearances and wonder working; (3) mortal man can contact Deity without the benefit of clergy; (4) persons, objects and places can acquire wonder-working powers; and (5) the meek, the poor and the pure are special wards of Deity.

Actual consequences included general enhancement of religiosity, implying positive functions for the Church in spite of its openly expressed official opposition; considerable enhancement of the prestige of the children, their parents, the teacher, the Mayor and the local community; a great though temporary uplift of the local economy; and a general reaffirmation of Community. There was also considerable expression of the belief that all of mankind, Catholics especially, would benefit.

The intentions of those who came can be divided mainly between abstract religious impulsions and concrete desires to cure illnesses. No other ordinary, concrete need received any significant expression. We hypothesize that because illness is most resistant to the sustained efforts of the government to improve the lot of the poor, the combination of predisposition to believe, deliberate excitation, and the promise of miraculous cures may therefore account for the large crowd who came to see the Miracle.

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