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CURRENT PROBLEMS
and
PROSPECTS IN SOCIOLOGY

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"Socio-Economic Status and Delinquent Behavior"
F. Ivan Nye, James F. Short Jr., and Virgil J. Olson, Washington State College

Assumptions frequently made as to the differential status distribution of delinquent behavior are questioned. Data obtained from samples of non-institutionalized high school pupils in six western and mid-western communities revealed insufficient evidence to reject the hypothesis that there is no significant difference in the amount of delinquent behavior of boys and girls in different socio-economic strata. The slight differences that were found favored the low status group as often as the high status group. Etiological theories based upon the assumed status differential in delinquent behavior are questioned.

***

"Adolescent Behavior and the Gang: A Cross-Cultural Analysis"
Herbert A. Bloch, Brooklyn College, and Arthur Niederhoffer, New York City Police Academy

In this paper, based upon a larger work presently in process of publication, the authors have described and analyzed in great detail the behavior of adolescents in a variety of cultures. On the basis of this analysis, they indicate the sociological and psychological reasons for the organization of adolescent groups in different societies; the functionally directed objectives and ideal value-patterns such groups try to serve; and why such groups become subverted into predatory gangs in certain societies, notably American society. A detailed case study of a youthful predatory gang observed over a lengthy period is presented to confirm the hypothesis presented.

In presenting the typical problems posed by adolescents in different cultures, the authors have delineated with considerable care the kind of social institutions which have been developed in specific societies to aid the adolescent in making the transition from childhood to adulthood. Significant in their findings is the fact that when a society fails to provide such an institutionalised passage through the adolescent years, the young person will develop his own rituals and his own protective social mechanisms. The spontaneously arising "rituals" of adolescence in American culture provide the basis for much teen-age lawlessness in American society.

Although the study is concerned primarily with adolescent and youthful gang behavior, it sets forth a number of significant hypothetical questions in challenging many of our traditional concepts concerning adolescence in general, as well as throwing considerable light upon the functions of various age and sex groups throughout the entire social order. Of particular significance is the analysis of "youth culture" as a functional response to superordinate groups in the culture, giving rise to behavioral equivalents of adult status as well as an "inversion of dependent relationships" as a basis for the gang's subculture.

***

"Toward a Clinically Meaningful and Dispositionally Relevant Classification of Delinquency"
Jacob I. Hurwitz, B.R. Hutcheson, M.D., and Saul Cooper, South Shore Courts Clinic, Quincy, Mass.

The purpose of this interdisciplinary project is to devise and test a methodology for developing a clinically oriented classification of delinquency aimed
at overcoming some of the limitations of existing legal and psychiatric classifications for purposes of disposition by juvenile courts, major focus is on the delinquent act and on the circumstances surrounding it.

The basic method involves a) psychiatric examination, individual and group, of a random sample of alleged delinquents appearing on formal complaint in a local juvenile court during a specific period; b) ratings by staff psychiatrists of the extent to which each of several dimensions of delinquency—situational, interpersonal and intrapersonal—is present in these cases; c) efforts to increase inter-rater reliability; d) a pattern analysis of ratings on additional cases to identify homogeneous groups of cases, derive an empirical typology of delinquency from common characteristics in each group and specify in psychodynamic and social terms the kinds of juveniles committing each type of delinquent act.

Due to the difficulties in deriving acceptable dimensions of delinquency theoretically, a sample of clinic records of previously examined court cases were reviewed for empirical suggestions. A theoretical model was devised and interview guides plus pre-coded clinical and social data rating forms were developed to operationalize the model and to test it against a random sample of new court cases. Preliminary and tentative findings on a small number of cases are presented. Further methodological refinement of these instruments is now going on.

***

"The Self Component in Potential Delinquency and Potential Non-Delinquency"

Walter C. Reckless, Simon Dinitz, and Barbara Kay, Ohio State University

This paper presents a comparison of 125 potentially "insulated" and 101 potentially delinquent twelve year old, sixth-grade, white boys in the most adverse neighborhood settings in Columbus, Ohio. Initial nominations and evaluations of the "insulated" and potentially delinquent boys were obtained from all the sixth-grade teachers in schools located in these high delinquency areas.

Each nominee and his mother was interviewed. The interview schedule for the boy included the delinquency vulnerability and social responsibility scales of the Gough California Psychological Inventory. A third instrument sought to elicit the respondent's self-concept with regard to law abiding behavior and his evaluations of his family and other relationships. The mother's schedule permitted an analysis of the boy's conception of himself in relation to his mother's definition of him.

The findings indicated that the potentially delinquent nominees scored significantly higher in the delinquency vulnerability and significantly lower on the social responsibility scales than the potentially "insulated" nominees. The two groups also differed in the expected directions in terms of their concepts of self and evaluations of family relationships. In general, "insulated" nominees did not anticipate any future contact with the police or courts, and defined themselves and their friends as trouble "avoiders." They generally expressed a liking for school and rarely played "hockey." They defined their family relationships as being harmonious and cordial and their parents as interested in them, their friends, and activities. In these and other respects, they differed significantly from their potentially delinquent counterparts.

The two groups of mothers also differed significantly in their definitions of their sons. The mothers of the potentially insulated boys projected pretty much the same favorable outlook upon their sons as the sons projected for themselves, while the mothers of the potentially delinquent boys projected pretty much the same unfavorable outlook upon their sons as their sons projected for themselves.
It is therefore suggested that this extension of self-theory to the problems of delinquency may provide a singularly fruitful basis for predicting delinquency potential, and for designing effective prevention and treatment measures.

"Personality Trends in the Youthful Male Offender"

Morris G. Caldwell, University of Alabama

This study of "The Personality Trends in the Youthful Male Offender" was financed by a liberal grant of Alabama legislative research funds and administered by the University of Alabama Research Committee. It is part of a larger research project of 1,183 youthfull male offenders, 16 to 23 years of age, incarcerated in Alabama's three major prisons and 27 correctional road camps during the six month period, January 1st through June 30th, 1950. The present paper is a comparative analysis of two groups of offenders of approximately equal size—226 Negro and 231 white male offenders—comprised within the larger study. These two groups are compared in respect to selected personality characteristics and the results analyzed statistically and by the case method.

There is an astounding lack of objective data in the area of comparative delinquency between Negro and white offenders. The vacuum in criminological knowledge in this area provides the setting for the present study and poses the present research problems for investigation. The purpose of the present paper is twofold: 1) to test the proposition that certain alleged personality differences exist between Negro and white youthful male offenders; and 2) to test the proposition that basic personality differences exist between the major criminal types, such as the murderer, rapist, and the burglar. The twofold purpose of this paper gives rise to two closely related research problems. The first problem is to discover and then measure basic personality differences which may exist between Negro and white youthful male offenders. The second problem is to delineate basic personality differences which may exist between major criminal types. The same scientific instrument, the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory, was used to measure personality differences in both problems. However, the first problem was approached statistically through the analysis of the M M P I score results for the two groups of offenders. The second problem combined the individual case study method with the M M P I score results. The Revised Army Beta Intelligence Test (an intelligence test adapted for persons of low educational status) was also used to supplement the personality scores on M M P I.

An analysis of the mean M M P I scores indicates that real personality differences (statistically significant differences) exist between Negro and white offenders on six of the clinical scales with critical ratios as follows: Hypochondriasis, 4.0; Depression, 2.0; Psychopathic Deviate, 3.0; Masculinity-Femininity Interest, 5.0; Paranoia, 3.0; and Hypomania, 2.0. The differences between the M M P I means on the Hysteria, Psychasthenia, and Schizophrenia scales are not statistically significant differences. The difference between mean grades completed in school of 8.6 and 8.3 for Negro and white offenders respectively is not statistically significant. The similarity in educational status is surprising in view of a mean I.Q. of 92.8 for white offenders and 80.2 for Negro offenders, a differential of 12.6 I.Q. points in favor of the white offenders—a real difference as shown by a C.R. of 10.6. A combination of the individual case study method with M M P I score results revealed ten major offense patterns for Negro and white offenders (presented in a series of five personality profile charts.)
"Social Psychological Aspects of Consensus"

Theodore M. Newcomb, University of Michigan

Stability and integration of social organization presupposes a considerable degree of interpersonal consensus. Indeed, varying degrees of stability and integration are presumably paralleled by varying degrees of consensus regarding group-relevant matters, consensus being defined as similarity on the part of two or more persons in one or more aspects of their orientations toward the same object. The term is here used as referring to any degree of such similarity.

The possibilities of understanding the psychological processes by which consensus is achieved, modified, or maintained are considerably greater than our existing understanding of them. It is but a short step from some of G.H. Mead's most important contributions to the notion of perceived consensus, which is rather easily measurable and which may be shown to vary in orderly ways with opportunity for communication, with interpersonal attraction, and with objectively measured states of consensus. A recent investigation of the processes by which initial populations of strangers moved from unstructured to highly differentiated relationships indicates that, at least under one set of conditions, sub-group structuring according to criteria of selective association and preference is closely paralleled by consensual structuring. It seems necessary to account for this parallelism in terms of the psychological processes by which perceived consensus (including its autistic features) mediates between actual consensus and behavioral interaction.

Certain limitations in this kind of research, together with further questions that it raises, are noted.

***

"Phases: Institutional and Personal"

Anselm Strauss, University of Chicago

A temporal dimension is implicit in statuses. Whether a status is assumed progressively, sporadically, or periodically these very adverbs suggest the notion of temporality. Statuses themselves possess scheduled inner structure. People are always entering and leaving them; and are always at one point or another in their occupancy. Although the steps of entrance, passage through, and exit from a status are not always clear, this phase-like character of status is worth analyzing and studying.

Such a period as mourning consists of such phases signalized in conventional ways. But such signals and understandings may be less strictly governed. Or there are personal decisions which eventuate in phases of interaction: withdrawal from association with others is an instance, or periods of self-searching and expiation. There is always the potential problem of legitimizing one's right to enter a phase not of an institutional variety. People, of course, are passing simultaneously through multiple phases. You may be entering the initial phase of one status, leaving another, and be midstream in several others. To which should you pay chief attention? The query suggests problems of self-legitimation and self-justification.

Among the most important phases are those associated with major changes of identity. Erikson's notion of moratorium is an instance of what I mean. Recognition or misapprehension of such phases is crucial also for others' interaction with him; also of him with himself (since he may misname his own phase.)
To make matters more complex, any observer—including the sociologist—is himself going through phases.

***

"Integration Setting and Attitudes Towards Voluntary Associations in the White-Collar Group"

Carol Slater, University of Michigan

It was hypothesized that white collar workers in a large organizational, "bureaucratic" setting would be less likely than those in an entrepreneurial, "mass" setting to see structures outside the economic role system primarily as important channels for the achievement of normative integration, since their occupational milieu already provided them with a sphere in which considerable consensual validation was possible.

Wives of urban white collar workers were asked about their preferences with regard to membership in voluntary organizations. In the upper white collar category, normative bases for choosing and preferring organizations were offered more frequently by "mass" than by "bureaucratic" respondents. In the lower white-collar category, the hypothesis was not supported. "Mass" respondents in this category tended to regard fewer characteristics as necessary before they would consider joining an organization.

It is suggested that the degree of normative integration associated with an economic role is related to the uses to which organizations may be put and to the predispositions of individuals to consider them as interpersonally significant.

***

"Multiple Similarities and Contacts as Co-Determinants of Friendship Selection"

Carlfred B. Broderick, University of Georgia

Research on the determinant of friendship selection has been going on for at least 40 years. Similarities in specific areas such as age, sex, religion, S.E.S., value patterns and so forth, and contact opportunities are the two variables which have emerged in this research as the major factors in friendship selectivity. However, little attention has been paid to the cumulative effect of a number of common similarities, or to the interaction of contact and similarities as co-determinants of friendship selection. The present author attempted to fill this gap in the research literature by studying these factors in a population of 92 girls enrolled in an undergraduate course in Child Development and Family Relations at the New York School of Home Economics, Cornell University. For each pair of girls (k = 86 in all) the number of important common statuses and values was determined (possible range 0-11) and an index of opportunity for contact (possible range 0-15). In addition each girl named the five girls she knew best in the course and starred any of these who were among her close personal friends at Cornell.

The results of this study indicate that the formation of friendships follows a definite pattern. Casual friendships may result from a moderate degree of opportunity for contact alone, without reference to similarities. More intimate friendships tend to develop only if 1) a large number of similarities in status or values is discovered, or 2) at least a few important similarities are discovered and in addition the opportunity for contact is increased.

***
"Bureaucratic Societies—Old and New"

Helen Constas, Anderson College, Anderson, Indiana

Historical evidence suggests there is a type of social structure which has so far been little recognized by sociologists: a type we may call bureaucratic society. Its distinguishing features are 1) a nationalized or stratified economy and 2) a bureaucratic ruling class. Some historical examples are Soviet Russia, Pharaonic Egypt, Incan Peru, and classical China. Viewed genetically, bureaucratic society originates through the institutionalization of charisma (and charismatic movements) in a bureaucratic direction.

Charismatic bureaucracies, far from resting on any form of private property, are an active deterrent to the emergence of strong private property systems which might challenge their monopolistic power position. On the other hand, slavery, feudalism and capitalism (the classical social structures known to the West) have all involved various forms of private property and attendant pluralistic power patterns.

Bureaucratic society is distinguished from feudalism in that typically a feudal ruling class is a hereditary nobility and feudalism is quite decentralized. It may be differentiated from capitalism in that the key institutional features of capitalism (private property ownership, a free market, free labor, the profit motive, etc.) do not significantly exist in bureaucratic society. In short, bureaucratic society must be seen as a phenomenon sui generis—totalitarianism based on a charismatic bureaucracy managing a nationalized economy for its own ends.

***

"Social Ascendance of Catholic Middle-Class Families"

John Kosa, John Nash, Leo D. Rachiele and Cyril O. Schommer, S.J., Le Moyne College, Syracuse, N.Y.

The Catholic population of the United States, described in earlier studies as being concentrated at the lower end of the social stratification scale, is presently in a process of considerable upward mobility, with relatively large numbers claiming middle-class status. In a sample of 201 Catholic college students, who identified themselves with the middle class, more than half of the families entered that class in the present generation. The whole sample indicated a middle-class new in its American residence and class position. Within the general framework two distinct patterns of social mobility emerged. The new immigrant stock (Italian, Polish, etc.) has ascended recently and at a more rapid rate than the old immigrant stock of the Catholics (Irish, English, German, Dutch.)

As the administration of four psychological tests during a second research indicated, the two patterns of mobility were connected with measurable differences between the ethnic stocks. 1) Respondents of the old immigrant stock scored on the average higher in tests indicative of formal education and in tests involving a familiarity with English language. They also reached better college grades and, particularly the Irish, scored higher in the religion test. 2) Respondents of the new stock described themselves more often as aggressive; more often in terms indicating psychological tension and emotional involvement. They achieved better scores on the tests of sexual and social adjustment.

Some of these differences (e.g., aptitude test) are correlated with socio-
economic status. Others (e.g., interest in music) must be attributed to the specific subculture of ethnic stocks.

It is concluded that the old stock of the Catholics has achieved higher status through a slow mobility extending over generations. Within the new stock a selective upward mobility is taking place whereby the ambitious members of the younger generation may overcome the obstacles of recent immigration, lower socioeconomic status, and poorer scholastic background, and ascend rapidly into the middle and professional classes.

***

"Urban Social Class and Social Participation"

Stephen T. Boggs, National Institute of Mental Health, and Alex L. Clark, Stanford University

A social class interpretation is offered for some effects of economic status and "family status" (Shevky and Bell) upon informal relations. Assuming that patterns of informal participation (with whom, how often, how "close") reflect class sub-culture (Knupfer, Warner,) class appears to be a function of the individual's occupation and the family status of his residential area in West Coast cities. According to this view occupation differentiates the middle and lower classes; while family status differentiates the upper and lower parts of these classes.

Evidence is drawn from Bell's survey of three San Francisco census tracts and from comparable interviews in elite areas outside San Francisco and within Eugene-Springfield. The areas range from upper-lower to upper class according to the hypothesis under test. Ethnic and occupational heterogeneity are controlled. The study is limited to men and their contacts with presumed class equals.

Findings are in the direction predicted by the social class interpretation. Higher class men have more contact with neighbors in particular than men in the classes below them have; but the former less often view these neighbors as close friends. Neither occupation nor family status of the area alone predicts these results. It appears likely that lower-middle class men either have fewer informal ties than lower class men, or they substitute a variety of associates for neighbors and co-workers.

***

"The Relationship Between Ethnic and Social Class Differences in Child-Rearing Practices"

Benjamin E. Tregoe, RAND Corporation, Santa Monica, California

The data for this study were obtained from interviews with 372 mothers of five and six year old children concerning their child rearing methods. This material was collected by the Laboratory of Human Development, Harvard University. Ethnicity was controlled by including only native born parents in the sample. An ethnic analysis of these data was undertaken by the author in order to answer the following questions: 1) Are there discernable differences in the child rearing practices of the native born mothers and fathers of this sample which can be attributed to their ethnic backgrounds? and 2) Will any such differences be discernable despite the social class of these parents?

Ethnicity was determined by birthplace of the grandparents and by name
analysis, Social class was determined by means of a weighted score based on the husband's occupation and the family income.

The main findings were: 1) Ethnic differences in emotional warmth are more consistent in both social classes than are ethnic differences in specific child rearing practices. 2) There are very few ethnic differences among the lower class cases. 3) Interesting patterns of social class differences emerge when the total sample is broken down into ethnic groups. Social class differences are not consistent within all ethnic groups. They vary greatly in magnitude. There may even be significant class differences in two or more ethnic groups, but in the opposite directions. This results in no social class differences for the total sample.

***

"Social Class and Authoritarianism"

Frank Biessman, Bard College, and S.M. Miller, Brooklyn College

The use on working-class groups of the F-scale and its derivatives has been studied. On the basis of original data and previous studies, the following conclusions have been reached: 1) Within the working-class authoritarianism scores vary more with educational level than in the middle class; this finding is at variance with the Janowitz and Marwick study. The importance of controlling education in authoritarianism investigations is stressed. 2) The findings that working-class groups are more authoritarian than middle-class groups are not reliable. While middle-class authoritarians are sharply different from middle-class equilibrarians in other attitudes, working-class authoritarians and equilibrarians show little difference in regard to these attitudes.

The content and orientation of the F-scale are appraised to see why it fails with working-class groups. Some of the difficulties arise from the change in the nature of the concept of authoritarianism from a basic hierarchical world view to a series of equally valued traits, the class differentiated reality to which the questions refer; the confusion of knowledge with emotion, the ignoring of subcultural norms and the middle-class character of the concept of "equilibrarianism."

The main conclusion is that the F-scale is not a valid indicator of authoritarianism in the working class.

***

"Social Control and Stratification"

Richard T. Morris, University of California, Los Angeles

Social control is defined as a social relationship in which a person (group) intends that another act in a given way and the other acts as intended. Social control is classified into four main types: power and manipulation, involving the threat or promise of sanctions; persuasion and influence, which do not involve sanctions. In a power or persuasion relationship, the recipient is aware of the identity of the controller, his intent, and the presence or absence of sanctions. In a manipulation or influence relationship, the recipient is either unaware or misperceives the source of the control, the nature of sanctions, or the intent of the controller. Each of these forms of control may be legitimate or illegitimate.
SOCIAL STRATIFICATION - continued

depending upon the norms governing the relationship and its content. Legitimate power is authority; illegitimate power is coercion. Power may be either personal or official depending upon the motivation of the power holder. In an unstratified group or society, the control function is attached to the person and his status qualities. Power and persuasion are used more than influence or manipulation. Legitimacy is based upon value maintenance functions. Control is personal rather than official. In a highly stratified group or society, the control function is attached to office rather than to person, official authority is the most frequently used form of control, and legitimacy is based upon instrumental criteria.
The unit of study was a vacancy-and-replacement in a professorial position. The sample consisted of all such events occurring in the liberal arts departments of ten major universities during the academic years 1951-52 and 1955-56. The focus of interest was the experience of departments rather than the experience of migrating individuals. Data were obtained by interview from a double roster: the one half consisting of department chairmen, and the other of colleagues closest to the positions vacated. Interviews were undertaken with administrative approval in each institution, but without local sponsorship. The project was supported by a grant from the Fund for the Advancement of Education.

The principal findings are these:

1) The market evaluation of an individual in the major universities is closely dependent on an estimate of his prestige in the national system of a discipline.

2) An individual's disciplinary prestige consists essentially of the opinions of colleagues of recognized high prestige concerning his actual or potential achievements. The system is circular, and conspicuously subject to errors of estimation.

3) With minor exceptions, disciplinary prestige is perceived as a measure of research productivity. Teaching and institutional service are conventionally praised, but appear to be negligible factors in market evaluation. Successful teaching may even be negatively weighted.

4) The gap between major and minor universities and colleges is the central fact of the academic mobility pattern. Most moves across the gap are downward. Moves upward occur only under special circumstances.

5) The push of dissatisfaction -- on either side of the relationship between institution and individual -- has more effect on mobility than the pull of outside opportunity. The impact of the selection process is softened, however, by a remarkably uniform set of myths and communication barriers.

6) The existing devices for market evaluation in the academic profession appear to be disfunctional in some respects for both institutional and individual goals. A number of specific procedural improvements are urgently proposed.

* * *
SOCIOCtLOGICAL STUDIES OF HIGHER EDUCATION—continued

"The College Campus as a Functioning Society"

Rose K. Goldsen, Morris Rosenberg and Edward A. Suchman, Cornell University

The social organization of the college community is not a formal function of college education. Yet this aggregation of young people does not remain an aggregate. It becomes functionally differentiated into a community, with specific institutions, community of interests, symbols of identification and status systems of its own. The formal groupings such as age, living unit, year in college, sex, religious affiliation, area of origin, etc., become status differentials in a community stratification system. This community constitutes for the student one of the main purposes and gratifications of the educational process.

The college population is a deviant population. It is marked by homogeneity of age, of purpose, of activity, of interests and of styles and traditions. It is characterized by a rapid turnover every year; in one short four-year period the neophyte becomes an elder. In this period the student is subjected to a highly effective "socialization" process. He experiences the gratifications and disappointments of a stratified society in his exposure to "the fraternity system." He learns the importance of non-academic factors in achieving success and acceptance by his peers. Extra-curricular activities, drinking and dating become the status indices. In deciding on a moral code, he secures only minor guidance and control from the formal organization of professors and administrators. Choosing among social traditions and personal ethics in this way, the student brings to the surface many of the values and attitudes that govern his behavior. An analysis of the social life of the campus therefore may be expected to contribute greatly to our understanding of student values. It may also shed some light on the perplexing problem of college as a preparation for life. If the student learns more at college than just what he is taught in his classes, then a great need exists to evaluate the successes and failures of our educational system as regards these non-academic aspects of college life.

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"A Study of Faculty Response to Student Evaluation"

Daniel O. Price, University of North Carolina

Abstract not received.

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"An Adventure in Measuring the Educational Philosophy of Social Scientists"

Paul F. Lazarsfeld, Columbia University

In the course of a study of college professors a few questions were asked regarding their attitude towards teaching of controversial issues. The 2,500 respondents showed considerable statistical inconsistencies. A great amount of qualitative remarks permitted to explain some of the findings. Partly the wording of the questions was open to a variety of interpretations; it is doubtful, however, whether on such a topic perfectly clear questions can be asked. Partly the respondents themselves had not worked out any consistent philosophy and were therefore easily swayed by the various aspects of the problem which the different questions brought into play. Cross-tabulations with other information in the study showed
that by and large the attitude toward controversy in social science teaching seems to be a by-product of the respondents' general ideological position. A more detached reflection on these rather accidental findings leads to the conclusion that most everyone including the investigators have very stereotyped ideas on the matter. Suggestions for a more careful analysis of the whole problem will be made and ideas for more appropriate research proposed.
"On Going Concerns"

Everett C. Hughes, University of Chicago

Abstract not received

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"Structural Drift in College Organization"

Burton R. Clark, Harvard University

Formal organizational structure may be determined by processes that are largely unplanned and uncontrolled by administrators. As a case in point, several changes in the formal structure of an educational organization are described and the case analysis used to explore sources and types of structural drift. Materials are taken from a larger study of the institutionalization of a public junior college.

The California college under study was found to have experienced considerable realignment in its major formal units (divisions) during its first four years of existence. One division of instruction, linked to vocational education and favored by local school authorities, was sharply downgraded; a second instructional division emerged to become the most powerful unit of the college; and a student services division that was centrally located in the early years has moved toward a position of reduced influence.

Change in position of the two instructional divisions reflects pressures of an unsolicited clientele. Students ignored one type of program and opted for another, setting in motion an unplanned formal change. The change is related to a condition of low administrative autonomy that involves a high degree of exposure to the claims of students.

The diminution in influence of the student services division reflects a change in importance of role along an organizational timeline. Housekeeping operations and the mechanics of student management were inflated in importance during early organization of the new college. Through time, however, instruction has tended to become centrally located as the main business of the school, and units related to non-instructional tasks have tended toward a service role. The change is related to changing needs of the total organization through stages of development. Degree of control over this type of change is conditioned by leadership awareness of developmental tendencies.

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"Ward Structure in Hospital Organization: A Comparative Analysis"

Rose Laub Coser, Wellesley College

Field work in a metropolitan hospital on the Atlantic seaboard has yielded observations on some differences of nurses' roles in different wards.

Nurses are often accused of being "ritualistic," of attaching more importance to routine and to rules than to the end to be served by their actions. A comparison of surgical and medical wards suggests the hypothesis that the surgical nurse is more than the medical nurse accustomed to use her initiative, to circumvent rules and regulations and to make independent ad hoc decisions.
SOCIETY OF COMPLEX ORGANIZATION--continued

A comparison of relationships on the two wards seems to indicate that "innovating" or "ritualistic" behavior on the part of the nurses was a function of the specific social structure rather than merely a "professional" or "character" trait. Nurses are often in a position, in their relations to the medical and nursing hierarchy, in which the insistence on rules serves as a means to assert themselves and to hold some degree of power. If, however, their professional pride as well as their power and influence are enhanced by breaking through the routine, they will more readily use informal means or act as innovators to reach their goals. The relation of the nurse's position to the structure of authority and decision-making in the ward seems to show that her behavior is related to the possible rewards in her particular position in the hierarchy.

"Factors Affecting the Use of Research by Welfare Agencies"

E. Jackson Baur, University of Kansas

Organized groups encounter problems which require adjustment and change. Some are adaptable while others resist change. Insight into the explanation for the difference can be obtained by comparing similar groups that have differed in adaptability.

Five welfare agencies were studied which had recently considered important changes of program. All had requested the services of a research organization but some had used the recommendations based on research while others had not.

The effective use of research was assumed to be a criterion of adaptability. The agencies that followed the research recommendations were compared with those that did not. The differences suggest cultural and social explanations for organizational adaptability.

Polar types of adaptable and non-adaptable welfare agency boards were constructed. Each type is characterized by a constellation of interdependent attributes. Among the cultural attributes of the contrasting types are: 1) sacred and secular ideology, 2) differences and similarities in the values of the research organization and its client, and 3) board members who value more highly either the program conducted by the agency (product) or the perpetuation of the agency as a social group (process.) Linked with these cultural factors are social factors, to be discussed on a future occasion, that include differences of class, internal solidarity of the agency, the form and amount of external communication with other welfare organizations, and identification with groups whose interests overlap those of community organization for social welfare.

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"Treated and Untreated Mental Disorder in the Metropolis"

Leo Srole and Thomas S. Langner, Cornell University Medical Center

Many studies have been made that enumerated mental patients to derive rates of prevalence or incidence of mental disorder. In the interpretation of findings, these studies often involve the implicit assumption that variations in patient rates among different populations reflect differences in the total frequency of mental morbidity, treated and untreated.

The results are here reported of an epidemiological study of mental disturbance conducted in a residential section of Manhattan, designated as "Midtown" and having a population of 175,000. Two major research operations were undertaken. The first involved a one-day Patient Census of Midtown residents under treatment by private therapists, psychiatric clinics, and mental hospitals. This paralleled the Hollingshead-Redlich patient census study in New Haven. Analysis reveals that the differences between the Midtown and New Haven rates correspond closely to differences between the two communities in the magnitudes of their local treatment facilities.

The second research operation focused on a probability sample of the Midtown population in the 20-59 age range. The 1,660 individuals in this sample were intensively interviewed. On the basis of the interview data, two psychiatrists evaluated the mental health of each sample respondent. Analysis reveals 1) that the untreated disturbed far outnumber the treated and 2) that in certain demographic segments of the sample population the ratio of treated to untreated disturbance varies to a striking degree.

It is concluded that patient rates, which measure frequency of treatment, bear no regular or approximative relationship to the prevalence of mental disturbance.

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"Occupations and Incidence of Mental Disorders"

E. Cortly Jaco, University of Texas—Medical Branch

Although generally held to be a significant factor in the incidence of mental disorder, a paucity of research prevails regarding the relation of occupations to mental illness. Furthermore, the present knowledge of occupational incidence of mental disease is based upon generally inadequate data.

This paper reports the results of a recent state-wide survey of psychosis in which occupational categories were a significant part. The incidence rate is presented for professional and semi-professional, managerial and proprietary, clerical-sales, service, agricultural, and manual work occupations for the entire state, which do not conform to previous studies. Rates by diagnosis, sex, age, and major ethnic groups for each of the occupational classes is presented, demonstrating differential rates for these categories.

The results are interpreted in terms of 1) method of case-finding 2) mode of computation of rates and types of rates; and 3) socio-cultural conditions affecting the rate of incidence for the occupational categories.

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"Psychosocial Development of Aggressive Behavior: A Research Plan"

Jerome Laulicht, Leonard Eron and Leopold Walder, Rip Van Winkle Foundation

A longitudinal study of children's outwardly directed aggressive behavior is under-way. The subjects are all third graders (about 950) in a semi-rural county, their teachers and their parents. This report focuses on major variables of the study (derived from learning theory, role theory and psychoanalytic insights) and their hypothesized relationships to aggression. The research involves formulating and testing a theory about aggression.

The dependent variable, aggression, is measured by self ratings and ratings of each child by his teacher, parents and classmates. A major task is to develop reliable measures of aggression. Among the independent variables are sanctions for aggression, frustration, anxiety level, anxieties about aggression, expectations about aggression, and identification with the aggressor. Except for anxiety measures, data is obtained from teachers, parents, and peers; parallel data permits analysis of similarities and differences among significant others in the child's world.

Socio-cultural and constitutional variables are also involved. Measures of aggression will be related to socio-economic status, ethnicity, rurality, community of residence and the classroom social structure. Hypothesized relationships of social mobility, social isolation and geographical mobility to aggression will also be tested. Finally, the relationship of parental difficulties and intelligence level to aggressive behavior will be examined. The research plan also involves smaller studies related to the larger survey of aggressive behavior in order to deal with special problems such as validation of the aggression measures.

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"Some Major Issues in the Sociology of Mental Health"

John A. Clausen, National Institute of Mental Health

Any attempt to define the sociology of mental health and illness runs into the difficulty that mental health and illness as such seem largely to be concerns of our own culture and epoch. This substantive area may, however, be roughly defined as the study of social norms, structures and processes which have a marked bearing on the production of various forms of psychic disturbance, on the one hand, or which, on the other hand, govern the perception, social status and life history of mentally disturbed persons, during and after phases of acute disturbances.

Research to establish the involvement of social and cultural factors in the etiology of mental illness has, by and large, entailed the establishment of crude correlations between social categories and incidence or prevalence rates or has relied upon illustrative case analysis. Widely used indices need systematic evaluation in a variety of community and sub-cultural settings before present "knowledge" can be accepted.

Social response to mental illness and its implications for the self-image and rehabilitation potential of the patient are just beginning to be studied. Such response may itself be a partial determinant of the course of disturbance. Sociologically sophisticated descriptions of the large mental hospital as a "total institution" point up the dilemmas of trying to "treat" mental illness within the confines and with the minimal resources of a custodial institution, and of maintaining the fiction that the medical model is appropriate to mental illness despite prevailing public sentiments as to the nature and meaning of deviant behavior which reflects
"Problematics in the Sociological Study of Religion"

Charles Y. Glock, Bureau of Applied Social Research, Columbia University

Despite recent signs of renewed interest, there is nothing resembling a systematic effort to develop the sociology of religion in America today. The theoretical ideas offered by Durkheim, Weber, Malinowski and their contemporaries are still current. Surprisingly little attention has been given to critically re-evaluating their ideas and still less to the possibility of testing them empirically. This may be explained, in part, by a lack of interest but also perhaps by the difficulty of developing theory about one societal component outside of a broader theoretical framework.

Developments in other areas of sociology suggest possible new approaches to the sociological study of religion and religious institutions. Despite the variations in the structure of religious institutions, little attention has been given to studying them by sociologists of organizations. Contrast, for example, the hierarchical structure of the Roman Catholic Church with the almost complete absence of a formal bureaucracy in Hinduism. In turn, religious authority and leadership has scarcely been touched upon by sociologists of the professions. In many respects, the ministry stands in sharp contrast to the more thoroughly studied professions of law and medicine. Comparative research offers exciting possibilities. Aside from studies of the religious institutions and the clergy, research on the laity has also lagged. There exists, for example, no satisfactory formulation of the sociological component in the current resurgence of religious interest in America.

Religion is ubiquitous to most forms of social life. Sociology can scarcely afford to continue to practically ignore it as having no relevance for contemporary society.

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"The Development of Professional Self-Images Among Students for the Protestant Ministry"

Samuel W. Blizzard, Pennsylvania State University

This paper is focused on the development of the professional personality. The use of personality tests in research on occupational groups indicates the various professionals fall into certain profile groups. Selectivity in recruitment, professional education, socialization during internship or professional practice, and other factors may be important in developing the professional personality.

Prospective Protestant ministers in professional schools are the subjects of this research. Self-image data were secured from 45 theological students in five seminaries. Focused interviews were conducted with students judged by the faculties to be above average, average, and less than average in each of the three classes in the professional schools. These data were supplemented by a mail interview administered to ordained clergymen.

The data reveal that informants have three orientations to the self-image of their prospective master role as clergymen. As believer-saints they are committed to a religious ideology and perform appropriate religious behavior. As scholars they have a technical understanding of a body of religious knowledge. As practitioners they perform a set of professional roles as a service to lay adherents in the religious system.
Theological education is designed to aid prospective clergy in adjusting to these orientations. The orientation of the new student is associated with the length of time that has elapsed since he decided to become a minister and his pre-professional experience prior to coming to the seminary. Seminary training emphasizes the scholar orientation. At the time of graduation the reformed prospective clergy see themselves primarily as scholars and believers, and secondarily as practitioners.

As a functionary in the parish the clergyman devotes most of his time to being a religious practitioner. He devotes a minimum of time to scholarly activities and to personal religious practices. The data suggest that in the development of the professional self-image clergy go through stages in which the believer-saint, scholar, and practitioner orientations are successively important.

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"Role-Expectations of Clergyman and of Professional Social Workers with Reference to Pastoral Counseling"

Jean L. Blumen and Allen W. Elster, Wellesley College

This is a report of a study of role-expectations which a sample of clergymen of the major faiths in the Boston area have of themselves as pastoral counselors and also of the expectations and images which a sample of professional social workers have of clergymen as counselors. Data for the study were gathered by interrogating clergymen, by examining, or directly observing, the content and operation of the training programs in 'pastoral counseling' or its equivalent in two theological schools, one Protestant and one Catholic, and by studying records of referrals into and from a pastoral counseling 'clinic' maintained by one of these schools.

Analysis of responses of clergymen to questions concerning their conceptions of, and attitudes toward, pastoral counseling reveals marked differences among representatives of different faiths. These differences are revealed, among other ways, in the particular patterns of relationship which are perceived to exist between clergymen and professionally trained social case-workers. There appear to be not only major discrepancies in expectations and images of self-and-other held by clergymen and by social workers regarding each other but also marked variations and asymmetries in the status relationships and signs of mutual respect of clergymen and of professional social workers from one faith to another.

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"Virginia Clergy and Segregation--1956"

James H. Fox, The American University

This study of the minister's role in the desegregation issue in Virginia was designed to determine the factors encouraging or inhibiting the clergy in taking a public stand. The question of what happened to ministers who did speak out publicly in favor of desegregation was also explored.

The thirty-six white, Protestant ministers were classified into three groups: Active, Cautious, and Inactive.

Two important factors predispose a minister to assume an Active role. First, he is firmly convinced that it is a moral issue and that segregation is
SOCIOLOGY OF RELIGION—continued

against God's Will. Second, he believes he has the active support of his congrec-
gation.

An Inactive minister defines the issue as solely political. He is certain his congregation is against integration in any form.

It is with the Cautious minister that role ambiguities are most prevalent. He feels implicitly that the existing power structure is "wrong." The issue is conceived in moral terms. However, he believes that most of his congregation resent integration. His approach to the problem is slow and tentative.

If the minister defines the situation so as to play an active part, then he can anticipate pressures being brought to bear by those who feel their way of life is being violated. These pressures, however severe, they seem to be during the conflict of emotional interests, tend to diminish in intensity after crisis is eased.

In both cases, the denomination sends another to divest a new church of its fruits and pass on the form of its organization to a newer generation. In both cases a leader must be made to sign his name to the apostolic act of organization to permit the appointment of ministers. An attempt must be made to maintain the church in order to promote its growth and prevent its decay. In both cases a new church is faced with a task of organizing its life and maintaining its vitality.
AGING AND RETIREMENT

"The Employability of Aging Workers in Social Areas of High Urbanization and Low Social Rank"

Jack H. Curtis, Canisius College

In this study attention is given to the aging rather than to the aged worker and to the physical, psychological and social factors which condition his employability or render him unemployable.

The data reported in this paper are taken from a survey of all unemployed workers 65 years of age and over in a highly urbanized, low social ranked community, in the heart of Buffalo, New York. Of the 135 aging and aged workers located by the survey, the 55 unemployed persons in the age group of 65 to 69 inclusive, were revisited by trained social workers who completed a personal and work history of each of these aging persons. Each of the histories was then evaluated by a team comprised of a psychiatric, a medical, a family, and a group social worker in terms of ten scales, which were designed to sort the subjects in terms of (1) employability; (2) the subjectivity or objectivity of the reasons why the subject is not working now; (3) financial resources; (4) awareness of community resources; (5) utilization of community resources; (6) need gratifications in previous job roles; (7) gains or losses in need gratification due to change in role; (8) adjustment to unemployment; (9) adjustment to aging, and (10) acceptance of the neighborhood.

Aside from a handful of workers whose unemployment was clearly due to frictional, random, or seasonal circumstances of the American economy, there was found to be a hard core of subjects who are employable under a very limited set of circumstances or completely unemployable. Of this group the three most discernible modal types of chronically unemployed persons are (1) those who are physically incapacitated; (2) those who are incapacitated psychologically, and (3) those for whom work is precluded because of social factors such as role conceptions and family structure. Only the most cautious type of generalization should be made from these findings and no generalization at all should be made excepting where conditions of high urbanization and low social rank obtain.

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"A Socio-Economic Analysis of the Pre-Retirement Plans of 500 Industrial Employees in the Huntington, West Virginia, Area"

J. T. Richardson, Marshall College

This study concerns a survey made among 500 industrial employees in the Huntington, West Virginia, area. Questionnaires and personal interviews were used to secure the material. A cross section of employees from four industrial plants, between the ages of 55 and 65, was used. All of the employees were paid by the hour and no administrative personnel was included in the survey. The purpose of the study was to try and determine what plans the men in the age bracket of 55-65 had made for their retirement.

The average age of the men surveyed was 59 and they had an average of four dependents at home. Ninety per cent of the group said they were happily married, six per cent were single and 3½ per cent were widowers. The salary averaged $4,500 annually and less than 1 per cent of the group had ever been on relief rolls. Twelve per cent of the men reported that their wives were working. In matters of health 70 per cent claimed they had good health, 17 per cent said their health was fair and the remaining 13 per cent said their health was poor. There was an
average loss of four days from their work due to illness.

Thirty-six per cent of the group had finished high school, 4 per cent had completed a college course, three per cent had done some college work and the remaining 57 per cent were of grade school status. Sixteen of the men had children in college or children who had already completed their college course. Most of the men, 83 per cent, had a hobby of some kind. Wood working, metal working, making a garden of some kind and collecting antiques of some kind were mentioned. The employees held an average of $2,500 in life insurance with the companies paying one-half of the premium. They had average investments of government bonds and other securities of $600. Thirty per cent of the employees owned their homes while 40 per cent were still paying on mortgages. The average mortgage was $3,000.

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"Who should Make the Retirement Decision? A Paired Comparison of Attitudes of Younger With Older Workers"

Leonard Z. Breen, University of Chicago

This paper is based upon questionnaire responses by 132 male industrial workers employed in four plants in Chicago. These workers represent 63 matched pairs of persons and six residual unmatched persons. Each pair consists of one person age 40-45 and one person age 60-65. The hypotheses tested were: (a) younger persons wish to retire at an earlier age than do older persons and (b) older persons faced with imminent retirement prefer to keep the decision whether to retire for themselves while younger persons prefer to have the decision-making process institutionalized to guarantee the expected fruits of retirement.

With reference to the first hypothesis, 37 out of 64 older men (age 60-65) and 11 out of 68 younger men (age 40-45) wish to continue working beyond age 65; 26 older and 51 younger men want to retire. In measuring the relationship between age and desire to retire, we obtain a chi square of 22.2, significant at the .001 level.

The second hypothesis was tested by asking the respondent who he thought ought to make the retirement decision, the person himself, the company, a physician, his union, or "the government." There was no statistically significant difference between the younger and older groups. Each group predominantly felt that the decision should be made by the person himself or by a physician, with the company being the third choice.

While the two age groups disagreed on the desirability of retirement at age 65 or earlier, they did agree that when retirement became necessary, the decision should be that of the individual or his physician rather than the company, the union, or a government agency.

* * *

"Value Orientations and Interpersonal Relations"

Gordon F. Streib and Wayne E. Thompson, Cornell University

A basic research problem in studying the adjustment of older persons, particularly the retired, is an analysis of the importance of interpersonal relations. The focus of the paper will be an examination of the relationship between values or value orientations and interpersonal relationships. More specifically, the paper will focus upon the way in which the assumptions people hold regarding human
nature affect their attitudes towards and personal relationship with their spouses, children, other relatives and work associates.

The present findings are a part of a larger study of occupational retirement being conducted by Cornell University. The data were obtained by self-administered questionnaires.

The findings reported here are for a group of approximately 2000 persons born in 1888 or 1889 who reside in a large number of the forty-eight states. The participants are, or were, engaged in a wide variety of occupations and represent a wide range of skills, income levels and job responsibilities. It should be pointed out that while the participants are from widely diverse backgrounds, they do not constitute a representative sample of America's older population.

The respondents' orientation toward human nature was measured by a "faith in people" scale composed of four items. The basic hypothesis is that if a person's basic outlook towards humanity tends to be free from distrust and suspicion his interpersonal relations are likely to be marked by personal satisfaction and primary group solidarity.

"The Influence of Associates' Conceptions on the Age Identification and Normative Orientations of Older People"

Zena Smith Blau, National Opinion Research Center

The present paper examines some of the conditions that affect the degree of influence exerted by a close associate in two areas of opinion -- the age identification of older people and their beliefs about what constitutes appropriate behavior in old age. The data cover a sample of 500 people, sixty and over, and a sample of close associates of half of the original respondents. It was found that the age identification of older people and the behavior norms they hold are both substantially influenced by the opinions of their closest associate in cases of relatively isolated older people, but this is not generally the case among people who engage in extensive social relations. Two explanations are suggested to account for these findings: one, there is less chance that the opinions of a single associate will be "representative" of the opinions of all his influencers in the case of the older individual who engages in a number of relationships than in the case of one who is relatively isolated; and two, the latter may be under greater psychological pressure to conform to the opinions of a single close associate than the individual with several sources of social support. The opinions of a close associate appear to have a much more pronounced effect on the age identification of older people than on their normative orientation, even when relevant conditions are held constant. A possible explanation is that normative orientations are less affected by the expectations of single significant others because such beliefs are group-anchored, while self-images are not. Other data serves to support this interpretation.
"Operations Research and the Theory of Action"

Richard H. Williams, National Institute of Mental Health

Operations research is intended to reduce areas of uncertainty in decisions concerning organized courses of action. Action is behavior which is oriented toward the realization of ends or goals. The ends of organized course of action may be called "missions." It is useful to distinguish three major systems, or sub-systems, in organized courses of action, the technological, economic, and social. Particular operations research projects will vary in the extent to which emphasis is placed on any one of these three systems. The probable consequences of alternative courses of action are compared in terms of feasibility and of suitability, each of which has definable criteria. The dimensions of decision in organized courses of action are variable. In general, the narrower these dimensions are, the more it is possible to confine the analysis to one of the three systems in organized courses of action and to its corresponding criterion. However, theories of action developed in operations research and in the social sciences are sufficiently similar so that value accrues from cross-fertilization of these disciplines. A point has been reached today where greatest relative gain (per unit of research—e.g., research dollar) can be expected from analyses of social systems, and questions should be asked about them in all operations research more than is at present the case. Organized courses of action require social systems, and social systems, in turn, have their own requirements. These requirements must be known, and tolerance levels for relative failure to meet them established, before sound judgment concerning the suitability of alternative courses of action can be made.

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"Operations Research in Anthropology"

Thomas Gladwin, National Institute of Mental Health, and Joseph B. Casagrande, Social Science Research Council

The avenues of analysis defined by the sociologist, for operations research are essentially those of applied anthropology—the study of technological, economic, and social factors in a situation. The difference between the approaches of sociology and anthropology lies in the general unwillingness of persons in the latter field to make, and particularly to publish, predictions. The anthropologist prefers to study the total situation, seeing therein a matrix of interrelated factors of great complexity. The sociologist does not deny this complexity, but is willing to use his common sense to eliminate from consideration some of the factors in order to focus on a more limited aspect of the situation and thus be able to manipulate a manageable number of variables. The anthropologist, however, mistrusts common sense because it is culture bound and thus limits one's perspective. But, if common sense is applied within the culture in which it was learned it should have some validity, and the sociologist's procedure may be safer than the anthropologist would care to admit. If this is so, then the anthropologist has an obligation to use his own intuition and common sense in order to make predictions from the data with which he is uniquely familiar. It appears that many anthropologists when acting as consultants do in fact make many more predictions than they publish. They are therefore in effect conducting operations research and if they would more frequently take the next step and publish their predictions much more could be learned about the predictive process.

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"The Role of the Military Sociologist in Operations Research"

Charles H. Coates, University of Maryland

The rapid growth and development of the Armed Forces of the United States in recent years has resulted in a social situation unique in the nation's history. For the first time, a large-scale and complex military establishment has become a major institutionalized feature of American society.

Despite the obvious social implications in the above facts, the purpose and scope of Military Sociology, as it focuses on military social systems, is not well understood by military planners and decision-makers. Even less well understood is the role of Military Sociologist in military "operations research" which, as in the case of "operations research" sponsored by business and industry, seems currently to have a decidedly technological and economic orientation.

The scarcity of sociologists and social psychologists on the staffs of military and civilian organizations engaged in "operations research" is pointed out. In view of the present state of technological and economic development in the Armed Forces, it is argued that the point may now have been reached where a significant return per military research dollar can be expected from analyses of military social systems and sub-systems as they respond to technological and economic changes.

In summary, the role of the military sociologist in "operations research" is defined as at least a dual one. Not only must he demonstrate to military planners and decision-makers the wisdom and economy of research efforts focusing on the effects of technological warfare on military social systems but, conversely, he must offer evidence that efficient military social systems are the "action systems" upon which the effectiveness of technological warfare of the future will depend.

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"Social Science and Operations Research on Large Scale Strategic Problems"

Darwin Stolzenbach, Operations Research Office, Johns Hopkins University

This paper defines and discusses the incidence of large scale strategic problems and the inevitable involvement of social science in any comprehensive approach to solution of such problems. It presents the thesis that strategic problems require the scientist to abandon any rigid identification with a narrow specialty, and also to focus attention on the locus of decision-making areas. Operations research is a valid approach to such strategic problems.

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"Contextual Analysis and Operations Research"

Allan R. Holmberg, Cornell University

Operations research is here viewed within a broad framework of applied anthropology. An instance is discussed in which a fairly large and complex interacting cultural system -- an entire community over which considerable control is maintained -- was broken down into a large number of relevant variables which could be manipulated for the purpose of attaining specified ends and goals over
a ten year period of time. The contextual method of analysis is discussed in terms of its relevance for the analysis of the decision-making process and for the prediction of outcomes in large and complex organizational systems. A program is discussed in which movement towards goals and predictions made were based on a continuing series of probes, pretests, interventions, and appraisals.

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"Creating an Effective Operational Research Relationship in Organizations: A Behavioral Scientist's Viewpoint"

Chris Argyris, Yale University

The behavioral scientist can be of help to the operations research team by assisting in defining the ingredients of an effective relationship *via* a *vis* the people in the organization and their social system. Some of the characteristics of such a relationship might be:

1) The research design should permit the subjects to be themselves. Researchers traditionally desire freedom to create their own designs, expecting the subjects to submit to their control. Subjects in ongoing real organizations, require adequate freedom so that they are not threatened or frustrated by the research. If such freedom is not built into the design the employees may create their own "informal" system to adapt to the researcher.

2) Subjects, if they desire, should be permitted to influence the researcher team after the study has begun. The most effective controls of the subjects are not those that repress and control their spontaneous expression but those that encourage full and open expression even if this expression goes against the research design.

3) The researcher may not directly or indirectly become a member of the formal or informal organization.

1) The researcher holds a philosophy of action which includes the following guideposts.
   a. Every organization has the capacity to solve any problem that it creates. It is a crucial function of the researcher to help the organization become proficient in the diagnosing of its problems and the finding and/or developing of proper resources to solve these problems.
   b. Every individual has the basic capacity and desire to be self responsible; to feel a deep sense of self worth and self regard. It is a function of the researcher to help create the milieu wherein such self actualization can occur.
   c. Every organization and every individual has the right to seek for and obtain optimum (not maximum) self actualization.
   d. All individuals have a right to accept or reject their participation in the research project without in any way jeopardizing their personal or organizational position.
"Panic and Shock in Disaster Situations"

Sigmund Nosow and William H. Form, Michigan State University

This study tests some current hypotheses about the relationship between anxiety provoked by disaster conditions and the performance of functionally meaningful tasks. Certain hypotheses suggest that exposure to disaster results in incapacitating shock and panic among the victims. Data derived from a sample of 116 victim-rescuers from the Flint-Beecher tornado points to the relative lack of dysfunctional behavior among them and a relatively high degree of successful rescue work. Only one-fifth of the respondents described symptoms which could be classified as panic or shock. These symptoms appeared to be temporary and became dissipated under the social demands of rescue. Where panic or shock symptoms appeared, individuals were found to be more frequently in the direct impact area, alone or isolated from their families, or to have injured family, kin, friends or neighbors. The data in this study confirm the hypothesis that disaster victims are not stripped of their social and cultural resources, but conform in their behavior to role expectations which are predictable from their various statuses in the community.

"Trust! As A Condition of Stable Concerted Action"

Harold Garfinkel, University of California, Los Angeles

The problem of how the stable features of interaction are maintained is ordinarily addressed by starting with a viable system and asking for the conditions that contribute to its viability. In this paper the alternative procedure is followed of asking what operations will multiply a system's atomic features. Specifically, what operations upon perceived environments will produce enduring situations of events that are for group members "specifically senseless."

The formal properties of perceivedly senseless events and accompanying behavioral states are listed. The task is then addressed of locating events scenic to an actor whose alteration will produce anomie states. From an analysis of the basic rules of games three expectancies are shown to be constitutive of the possible events of any particular game. These expectancies are invariant to the different events that the rules of different games specify. Persons whose treatments of game environments are governed by these constitutive expectancies are said to trust each other. The breach of these expectancies produces a senseless situation. Findings from 205 trials of "wrong tic-tac-toe" played with children and adults recommend the usefulness of this concept.

The same expectancies that constitute the sense of game's events are shown to hold for the assumptions described by Alfred Schutz as the "attitude of daily life." These assumptions structure the sense of events of interpersonal environments as situations "known in common and taken for granted." How trust is a condition for "grasping" the events of the game is thereupon extended to the case of how trust is a condition for "grasping" events in everyday situations. Preliminary experimental results are reported in support and criticism of the conception that breaches of the constitutive expectancies of the attitude of everyday situations multiply confusion.
SOCIOWEL DISORGANIZATION AND DEVIANT BEHAVIOR—continued

"Our Schizoid Culture: In 1957"

Read Bain, Miami University

The main thesis of this paper (1935) is that social structures are logically coordinate with physical, biological, and psychological (personality) structures and that all four classes are, and actually are, pathological in varying degrees because of mal-organization and mal-functioning.

However, because of sociopathy in biosocial (semiotic) structures, terms properly applicable only to biological and personality structures were applied to the sociopathic traits of all social structures, thus perpetuating the fallacies that "social pathology" is either "mere analogy" or that "societies" (social structures) are "organisms." A few other faults of "Our Schizoid Culture" are also mentioned.

Cited articles after 1936 recount the growth of the writer's present idea (1957) that all pathological natural phenomena may be classified as physiopathic, biopathic, psychopathic (or personopathic,) and sociopathic. The nosology and etiology of sociopathy cannot become scientific until a systematic classification of social structures (and their functioning) comparable to those of physics and biology has been developed. This requires empirical research (mensurative whenever possible) into the structure-function relations of all forms of cultural behavior and systematic theory based on such research.

A tentative set of criteria for isolating sociopathic traits is given.

Static and Dynamic Models in Social Disorganization Theory

S. Kirson Weinberg, Roosevelt University

This paper aims to evaluate the structural and action approaches to social disorganization as points of departure for analyzing contemporary social pathologies.

From the structural approach, the slowly-changing, technologically simple, culturally homogeneous and continuous society is considered the model of social organization because presumably conformity is so pervasive, and deviation so rare. However, this idealization of the small society overlooks the prevalent social conflicts, in addition to physical and biological problems, which exist. When applied to the elaborate urban society, this view, by considering any disruption from an established order as indicative of disorganization does not clearly differentiate between social change and social disorganization, tends to label conditions as disorganizing in terms of normative criteria, underplays the function of rationality and conflict-solving in societal and personal reorganization and epitomizes the passive uncritically conforming person as the organized person because he reflects homogeneous and consistent values.

By contrast, from the action or dynamic approach, the rapidly changing, technologically complex society which can face and anticipate and effectively solve its social problems would represent a model for contemporary urban societies. In the contemporary urban society, the techniques, knowledge and executive capacities are focussed towards the solution of physical and biological problems, but are still under-developed for social problems. As these facets of problem-solving become more highly cultivated and accepted for social problems, the prevalent symptoms of urban disorganization will be reduced. In this sense, sociological knowledge is integrally related to social reorganization.

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"Communication and Control in Disaster: An Interpretation"

Harry B. Williams, National Research Council

In time of crisis the community social system turns to forms of face-to-face communication and control to a much higher degree than is normal. This tendency may be increased by inadequacies of the external system in dealing with the uncontrolled environment, but independently it seems to be a normal response of the internal social system. When the crisis is past, the area subject to face-to-face communication and control shrinks and the area covered by institutionalized, indirect forms of communication and control re-expands. Following Simmel, we may assume this is a function not only of the needs of the external system for division of labor, but also of the internal system for networks and processes of communication which enable it to cohere and function when it has become too large for face-to-face communication throughout the full round of normal life activities.

"How Information Spreads When Opportunities Are Equal: The Logistic Law of Interaction When People Pair Off 'At Will'"

Stuart C. Dodd, Washington Public Opinion Laboratory, University of Washington

Previous laboratory testing of logistic models for interperson diffusing of messages had enforced randomness by choosing partners by lot. This demonstration of mathematical formulas becomes an experiment on social behavior whenever people meet spontaneously, choosing partners at will. A controlled experiment in a classroom, replicated five times, showed excellent fits ($r = 0.9$, significant at 1 per cent level) for the logistic diffusion curve when students interacted at will—despite three measurable non-random variables (acquaintanceships, interperson attraction cues, and sex difference) operating uncontrolled.

The evidence indicates that logistic interaction is the probable limit in proportion as measurable non-random influences on interacting are controlled.

"Communication and the Consequences of Communication"

Joel Smith, Robert C. Bealer, and Francis M. Sim, Michigan State University

It appears that communication and the consequences of communication are not properly differentiated from each other in current sociological undertakings. It is suggested that the advisability of their analytic separation can be investigated by explication of separate models for these elements and their joint application in research. In a current investigation of a specific communication system this is being attempted by delimiting and applying a general structural model of communication (appropriate to most research concerning communication per se) and, then, executing a functional analysis of the consequences of communication. The extent to which the structural variables of the communication model account for the consequences can then be examined.
SOCIETY OF COMMUNICATIONS--continued

"Sociology and Communications Research"

By John W. Riley, Jr., Rutgers, The State University

Communication is essentially a two-way process. The phenomenon is thus peculiarly sociological. Even in strict engineering terms where the basic problem is defined as: "that of reproducing at one point either exactly or approximately a message selected at another point," something more than a one-way channel between source and destination is implied. A reciprocal channel, capable of transmitting feedback to the source is necessary. Encoding (sending) and decoding (receiving) are thus performed at both the source and the destination.

Until recently our knowledge of mass communication could be organized around the elements involved in the question as first stated by Professor Lasswell, "Who says what in which channel to whom with what effect?". These elements, in research terms, are known as: control analysis (the who), content analysis (the what), media analysis (the channel), audience analysis (the whom), and effect analysis. These traditional approaches tended to employ a one-way stimulus-response model rather than a two-way system or reciprocal model.

With the past few years several additional approaches have emerged which have broadened our understanding. They may be roughly identified as: 1) studies in selective perception, 2) experimental studies on effect, 3) small group research, 4) cross-cultural studies, 5) reference group studies, and 6) flow of influence studies.

Several promising research areas for the future, however, are suggested. There is a general need for research which "closes the circuit" between source and destination. Studies which might eventually enable us to handle the feedback aspects of mass communication would focus on: the process of encoding, including the variety of groups and relationships which impinge on the ultimate communicator; and the process of decoding, which would involve further study of the destination as the participants at that point take on encoding functions. Finally, attention is called to the importance of the cathetic bonds between source and destination. Their identification is of the highest priority to a sociological approach.
At first glance, because of the importance of pure and applied science in American society, it would seem that the sociology of science should be one of the most flourishing sociological specialties. Yet it is a field that is relatively little cultivated. There is almost no graduate teaching of the sociology of science and so little research as to make unnecessary a regular section of the American Sociological Society Annual Meetings for this field. This inattention is all the more surprising in view of the distinguished American contributions to the sociology of science made in the recent past by such men as W.F. Ogburn, E.J. Gillelan, P.A. Sorokin, Talcott Parsons, R.K. Merton, and Florian Znaniecki. The sociology of science presently has available to it both generalized sociological theory and specialized analysis of its own field. In short, it has a good base on which to build. This base is little used for a number of reasons, which are themselves not too well understood. First, few sociologists are trained in substantive natural-scientific theory as well as in their own sociological theory. The lack of the former training often makes research difficult. Secondly, natural scientists have not been especially sympathetic to sociology, either in the sense of themselves learning sociological theory and research methods or in the sense of welcoming sociologists to study them. Despite these difficulties, a certain amount of useful research is now being done, especially in the sociology of social science, research which, happily, is fairly transferable to the situation of natural science. The existence of a section on the sociology of science at the Annual Meetings this year and the examples provided by papers presented therein will, it is hoped, call attention to the possibility and attractiveness of more research in this field, despite the difficulties that exist.

"Defence, Social Mobility and Conflict in Psychiatric Settings"

Leslie Schaffer, M.D., and Leila Deasy, National Institute of Mental Health

This report is concerned with some of the problems of multi-disciplinary collaboration in psychiatric settings. The common, and commonly deplored, conflicts around issues of power and status between members of the relevant professions have been explored with reference to some of the characteristics of the kinds of persons who become involved in these settings—particularly the incidence and degree of vertical mobility in psychiatrists, psychologists and sociologists in psychiatric settings. More or less comparable data have been gathered from physicians in internal medicine and surgery. These data suggest that there is a gradient of achieved vertical mobility among these professional groups—though the incidence of mobility in all was impressive. Briefly, the degree of vertical mobility increases from internists through psychiatrists to social and behavioral scientists (i.e., the last being the most highly mobile). In the initial sample, there is a statistically significant difference (at the .01 level of confidence) in the degree of achieved mobility between physicians in internal medicine and social and behavioral scientists in psychiatric settings— the psychiatrists falling midway between the two groups. The theoretical implications of these findings for conflict in the psychiatric setting are explored in terms of the value-practice analytical scheme of Lasswell and Kaplan. It is suggested that sociological indices of vertical mobility may be used as crude indications of specific value-demands— particularly demands for the deferenve values of respect and power.

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SOCIOCITY OF SCIENCE

"The Present Condition and Prospects of the Sociology of Science"

Bernard Barber, Barnard College, Columbia University
"The Flow of Information on Current Developments in Three Scientific Disciplines"

Herbert Menzel, Bureau of Applied Social Research

In recent years the field of research still known as "mass communications" has turned increasingly to the investigation of communications within specialized and relatively homogeneous groups. One example is a current pilot study on the flow of scientific information. Chemists, biologists, and biochemists on the faculty of a large university were interviewed about their habits and experiences in keeping informed about scientific developments. The study concentrates on the following topics: (1) the scientist's need for information of various sorts about developments in his own and other specialties; (2) the suitability of various means of communication -- printed and oral, official and personal -- to satisfy each of these needs; (3) the interplay between formal and informal ways of communicating; and (4) the situational factors which affect a scientist's access to means of communication of various sorts. The present report concerns aspects of Topics (3) and (4).

Informal and person-to-person communication is found to convey certain types of scientific information typically not conveyed by the official media; to convey other types of information more promptly or more efficiently than the official media; to be the locus of information processes involving repetitive give-and-take; to perform certain pseudo-informational functions, such as reviving flagging enthusiasms for one's line of investigation; and to interlock with official channels of communication in specifiable ways. Among the latter are: (a) informal means of communication help to locate information in the printed media; (b) they channel attention to certain kinds of information in the printed media and deflect attention from other kinds; (c) they interpret and legitimate for the individual reader information contained in the printed media, especially when it concerns matters outside of his own specialty.

For an academic scientist, opportunities for personal interchanges with other scientists are determined by -- among other factors -- characteristics of his specialty; the nature and location of his home institution; the internal social structure of his department; and the particular teaching, research, and other roles he may be playing. Certain "outside activities" like editorial work or committee service have unplanned consequences for the communications behavior and opportunities of the individuals involved. Scientists in certain positions come to play focal roles in conveying information among wide networks of other scientists.
"Problematics of Comparative Urban Sociology"

Gideon Sjoberg, University of Texas

This paper begins by briefly evaluating the nature and extent of the contributions of American sociologists to comparative urban study. Next, an attempt is made to evaluate in summary fashion the state of the existing literature on world urban communities, and to examine some of the problems sociologists face in seeking to make maximum use of the available information.

All of this serves as an introduction to the key section of the paper which discusses 1) the utility of current urban theory for comparative urban studies, and 2) the methodological problems involved in comparative urban research. For one thing, present-day urban theory tends to be too limited in focus to provide us with an understanding of the ecological and social structure of urban communities over the world. Some alternative theoretical schemes which might be explored are suggested. Moreover, in terms of the strategy of research, urban sociologists should recognize the limitations of existing research tools and be prepared to seek out alternative methodological orientations.

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"The Primary City: A Comparative Analysis"

Harley Browning, International Urban Research Center, University of California

The primary city—that is, the first city in any system of cities—is naturally of key importance in understanding urban phenomena. Despite the earlier work of Mark Jefferson and one or two others, however, very little attention has been paid to the role of the primary city in the urban hierarchy.

The present paper, treating the cities of each country as a system, deals with the relation of the primary city to the other major cities in more than 85 countries. Using as an index of primacy the population of the primary city divided by the combined population of the next three cities, we find great variation in the degree of primacy, the distribution being skewed in the direction of high primacy.

In seeking an explanation of variations in the primacy index, we found virtually no correlation with either the degree of a country's urbanization or its level of economic development. Cases of both high and low primacy are found in all major regions of the world and in similar cultural and political systems. High primacy is found in those countries that concentrate both political and commercial (including financial) supremacy in the first city. This is most likely in countries which are highly centralized politically, which have fewest internal barriers, and which are least dependent on heavy industry. Low primacy is more common in countries with the opposite traits.

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"Space and Sentiment in the Reconstruction of German Cities"

Anselm Strauss, University of Chicago

In central areas of German cities, planners have wished, or have been forced, to retain sentimental continuity with the past by reconstructing old buildings and using stylistic features on new buildings reminiscent of venerated eras. Street planning and surfacing was also affected. This symbolic investment
of space and building varies in different cities.

The central city grew generally from medieval origins. Conceive of it as having a "symbolic area" and a business area—analytic distinctions, for they need not be spatially separate but may overlap, or occupy the same space. Antique stylistic construction occurs mainly in the symbolic area.

When these areas are separate (cf. Frankfurt, Hannover,) business structures are not erected on symbolic terrain, and apartment buildings there are styled symbolically. When central business is embedded in symbolic terrain, matters are more complex. In Nuremberg, the business area sits astride the medieval street plan, which cannot be tampered with, and is enclosed within medieval walls. Business structures are controlled for size and appearance. Directly outside the walls, new office buildings gleam with modernity. In central Cologne, numerous famous churches are scattered surrounded, as for over a century, by business and residences. Civic propaganda stresses how "the old and the new" complement. But the ancient street plan is sacred. Planners have faced intricate problems because civic sentiment simply allows no alteration of the street plan. In Hamburg, fire and cholera destroyed the "altstadt" during the nineteenth century. Business built over the terrain, and the symbolic center got located in smart business streets directly bordering the lake.

"The Place of Values in Urban Social Theory: The Clarification of a Theoretical Issue"

William L. Kolb, Tulane University

Functional value theorists challenge the orthodox theory of the city at three levels: 1) They claim that the modern city does possess a moral order as a consequence of a shared value system. 2) They claim that the value system of any social order does not and cannot come into existence after an ecological order and division of labor has already been established, but must come into existence prior to such an order. 3) They claim implicitly, if not explicitly, that not only the ecological explanation of the origin of value systems and moral order is invalid, but that all theories which somehow derive ultimate values from man's empirically oriented interests are invalid.

The first level of disagreement is no longer of great importance, and the disagreement itself has been largely resolved. Disagreement at the second level has not been resolved, but the theoretical issues have been clearly formulated. Functional theorists themselves are just barely aware of disagreement at the third level, and the theoretical implications of this disagreement for functional theory itself have not been explored.

When the time comes to explore the implications of disagreement on the third level, functional theorists will have to face squarely the problem of the origin of values as it relates to man's non-empirical orientations as well as the anchorage of such values in the non-empirical world from the point of view of the actor. They may also be forced to reexamine the validity of such concepts as "survival" and "system maintenance" as the reference point to which all functions must be referred.
SOCIOLOGY OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

"Bureaucratic Attitudes and Public Opinion in Egypt"

Morroe Berger, Princeton University

Abstract not received.

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"Entrepreneurship and Economic Development in the Middle East"

A. J. Meyer, Harvard University

Abstract not received.

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"The Intelligentsia and the Economizing Function in India"

Edward A. Shils, University of Chicago

Abstract not received.

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"The Theory of Economic Growth: Japan and Burma"

Everett E. Hagen, Massachusetts Institute of Technology

Abstract not received.

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INDUSTRIAL SOCIOLOGY

"Worker Satisfaction and Development"

Abraham Zaleznik, Harvard School of Business Administration

This paper presents some of the findings of a research project undertaken by F.J. Roethlisberger, C.R. Christensen, and A. Zaleznik in collaboration with G.C. Homans. The purpose of this research is to test certain hypotheses regarding the motivation, production and satisfaction of workers in an industrial work group. This paper discusses some findings in the comparison of behavior in four separate work groups.

These four work groups or subsystems together formed one machining and assembly department in a medium sized factory. Besides having different jobs, special arrangements and group leaders, these four subsystems were marked by differences in total status and in status consistency. It was from these differences that predictions were made regarding various comparative measures of group life: 1) frequency of interaction; 2) proportion of interaction within and outside the subsystem; 3) choice of subsystems as a work group; 4) choice of own and other subsystems; 5) friendship choices within and outside the subsystem; 6) proportion of high choosers of friends; 7) participation in extended nonwork activities; and 8) participation in limited nonwork activities.

The data showed a high degree of internal consistency in the ranking of these work groups along each dimension of group behavior. Subsystem III ranked at the top along six dimensions and next to the top on two. Subsystem III ranked highest in status and status consistency. Subsystem II ranked at the bottom on all eight measures of group behavior. Subsystem II ranked last in degree of status consistency and next to last in total status.

These differences in work group behavior were related to group production and satisfaction. For example, Subsystem III most nearly met standards for production and had a highly consistent pattern of production. Subsystem II had a very erratic pattern of productivity with wide differences of production among its members. With reference to levels of satisfaction, Subsystem III ranked near the top in proportion of members with high satisfaction, while Subsystem II ranked at the bottom. Other differences in worker satisfaction were also related to status and status consistency.

These findings have certain implications for both theory and practice. Some of these implications will be discussed in the presentation of the paper.

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"Automation in the Automobile Industry: Some Social Implications"

William A. Faunce, Wayne State University

In the past few years there has been a growing concern with the possible social and economic implications of some recent technological developments in American industry which can be summarized under the term "Automation." The present study is an analysis of the impact of automation upon job adjustment and in plant social structure.

The research for this study involved interviews with a random, stratified sample of 125 workers in an automobile engine plant in Detroit, all of whom within the past three years had worked on both automated and non-automated production jobs. The sections of the interview schedule relevant to the present report
involved a comparison of the workers' present job with their last previous job
in a non-automated production department in terms of immediate job content, working
conditions, problems of job adjustment, and the nature and extent of social inter-
action on the job.

Considerable difference was noted in immediate job content and in some
aspects of general working conditions which has resulted, particularly in the case
of changes in the characteristics of the immediate job, in changes in the nature
of problems of job adjustment on automated production lines. The data also sug-
gest that there are differences between automated and non-automated jobs in the size
of work groups, in the frequency of social interaction on the job, and in the
nature of this interaction.

"The Problematics of Industrial Sociology"

Conrad M. Arensberg, Columbia University

Abstract not received.

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"Interaction Among General Hospital Patients and its Effect on the Patient Role"

Myron J. Lefcowitz, Rutgers, The State University

Little attention has been devoted to interpersonal relations among general hospital patients and the implications of the interaction for the sick role. Assuming the patient's orientation to "get well," what effect does his relations with other patients have on that orientation?

Slightly over three-hundred patients from one general hospital were interviewed within forty-eight hours after discharge. The data suggests that patients who were integrated into the patient group were more likely to anticipate a rapid reassumption of their normal social roles than were non-integrated patients. When personal characteristics and factors related to illness are taken into account, this relationship tends to remain invariant.

Despite the relative invariance, the relationship is not as "strong" among patients with less serious illnesses, and virtually disappears among younger patients and among those whose hospital stay was relatively brief. On the other hand, the older the patient, the longer his hospital stay, and the more serious his condition, the more likely is the integrated patient to anticipate a rapid relinquishment of the sick role in contrast to the isolate. A suggested explanation is that where the orientation is toward "getting well," as it was in the patient group in the hospital studied, patient integration is most likely to affect those for whom the sick role is most relevant and rewarding, that is, the older, sicker patient. Among the latter, integrated patients found no support for the sick role. In so far as he was a member of the patient community and was motivated to conform to the available patterns, he not only had to reject the sick role, but to affirm the outward orientation of the group.

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"The Good Physician: Some Observations of Doctor-Patient Interaction"

Gene Norman Levine and Renee C. Fox, Columbia University

How do physicians carry out their patient-related role obligations? What conditions affect compliance with physicianly commitments? That mechanisms do doctors employ that facilitate their fulfillment, or that lessen strain when they are not met? To answer these questions, a limited number of physicians and medical students were intensively observed with their patients in the clinics of a teaching hospital. For the analysis, an a priori model of a good physician was constructed: one who can at all times fulfill his role obligations. One of the model's components states that the doctor should achieve a proper balance between detachment from and concern for the patient to carry out his tasks effectively. Factors were found that can upset the balance, and result in overdetachment (e.g., when the physician lacks interest in a patient's psychogenic problems) or overconcern (e.g., when the physician identifies too strongly with a patient's difficulties.) A mechanism facilitating detachment seems to be the categorizations of patients (e.g., the obese patient, the diabetic) physicians employ that embody expectations about how types of patients will behave. A too rigid reliance on these categorizations can result in the doctor's failure to take individual variabilities into account in providing care. As with detached concern, so with his other role obligations (permissive authoritativeness, discriminate thoroughness, tactful informativeness, etc.): a variety of conditions make it difficult for the physician to follow perfectly the norms of his profession.

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"Staff Perceptions of Patients' Use of a Hospital Out-Patient Department"

Jerry Solon, Cecil Sheps, M.D., Sidney Lee, M.D. and Maeda Jurkowitz, Beth Israel Hospital, Boston

As a preliminary to a larger study of the role of the outpatient department in patients' medical care, staff members of Beth Israel Hospital in Boston were interviewed for their perceptions of how patients use the OPD. These staff perceptions are to help provide leads for constructing an interview schedule to be used with the patients themselves. A sample of physicians, nurses and social workers associated with the outpatient clinics made up the central core of the staff group interviewed.

This preliminary inventory reveals that staff members perceive a wide variety of purposes and patterns in people's use of a hospital outpatient department. Some of the suggested use-patterns go beyond, or are at variance with, the formally stated functions of the OPD. The discrepancies between administrative intentions and the staff perceptions of how patients remold the institution's formal purposes sometimes induce stresses and strains in the social system of the hospital.

The findings of this exploratory investigation suggest areas of ambiguity and disequilibrium in the hospital outpatient department as a social-medical mechanism. A reevaluation of the purposes and functions of the outpatient department in the light of current values and practices is indicated.

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"Contacts With and Conception of the Physician in a Rural Setting"

Robert L. McNamara and Edward Hassinger, University of Missouri

This paper reports on research done in a south-central Missouri county. The purpose of this phase of the research was to analyze public-physician relations. Interviews were conducted in 152 households selected randomly from the open-country population.

The people in the sample and their physicians were separated to a considerable extent by physical distance, but socially the distance was even greater. Professional contacts were unevenly distributed among the households, and place of professional calls was overwhelmingly in the hospital or the doctor's office rather than in the home.

One level of relationship examined centered around reporting a family doctor. Most likely to report a family doctor were younger households with three or more members whose head had at least an eighth grade education. Least likely to report a family doctor were older households with a low level of living score.

Orientation of households in relation to reporting a family doctor was also considered. Three types of orientation were developed. They were: 1) the primary-personal type, 2) the secondary-impersonal type, and 3) the alienated type. There was a relationship between reporting a family doctor and type of orientation. This was more apparent in the older households than in the younger ones. The alienated type of orientation was concentrated in the older households with a low level of living. This was interpreted as an indication of failure to adjust to changing conditions in public-physician relations.

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"Loyalties, Reference-Groups, and Role-Characteristics in Out-Patient Departments"

Warren G. Bennis, Norman Berkowitz, Mona Affinito, and Mary Malone, Human Relations Center, Boston University

This report covers some preliminary data from a larger study conducted in seven Outpatient Departments in an Eastern metropolitan area. Designed to study some social and psychological factors related to the role of the professional nurse, data were collected in three phases: 1) a preliminary questionnaire, 2) an intensive two hour questionnaire and 3) a two hour semi-structured interview.

To be treated in this paper are reference groups, loyalties, and role characteristics of nurses in Outpatient Departments. The nurses were asked: 1) to rate the importance to them of seven given job characteristics, 2) to make choices between pairs of reference groups, using Thurstone's method of paired comparisons, 3) to respond to instruments eliciting some information concerning the way in which nurses view their own role requisites, as well as information on some personality characteristics.

These data will be used in an attempt to clarify Gouldner's local-cosmopolitan concept in relation to the nursing profession.

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PERSONALITY AND SOCIAL STRUCTURE

"Personality and Social Structure: Perspectives and Prospects"

Alex Inkeles, Harvard University

Abstract not received

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"The Achievement Motive and Value Systems of Selected Ethnic Groups"

Bernard C. Rosen, University of Connecticut

This study examines the differential levels of achievement motivation and educational-vocational aspirations among samples of the following groups: French-Canadians, Greeks, Italians, Jews, Negroes, and white Protestants, all of these groups residing in the Northeastern part of the United States.

A sample of 427 boys, age 8 through 14, stratified by race, ethnicity and social class, were given a projective test designed to measure achievement motivation. The mothers of the boys were personally interviewed through the use of a structured questionnaire, which contained among other things items designed to index the educational and vocational aspirations of the mothers for their sons.

It was found that mean achievement motive score for the Greek group was the highest, closely followed by the Jews and Protestants, in that order. The Roman Catholic Group (French-Canadians and Italians) had a lower mean score the Protestant, Greek-Orthodox and Jewish groups. The Negro group has the lowest mean score, although middle class Negroes have on the average higher scores than any other white group except the white Protestants. There is no significant difference between middle class Negroes and middle class white Protestants in their mean motivation score. An analysis of the data for all groups indicates that social class accounts for more of the variance between groups than does ethnicity.

The educational and vocational aspirations of the mothers for their sons differ between groups. The highest aspirations were found among the Jews and Greeks, in that order; the lowest aspirations were found among the French-Canadians.

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"Algerian Culture and Personality in Change"

Horace Miner and George DeVos, University of Michigan

This is a partial report of a comparative study of two groups of Algerian Arabs. The "oasis group" consisted of twenty Arab men who had always been residents of a small oasis in the northern Sahara. The "urban group" was made up of twenty-eight men who had been born and reared in this oasis, but who had migrated to the French-dominated city of Algiers.

All of the Arabs were interviewed concerning their beliefs and practices in a limited series of cultural areas. Rorschach projective tests were administered to both groups. The Arabs as a whole were found to be characterized by high rigidity and maladjustment scores. The only oasis-urban difference found with regard to these scores was their correlation in the urban group and their independent variation in the oasis group.
PERSONALITY AND SOCIAL STRUCTURE—continued

The cultural norms concerning the seclusion and veiling of women were found to be less permissive, in both groups, among the more rigid Arabs and those less inclined to see their surroundings in pleasant terms. Nevertheless, change to more permissive norms was evident in the urban setting.

Faith in charms was found to be associated with rigidity and maladjustment, but only in the urban group. In this instance, belief in charms declines in the urban setting and takes on personality implications it did not have in the oasis.

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"Role, Personality, and Social Structure in the Mental Hospital"

Daniel J. Levinson, Harvard Medical School

A theory of social role is presented, in which role serves as a linking concept between personality and social structure. Every member of a hospital or similar organization occupies a given, structurally defined position, e.g., patient, foreman, teacher. In time, he develops a relatively stable mode of adaptation—a personal role-definition. Where there are similarities in adaptation among the occupants of a given position, we speak of modal patterns of role-definition. In some theories, role-definition is seen as an aspect of social structure, in others as an aspect of personality. Many social scientists propose a kind of psycho-sociological parallelism in which personality theory and social structure theory provide equally legitimate but totally distinct frameworks for the analysis of role-definition.

The present approach, on the other hand, argues for the co-ordinated use of both frameworks, that is, for looking at role-definition in the perspective of both the individual personality and the social milieu. Viewing role-definition as an aspect of personality, we are concerned with its personality determinants and its functions in the maintenance or change of personality structure. Concurrently, viewing role-definition as an element in social structure, we inquire into its structural determinants and its functions in the maintenance or change of social structure.

Applications of this approach in the study of the mental hospital are discussed.
POLITICAL SOCIOLOGY

"Zealots and Ambassadors: Dilemmas of Leadership
Roles in a Reform Movement"

Joseph R. Gusfield, University of Illinois

Reform movements operate within the existent moral, political and institutional structure. Pressures toward maintenance of group morale and conviction and pressures toward respectability and access to public opinion generate conflicting demands on leaders.

This paper is based on a larger case study of The Woman's Christian Temperance Union, utilizing interviews, written documents, periodicals and occupational background data extending over the period 1873-1954. Zealot and ambassadorial leadership types and role demands were discovered in both earlier and later periods of WCTU history.

The zealot role demands that the leader maintain the movement's sense of a unique mission by fidelity to its doctrines and convictions. The zealous leader adopts tactics of sectarian behavior which generate internal opposition because they threaten the respectability of the movement, opening it to attack. However, he enables the organization to achieve aims in the face of opposition because he generates intense support and activity among other converts.

The ambassadorial role demands that the leader secure access to other organizations and movements in order to increase the influence of the organization in public opinion. The ambassadorial leader adopts tactics of negotiation, tolerance, and tact. Such tactics may subject him to dual loyalties, diminishing his representativeness and engendering internal opposition as he moderates traditional doctrine. The ambassadorial leader, however, generates greater respectability for the organization and increases its acceptance among the public. Both roles are demanded of the same leader, limiting the possibility of pure leadership types and providing tension in leadership behavior.

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"A Sociological Analysis of McCarthy Supporters"

Harold M. Hodges Jr., San Jose State College
Charles Cram, Wisconsin State College
Philip Anderson, Wisconsin State College

It was the purpose of this study to subject to an empirical analysis the major theories which have been advanced in recent literature in explanation of the social, political, economic and psychological components operative in those segments of the electorate which actively supported the late Sen. Joseph McCarthy.

Accordingly, questionnaires consisting of items designed to measure the relative weight of such variables in terms of McCarthy support and non-support were submitted to a representative cross-section of the residents of a western Wisconsin community of 4200 population.
Findings. In contrast to the study's nominal anti-McCarthy subjects, the pro-McCarthy respondents typically (a) were of German and/or Irish extraction; (b) were adherents of the Roman Catholic faith; (c) attended church less frequently; (d) had completed fewer years of formal schooling; (e) were skilled or semi-skilled laborers; (f) had lower annual incomes; (g) were older in chronological age; (h) were females; (i) evidenced lesser former support for LaFollette Progressivism; (j) were more conformist; (k) evidenced a greater degree of social status-concern; (l) were more authoritarian; (m) were more misanthropic; (n) were more skeptical about American foreign involvements; (o) were more anti-Semitic; (p) devoted less time to reading books; (q) were less likely to be politically independent, and (r) professed lesser admiration for the professions and greater admiration for the farmer, small-store owner and Army colonel.

"A Study of Belief in the Bill of Rights"

Robert McGinnis, University of Wisconsin
Raymond W. Mack, Northwestern University

The first ten amendments of the United States Constitution were transformed into a 14-item opinion questionnaire. These items, together with a series of background questions, were administered to random samples drawn from two populations: (1) the population of all regularly-enrolled students at the University of Wisconsin, and (2) the population of all persons who had attended the University of Wisconsin 1956 summer session and who had taught in a primary or secondary school in the state of Wisconsin during the 1955-56 academic year. The same fourteen opinion items had been administered by Professor Raymond W. Mack to a sample of Northwestern University students in 1955.

University of Wisconsin students overwhelmingly rejected the principles of the Bill of Rights. If acceptance is defined as complete agreement or as agreement with reservations, then less than one percent of these students accepted all fourteen provisions. In this regard, they are very little different from Northwestern students. School teachers also failed to accept the principles of the Bill of Rights. Less than two percent agreed with the fourteen provisions. More than 75 percent rejected the double jeopardy provision alone.

Acceptance or rejection of these items was found to be independent of such characteristics as residence or religion, but was strongly associated with political orientation, liberals being more likely than conservatives to accept thirteen of the fourteen provisions.

"Stability and Variation in Postwar French Voting"

Duncan MacRae, Jr., University of Chicago

Postwar French voting has been characterized by both stability and fluctuation. The vote has been stable for certain parties dating from before the war; Communists, the "classical" Right, and the Radicals (until their recent splits). Variation has taken two forms: first, the decline of parties that emerged strong from the Resistance -- the SFIO and MRP; second, the "surge" and decline of new movements -- Gaullism, Poujadism, and Mendesism.
Aspects of this stability and change may be clarified by examination of socio-economic correlates of variation in the vote. This analysis will be based on an approximate left-right continuum and transfers of votes between parties near one another on this continuum. Distinctive features of Poujadism and Gaullism are also considered.

A central element in the changes that have occurred seems to be that of disappointed hopes. First the hopes of the Resistance for a brave new world, and later several movements for change and renovation, appear to have been shattered on the rocks of the French electoral and parliamentary system. Behind this system lie the individualism and resistance to social pressure of the average Frenchman.

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"The Role of Economic Dominants in the Community Power Structure"

Robert O. Schulze, Brown University

This study endeavored to determine the historical trend of overt involvement of persons in top economic statuses in the political and civic life of "Cibola," a middle-sized Midwestern community. Operationally-defined to include the formal heads and the interlocking directors of the community's largest banks and industries, the economic dominants and their patterns of local political-civic participation were reconstructed for the period, 1823 through 1954. It was hypothesized that while the level of economic dominant involvement in local political-civic structures would remain high throughout the period in which the community was relatively isolated and self-contained, with increasing urbanization and the growing integration of "Cibola's" economic structure in that of the larger society, the economic dominants' active participation in local political-civic activities would decline.

In general, the basic hypotheses were supported. Prior to 1900, over 80 percent of the economic dominants had occupied public office; since 1900, the proportion has declined to less than 25 percent. A similar pattern of withdrawal from overt involvement in local civic associations was demonstrated. Most notable was the marked non-participation of the top local representatives of the largest economic units - the absentee-owned corporations. Nor did the findings indicate that most current economic dominants endeavored to direct local political decision-making from "behind-the-scenes." The research suggests the need to reconsider earlier sociological generalizations regarding the role of economic dominants in community power structures.

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"A Large Scale Empirical Test of Guttman's Theory of Attitude Components"
Edward A. Suchman and Rose K. Goldsen, Cornell University

Guttman's approach to the measurement of attitudes by means of scale analysis hypothesizes a number of different components for the universe of content being investigated. These components have been deduced from mathematical theory. Much empirical evidence has been accumulated on the components, content and intensity; but there have been few demonstrations of the higher components which Guttman calls closure and involution. In using these latter components to analyze specific attitudes, one encounters problems of a technical nature and finds, in addition, that these components may lack clear-cut theoretical or psychological meaning.

This paper describes a large scale empirical test of the higher components. It is based upon a study of the attitudes towards nursing of a sample of 4,000 women enrolled in schools of nursing in New York State, conducted by means of a lengthy self-administered questionnaire during February 1957. The data are analyzed in terms of how they conform to the curves to be expected on the basis of Guttman's theory. The technical difficulties encountered in carrying out this empirical test are summarized and certain modifications are suggested, both for the collection of data bearing on these components and for their statistical analysis. The analysis of the social-psychological meaning of these higher attitude components for a theory of attitudes suggests certain revisions to Guttman's approach. Needed lines of further methodological and theoretical investigation are discussed.

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"The Guttman Scale Model in Measurement of Attitude Change"
Ernest Q. Campbell, Florida State University

Four scales satisfying Guttman scale criteria are developed from questionnaire data completed by approximately 1,000 public school students. The purpose is to study the utility of the Guttman scale and of intensity analysis in the study of attitude change. Three of the four scales meet criteria more adequately on the After measure, with Menzel's Coefficient of Scalability used to control the effect of fluctuations in item marginals. The study demonstrates that the performance of items in change models permits the use of Guttman scales in such instances.

The intensity function is linear under the fold-over technique when there is a consistent item dichotomization point and off-center dichotomization. Conditions that must be met to establish the zero point as the criterion of attitude change include: 1) An even number of items—to permit the possibility of a centrally located zero point; 2) An even number of response categories per item—to permit a scoring system which is logically defensible and which produces the U- or J-shaped curve; 3) A zero point dividing the number of scale types equally—to equalize the chances of change as a function of the location of the zero point; 4) A zero point that is invariant at separate times of measurement—to avoid theoretical difficulties and to avert the procedural question of which zero point to employ in the analysis.

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"A Latent Structure Analysis of College Teachers' Attitudes"

Robert H. Somers, Bureau of Applied Social Research

In a social distance, Guttman, or latent distance scale, questionnaire items are selected so as to be cumulative. The traceline function of each item has a sharp break, and these breaking points of the several items cover a wide range of the inferred attitude dimension. Items used in projective tests, on the other hand, are more likely to have a gradually increasing traceline function rather than a sharp break.

A new latent structure model, the latent content model, has recently been developed to analyze items of this latter type. It is here applied to eleven projective items on college teachers' expressed reactions to threats to academic freedom, from a survey currently being analyzed by the Bureau of Applied Social Research. The assumed attitude dimension is apprehension about academic civil liberties. Illustrative phrases from items are:

"Have you ever:--
...felt you were being watched in the classroom?"
...wondered whether some political opinion...might affect your job security and promotion...?"
...worried about the possibility that some student might inadvertently pass on a warped version of what you have said...?"
...toned down something you have written lately...?"

The salient characteristics of projective items are the direction and extent of curvature of the traceline function, as well as its height and slope. These are expressed by the parameters of the traceline function assumed in the latent content model:

\[ y_i = a_i \times b_i \times d_i \] (with a uniform population distribution in the interval (0,1), where \( y_i \) is the probability of a positive response to item \( i \), and \( x \) represents the latent dimension).

The eleven items are found to fit the model only approximately. Re-analyses made with seven and with six items show some improvement. Some criteria for fit can be stated. Once the form of the traceline function is established, useful substantive interpretations can be made about the nature of the items.

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"The Effect upon Thurstone Scaling of Widely Differing Groups of Judges"

Joshua A. Fishman, College Entrance Examination Board, New York, and Irving D. Lorge, Columbia University

Abstract not received.

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"Attitudes Toward the Use of Concealed Listening Devices in Social Science Research"

Waldo W. Burchard, Hollins College

This is the second of a series of papers reporting the substantive findings of a study of the attitudes of lawyers, political scientists, and sociologists to the use of concealed listening devices in social science research. The study was prompted by newspaper criticisms of the University of Chicago Law School's
PROGRESS IN MEASUREMENT—continued

Jury Research Project, and focuses on the use of concealed microphones in the jury
room.

The hypotheses to be tested were: that attitudes tend to be determined by
group affiliation; there is a divergence of opinion between editors and commenta-
tors on the one hand and lawyers, political scientists, and sociologists on the
other hand; that there is divergence of opinion among the three professional groups
concerned.

Two aspects of the study are discussed: the possible public consequence
of the use of secret listening devices and responsibility for the actions of
social science researchers.

Data based on response to a questionnaire indicate that a majority of
lawyers anticipate an unfavorable public response to the use of concealed listening
devices, while less than a majority of political scientists or sociologists
anticipate an unfavorable response. And whereas editors and commentators tended to
place responsibility for social science research on institutions, lawyers,
political scientists, and sociologists tended to place the major responsibility
on the individual researcher.

The need for better public understanding of social science research methods,
aims, and findings is emphasized.

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"The Sociology of Demographic Behavior: A Critical Assessment"

Kingsley Davis, University of California, Berkeley
Abstract not received.

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"Toward a Conceptualization of Demography"

George A. Hillery, Jr., College of William and Mary

Demonstration is furnished that modern concepts of demography represent continuations of earlier formulations and accurately reflect on-going research. This information is further used to show the relation of demography to sociology.

Historically, definitions of demography have displayed a tendency toward specialization. Guilliard saw the field as the natural and social history of the human species. Succeeding writers progressively narrowed the focus. Davis culminated this trend, giving emphasis to the demographic processes and composition, particularly as these throw light on population size and its change.

The adequacy of modern definitions in describing the field was tested by content analyses of eleven studies in general demography and by a statistical analysis of the frequency with which studies were categorized in Population Index. Both approaches revealed that demographers give most attention to demographic processes and composition, especially the processes. Though the theoretical interrelationships among these factors remain unverified, at least the elements used in the definition of Davis, especially, are those which demographers in general are applying.

On the basis of these findings, the conclusion is offered that demography and sociology represent separable approaches to the study of human life. The fields do overlap, but even in the overlapping the most important demographic topics are no more than secondary to sociology, and vice versa. One field centers on quantitative changes in population, the other emphasizes man's social relations.

* * *

"A General Typology of Migration"

William Peterson, University of Colorado

An attempt is made to analyze in one conceptual framework all types of human migration, both internal and international, both prehistorical and historical. The usual push-pull dichotomy is refined by distinguishing "physical push," resulting from the deterioration of the environment, from "social push," which relates rather to such impulses as the migrants' level of aspiration. Migrants sometimes move in order to attain something new ("innovating" migration); and sometimes in order to retain what they had ("conservative" migration); and sometimes the will of the migrants is not a factor in their movement ("passive" migration). When these two axes are crossed, they define five basic genera of migration—Free, Mass, Primitive, Impelled, and Forced. Each of these is then discussed at length and divided into several types according to the usual destination of the migrants.
SOCIOLGY AND THE SCIENCE OF POPULATION—continued

Such a typology challenges the notion that all migration is a unit, and thus that presumed psychological universals like wanderlust denote an appropriate analytical framework. Significant distinctions that have often been blurred in other analyses are stressed—for example, between physiological survival and cultural standards as an impetus to migration, between urbanization and flight from the land, and between urbanization and rural settlement.
"A Survey of Interpersonal Performance and Family Settings of Former Mental Patients"

Ozzie G. Simmons and Howard E. Freeman, Harvard University

This is a preliminary report of one aspect of a survey of female relatives of previously hospitalized male psychotics. These relatives live in the same households as the former patients, and are predominantly their wives and mothers. The former patients have succeeded in remaining in the community since their release from one of thirteen local mental hospitals between November, 1954; and December, 1955. Of white, native born, male psychotics of the functional types released during the specified time period, 208 reside with families in the Boston-Worcester area. Interviews were secured from female relatives in 181 or 88% of these families.

The results replicate an earlier, exploratory study. Among psychotics who are successful in remaining in the community for extended periods after hospitalization, level of interpersonal performance is associated with the type of family in which they reside. Patients with a high level of performance live in conjugal families and, conversely, patients with a low level of performance live in parental families.

In addition, a serendipitous finding of the research is reported. The procedure employed in selecting the 208 patients who reside with their families and the results of the field phase revealed that an additional 64 white, native born, male patients with functional diagnoses, released within the same time period, are also in the community but not living with their families. Data about these patients were obtained from hospital records. Compared to patients who live with families, those who live without families have been hospitalized longer and on more different occasions. They are also more likely to be blue collar workers, older, and with diagnoses that include paranoia. Hypotheses are advanced about differences and similarities between successful patients who live with and without their families.

* * *

"Research on a Post-Hospital Rehabilitation Program for Mental Patients"

Henry J. Meyer and Edgar F. Borgatta, New York University

Rehabilitative services following periods of hospitalization for mental illness have assumed greater importance in the thinking of practitioners as release rates rise. Determination of the efficacy of different types of rehabilitation programs - after-care clinics, vocational training and placement, casework services, etc. - presents a problem not so much of research design as of implementation in the face of the often conflicting requirements of science and practice.

In recognition of the importance of measuring effectiveness of a program as it developed, Altro Health and Rehabilitation Services, Inc., New York, in collaboration with Russell Sage Foundation, undertook to evaluate the extension of its program developed over more than 10 years for tuberculous and cardiac patients to post-hospitalized patients. Altro offers factory employment under medical and casework supervision in a program intended to "harden" patients so that when they "graduate" they can better manage occupational and domestic demands than they might without such rehabilitative services.
This paper reports some problems encountered in planning and implementing a control-group design to evaluate effectiveness of the services offered by Altro to patients released from New York State mental hospitals.

"Natural History of the Patient"
Erving Coffman, National Institute of Mental Health

Abstract not received.

"Some Relationships between Social Interaction and Psychophysiology in Hospitalized Patients"

John H. Mabry, E. L. Siegal, W. A. Mann, M.D., S. Furman, M.D., and A. McLaughlin, R.N.
New York State College of Medicine and Syracuse Veterans Administration Hospital

Our basic hypothesis is that changes in the physiological functioning of patients is associated with changes in the patient's social interaction on the hospital ward. Although we have not included psychological variables in this report, we believe it is significant that patients psychologically react to, and interpret, these social interactional characteristics of ward behavior. Methodologically, we analyzed systolic, diastolic, pulse pressure, pulse rate and uropepsin production with the frequency and amount of social interaction, the extent to which social interaction was characterized by initiative or passivity, overt expression of affect, and utilitarianism. Patient groups studied include duodenal ulcer, essential hypertension, and neuropsychiatric over-ideational. Steps to assure acceptable reliability of the data were undertaken with reference to both physiological assessments and the social rating scales. A 4 X 3 X 3 analysis of variance design was used. With the exception of the uropepsin measure, all physical and social assessments were undertaken once every two hours, sixteen hours a day for a period of twelve days for each patient. In general, the hypothesis was supported.
"Changes in the Meaning of Incarceration"

Peter P. Lejins, University of Maryland

Incarceration of criminal offenders as the basic crime control measure was adopted in the United States in the end of the 16th century and still remains the mainstay of our crime control system. In the course of these approximately 175 years the meaning of incarceration underwent many important changes and it is a fallacy to use this concept with reference to the entire period as if it had one and the same content throughout. This paper traces the gradual changes in the meaning of the term as reflected in the writings of the period.

While the concepts of incarceration held by some were very specific and clearcut, approaching the theorist's "ideal type" definition, the majority operated with mixed and hazy notions, comprising several, sometimes contradictory elements, but very convenient in a period of gradually changing attitudes, practices and institutions.

The following four major specific meanings of the term incarceration should be discerned for the period:

1. Incarceration for punishment. It means holding the offender so that continuous suffering can be inflicted upon him, e.g., through "hard labor", restricted diet, inconvenient quarters, generally unpleasant living conditions, etc. Incarceration in itself may not even be considered punishment.

2. Incarceration as punishment. The punishment consists in the suffering produced by the limitation of freedom. No additional suffering is justified or needed. The inmate is entitled to the standard of living which is reasonable for the average citizen.

3. Incarceration for correction provides conditions for applying correctional measures to eliminate the reasons for further criminal behavior.

4. Incarceration as incapacitation takes away from the offender purely mechanically the opportunity to continue his criminal activities.

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"Inmate Organization in Soviet Labor Camps"

Donald R. Cressey and Witold Krassowski, University of California

Recent organizational studies of American prisons suggest that the specific kind of administrative organization necessary for achievement of a prison's functions calls forth specific kinds of responses among inmates. Four principal types of observations have been made: (A) Both the objectives of a prison and the means for achieving the objectives are designated by authority outside the prison. (B) A condition of anomic exists among most prisoners, but a relatively small group of elites is organized for ostensibly anti-administration purposes. (C) Both these conditions are functions of the administration's assigned custodial and production tasks. (D) Because inmate leaders are exploitative and self-protective they keep other prisoners unorganized, thus indirectly supporting the administration. Accordingly, they are unofficially rewarded by special privileges of various kinds, including the privilege of violating rules.
These observations hold for Soviet corrective labor camps, where political prisoners and most ordinary criminals are kept in a condition of anomie. Inmate elites, who are always ordinary criminals rather than political prisoners, seem to be operating against the administration, but their code and practices help maintain anomie and, hence, are approved by administrators. The principal differences from American prisons are linked to the practice of officially designating political prisoners as a class to be exploited by ordinary criminals. This practice is consistent with the Soviet ideology which considers political prisoners responsible for the crimes of ordinary criminals.

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"Small Group Analysis of a Prison Community"

Clarence Ray Jeffery and William H. Lyle, Southern Illinois University

This is a report on the results of a preliminary survey of small group memberships and group interaction at the Illinois State Penitentiary. The use of standard sociometric techniques and interviewing in a prison situation are discussed in connection with methodological difficulties involved in prison research.

Group cohesiveness of prison groups is measured in terms of the desire of inmates to remain in a given group. The attractiveness of work groups is analyzed, and the various factors related to group attractiveness are evaluated. The attractiveness of work groups appears to be related to the following factors: task performed, pay received, privileges, learning a trade or gaining an education, psychological isolation, ease with which time can be done and boredom averted, and the ease with which a good prison record can be maintained.

Short-term prisoners are oriented toward the "outside world" or life "in the streets," and they seek jobs which will give them a trade and which will aid them when they go before the parole board. Long-termers are prison-oriented; they view the prison community as their home and they seek jobs which will make them comfortable while in prison.

The influence of race, religion, community background, and offense is analyzed in terms of its influence on group membership. Negro-white relations are discussed in detail, as are the relations between sex offender and other inmates.

The theoretical implications of small group analysis for criminology and penology are outlined, and several hypotheses concerning rehabilitation and criminal behavior are stated.

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"The Reformation Process Among Young Criminal Offenders"

Harold Finestone, Chicago Area Project

The population of felons is so heterogeneous that it is virtually necessary for exploratory studies of the process of reformation to select smaller more homogeneous classes of offenders. This paper, dealing with the reformation of the young criminal offender with his origin in the disadvantaged areas of large cities, is based upon extensive life histories collected from thirty-one reformed
ex-felons. At the time of first commitment to a penal institution they had ranged between fifteen and twenty-two years of age. The task of this paper is to relate the pronounced transformation in conduct from a "fast" to a "settled" living pattern which becomes manifest within a comparatively short period of time after the offender's release from prison to the assumption of a conventional adult role. The conceptual framework is derived from self theory. It is hypothesized that the young offender does not as yet organize himself as a whole. There are many influences in the milieu of the young offender operating to prevent inconsistencies between conventional and criminal roles from becoming explicit. For the cases studied the prison experience appears to pose the problem of his self-conception for the young offender in the form of role dilemmas challenging him to reorganize his behavior around an objective acceptable to society. Rehabilitation as a process is consummated in the community and takes the form of an attempt to achieve self-consistency by reconciling expectations that he play a familial role with the expectation of continued criminal activity.

* * *

"The Effect of Group Therapy upon Certain Attitudes and Perceptions of Adult Offenders on Probation"

Alexander Bassin, Kings County Court Probation Department, N. Y.

H. Ashley Weeks, University of Michigan

The study was designed to investigate the effectiveness of a group relations approach to altering the attitudes toward authority figures and the perceptions of social conformity and self of adult, male offenders on probation. Thirty subjects, selected on the basis of consecutive placement on probation, were divided into two groups, one of seven Negro offenders and the other of eight white subjects, who obtained fifteen 90-minute sessions of time-limited, non-directive group therapy at the BARO Civic Center Clinic. The remaining Negro and white subjects acted as a control group and merely received minimal probation supervision. All subjects were administered (a) a modified form of the TAT to determine attitudes toward authority figures, (b) the Bernberg "Human Relations Inventory" to establish the subjects' perception of social conformity, and (c) the BARO Behavior Rating Scale to quantify self-percepts of the subjects. At the conclusion of the 15 week period all subjects were retested with the same battery. The results indicated that the experimental group which had obtained group therapy improved significantly in regard to attitudes toward authority figures and perception of social conformity and almost attained significant improvement in reference to self concept. The control group remained unchanged. It is suggested that the group relations approach to the reformation of offenders provides a profitable area for replication and further controlled research.

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"Family Dominance and the Working Wife"

David M. Heer, Harvard University

Abstract not received.

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"The Trauma of Children in Divorce"

Judson T. Landis, University of California, Berkeley

The present study is concerned with the emotional effects of pre-divorce environment on children of divorced parents.

Three hundred and thirty children of divorced parents responded to a questionnaire designed to test the hypothesis that in the experience of the children involved, the effects of divorce may be a) traumatic for those children who believed their parents to have had a happy marriage; b) a source of relief and a step toward better life adjustment for children who shared in the conflict situation of their parents' marriage.

The sample was divided into three groups: Group I contained those respondents who on the basis of several indicators in the questionnaire had not anticipated the forthcoming divorce. They perceived the family life up to that point as serene. Group II contained those respondents who could have anticipated the forthcoming divorce by reason of the unrest and conflict in the family up to the point of divorce. Group III contained those respondents who were too young to remember the family situation before the divorce.

The hypothesis was substantiated; that is, Group I respondents were more disturbed by the divorce of their parents than were respondents in Group II. Group I respondents reacted with greater feelings of insecurity and personal unhappiness, the shift was toward greater security and personal happiness for those in Group II.

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"Bilateral Kindred in the U.S."

Morris Zelditch, Jr., Columbia University

Abstract not received.

* * *

"Marriage Patterns by Educational Level"


This paper is based mainly on the Census Bureau's Current Population Survey for June 1954. A part of that survey covering persons who married between 1947 and 1954, was sponsored by the National Office of Vital Statistics. Other data are from decennial censuses. The findings show that college graduates are the oldest at first marriage, on the average; those who drop out of high school are
THE FAMILY--continued

youngest at marriage, and those who drop out of college are only slightly older at marriage than high school graduates. Women who quit high school or college tend to have higher divorce rates than those who complete high school or college, respectively. Bachelors and men with broken marriages tend to have less education and income than men with stable marriages. Spinsters tend to have more education and income than women who marry. Persons who marry outside their State of residence have less education than the average. Women who work after marriage have about one more year of schooling, on the average, than those who do not. The number of times married, widowed, and divorced varies inversely with educational level. Husbands who have not completed high school tend to have less education than their wives, whereas husbands who have attended college tend to have more education than their wives. Differences between the ages of spouses is greatest among those with little education. Both marriage patterns and educational levels of social groups stem from the underlying personal and social characteristics of the group members.

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"Challenging Problems of Methodology"

Paul F. Lazarsfeld, Columbia University

Abstract not received.

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"The Theory of Intervening Opportunities"

Samuel A. Stouffer, Laboratory of Social Relations, Harvard University

Abstract not received.

* * *
"Toward a Sociology of Race and Ethnic Relations"
George E. Simpson and J. Milton Yinger, Oberlin College

The Central problem is to bring the study of race and ethnic relations fully into the framework of contemporary sociological theory. The present writers do not share the view, recently advanced by several sociologists, that only "policy" theory for particular situations, not a "scientific" theory of race relations, is possible.

Almost every aspect of contemporary sociology can inform the student of race relations. These lines of development seem particularly pertinent, and receive attention in the paper.

Theory of stratification and differentiation. Numerous empirical investigations, in the United States and elsewhere, indicate a shift, in varying degrees, from race to class in social differentiation. Under what conditions does this occur and with what effects?

Relation of individual tendency to behavior. How far can a theory of prejudice rely on the study of individual attitudes, how much does it require a study of situations, roles, group structures?

Functional theory. Its use in the analysis of racial and ethnic relations is not far advanced, but promising beginnings have been made in study of the functions of prejudice, of minority religions, of art by and about minorities, of segregated and integrated education, of group leadership, etc.

The social system. How do patterns of segregation fit into the whole structure of familial, legal, economic, educational, religious patterns? How do the political and legal developments of the last decade fit into the total structure? How can the concept of social system inform the analysis of desegregation?

Theory of collective behavior. The processes of implementation and of opposition to Supreme Court decisions on desegregation in education offer an important source of information on organizational techniques, propaganda, public opinion formation, etc.

Other concepts of sociology are being applied to the analysis of race relations, and in the process are being revised and extended.

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"Filipino Stereotypes of Some National and Racial Minorities"
Joel V. Beresman, University of Oregon

Verbal stereotypes of six racial or national minorities in the Philippines were studied during the school year 1955-56 by the method previously developed by Katz and Braly. A check-list of terms descriptive of these minorities was compiled from Filipino sources and submitted to 688 subjects who checked the five traits they believed to be most typical of each group. The twelve traits most frequently checked are reported as the verbal stereotypes of these minorities. Indices of consistency, based on agreement among respondents, are reported for each minority.

Comparison with American studies in the case of 4 of these groups shows that Americans agree with only eight of the 48 terms in the Filipino stereotypes. Filipino
stereotypes are more consistent than those of Americans.

Results of this study provide the basis for the following generalizations:
1. Stereotyping appears to be an independent phenomenon in Filipino and American culture.
2. The consistency of stereotypes is not primarily a function of amount of intergroup contact. The hypothesis is advanced, however, that consistency tends to increase with the duration of contact and the fixity of status of unassimilated minorities. Where members of the minority occupy varied and changing statuses consistency is reduced.
3. Stereotypes, defined as ideas or beliefs about categories of people, cannot be said to be wholly true or false. If truth is defined in terms of norms or modalities, and in terms of comparative frequency of occurrence of traits, there are both "true" and "false" stereotypes in regard to all groups. It is suggested that errors in stereotypes tend to increase with their age.

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"Systems of Racial Stratification: A Categoric Typology"

John T. Hope, American Council on Human Rights

The purpose of this paper is to present a categoric typology of systems of race relations for which the criteria are: (1) socio-biological race types, (2) cultural differences (often correlated with race), and (3) the system of social strata and their relations to one another. The pre-condition for racial system is the rise of imperialism and world capitalism, and the critical factor was the immigration pattern. The imperial (caucasian) people moved into the area in large or small numbers themselves or imported some other racial group (Negroes, Monogoloid, and Hindus) culturally advanced enough to be used as plantation labor. When European immigration is heavy a colonial system of race relations results with the two races, the imperialist and the native, stratified by race along parallel lines. When the imperial people do not immigrate in large numbers, but simply send technicians, soldiers, and administrators, the imperial system of racial stratification results. The imperial people are one social stratum whose prerogatives are consistent with their powers as agents of Imperium. The native social structure remains intact and is usually stratified as before the Imperium.

Under the reservation system, race and culture are the basis for a bi-partite racial stratification system. Each racial stratum not only has different styles of life, but has its own lands. There, the aborigines slowly undergo acculturation until ultimately many are absorbed into the dominant group. The mixed-blood seldom become a separate stratum.

The most obvious type of racial system is the segregated racial systems which are characterized by institutionalized segregation and doctrines of racial inferiority. There are three sub-types: (1) the buffer system, (2) the bi-racial segregated system, (3) the apartheid system. The Buffer system is a tri-partite racial system in which there are three strata: the dominant race, the subordinated race, and the mixed-blood group spliced between the first two. The members of the buffer group support the racial system and are anxious that their status not be depressed. The bi-racial system has two recognized racial strata. The mix-blood people are members of the subordinated race. The Apartheid system, now being instituted in South Africa is a deliberately conceived social structure in which spatial segregation and functional separatism as well as "social" separatism is planned.
In the equalitarian or quasi-equalitarian racial system, the physical racial traits are evaluated so that race differences are treated as additional criteria for social class assignment. The categoric typology enables us to deal with the intricacies of racial stratification in a systematic manner. The various types of race relations systems are not static entities, but representations of dynamic social relations.

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SOCIOLOGY OF ART: Music

"Problems in the Sociology of Art"

James H. Barnett, University of Connecticut

Art embodies and expresses a wide range of human experience, emotions, beliefs and ideas in aesthetic forms which appeal to the senses and evoke emotional and intellectual responses in the human mind. The individual artist works within the cultural framework of his society and is often affected by special historical circumstances and usually does his creative work in terms of a particular artistic tradition. In addition, a corpus of art techniques, traditions, values and materials is provided for the artist by his society, though his use of these is individual and unique. Thus art is at once social and individual in nature. The sociological study of art should concentrate on the social and collective aspects of art in its various forms and manifestations while, at the same time, recognizing that each artist and work of art is, in some sense, unique and individual.

The present need in the sociology of art is for specific studies of three main problem areas: first, of the social position and relations of the artist--both creative and performing types; second, of the art object in relation to its social milieu—whether in music, literature or the visual arts; and third, of the publics which perceive and react to works of art. These problems should be investigated with reference to both historical and contemporary situations. Studies of art in preliterate societies can be of special value in that art appears in its most "collective" aspect in these groups and provides a basis of comparison for the art of the more individualistic, western societies. Research in the sociology of art can be carried out most profitably if attention is focused on the sequence of artist, art object and art public in each of the several arts, rather than on evaluative studies of art in general.

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"Changing Status of the Composer, 1750-1950"

John H. Mueller, Indiana University

This is a preliminary report of a study of the changing social status of the composer, the associated ideologies, and the factors which contributed to these changes. The criteria of status here used are: 1) socio-economic position, 2) degree of self-determination of the composer, 3) conception of the nature of music, 4) the degree of control by the composer over the execution of his productions, and 5) patterns of audience behavior. Although the periods overlap, we divide the 200 years into Enlightenment and Romantic periods. In the eighteenth century, music was linked, by Rameau, with mathematics; music was functional, and the composer was deferential. On the other hand, Romanticism viewed music as free self-expression, music was of transcendental origin, and the composer was portrayed as having charismatic prestige and authority. Liszt, and others, who lived during the transition, took extraordinary liberties in embroidering the performance of the music of Beethoven and Chopin, which the Romantic period later inhibited. Romanticism still dominates musical thought today, with Schoenberg the most striking survival in its "pure" form of charisma ideology. It lingers in American thought somewhat attenuated and "secularized." Methodological problems of such studies discussed.

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"Personality and Role: The American Composer"
Dennison J. Nash, University of Connecticut, and O. W. Lacy, Trinity College

In order to determine some of the personality attributes requisite for successful function as a composer of serious music in our culture, Rorschach median scores of 20 American composers were computed and compared with similar scores from four comparison groups by means of a chi-square test.

Among the outstanding composer personality traits discerned by this procedure were higher reactivity to affective excitement, extroversion, a near-normal attention to the common, everyday aspects of experience, and highest manifestation of oppositional tendencies.

In the face of a generally non-supporting role situation and a cooperative network of roles necessary to attain performance, these traits, it is hypothesized, function to orient the composers toward the outer world, wherein lie so manykeys to performance, and enable them to persist in their course until a modicum of success is wrung from the environment.

On the other hand, there are personality liabilities for performing thisrole, among which are the lack of capacity for the grand conception and an uncontrolled, impulsive emotional tendency accompanied by anxiety. These data suggest that though these personalities do manage to survive as composers, they hardly represent the most efficient means to the end of serious musical composition in America. Possibly it is an indication of the generally low estate of serious music in America that such inefficiency prevails.

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"Education and Mobility Factors in the Career of the Concert Pianist"
Sol Chaneles, Dartmouth College

Status as a concert pianist depends on a number of factors which are only indirectly related to musical or connotative skill. Aesthetic criteria vary in time and place. It is especially true of American society with its cultural heterogeneity that artistic criteria are subject to wide fluctuations. This study shows that certain non-musical groups, benefitting economically from the musical performance of artists, are able to control the fluctuations in taste and directly affect the artist's mobility and status. Unlike other occupational positions with objective prerequisites for status and mobility, the concert pianist must rely strongly on instrumental types of social relationships in order to achieve and maintain status. The adverse affects of these types of relationships on the artist's personality are dealt with in the paper. Notwithstanding the range of non-aesthetic criteria which affect mobility, the study of the careers of 120 concert pianists who achieved popularity in America between 1800-1955 shows a remarkable consistency in the educational factor. The study shows that the artist's education significantly correlates with upward mobility but that this factor is not of the academic type measured in years of schooling or formal degrees; rather, it is a unique social and musical education starting in early childhood and proceeding through a number of characteristic stages. Mobility in the career, furthermore, is affected not only by the diversity of cultural interests and tastes in America, but also by the manipulation of tastes and values of the public as well as the performer.
"Determinants of Moral Choices in a Metropolitan Population"

Robert C. Angell, University of Michigan

A sample of respondents in metropolitan Detroit were asked to choose the norms they believed most suitable for solving moral dilemmas concerning race relations, family privacy, foreign policy, and religion and civil liberties posed in eight stories. Data on four dimensions of value preference and on 13 socio-structural variables were also obtained. Both value preferences and socio-structural attributes are significantly, though weakly, related to norm choices, and, as sets, are largely independent of each other. On most stories the more permissive norms are favored by high-status groups and by those who prefer an innovative and cooperative social system that is functionally rather than normatively or interpersonally integrated. More restrictive norms are favored by low-status people, those who are anomic, and those who prefer a traditional, competitive, and normatively oriented social system. The results on a preventive war story constitute an exception to the general trend that higher-status groups favored intervention, indicating that they perceive Russia as a greater threat than do low-status groups. If improvements are made in the storied situations for which norms are chosen and in the conceptualization and operationalization of the value variables, research of this kind promises well.

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"An Empirical Evaluation of the Shevky and Tryon Urban Typologies"

Earle H. MacCannell, Maurice Donald Van Arsdel, and Calvin F. Schmid, University of Washington

This paper is concerned with the evaluation of indexes of urban structure devised by Eshref Shevky and Robert C. Tryon. Data were taken from 1950 census reports for a broad sample of ten American cities, with populations between 200,000 and 500,000, selected on a nation-wide basis. The Shevky and Tryon indexes were then computed for these cities.

1) Shevky’s census tract measures can be explained, in large part, by three factors interpretable as social rank, urbanization, and segregation, for the ten cities combined, and for the individual cities. The measures correlated with these factors in the manner implied in Shevky’s formulations in the case of the ten cities combined, as well as in the case of five of the individual cities. In the remaining five, however, this relationship did not obtain.

2) Further analysis of the Shevky measures show a possible existence of two other patterns of relationship between the various measures and the factors of social rank, urbanization, and segregation. One pattern was found to hold for Southern and border cities, and another for Providence, Rhode Island. These alternative patterns suggest that while three dimensions are necessary to account for census tract variation in American cities, the internal structure of the dimensions may vary in a systematic way according to other outside criteria. Further analysis of the relationship of the internal structure to the areal structure of these cities should reveal the conditions under which the dimensions are restructured into the three specific types.

The Tryon technique of cluster analysis seems to differentiate adequately all that is demographically general among the census variables which were used to define social space. The technique efficiently reduces the large number of raw data
scores to three descriptive indexes which can be made as precise as desired. The indexes differentiated and described the social areas in each of the ten cities studied.

Comparisons between the social areas as derived by the two techniques will help to determine the relative efficiency and applicability of the Shevky and Tryon methods. After the empirical generality and applicability of the techniques have been demonstrated, with necessary modifications of the original conceptual schemes, comparisons between these, as well as other social area analysis techniques, will clarify the entire concept of social analysis.

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"Contrasts in Neighboring: New York City and a Suburban County"

Sylvia F. Fava, Brooklyn College

Neighboring practices (measured by a scale developed by Paul Wallin) in a very large city and an adjacent suburban county were examined to shed light on the questions: 1) what are the distinctive social attributes of suburbia; 2) what elements of suburban community structure are socially relevant. A sample of 617 white residents from three areas was drawn: a central city area (the borough of Manhattan in New York City); an outer city area (the borough of Queens in New York City); and a suburban area (Nassau County, a residential district adjacent to Queens borough, but not a legal part of New York City.) Chi-square analysis indicated that residents of the suburban area, Nassau County, had very significantly higher neighboring scores. Two further steps were taken to ascertain whether this was a "real" difference. First, various factors other than place of residence were tested and found to be associated with neighboring scores. Second, sub-samples of the Manhattan, Queens and Nassau County groups were then matched on seven of the most highly related factors. The matched sub-samples were tested by chi-square and neighboring scores were still found very significantly higher in the suburban group, thus indicating more conclusively that suburban social organization differs from urban with respect to neighboring practices. Standard ecological theory does not seem adequate to explain the dynamics of this situation. It is suggested that there may be a differential migration to suburbs of people predisposed to neighboring, and that experience in very large cities may foster such a predisposition.

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Patterns of Mobility among Families of College Students

Vincent Heath Whitney, Brown University
Charles M. Grigg, Florida State University

A study of the total residential moves of 492 selected families of college students over a 20-year and a 45-year period has been undertaken, partly to explore the feasibility in mobility research of an historical type of longitudinal study based on use of a detailed questionnaire. The families are white, native-born, largely Protestants of middle income. The fathers averaged four moves in 45 years and 1.8 moves in the most recent 20 years. The families are characterized by relative immobility with only 44 percent moving more than once in 20 years. Of 431 reporting families, only 40 percent had made a move in ten years and only 18 percent in five years. Moves were most frequent in the early stages of the
family cycle. Relative stability characterized the middle years. Moreover, 57 percent of all moves were local. It is inferred that this reflects establishment of the family both in the community and on the economic ladder.

Reasons for each move were obtained. These were economic reasons in 90 percent of all non-local moves and status reasons in 90 percent of all local moves. Dissatisfactions were not important causes of change of residence.

Substantively, we find an identifiable pattern of movement and note that local "milling around" in response to changed economic position accounts for much of the horizontal mobility. Methodologically, we conclude that the questionnaire method is a feasible technique for ex-post-facto longitudinal studies of migration.

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"Factors in the Relationship of Status to the Personality Adjustment of the Child"

William H. Sewall, University of Wisconsin
Archie O. Haller, Michigan State University

In an earlier paper the writers demonstrated the existence of a significant relationship between social status and measured personality adjustment of school children when other variables known to be related to either social status or personality adjustment were controlled ("Social Status and the Personality Adjustment of the Child," Sociometry 19:114-125). The present research explores further the nature of this relationship by analysis of the personality test items which are most highly associated with social status. On the basis of an examination of the content of the items and of existing notions as to the way in which the social status of the child influences his personality adjustment, it was hypothesized that the lower status child would exhibit a relatively high degree of status oriented anxieties which would be manifested in concern for his own status among his peers, concern about the status of his family in the community, rejection of some of the values of his family and consequent anxiety regarding his relations with his parents, and the presence of psychosomatic nervous symptoms. This hypothesis was tested by (1) selecting the 30 items in the personality test which were most highly associated with social status, (2) intercorrelating these items, (3) factoring the resulting matrix of intercorrelations, (4) examining the content of the resulting factors and labeling them according to their manifest content (the first four factors, accounting for approximately 90% of the variance, clearly dealt with status anxiety dimensions), and (5) correlating the resulting factors with social status. Each of the factors was significantly related to social status—the lower status children were more likely to exhibit anxiety in each of the areas than were the higher status children. Thus, the evidence of the study supports the notion that an underlying source of the relationship between status and personality is status anxiety in its various dimensions. Some general comments were then made as to the significance of this finding for other research on social structural influences on personality.

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"Empathy in Cross-National and Occupational Perspective"

Suzanne Keller and Daniel Lerner, Massachusetts Institute of Technology

This paper reports some preliminary findings of a study now in progress at the Center for International Studies, M.I.T., under the direction of Professor Daniel Lerner, on the current political attitudes and opinions among samples of leading businessmen, professional men, military men and politicians in France, Great Britain and Germany.

Among the questions asked were a few which tapped the respondent's ability to imagine himself in another time, another place, another profession, and even in another life. For example, each person was asked what foreign country he would choose to live in permanently if he had to choose one other than his native land. Also, respondents were asked how they felt about the different organizational proposals for European unification. Finally, each person was asked to imagine what position he might hold under a Communist regime. Responses to these questions were thought suitable for an analysis of national and occupational empathy.
The first striking point is that the large majority in each country was able to respond to these questions, that is, most people were able to imagine themselves in the different situations inquired about. Secondly, there were some notable differences between national groups. As regards the proposals for European unity, for example, the German elite was generally more receptive than the British elite. This was particularly true with respect to the political organizations, such as the Council of Europe or the West European Union, of which less than half of the British, but fully nine-tenths of the Germans, approved. This pattern—the Germans being more empathic, the British, less (on these questions)—held true throughout. Asked to indicate what foreign country they would live in if this became necessary, two-thirds of the British named only countries akin to Britain either in a cultural, a geographical or a political sense. The Germans, of whom only one-third exhibited this degree of restrictiveness, were receptive to a wide range of countries.

Empathic ability by occupational groupings was lowest among the Military men in both countries. The Military men were most opposed to proposals for European Unity, least able to name an alternate foreign country, and least able to visualize their positions under a Communist regime. These two generalizations, namely the higher capacity for empathy among the German elite, and the low capacity of the Military elites, will be tested further as the study progresses.

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“A Cross-Cultural Study of Achievement Motivation”

Alan C. Kerckhoff, Air Force Personnel and Training Research Center

This study used measures of need for achievement collected by the McClelland-Atkinson method from 76 white and 63 Chippewa Indian subjects in the fifth through eighth grades. An interview to determine degree of identification with the white and/or Indian group was also used. The hypotheses tested were based on a social psychological conception of such motives as n Ach as elements of the personality which are learned during the socialization process. A knowledge of the social setting and the individual’s place in it permits estimates of the degree of need development. Thus it was hypothesized: (1) Since n Ach is learned, younger children should score lower than older children. (2) Since the degree of possible need satisfaction can be expected to affect the development of needs, the disadvantaged Indians should have scores significantly different from the better situated whites. (3) Those of the Indians who can identify themselves with the whites should score most nearly like the whites while those showing mixed identifications should be most unlike the whites. All of the hypotheses were supported by the data, although the findings are not perfectly clearcut. The problem remains of determining if the Indians never develop this need to the degree the whites do; or if the Indians, through constant frustration, repress this need to a level not easily accessible to the technique used.

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"Social Class and Parental Values"

Malvin L. Kohn, National Institute of Mental Health

This first report of a study of social class and family relationships compares the value-systems of middle to working class parents. (The study is based on interviews with mothers in random samples comprising 200 working class and 200 middle class Washington, D.C., families, each containing a 10-11 year old child. In one-fourth of the families we conducted simultaneously the same structured interview with the father independently, and a comparable interview with the child.)

Parents in the two classes share a common value-system with respect to what qualities they consider most desirable in a child of this age: they ascribe predominant importance to items connoting character and to happiness, only secondary importance to popularity and achievement, and they de-value physical prowess, self-sufficiency, and affective responsiveness.

Although both social classes share this value-system, they differ significantly in the relative emphasis they place on particular values. Happiness is of predominant concern to middle class parents, of less concern to working class parents. Although the cluster of items connoting character is of primary importance to both classes, middle class parents seem to stress standards of behavior that will guide the child in his interpersonal relations now and in the future, whereas working class parents seem more concerned with here-and-now responsiveness to adult authority.

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"The Differentiation of Academic Abilities by Sociological Backgrounds"

Robert E.L. Faris, University of Washington

As a part of a general investigation into sources of ability, questionnaire data were obtained from undergraduate sociology majors. Items of information about background, experiences, and attitudes, were obtained. These students appeared to be generally representative of the undergraduate population except for sex ratio --- 60 percent of the undergraduate majors in sociology are women. In general they are good readers, and unlike many mathematics and science students, express more interest in people than in things. From the patterns of inter-relations several factors involved in the items were tentatively identified by inspection. These seemed to be: (1) a general urge for knowledge, which was associated with effective scholarship in sociology; (2) a tendency to direct pursuit of high grades, apart from interest in knowledge for itself; (3) a teacher-inspired pursuit of high grades, characteristic of the teacher's-pet-type; and (4) the social inhibition of scholarly effort, characteristic of the student who prefers popularity to high grades and is not motivated to be different by excelling in scholarship. This last factor was the largest and seemed to account for a considerable amount of mediocrity of performance among potentially good students.

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"Problems of Political Sociology"

S. M. Lipset, University of California, Berkeley

Abstract Not Received

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"Emotional Aspects of Political Behavior"

Edward M. Bennett and Harriet Goodwin, Tufts University

The literature on the emotional aspects of political behavior is almost non-existent. Therefore the present overview is drawn mainly from a recently completed study of women voters in the Metropolitan Boston area. Attempting to meet the demands of both adequate sampling and depth diagnostic testing, the following major areas were investigated: (1) self concept; (2) motivation, (3) value systems, (4) concept of the general environment, (5) concept of the Republican Party, and (6) concept of the Democratic Party. Republican, Democratic and Independent voter groups were operationally defined and sampled.

Extending from these data, the following points are suggested as reflecting partial links between voting behavior and emotional feelings. Voting may be a highly personal experience. There are both intensely positive and negative feelings about both parties by all voter groups. Different types of voters value different qualities in a party more or less highly. Voting may depend upon the extent to which one's own values, needs and feelings agree or conflict with feelings about the parties. There are recognizable differences in the personalities of voter types, and recognizable differences in both their general points of view and their specific feelings about the political parties, their purposes and procedures.

There is some suggestion that political parties might do well to consider the emotional impact they produce, both positive and negative, in respect to the personalities and motives of the voter.

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"By-Products of Extremist Pressures: a Study of Dovetailing Ambiguities"

Marjorie Fiske, University of California, Berkeley

This paper presents one section of a forthcoming report based on a qualitative study of book selection policies and problems in public and public school libraries in California (supported by a Fund for the Republican grant to the School of Librarianship, University of California, Berkeley). The field work consisted of intensive interviews with some three hundred librarians and school administrators. Its principal objective was to determine whether librarians are experiencing restrictive pressures from within their communities or elsewhere, and with what consequences for book selection policy in particular and the role of the library as a free institution in general.

Direct pressures for removal of controversial material from library shelves have always existed. There is little evidence that demands of this kind have increased in number since the pre-war period, though they may have altered somewhat in kind, and the persons or groups making them are less easily identified as eccentric or extremist. There is evidence, however, that there is an increasing
ambiguity about the position of the library and of the librarian in such situations. More important, there is evidence of extreme caution, if not "self-censorship," in book selection policy even in the absence of direct pressures.

"Seizure of Power"

Feliks Gross, Brooklyn College

Though the significance of social, economic, and political changes which have led to revolution should not be underestimated, the attention of this paper is turned to exploration of social actions, that is, to the actions and techniques which have led to the seizure of power.

Fundamentally, we may distinguish two types of violent transfers of power: revolution from above (from the top) and revolution from below (from the bottom). A revolution from below is a spontaneous mass movement which develops slowly in a long revolutionary process, that explodes suddenly in a moment which is called the 'precipitant' or 'ignition' of the revolution. A revolution from the bottom is largely the result of social disorganization, of long unrest, and usually, of violent class struggle. The revolution from the top is a seizure of power, a seizure by a group of armed men, at the very top. This seizure is accomplished through the seizure of the government or of the instruments of power, such as the means of mass communication, weapons, transportation, power stations, and of the symbols of power, such as the government buildings of the capital. The Revolution of 1905, the February Revolution of 1917 in Russia, as well as the French Revolution of 1848, were revolutions from below - movements produced by social, economic, and political conditions of deep unrest and dissatisfaction among the working masses. The Latin-American revolutions, in which a group of officers supported by a few regiments, seize the capital by force, are typical of revolutions from above.

Other types of violent seizure of power are only variations of these two. Among these sub-types are the combined seizure and the palace revolution. A combined seizure contains elements of both types described above. A palace revolution is similar to a seizure from the top except that fewer persons are involved, and the masses are unaware of the change in power until it is an accomplished fact.

"The Rebellion of 1956 Seen as a Phase of Hungary's Twentieth Century Social Revolution"

Bela Kovrig, Marquette University

Abstract not received.

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SOCIOLOGY OF ART: Literature and the Visual Arts

"The Perspective of American War Novelists"

Harry Posman, Adelphi College

This is a report on an attempt to ascertain the extent of agreement and to interpret differences between fictional descriptions and empirical data. The fictional source material consists of twenty-nine war novels published by American authors in the decade 1943-1952 and portraying interaction among male members of the U.S. Army during the Second World War. The primary source for the empirical data is the studies summarized in The American Soldier by S.A. Stouffer et al., supplemented by accounts of social scientists in the Army.

The status characteristics of the fictional protagonists as a group correspond closely with those of the soldiers in the Army during the war. Like the authors of The American Soldier, the novelists tend to emphasize differences between civilian and Army Life. In their portrayal of events in the Army the novelists reveal, in Auguste Comte's words, "the anti-military inclinations of modern populations."

Analysis of the beliefs and attitudes of the protagonists concerning the war and the Army suggests three types of value-orientations which define the perspectives of the novelists. The dominant orientation, involving a lack of ideological articulation, a conception of war as a necessary evil, and the condemnation of organizations using men as instruments rather than as ends, corresponds with survey data on the soldier's attitudes, particularly with those of men who had more formal education.

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"The Aristocratic Tradition of the Modern Literary Rebel"

Cesar Grana, University of California, Berkeley

The use of "rebel" and "aristocratic" in the title of this paper was intentionally paradoxical. The paper's purpose is to show that, whether "right" or "left," the chief complaint of modern literary intellectuals has been directed at popular or mass culture and that their hopes and arguments have rested on some exclusivist device, whether an elite of the intellectuals themselves or some historically fated group like the proletariat.

In dealing with this subject the paper makes it a particular point—perhaps its central one—to show that the literary rebel equated popular and mass culture with bourgeois culture. The chief argument here is that bourgeois culture is mass culture because the bourgeoisie is the first ruling class in history to produce values capable of equal dissemination among all classes. Folk and aristocratic values are peculiar, specific and "deep"; middle class values are "external" and general because they are essentially exchange values, that is, pragmatic marketplace values.

The paper sketches the history of the intellectual's image of the bourgeoisie and illustrates the above points through a brief comparison of the ideas of literary figures and social thinkers, among them, De Tocqueville, Marx, Stendhal, Flaubert and Baudelaire.

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"Literature and the Image of Man: A Statement of Principles"

Leo Loventhal, University of California, Berkeley

The sociologist of literature relates the experience of the writer's imaginary characters and situations to the social climate from which they derive. He has to transform the private equation of themes and stylistic means into social equations.

The artist develops believable characters and places them in situations involving interaction with others and with the society in which they live. The historian does not neglect such considerations; but he often depersonalizes the reaction of the individual to other individuals and to society in order to reveal the broader political, economic, and social forces at work. At the other extreme, memoirs, autobiographies, diaries, and letters might be offered as sources of data at least as personal and specific as the contents of imaginative literature. In such personal documents, however, rationalization and, particularly, self-justification often blur or distort the image of social reality.

An artist sets out to invent a plot, to describe action, to depict the interrelationships of characters, to emphasize certain values. By this very process he presents an explicit or implicit picture of man's orientation to his society: privileges and responsibilities of classes; conceptions of work, love, and friendship, of religion, nature, and art. Through sociological analysis of artistic works an image may be formed of man's changing relation to himself, to his family, and to his social and natural environment.

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"Some Aspects of Recruitment into the Visual Arts"

Anselm Strauss, University of Chicago

Students of the Art Institute (Chicago) school of art are recruited into the occupation mainly through the public school system, via teacher and peer approbation of the child's artistic skill. Teachers do not serve as models to be emulated but, during the latter half of high school, direct attention to careers in art. Many never make the transition from conceiving of art as "fun" to conceiving it as providing a living. Others are diverted by strong alternative vocational paths. If parents have strong notions about occupation or career, generally they discourage art as a vocation (middle class parents do); and this pressure is potent, for family restraints are still strong at the ages (18-22) at which most students entered the school. But when parents have few or weak alternatives to suggest, then they may be educated to the vocational opportunities of art (including commercial art and art education) by their children. The part-time jobs of the youngster demonstrate to him that business is less interesting than art or not interesting at all. Thus job and career alternatives quite different than those represented by his part-time jobs are sealed off. Generally speaking, the decision to enter art does not call for much anxious weighing of occupational alternatives. Dedication to artistic ideals is something that is developed in art school, if it occurs at all.

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SOCIOLOGY OF ART: Literature and the Visual Arts—continued

"Social Characteristics of American Painters"

Myron K. Nalbandian, Brown University

An attempt is made to describe the artist and the critical art public as socio-economic types. Artists are defined as those residing in a particular state who are included in the Who's-Who of Art in a given year. The art public are those who attended the opening of a show of painting, drawing, or sculpture during the same year. Data for artists were obtained from published biographies, and personal knowledge and questioning of the artists. Data for the public were taken from a questionnaire administered to those who attended the art shows.

The modal type of artist emerges as a relatively old male, born in a large city, educated in an art school, who supports himself by teaching in schools or private classes rather than through the sale of his creative work. The social type of the public is a young female, married, an average of two children, a college graduate with an income of less than $5,000 a year, who lives in a high rent district, considers herself an artist or art student, who has had art lessons since leaving high school but who does not pay for art lessons now. Some generalized interpretations are made.

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"Role Obsolescence in Mental Disorders in Later Life"

W. S. Williams, M.D., Department of Neuropsychiatry, University of Texas

As our population ages due to a longer life span the illnesses of the later years' of life increase in significance as public health problems. Mental illness in this age period has been popularly regarded as an inevitable consequence of the physical changes characteristic of old age. There is recent evidence to the contrary, however, and it has been suggested that social aging is of equal importance in the causation of mental illness in this age group. One of the commonly mentioned consequences of social aging which is regarded as significant is role obsolescence. This paper is an attempt to demonstrate by means of two case histories the operation of these factors in individuals and the typical illnesses which occur as a result. The illnesses seem to fall roughly into two groups—one, a depressed, futile, hopeless, and withdrawn state, the other, a more active aggressive delusional attempt to deny the changes that have occurred. It is concluded that the individual in our society is faced with a major adaptation at a time in life when they are least capable of extensive change and reorientation.

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"Marital Status and Mental Disorders Among the Aged"

Seymour S. Bellin and Robert H. Hardt, New York State Mental Health Research Unit

This paper focuses on the association between mental disorders and marital status based on a community survey of 1600 persons aged 65 and over which was conducted in a large city in upstate New York. Measures of mental status were obtained on the basis of independent ratings of interview protocols by three clinicians. Additional variables shown in a previous paper to be associated with mental disorders are introduced as controls.

FINDINGS

Mental disorders were found to be associated with marital status in this aged population. More specifically, the highest rate of mental disorder was found for the Separated-Divorced group, and the lowest rate for the Married group. The single and widowed groups had intermediate rates.

A more intensive analysis of rates of mental disorder among the married and widowed categories was made. As controls, the following variables were introduced: age, sex, physical condition, and socioeconomic status. The relationship of marital status to mental disorders was reduced and the findings were not consistent for all subgroups. Other variables such as age and physical condition were found to be more highly related to mental disorder than marital status.

Mental disorder rates were also examined for varying combinations of the four (dichotomized) characteristics: age, physical condition, socioeconomic status and marital status. The rates varied from a high of 39 percent to a low of 5 percent.

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"Relationships Between Behavioral and Physiological Functioning in the Healthy Aged"

Oliver W. Quinn, Marian R. Yarrow, E. Grant Youmans and Paul Blank

National Institute of Mental Health

Most research on aging stems from the social problem aspect, and deals with markedly biased samples. This is a study of old age relatively uncomplicated by disease or institutionalization. The objects are to: (1) find a meaningful way of thinking about the sociological dimensions of old age; (2) test hypotheses relating present functioning to present and past environmental factors; and (3) examine associations between sociological variables and the personality assessments of other participating disciplines.

Several sources of data collection have been used:

(1) two interviews while the subject was at the Clinical Center;
(2) ratings of his behavior on the ward and in the rest situation;
(3) an interview one month later in the subject's home;
(4) an interview with a son or daughter; and
(5) physiological, psychometric, and psychiatric data collected by other participants.

Findings must be regarded as tentative but to date the following are indicated:

(1) "Loss" through removal of significant persons and/or through a down-grading of social role is associated with routinized non-goal-oriented daily behavior and emotional self-centeredness.

(2) There is an almost total lack of favorable attributes associated with old age. Favorable expressions usually take the form of "He is as _______ as a man of thirty."

(3) Increased "loss" when accompanied by reduced cerebral oxygen consumption is associated with increased reaction time and an accentuation of routinized self-centered behavior.

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"Patterns of Normal Aging"

Elaine Cumming, University of Chicago

The social–psychological concomitants of the normal aging process have attracted little research attention. As a first step in identifying patterns or styles of aging we, in the Kansas City Study of Adult Life, have attempted to isolate socio-psychological factors which distinguish the middle-aged state from the aged state.

A number of interviews with a panel of adults ranging in age from 49 to 70 years is being conducted over a period of five years. Analysis of the protocols from the first two rounds of interviewing has led to the formulation of a hypothesis that the aged differ from the middle-aged along a dimension which goes from detachment to involvement. The social–psychological detachment of aged people is related to the decrease in number and variety of normatively–governed inter-
active bonds which characteristically involve middle-aged people. Thus, aged people may be described as deviant compared to middle-aged people. However, their deviance is in itself influenced by a system of values and controlled by a system of norms. Data are presented to support this formulation.

The second step in the study will be the describing of styles of aging by differentiating the manner in which individuals of different social characteristics move from the involvement of middle age to the detachment of old age.
"Problematics of the Study of Occupations"

Everett C. Hughes, University of Chicago

Occupations and occupational behavior offer one of the best laboratories for study of social processes in our society. The proportion of the population engaged in occupations is greater than ever. Trends in the labor force and in the number and kinds of places in our economic system is a major branch of study. Although the number and proportion of people in occupations is increasing, the amount of time given by each person to work is decreasing. The distribution of time between work and leisure, and the social expectations and values with respect to it are another major study.

Division of labor (differentiation of function) is a fundamental social process, of which technical division of labor is but a special case. Such differentiation, of which occupations are a case, rests upon exchanges. Each occupation involves, among other things, a license of some people to engage, more or less monopolistically in activities different from other people. The license may be explicit and legal, or not; it may also allow much leeway for thinking and acting in ways different from other people. Taken together, the licenses of various occupations to deviate make up a moral division of labor. The other side of this is the occupational mandate. Occupations tend to claim a mandate to define values and behavior with respect to some aspect of life; in the case of professions the mandate claimed, and sometimes accorded, is broad and may be cast in philosophical terms. Variations of license and mandate, and the struggles over them are a central problem of the study of society.

An occupation is an important part of the life of a man, varying both with individuals and with occupations. Some are the most important reference-groups of their members. The processes by which people are selected for (including their own processes of decision) various occupations, the manner of their initiation into them and of their identification with them are also important problems for study. This involves study of the progress of individuals through the roles and positions in which they do their work and the contingencies which affect its course. This requires, in turn, study of the systems of organization in which occupations have their existence, and of changes in them.

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"The Professionalization of Medicine: a Comparison Between Italy and England in the Later Middle Ages"

Sylvia L. Thrupp, University of Chicago

The professionalization of medicine, in the sense of the control of all branches of practice by university-trained laymen, runs back to the medieval Italian communes, and was effected there fairly rapidly. The same type of control was attempted in fifteenth century England, but with little success outside London. A comparison therefore helps to bring out the factors that made a medieval population ready to respect university training as carrying authority. The sources enable one to trace the hierarchization within the profession, the different types of practice, and the qualities that patients valued in their doctors. It is possible also to see how a compromise had to be accepted with practitioners of folk medicine. The fundamental sociological problems at issue are those of any profession in any society.

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The various transformations of occupations by which many receive recognition as professions do not halt at that point. Some of the novel characteristics of professions which emerge from these further transformations are already becoming visible among the more advanced professions. These intimations not only suggest what may happen to occupations still in process of professionalization, which may be able to shortcut the process, but raise questions as to whether the unitary concept of a profession will not soon have to be broken down or differentiated into new categories.

The familiar conditions leading to accelerated professionalization are reviewed analytically. Then the consequences and implications of intensification of these conditions are explored in detail with respect to the proliferation and modification of the major existing professions. And finally, a few guesses are made of the lines along which the structure of the professions will differentiate in the future.

The entire exercise is performed from the sociological point of view, rather than from that of the individual professional or the single profession seeking its own advancement.
"An Operations Approach to Some Problems of Scientific Communications"

Michael Halbert, Case Institute of Technology

This paper presents a current status report of a project designed to improve scientific communication. The study is being conducted using the methods and approach of operations research. Information is viewed as a commodity that is being produced, distributed, and consumed. The relevant costs of production, distribution, and consumption are discussed and several efficiency measures are developed. The individual scientist is considered as an information transformer, with inputs from nature, from his own memory, and from the general memory of science. The study centers around the taking of information from, and the putting of information into the general body of scientific knowledge. Various methods of communicating can be used, including oral, written, and published. The efficiency measures are constructed with reference to these channels of communication.

Since empirical data are lacking, the study is concerned with developing measurement methods. A system for collecting measurements on a nationwide representative sample of chemists is described as well as the details of the observations to be made. An observation consists of a description of a chemist's activity at a pre-selected random moment during the working day. If he is communicating, detailed information as to the method, purpose, and other people involved is obtained.

The interpretations to be placed on the possible outcomes of the data collection (expected number of observations about 15,000) are discussed with respect to the recommendations for action and for further research. This report is tentative with respect to both its theoretical and methodological aspects since it reports research still in progress.

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"Sociological Aspects of a Scientific Research Laboratory in Great Britain"

Herbert A. Shepard, Massachusetts Institute of Technology

The structure of a British government laboratory engaged in fundamental and applied research in the physical sciences is analysed with reference to its social and cultural context. The anomalies and stresses associated with the "bloodless revolution" which has been taking place in Britain over the past few decades are clearly marked in civil service establishments. The emergence of new classes of civil servants — scientists, engineers and technicians — has produced new problems of organization and administration, and the democratization of values and educational opportunity has threatened old patterns of work relationship. The transitional period is characterized by uncertainty and experimentation in interpersonal and intergroup relations, and by diversity of organizational leadership philosophy. Emphasis is placed on extracurricular recreational activities as a means of maintaining cooperation. Received traditions of excellence in fundamental research and integrity in applied research have resulted in an institutional ideology which places high value on freedom for the scientist, on service to the public, and on specialization. A tradition of decentralized technical leadership has permitted diversity of organizational style within the laboratory.

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"Control Networks in Informal Groups"

Matilda White Riley, Richard Cohn, and Mary E. Moore, Rutgers, The State University

This paper develops a theory of "social control networks" proposing that the dyadic relationships in informal groups may be differentiated and organized in such a way as to channel the motivations of some members in conformist, others in deviant, directions. Thus the network of interpersonal relationships which binds the member to the group serves also potentially to bind him to the group norms.

Showing data on the interpersonal relationships of 2,500 high school students, the study demonstrates a tendency toward cognitive differentiation. In some relationships, the subjects feel positively toward another person, and at the same time tend to define him as having characteristics which conform to the expectations of the group. In other relationships, those who feel negatively toward this same person are relatively apt to think of him as having characteristics which are deviant. The suggestion is made that such positive and negative cathexes may serve respectively as positive and negative sanctions. The person's conformity is noted by his friend, who in general is disposed to reward him for it, while, at the same time, enemies may be at hand to rebuke him at some other point where he seems to step over the line in the deviant direction. In this sense, these differentiated relationships may serve the complementary functions of rewarding conformity and punishing deviance.

To the extent that rewarding and punitive relationships may be differentiated in this way, the social controls which converge upon any given member of the group derive not from a single subject, but from a composite of all the subjects in his network. The networks surrounding some individuals are organized so as to contain both types of relationships—some individuals are both liked and disliked, and hence presumably receive both rewards for conformity and punishments for deviance. Other individuals participate almost exclusively in relationships where they are disliked, so that their deviancy tends to be observed far more than their conformity. This leads to the question for further research whether participation in combined rewarding and punitive relationships may tend to produce conformity, while participation in exclusively punitive relationships may merely foster deviance.

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"A Model for Studying Parent-Child Relations and Their Consequences for Peer Relations"

Sidney Rosen, Lois Hoffman, and Ronald Lippitt, University of Michigan

This paper outlines a general model for studying how behavior in one social system affects behavior in a second system. Attention is focused on the family and on the classroom peer group.

Three organizing concepts are used—power, resource, and linking mechanism. Power is defined as potential influence; resource as any personal property having positive or negative utility for someone else; and linking mechanism as a process of connecting events of one social system with those of another.

To illustrate the model two family-relevant variables were selected for study. Severity of discipline as perceived by the child exemplifies the actualization by the parents of a power relevant resource with particular consequences for the child's need system. Freedom of action as perceived by the child indicates the
extent of the parents' dominance over the child's activities. This freedom enables the child to develop resources with which he can effectively express his needs in the peer group situation.

Consideration of two linking mechanisms, namely tension release seeking and resource continuity led the authors to combine the two family-relevant variables into patterns which have predictive value.

For example, in a pilot study of grade-school children, those reporting strict parental discipline and high freedom of action at home, were more active, friendly, well-liked, and influential among peers than children who reported strict parental discipline and low freedom of action.

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"Problems of Small Group Theory and Research"

Robert Freed Bales, Harvard University

Abstract not Received
"Sociological Research in Medicine: Fact and Theory"

George G. Reader, M.D., and Mary E.N. Goss, Cornell University Medical College

Although sociological research in medicine is relatively new, certain distinctive trends have already developed. In general, empirical studies have centered on attitudes of medical students and medical education, patient care in hospitals, mental health of communities, nursing education and practice, social correlates of specific diseases, and epidemiology. In some of these studies certain conceptual emphases may also be noted; substantive materials are approached variously as investigations of socialization, strains in role relationships, structure and dynamics of formal organization, bureaucracy, professionalization, and cultural values as related to health roles. But a considerable part of the work has been conceived of simply as research applied to solution of operational problems in the health field, such as improving care of patients or improving the education of medical students. In such a context, basic research has been a by-product of the interest of the social scientist carrying out the studies.

The two terms, "applied" and "basic" research, are often thought of as antithetical; the one directed to practical problems and the other to theoretical concerns. This paper disputes the dichotomy that is implied, and points out the need for an appropriate balance between fact-finding and scientific conceptualization. Some investigations now underway are being carried out within the framework of social theory to the profit of both operational decisions and advancement of theory itself. These investigations are seen as representing promising frontiers in scientific research in medicine and sociology; they are examined at some length in terms of their implications for the direction of future work.

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"Factors Associated With the Selection of a Career in Nursing"

Rose K. Goldsen, Cornell University

Although young people in American society are ostensibly free to choose among an almost limitless number of possible occupations, and although each individual decision is a unique and distinctive case, nevertheless certain patterns of occupational choice can be discerned. These patterns provide data relevant to the general problem of prediction. At the same time, study of such patterns can provide information for social planning in a specific occupation. The present research reports on the patterns underlying the motivation for selecting nursing as a profession.

All freshman girls in every school of nursing in New York State were polled by means of a self-administered questionnaire which covered background factors, psychological traits, occupational plans, occupational values, sources of influence, selected social values and selected attitudes. A comparison group of first-year girls preparing for other women's occupations, selected from eleven New York State schools, colleges, and universities, was similarly polled on matched variables. The present paper contrasts these two groups, pointing out similarities and differences between them. Special attention is paid to factors which promote or inhibit attitudes of professionalization. The way different types of girls view the requirements of the nursing profession is discussed. The discrepancy or correspondence between this professional image, and their self-image, is analyzed. The meaning of career and professional life at this point in their career decision is analyzed.

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"Comparison of Selected Attitudes of Students and Physicians Affiliated with an Eastern Medical School"

David Caplovitz, Bureau of Applied Social Research

At the Bureau of Applied Social Research, a study of socialization to the physician's role has collected data on faculty members as well as medical students. This paper traces the extent to which students with varying career plans have been socialized to the values associated with the corresponding medical specialties. Value orientations toward the social and psychological aspects of medical care are found to vary among the clinical departments at an Eastern medical school. Physicians in the departments of Medicine and Pediatrics are more likely to be concerned with social and psychological aspects of illness than are members of the departments of Surgery and Obstetrics-Gynecology. The value orientations of students about to graduate from medical school are then examined according to their specialty preferences. Data on eight classes of fourth-year students from three medical schools suggest that socialization to these value orientations is by no means completed at the time of graduation from medical school. Variations in value orientations according to the rank of faculty members are analyzed in order to provide clues to the socialization which occurs after medical school.

* * *

"Sociology and Medical Education"

Albert F. Wesmen, College of Medicine, University of Vermont

Developments in medicine, particularly in psychiatry, internal medicine and public health, have vastly expanded the field so that for the first time medicine may be said in fact to be a social science. Realization of this has taken the form of a still amorphous movement within medicine which may be called "comprehensive medicine." Sociology is entering the field of medical education under this banner. However, in a number of ways the structure of contemporary medical colleges does not facilitate the introduction of social science materials; these factors are associated both with formal and informal aspects of institutional structure. We are now witnessing a period of experiment and change in which the curricular crystallization of comprehensive medicine is being shaped. During this period, sociologists are being asked to participate in all sorts of collaborative teaching experiments which are categorized herein. The present position of sociology in medical education is evaluated, and its prospects assessed.

* * *
SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY: Motivational and Emotional Aspects of Social Behavior

"Personality Dimensions of Emotional Responsiveness and Rigidity, and Scales for Measuring Them"

Vladimir Cervin, University of Toronto

Two Guttman-type scales are presented: personality scale of emotional responsiveness (E-Scale) measuring the drive variable of S-R behavior theory; and personality scale of rigidity (R-Scale) measuring the relative habit strength of general responses interfering with situationally specific responses. Each scale consists of ten items and has forms for males and for females. Item-types are equally frequent (one item of each type) and form a linear, cumulative distribution of endorsements (item scores). Distribution of subject scores is normal for the R-Scale and slightly skewed for the E-Scale. Reproducibility of the R-Scales is .89 and of the E-Scale .90. Re-administration of scales to a different sample of subjects gave reproducibilities of between .82 and .88 (without re-ranking subjects with equal scores). Retest reliability of the E-Scales is .81. Satisfactory validity was experimentally obtained by means of a test of predictions based on the scales. Some correspondence with psychiatric categories and correlations with other tests were obtained. Differences between the student sample (N = 330) and a mixed psychiatric patient sample (N = 116) are significant in mean scores, variances, and reproducibility coefficients.

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"Power in the Classroom"

Martin Gold, University of Michigan

A major hypothesis of this study is that leadership is a situational phenomenon: positions of power in groups go to those who possess the resources for solving group problems. A tentative step is taken to overcome the difficulty of accounting for all situational factors determining power structure by assuming that social values of group members reflect the situation. Resources, then become defined as properties of group members which are valued.

152 elementary school children were the subjects. Power structures of their classrooms were measured by a near-sociometric technique. Seventeen preselected properties of children were rated in importance by the children to get an index of values. Linking resources to power structure, each child played "Guess Who", assigning each of the 17 properties to one of two children in a "target pair", composed of either a high and a low power child, or of children equal in power.

The data tell us first the substantive values of these children, which are assumed to reflect their situation. Second, the data reveal a strong relationship between resources and power structure. The more often a property was rated as important, the more often it was assigned to a high rather than a low power child. And the children who worked with an "equal power" target pair were less able to assign properties to one or the other child.

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"Neighborhood and Peer Groups as Factors in Aspiration"

Ralph H. Turner, University of California, Los Angeles

This paper examines the peer group as a factor in the relation between class background and aspiration, using questionnaire responses of approximately 1200 male high school seniors in a representative sample of ten Los Angeles high schools.

After standardizing for I. Q., and father's occupational level, boys from higher level neighborhoods still exhibit appreciably higher occupational aspirations than do those from lower level neighborhoods. The hypothesis that lower class peer groups stifle ambition among their members might account for such a finding. The hypothesis is tested, using an index of friendship-desirability based on the number of socio-metric choices received by each individual.

Schools are divided into three groups by average socioeconomic level. In the two high-level schools and in the five middle-level schools "FR" (index of friend choices received) is significantly and positively correlated with level of father's occupation. In the three low-level schools no correlation appears. No correlation emerges between FR and the boys' occupational aspirations in the high and middle level schools, but there is a significant positive association in the low-level schools.

To get an idea that FR does not reflect merely private preferences not expressed in peer group activity, an index (WR) based on the frequency with which an individual was named as one of the "big wheels" in his class was also examined. The same pattern of associations with background and aspiration appeared.

Thus the hypothesis that the lower level peer groups discourage the ambitions gains no support from this evidence. Instead, peer groups seem to equalize aspiration among those from different neighborhoods, in opposition to more powerful neighborhood factors which this report does not identify.

"The Authoritarian Personality: A Sociological Analysis"

Harold M. Hodges, Jr., San Jose State College

and

Philip Anderson, Wisconsin State College

General orientation. It was the purpose of this study to compare the relative statistical significance of (1) the major hypotheses advanced by the authors of The Authoritarian Personality, and (2) a diverse array of variables which prior studies and theories have related to the phenomenon of prejudiced personalities.

Method. Accordingly, a questionnaire was designed consisting of (1) a short form of the authoritarian scale as a measure of prejudice, and (2) a tri-dichotomous set of questions designed to measure the components of prejudice suggested by recent literature. The 500 subjects who completed the questionnaires were drawn according to a random sampling device from the student body of a state-supported college in the upper-midwest. The 5 per cent level of confidence was adopted as the measure of statistical significance, and the hypotheses of homogeneity were tested by the Fisher "F", Student's "t" and Welch-Naylor Lq tests.

Findings. In contrast to low-scoring subjects (non-authoritarians), high-scoring subjects (authoritarians) tended to (a) be males; (b) be younger in age; (c) claim adherence to their respective communities' dominant religious denominations;
SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY - continued

(d) have had fathers with a lesser amount of formal education; (e) have favored or majored in engineering, industrial arts or agricultural subjects in both high school and college; (f) have established engineering or agricultural education as their occupational goals; to be relatively more (g) conformist; (h) other-directed; (i) nationalistic; (j) pessimistic; (k) anti-aesthetic; (l) anti-intellectual; (m) isolationist, and (n) ethnocentric, and to (o) be marked by rigidity of character-ization; (p) admire military figures; (q) admire strong authority and strict discipline; (r) prefer clearly defined dominance-submission roles; (s) be suspicious of others; (t) be high concerned with social status, and (u) attend church with greater frequency.

"The Study of Self-Disclosure Behavior: Influence of Target Persons, Aspects of Self, and Group Differences on Self-Disclosure"

By Sidney M. Jouard, University of Alabama, Medical College and Paul Lasakow, University of Alabama, Birmingham Center

Self-disclosure refers to the process of making the self known to other persons. Study of this variable seemed warranted by it's relevance to role-theory, mental health, culture-personality, and interpersonal relationship.

A reliable questionnaire (split-half reliability: .94) of 60 items of personal aspects of self was administered to a sample of 250 white and Negro college students from segregated schools. The respondents (Mean age: 21) rated themselves on how much they communicated about each of the sixty items to the following target persons: (a) mother, (b) father, (c) favorite male friend, and (d) favorite female friend. Analysis of variance of responses from 10 unmarried Ss demonstrated significant differences between: (a) target persons, (b) aspects of self, (c) race, (d) sex of Ss, and (e) interaction among these factors. Interpretation of this suggests:

1. Mother confided in most about self, father, least, and male and female friend more than father, but less than mother.
2. White Ss were more communicative about Self than Negro Ss.
3. Female Ss disclose more than males.
4. Information about tastes and interests, work, and attitudes and opinions was disclosed the most; information about personality, money, and body was disclosed to a lesser extent.

Among the problems which this study raised were:

1. Why is there a difference in self-disclosure: (a) between races, (b) to targets, (c) between sexes, and (d) in aspects of self?
2. What other group and/or personality difference explains variability in self-disclosure?
3. Can neurosis and mental illness be studied in terms of inability to disclose aspects of self with accuracy and completeness?

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"Law as a Mechanism of Social Control"

Harry C. Bredemeier, Douglass College

It is useful to conceive of the law — especially the court system — as the formal integrative structure of a society, corresponding to the economy as the adaptive structure and the polity as the goal-attainment structure. Integration is defined as a condition in which conflicts of interests are resolved in a manner that minimizes disruption of functionally important role playing.

Both the content of legal categories of tort law and the method of analysis in which law students are trained may be seen as mechanisms contributing to the integrative function. Content-wise, torts may be classified as interferences with role players' facilities, gratifications, security, and esteem. The method of legal analysis explicitly focuses the attention of courts on issues of: The relative functional importance of conflicting claims; the dependence of role playing on protection of claims; and the dependence of legitimate claims on specific forms of action.

Sociological analysis of the law from this point of view both contributes to a detailed understanding of integrative mechanisms, and illuminates institutionalized conceptions of other social mechanisms. In addition it poses research problems of theoretical relevance to sociology and practical relevance to the law.

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"Control of Deviance in Simple and More Complex Systems"

Theodore M. Mills, Harvard University

The concepts, simple action system and complex action system, are presented as an introduction to a hypothesis about the dynamics of change in groups and societies, seen from the viewpoint of deviance and social control.

One essential feature of a simple system is that all sources of strain leading to deviance are potentially within the range of legitimate control of the system's agents of control. Another is that all agents operate affectively to control these sources. These and other features are illustrated in examples.

Features of complex systems include not only the absence of the properties mentioned above but, in some types, an arrangement of parts such that when deviance occurs the "normal" equilibrating tendencies either fail to touch the sources of deviance or increase the intensity of the original strain leading to deviance.

Illustrations of groups shifting from simple to complex, and vice versa, preface a consideration of the hypothesis that paralleling increased complexity of role-organization there exists a tendency toward greater simplicity vis a vis social control.

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SOCILOGICAL THEORY—continued

"The Roles of the Criminal and The Sick in Modern Society and the Mechanisms for Their Control"

Sheldon L. Messinger, Princeton University, and Vilhelm Aubert, University of Oslo

Abstract not received.

"Deviants Control Deviance: Norms in a Religio-Psychiatric Clinic"

Samuel Z. Klausner, Bureau of Applied Social Research, Columbia University

Pastoral counsellors doubting the 'effectiveness' of the traditional church in aiding the mentally ill and psychiatrists straining with the uncertain relation between techniques and outcomes in psychotherapy have teamed up in establishing a Religio-Psychiatric Clinic. This may be conceived of as an attempt at a solution to the problem through a double-deviant institution which is simultaneously peripheral to both the church and medicine allowing them to be within and without their parent institutions at the same time.

This is a report on the interaction of ministers and psychiatrists in this institution revealing ways in which they reduce the strain consequent upon their own deviance and evolve new norms for institutional ideology and structure as well as for psychotherapeutic procedures.

Conceptualizing the initial therapeutic role orientations in terms of Talcott Parsons' pattern variables, the psychiatrists' role orientations emerge as achievement (stressing training and competence), specific (relation limited to the therapeutic hour), affectively-neutral (not to reciprocate the patient's feelings), universalistic (treating all alike according to immanent norms) and collective (geared primarily to satisfy the patient's needs). On the other hand, the ministers' role orientations emerge as ascriptive (state of grace, personality and 'call'), diffuse (relations with parishioners extend to many situations), affective (constrained to give unconditional love), universalistic (treating all alike according to transcendental norms), and collective.

These different combinations of pattern variables suggest that it is possible to call the psychiatric approach Instrumental Therapy (emphasizing competence and obligation) and the ministerial approach Integrative Therapy (voluntaristic participation on the part of the patient in a context of unconditional love).

The data for the above are based upon a qualitative analysis of discussion group protocols. An analysis of the use of metaphor in these discussions and a frequency count of the use of various prepositions, pronouns and articles by these ministers and psychiatrists corroborates the conceptualization.

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"Secondary Adjustments in a Complex Organization"

Erving Goffman, National Institutes of Health

Abstract not received.

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"Medical Power Structure and Organizational Analysis"

Warren Bennis, Norman Berkowitz, Mona Affinito, Mary Malone, Boston University

This report contains some preliminary data from a larger study investigating some organizational, personal and role determinants of the behavior of nurses in seven heterogeneous Outpatient Departments in a large Eastern city. The sample is made up of almost the entire population of Outpatient nurses in the city. The data were collected in three stages: a preliminary questionnaire, a more intensive (2 hour) questionnaire and finally a two hour semi-structured interview.

Under consideration in this paper are the reward systems in hospital bureaucracies as they determine the behavior of the nurses. The findings suggest that supervisors are unable to provide appropriate rewards. This is due both to a lack of cognitive awareness as to the rewards important to nurses and to the lack of manipulability of these rewards. Probably as a result there were great differences between what supervisors preferred the nurses to do and that which the nurses said they did during the course of an average work day. Because of the lack of means-end control, the supervisors are apparently unable to make successful influence attempts so as to regulate the behavior of subordinates.

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"Dialectical Elements in Complex Organization"

Robert C. Stone, Tulane University

Modern complex work organizations may be looked at as a collection of occupations, as a type of administration, as an assemblage of jobs, or as an aggregation of employees. Roughly corresponding to these four aspects are social patterns that can be labeled profession, bureaucracy, informal work group, and union. These four patterns constitute structural elements that combine in various organizations in terms of a dialectical process. The term dialectic refers to the inter-play of opposing structural elements with resultant instabilities, conflicts, and shifts in role identifications.

Data on the decision making process in an unemployment compensation bureau, a large urban hospital, and a textile mill document the conflicts in role identifications that occur. These conflicts centered around decision making in terms of professional values versus decisions in terms of standardized rules, and decisions by one's work group and/or union versus decisions by an administration.

Conflicts in role identifications do not result in the collapse of any of these complex organizations, but they do imply an ongoing process of combination and recombination of contradictory structural elements that can be identified by the term "dialectic."
SOCIOMETRY OF COMPLEX ORGANIZATIONS: continued

"Problematics of Organizational Analysis"

Alvin W. Gouldner, University of Illinois

Abstract Not Received.

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"Sociometry and the Complex Organization"

Survey of social problems and sociometric methods should be supplemented with more recent and empirical research. In this paper, I will attempt to outline some of the recent developments in sociometric thinking and to indicate some of the ways in which these developments have influenced research on organizational processes. I will focus on two main areas of research: (1) the role of structure in social interaction, and (2) the role of social networks in shaping communication patterns.

I will begin by examining the concept of social network and its implications for communication. Social networks are defined as sets of relationships that are characterized by a pattern of interaction among individuals. These relationships can be analyzed in terms of their structural properties, such as the density of the network, the degree of centralization, and the presence of specific roles or positions within the network. The study of social networks has important implications for understanding communication patterns, as it allows us to identify the nodes or key individuals who have access to critical information or resources within the network.

I will then turn to the role of structure in social interaction. Structure refers to the formal and informal rules that govern the behavior of individuals within an organization. These rules can influence communication patterns by setting expectations for how information should be transmitted and received. For example, hierarchical structures may create barriers to communication between junior and senior levels, while horizontal structures may encourage more open and egalitarian communication practices.

In conclusion, I will argue that a comprehensive understanding of organizational communication requires an integration of both social network and structural approaches. By recognizing the interplay between these two elements, we can gain a more nuanced understanding of how information flows and shapes decision-making processes within complex organizations.
It is the intent of the paper to suggest several hypotheses regarding the interaction of individual needs and institutional press as these relate to the development of a specific career path of teaching. Three such hypotheses were proposed: 1) teacher trainees in attendance at multi-purpose institutions display personality configurations responsive to the unique press of those institutions while teacher trainees in attendance at single-purpose professional schools display personality configurations which resemble the need pattern of the practicing professional; 2) teaching experience operates to erase the particular need structure responsive to unique institutional requirements and to replace it with a syndrome typical of veteran teachers in general; and 3) the more nearly the mean need conformity score of teachers in a given school approaches that of veteran teachers, the less likely are those teachers to be satisfied, to feel effective, and to have confidence in the principal's leadership, although the more likely is the principal to feel that they are effective.

Data based upon 366 practicing teachers, drawn from a nine-county area in the vicinity of Chicago, and 297 teacher trainees in attendance at four quite dissimilar midwestern and southern schools, are adduced in support of these hypotheses. The basic instrument is the Edwards Personal Preference Schedule. Since the intent of the paper is entirely heuristic, however, the data are interpreted as supportive rather than conclusive.

* * *

"Communication Structure of School Staffs"

W.W. Charters Jr., Washington University

This paper reports a study of stability of communication structure within
the 35-teacher staff of a university laboratory high school. Data were collected
by means of a near-sociometric device ("With whom do you talk regularly about
school affairs?") in the spring and in the succeeding fall of 1956. Previous
analysis of the spring data had shown that the scheme for dividing the labor—
i.e., the departmental organization—was a prime determinant of structure. Extensive
turnover in personnel during the summer months enabled us to investigate the
extent to which stability in structure was disrupted by changes in persons
occupying the various staff positions or was maintained by the constancy in the
division of labor. While the general stability of communication structure was
high between spring and fall, analysis demonstrated that turnover in a position
contributes to instability, but less so for intra-department communication bonds
than for extra-department bonds.

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"The Study of Social Mobility: Some Strategic Considerations"

Samuel A. Stouffer, Harvard University

Abstract not received.

* * *
"An Unfashionable but Promising Field of Sociological Inquiry: The Sociology of Education"

Neal Gross, Harvard University

This paper initially isolates factors that may have contributed to the relatively low status of the sociology of education among the special fields of sociology. It then attempts to show how sociological studies in education can make important contributions to such problems as formal organization theory, role theory, small group theory, the analysis of social power and the socialization process as well as the field of education.

The author discusses what he views as the major strategic problem areas in this field. These include the analysis of "higher" and "lower" institutions of learning in a structural-functional framework; the relations between formal and informal educational agencies; the classroom as a micro-social system; formal education as a socialization and social mobility mechanism; the role and role conflicts of incumbents of positions in educational organizations; the impact of the social structure and ideology of the society and the community on educational organization and vice versa.

The concluding section of the paper considers opportunities to secure support for research in this field.
SOCIOLOGY OF LAW: Studies of Decision-Making

"Decision-Making by Juries"

Allen H. Barton and Harry Kalven, Jr., University of Chicago Law School

Abstract not received.

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"Decision-Making in Commercial Arbitration"

Ernest Haggard and Soia Mentschikoff, University of Chicago Law School

Abstract not received.

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"Decision-Making by Appellate Courts"

Karl Llewellyn and Peter Lederer, University of Chicago Law School

Appellate judicial deciding in these United States differs from ordinary problem resolution in four major ways. First, the issue is formally presented to the court, and confines the deciding. Second, there is before decision argument, and it is adversary argument. Third, the result is to be guided or controlled by a body of explicit doctrine which is given to the court beforehand. Lastly, the deciding is to some extent influenced in advance by the fact that its justification—the opinion—will have precedent-making power for future cases.

These aspects of issue-posing, argument, action-within-given-doctrine, and recorded doctrine-creation shed light on the processes of deciding in general and also require sharp discrimination as one seeks to apply to appellate judicial deciding any general theory of problem-resolution. It is indeed probable that sociological factors are more useful in interpretation and prediction than are psychological factors.

* * *

"Law and Fact in the Segregation Cases"

Ernst Borinski, Tougaloo Southern Christian College

In the process of decision-making a continuous series of re-interpretations of the social fact-relationships of the segregation cases leads to the emergence of satellite concepts of the general constitutional provisions on Civil Rights which provide the connection between what is considered the legal "ought to be" and the real community culture. The "Separate but Equal" doctrine is an illustrative example of such a satellite concept, the main concept being the "Equal Protection" clause of the Fourteenth Amendment.

A circular motion can be observed in the decision-making process in segregation cases. The first stage is the development of a case determined satellite concept, as for instance in the segregation cases the concept of "Separate but Equal." This satellite concept tries to reconcile the existing social controls on the state and community levels which favor the existing caste order with the Federal command of the Constitution which calls for "Equal Protection" of the law.
SOCIOLOGY OF LAW: Studies of Decision-Making—continued

In the second stage this concept becomes accepted as a social operating basis which in its own right initiates social changes for meeting the legal requirements of such a satellite concept—in the cited example the requirement of "Equality" in "Separation."

At a given point the third stage is reached in which the satellite concept breaks down because the social forces which it has set in motion have moved so far ahead that the influence of the concept is no longer desirable. The general constitutional principle "Equal Protection of the Law" has remained unchanged, but the interpretations of the social fact-relationships which underlie the segregation cases have changed to the point that the satellite concept of "Separate but Equal" is pushed out of the legal category and is converted to something which is its opposite. The opposite satellite concept formulated in the decision of May 17, 1954, reads: "...in the field of public education the doctrine of 'separate but equal' has no place. Separate educational facilities are inherently unequal." A new satellite concept of the "Equal Protection" clause has emerged which initiates further social changes in the Negro-white caste order.

A theory of sociology of law is brought into focus which demonstrates that in the decision-making process in segregation cases the judge continuously re-interprets the social fact-relationships which underlie the cases in the light of social changes, of new findings by experts, and of his own newly gained social insights.
SOCIOLOGY OF RELIGION

"Religion and the Modernization of Japan and Turkey"

Robert N. Bellah, Harvard University

Max Weber's thesis on the relation of religious factors to the rise of industrial society in the West was two-fold. First, he claimed that a traditionalistic religious orientation such as he found in Medieval Western society and in non-Western societies was imimical to the development of industrial society. Second, he held that religious developments which radically repudiated religious traditionalism and channeled motivation into rational this-worldly activities was one important factor in the rise of Western industrial society.

In considering the cases of Japan and Turkey we find that Weber's hypotheses are in general substantiated. Religious traditionalism in both cases had to be seriously undermined before effective modernization could get under way. Religious or semi-religious secular movements were necessary to channel motivation into rational this-worldly action contributing to modernization. The differences between Turkey and Japan seem to be due to the fact that in Japan the requisite charismatic revolution found its basis in one aspect of the traditional religious heritage whereas in Turkey only a modern secular nationalism effectively challenged the traditional religious structure. In both cases however, the crucial role of religion seems to be in relation to innovations in the political structure and not directly in relation to the economic structure as with Weber's Protestant case. This is related to what seems to be the basic difference between the European and all later forms of the transition from peasant to industrial society, namely that in the former family-capitalism is the transitional form whereas in the latter some form of governmental initiative plays the crucial transitional role.

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"Motivating Values in Religious Behavior"

Joseph B. Schuyler, S.J., Fordham University

Recent studies have been drawing more attention to the need of probing values to help interpret social behavior. Such works as those of Fichter, Herberg and Wach have specified such interest in the field of religious sociology. Particularly the first two have pointed to the seemingly paradoxical parallel growth of religiosity and secularism in American life. The very persons who engage in religious conduct are often the ones who manifest most obviously secular traits. This phenomenon has called into question the sincerity of religious motives as adequate explanation for religious conduct.

The present paper does not seek to confirm or reject these hypotheses, but simply offers the results of the part of Northern Parish study dealing with motives behind religious conduct. Involved are an analysis of the conduct of nearly 1000 men regularly engaged each month in an hour of "nocturnal adoration" in the parish church, of 50 boys regularly engaged in service on the altar, and of some 85 adults active in parish societies; and a study of the self-expressed motives for this activity and behavior. Also included is a study of motives for religious conduct by general parishioners. While admitting the dangers of self-deception in the delicate and intricate matter of motivation, the author suggests that a person's own testimony is often the best we can get, and has to be considered until better evidence is supplied.
SOCIOLOGY OF RELIGION—continued

The data show a high degree of obviously spiritual and religious motives behind the religious conduct of the persons studied, and suggest caution in applying the Fichter and Herberg analyses too generally. Data sheets are provided which contain the motives as expressed by the subjects studied.

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"The Parish Elite in a German Middletown"

Peter L. Berger, Women's College of the University of North Carolina

The paper discusses the theoretical implications of a study conducted by the author in 1956 of a Protestant parish elite group in Reutlingen, Germany. This study was not designed initially to touch upon the problems of sectarianism. Unbeknownst to the author, the elite group showed characteristics generally described as sectarian.

The study of the parish elite took place within a larger project investigating Reutlingen church life. The elite was designated by the local clergy and consisted of 29 individuals who were interviewed at length. The elite was found to consist largely of elderly, middle-class individuals native to the region. The religious life of this group was found to take place largely in separate associations, apart from the wider parish population. The outlook of the group was traditional and conservative, quite distinct from the prevailing climate in German Protestantism. The group functions as a closed circle within the wider society of the church.

The study suggests the possibility of revising the sociological concept of sectarianism. Church and sect are not mutually exclusive types. Sectarianism may be conceived of as a process of religious alienation; this process may originate within the church, even within its elite group, and need not necessarily lead to the sect as a distinct religious body.

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"The Church as a Family Surrogate"

Benjamin B. Ringer, American Jewish Committee

The traditional image of the church is that it is family-oriented, that it draws much of its strength from its family-oriented parishioners. This paper is concerned with examining this notion. It is based on the secondary analysis of questionnaire data collected from a national sample of 1,530 lay members of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

Contrary to what might be expected, the church benefits by the absence or breakdown of family ties among its women parishioners. Those who are husbandless and/or childless are more involved in church life than are those who belong to family units containing both. This is especially true among women aged 50 or older.

What are women without any or at best partial families seeking from the church? Is it merely to fill the void in their family life? The answer is that merely being faced with a void inside the family does not in itself make "famililess"women more church-involved than familied-women; they must also be faced with a void outside the family within the secular community. This is evidenced by the fact that "famililess" women with informal secular group ties are much less involved than are their counterparts without such secular ties. The church evidently provides the latter important anchorage and support. For, in the absence of close church ties
(or primary secular ties) "famililess" women suffer from rootlessness and score highest on a scale of anomie.

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"A Study of Church Distribution—Some Problems and Implications"
Lauris B. Whitman, National Council of Churches of Christ in the U.S.A.

There has been an increasing awareness of a need for more detailed information about church membership in the United States. The last Census of Religious Bodies was conducted in 1936. The statistics now available usually present only national totals by denominational groups. This situation prevails at a time when there seems to be an increased interest in religion, and certainly a new interest in the sociology of religion.

In an effort to secure more up-to-date information the Bureau of Research and Survey of the National Council of the Churches of Christ in the U.S.A. undertook a nation-wide study of church and church membership distribution. The study was designed to analyze the number of churches and church members on a county-by-county basis for as many religious groups as possible. Actually data on 114 religious bodies are included in the study. The Roman Catholic Church and the Jewish Congregations, as well as Protestant groups, are involved.

The 1953 Yearbook of American Churches listed 251 religious bodies with 92,277,129 members in 285,277 local churches. The present study covers 71,125,462 members in 182,856 churches. The major omissions have been the leading Negro denominations which cannot supply data at the county level, the rather large group of Churches of Christ in the South, and numerous small religious groups throughout the country.

The study exposed a number of the problems related to the compilation of religious statistics. It revealed a number of interesting patterns of relationship between church and church membership distribution and geographical and social factors. It also suggested several possibilities for further study.

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CRIMINOLOGY (joint session with Society for Study of Social Problems)

"Problems and Trends in "Criminological Research"

Marshall E. Clinard, University of Wisconsin

Within recent years sociologists have attempted a significant clarification, for research purposes, of a "crime" and have increasingly applied theory and concepts derived from general sociology and social psychology, not only to delinquent and criminal behavior but also corrections. Interest in ecological and prediction studies has declined primarily because emphasis was more on techniques than basic theory. They have done a service in criticizing loose studies by psychiatrists, the Gluecks and others. Sociologists have not yet offered a definitive solution to the basic question of the differential impact of deviant norms on individuals.

Earlier sociological studies of delinquent gangs and offenders have not been adequately followed up and refined by broader samples, concepts, and methods such as small group research and sociometry. Older studies were largely of second generation immigrant groups.

Sutherland's differential association theory, Herton's "anomie" and, recently, Cohen's related social class and delinquency, have not actually been tested. They need reformulation and modification, development of precise measures, and empiric studies.

Sociologists have probably been extreme in rejecting personality traits. Recent evidence indicates a possible relationship, at least to certain types of delinquent and criminal behavior.

Much illegal behavior may be situational. Study of situations conducive to delinquency may indicate more clearly the relationship between personality traits and sociological factors.

Typologies of delinquent and criminal behavior, sharply different from those of psychiatrists and clinical psychologists, are slowly being developed along the lines of behavioral processes utilizing role theory, self-conception, and other concepts. Renewed interest in personal documents and detailed interviews is needed. Sociological research is needed in the area of murder and sex offenses as well as the criminal behavior of women.

Extensive research by other disciplines in Europe and America should be reconciled with sociological theory and research. This may prove impossible because of divergent theoretical assumptions about human behavior. Standard research schedules which would embody various theoretical approaches but make it possible for each to use the data might solve some of the difficulties.

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"The Behavior of Systematic Check Forgers"

Edwin M. Lemert, University of California, Davis

Abstract Not Received.

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CRIMINOLOGY: continued

"Patterns in Prisoner Backgrounds"

Norman S. Hayner, University of Washington

When the data presented to a parole board about an inmate shows several characteristics that are similar to those of certain other convicts he may be thought of as fitting into a pattern. Con forgers with both skilled techniques and prior records for the same or a similar offense, more frequently than other offenders seem to show a high incidence of having been spoiled as children and a tendency to play the role of politician in the prison community. Alcoholic forgers with at least one prior for writing "bum" checks while under the influence of liquor, commonly have dependent personalities and play a "square jock" role in prison. Rapists, non-violent sex offenders who abuse children carnally or take indecent liberties with them, usually have unsatisfactory sex relations with their wives, a non-criminal identification and more interest in religion than other convicts. "Heavies," burglars and armed robbers with skilled techniques and prior records, identify with other criminals and play a "right guy" role in prison. "Graduates," who come to prison after serving time in at least one training school, come from homes more unhappy than those of other prisoners and tend to exhibit personality traits that might be designated as psychopathic. To determine the extent to which these trait-clusters actually are associated with the offender types described, the case records of about 2500 new admissions will be analyzed statistically.

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"Mortality, Mobility, and Criminality as Related to Childhood Behavior Problems: A 30-Year Follow-up Study"

Lee N. Robins and Patricia O'Neal, M.D., Washington University School of Medicine

The occurrence of social deviance and psychiatric disease in a group of 52 individuals who had been studied in a child guidance clinic 30 years ago is being investigated by means of public records and personal interview. The current social adjustment of this group is being compared with that of a matched group of 100 normal control subjects.

In this paper, the proportion who have left the area in which they lived as children, who have died, and who have had adult arrests and imprisonment is reported. The relation between their adult criminal records and the nature of their childhood behavior difficulties is investigated. It is found that behavior difficulties in childhood are associated with a high rate of geographic mobility, with death by violence, and with four measures of criminality: proportion arrested, proportion arrested for non-traffic violations, proportion with multiple arrests, and proportion imprisoned. It is concluded that behavior problems in childhood predict a relatively high rate of adult criminality even when sex differences and juvenile arrests are taken into account. A high rate of adult criminality is associated with antisocial behavior in childhood. Neurotic behavior problems in childhood do not show a statistically significant relationship to adult criminality.

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"Community Prestige as a Structural Element in the Choice of Persons as Sources of Farm Information in a Missouri Farm Community"

Herbert F. Lionberger, University of Missouri

This paper is devoted to an investigation of the manner in which community prestige structures choice of other persons as sources of farm information. The study involved 279 full-time farm operators in a northeast Missouri farming community where grain and livestock farming prevail and where conditions of farming are generally above the state average.

Community prestige was determined by the use of local judges who were asked to rate acquaintances in accordance with their "general standing" in the community and to use as many groups as they saw fit. Ratings were then converted to standard scores, added and averaged to obtain composite ratings for individuals.

Three sets of interpersonal relations involving the quest for farm information were then used to examine the structuring influence of prestige. Seeker-sought information seeking relationships were defined by asking farm operators who they talked to about matters related to farming and who they talked to most frequently. The pair relationships involving "local influential" as persons sought were segregated for special treatment.

Graphic and statistical methods were used to indicate the communication pattern in relation to prestige.

In general, no clear cut social classes were in evidence nor did prestige serve as a serious barrier to choice of other persons as sources of information in any of the three patterns investigated. Although the dominant tendency was to look up the prestige scale for persons as sources, the proportion of possible persons named decreased gradually as potential seeker-sought distances increased. The most diffuse pattern with respect to choice and prestige occurred in the pattern involving "local influential."

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"The Adoption of Recommended Health Care Measures: A Study of Factors Associated with the Acceptance of Ideas"

Sheldon G. Lowry, Selz C. Mayo, and Donald C. Hay
Department of Rural Sociology, North Carolina State College

In recent years considerable research has been done on the acceptance of recommended farm practices. However, little has been done to apply the conceptual framework developed from this research to other areas of human behavior. This study was designed to test the following general hypothesis: There is a positive association between the adoption of recommended health care measures and indices of social and economic status.

The general procedure consisted of constructing an index of adoption based on ten recommended health care measures. The index thus obtained was considered to be the dependent variable. It was related to a series of social and economic independent variables.
The data were obtained by means of personal interviews from a random sample of 611 households in two rural counties of North Carolina. The data confirm the hypothesis. Out of ten indices of social and economic status, only two were not consistent with the hypothesis.

The study points up the applicability of the developing body of theory and method in one area of technological change to changes in human behavior associated with health care practices. The agreement of the findings in these two seemingly unrelated areas of human behavior point toward the application of this approach to other areas of social change.

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"Sociological Factors in Adoption of Agricultural Practices"

Harald A. Pedersen, Mississippi State College

Abstract Not Received.

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"Farmers' Attitudes and Values in Relation to Adoption of Approved Corn-Growing Practices"

Charles R. Hoffer, Michigan State University
Dale Strangland, Michigan State University

The failure of farmers to use approved practices in farming after they have been tested, approved and recommended is an important problem in agricultural education and, on a broader level, a problem in technological change. If practices have been proven by scientific tests to be remunerative, it seems likely that the possibility of profit alone is not sufficiently effective as a motivating influence. A broader explanation of behavior, possibly involving several disciplines, is needed.

The study reported here deals with an attempt to determine the relationship of attitudes and values which farmers have and their relationship to the adoption of approved practices in corn growing. Although sometimes the nature or cost of using the practice and the conditions prevalent on any particular farm may be deterring factors, usually some characteristics or combination of characteristics of the farmer was the determining factor.

The research showed that among the 93 farmers included in the survey reported here attitudes were more favorable regarding practices which were well established in the culture, as, for example, rotation of corn with legumes. Also, these farmers tended to regard with favor a new practice which was only a modification of practices already being followed. An illustration would be increasing the number of plants per acre at planting time.

The more a practice deviated from the traditional ways of corn growing the more doubt the farmers had concerning it. However, they did maintain an open mind about new practices in general. They would observe practices whenever possible on a neighboring farm or sometimes would use a practice on their own farm on a trial basis.
"The Relation of Knowledge to Adoption of Practices Recommended by Agricultural Extension"

Leonard M. Sizer, West Virginia University
Ward F. Porter, Federal Extension Service

This paper is concerned with the relationship of knowledge of certain farm practices to other socio-economic variables and the relationship of these variables to the adoption of recommended practices in two West Virginia counties. The researchers felt that the factor of degree of knowledge of specific farm practices of farm operators had not been taken sufficiently into account in diffusion studies. In West Virginia, with its high percentage of small commercial, part-time, and residential farms, such a perspective seemed to be particularly relevant.

Data on the relative amounts of knowledge of seven farm practices were obtained from samples of farm operators. These data were used to analyze the relationship between degree of knowledge and adoption; likewise, to analyze the relationship of these two to other socio-economic variables. The intercorrelations and certain multiple and partial correlations were calculated. There was a significant relationship between degree of adoption and degree of knowledge. While the added variables involved in multiple correlations contributed toward a higher correlation approaching significance, the predictive value remained low.

Interpretations of partial correlations suggest that as the level of living increased, particularly through non-farm income, the relationship between degree of knowledge and adoption was lower at a level approaching significance.

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"Church Architecture and the Social Structure of a Congregation."

Rudolph E. Morris, Marquette University

1) Significant changes in the social structure of a church congregation (in Catholic churches in the U.S.A.) have occurred, many of them within the last two generations. 2) Church architecture is just about to take cognizance of these changes. 3) The changes are: a) the "people," formerly in large numbers illiterate, are now able to read and write and in this respect no longer different from the "clergy." b) partly for this reason, partly because of new church regulations, most of the "people" are not just attending mass but actively participating in it (symptom: frequent communion by many). c) the "people" do no longer attend as individuals or in small family groups but as organized sub-groups (professional, associational, school classes etc.), receiving communion "in a body." d) regular church attendance by both sexes and the existence of a parochial school and of many church groups are promoting primary group tendencies within the highly impersonal urban parish. e) the suburban expansion trends of modern cities require the setting-up of more and smaller parishes and the construction of quickly built low-cost church buildings. f) the renewed piety discloses a tendency toward going back to the "essentials" and therefore greater simplicity in regard to style and material. 5) The traditional church design was a "divided" building: the choir and the naves, often separated sharply from each other, thus symbolizing the division between clergy and laity. 5) A modern design, considering the changes (a) to (c), produces a unified building, comprising sanctuary and church as a unity, furthermore no long-stretched nave but a room permitting the sitting of the people around the altar, making them aware of their solidarity. 6) The modern design also considers the changes listed under (d) to (f) and it turns out that there prevails a close correlation between the cultural, social, legal, ecological, and spiritual transformations of an urban parish, all together leading to a new form of church architecture.

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"Science Fiction and the Image of the Scientist"

Walter Hirsch, Purdue University

A random sample of three hundred science fiction stories published in the United States between 1926 and 1950 was subjected to content analysis. Hypotheses were formulated relevant to the sociology of literature and the sociology of science, and dealt with such problems as the degree to which literature "reflects" social reality and/or functions to transcend and produce changes in existing social values and goals. Hypotheses specific to the genre dealt with the manner in which the ethos of science and the social role of science and scientists are presented to the readers of science fiction. The latter aspect is considered important for the potential motivation and recruitment of future scientists.

The following were some of the relevant findings: 1) Scientists comprise the top ranking category of major characters for the total sample, but their proportion both as heroes and villains declines through time. 2) While scientists are the typical heroes, business men are the typical villains. 3) Scientists are increasingly pictured as working in a "bureaucratic" rather than an "independent" setting. 4) In the imaginary societies depicted (both utopian and anti-utopian) scientists are portrayed as the legitimate elite as compared with non-scientists.
It is concluded that science fiction does not mechanically reflect social reality, but that a pattern of selection exists. The content is also determined by the "internal dynamics" of the genre, which are largely independent of social and historical trends. The image of the scientist is becoming increasingly ambiguous and complex; he is no longer the omnipotent savior of humanity nor the creator of Frankenstein monsters, but a "human" character faced with moral dilemmas for which there are no pat solutions.

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"Commercial Artists, Their Role Conflict, and Their Self-Conceptions of Their Role"

Mason Griff, Wayne State University

A sample of fifty commercial artists was interviewed to determine whether a role conflict existed among artists who were originally trained in the fine arts. It was postulated that those who had received this type of training would be confronted with conflicting ideologies which appear to be mutually exclusive. On the one hand, they have been trained as fine artists whose basic tenets derive from aesthetic values and who are oriented toward individual creativity. At the same time, they are engaged in an occupation whose direction follows that of an impersonal market which demands compliance to its changing demands.

It was found that three distinct roles existed which reflected the various mechanisms used to resolve the conflict. The traditional-role artists believed that they were really fine artists working in this field as a temporary expedient. The commercial-role artists rejected this notion and believed that their legitimate position was in the commercial field. The last role, that of the compromise-role artist, was found to be a mixture of the two other roles. Though believing themselves to be instruments of the client, as is the case with the commercial-role artists, they attempt to persuade the client to implement fine art symbols in their advertisements. In addition, they also believe that they are crusaders whose function is to improve the level of advertising art and thereby indirectly raise the taste of the public.

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"Public Health As A Career of Medicine: Specialization Within a Profession"

Kurt W. Back and Bernard S. Phillips, University of North Carolina

Although occupational choice has been characterized as a process in which a series of choices are made, each progressively limiting the range of successive choices, little attention has been given to the latter end of the process. Specialization in medicine offers a strategic area for studying this type of occupational choice because of the lengthy periods of pre-professional and professional education and the degree to which a large number of widely different fields within medicine have each become formalized. The field of public health, with its attention to the diagnosis and treatment of communities, with much of the work involving administration and community relations, and with personnel who are salaried, furnishes a particularly striking example of a specialty differing from the general field of medicine. In the case where a specialty such as this is chosen, the counter-pressures involved are brought more sharply into focus.

The framework for studying this deviate choice and the corresponding pressures so and against it rest on four foundations: 1) Personality differences among individuals who enter different specialties, e.g., relative strengths of individualistic and social needs. 2) The relation between sociometric positions of students and faculty in the medical school and the influence brought to bear on students' choice of specialties. 3) The difference in perception and valuation of the specialties based on variations in information and value-orientation within specialties, the perception and valuation of various activities. 4) The differences in degree of commitment to a particular career which make a later change toward a less favored specialty possible.

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"Occupational Commitment of Graduate Sociology Students"

Charles R. Wright, University of California, Los Angeles

This is an exploratory study of changes in commitment to sociology as a career during the first year of graduate school and of some factors which might help to explain these changes.

The data were collected as part of a larger study of the development of professional attitudes among graduate students of sociology. Fifty first-year students at a large eastern university were given questionnaires at the beginning of the Fall semester 1952 and again at the end of the Spring semester 1953. These questionnaires obtained, among other things, information on the students' vocational goals. Together with selected interviews during the year they provided the chief source of data for this report.

The major findings were as follows: 1) Thirty-five of the fifty students wanted careers in sociology when they started graduate study. 2) Many changes in occupational commitment occurred during the year. a) However, only a few students acquired a new vocational commitment to sociology. b) A substantial amount of the change which took place consisted of self-selection out of the profession by students initially wanting sociological careers. 3) Comparative analysis of students who retained or lost their occupational commitment to sociology suggested that loss of commitment was most likely to occur among students whose preconceptions of sociology did not fit the professional emphasis of the graduate school, which was in this instance a "scientific" and empirical orientation. The question is posed: what are the conditions under which an institution of higher education can successfully redefine the nature of a field for the student without losing valuable occupational recruits in the process. ***
"Occupational Inheritance Within the Medical Profession"

E. David Nasatir, Bureau of Applied Social Research, Columbia University

Past research on occupational mobility has suggested repeatedly that, of the individuals in given kinds of work, the most heavily represented are those whose fathers engaged in the same kind. However, little is known about the processes which lead to "occupational inheritance," the entrance of individuals into their fathers' occupations. Moreover, the mobility studies, necessarily employing broad categories like "professional" and "skilled manual" rather than specific occupations, have not made clear whether individuals tend to "inherit" such specific vocations as "physician" or "steelworker." Yet, there is reason to hypothesize not only this, but also that within certain occupations, inheritance of alternative career lines occur.

This paper presents evidence on two of the foregoing issues, the inheritance of alternative careers and the processes governing inheritance, for the medical profession. The data concern types of future medical careers which medical students—physicians' sons in particular—expect to follow. They are drawn from a continuing study of the socialization of medical students conducted by the Bureau of Applied Social Research, and are based largely upon questionnaire responses of 200 MDs' sons (and daughters) among twelve classes of medical students. MDs' sons expect to enter their fathers' respective types of careers more often than other medical students. Factors determining inheritance apparently include: 1) whether the father is a GP or specialist, 2) the prestige of his field, and 3) the size of his community of practice.

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"Engineering Careers and Industrial Administration"

Elmer Luchterhand, Aluminum Company of Canada

A study of changes in preferences of engineers for technical roles (T), or administrative-business roles (A-B), from beginning of individual careers to present. Questionnaires were returned by 302 (90%) of non-supervisory engineers of a large firm in Canada. A 6% random sample and selected persons were interviewed. The proportion of those who wished to remain as engineers was 93% like their fathers.

Three work-unit groupings were ranked from lowest to highest in proportion of engineers in A-B roles. Extent of T→A-B change generally found to vary with proportion of engineers in A-B roles.

No difference found in proportion of T→A-B change between those satisfied, and those dissatisfied with working conditions, supervision, kind of work, salary, opportunities for advancement; nor between those satisfied with present job, and those dissatisfied with job and company. However, latter showed significantly less T→A-B change than those wanting transfer within the company. Effects of age, length of service explored.

Broadly based value systems seem to greatly affect T→A-B change. Two examples: 1) English-speaking Canadians and Americans, and English from U.K. showed significantly high T→A-B change; but not so the French Canadians and "others". Important differences found in initial role preferences of four ethnic groupings.

2) Engineers with fewer children showed significantly more T→A-B change than "large-family" engineers. Findings generally suggest that engineering profession is characterized by non-specific and highly varied role conceptions. Circumstances shaping professional identification and role preferences are indicated by interview material.

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"The Status of General Theory in Sociology"

Talcott Parsons, Harvard University

The paper is conceived to belong in a series of reports to the Society on the subject of general theory, starting perhaps with that of 1947 at which Merton, in his commentary, put forward his advocacy of theories of the "middle range," continuing to my presidential address of 1949, and the paper in the Review for 1953.

The basic view taken is that empirical studies as such, theories of the middle range and general theory all have their indispensable functions in the development of the science, and it is essential to maintain a proper balance of emphasis between them. A division of labor is legitimate and essential, within it my specialty is general theory.

Recent developments confirm for sociology the dictum of Schumpeter stated for economics, "there are no schools,..." The problem of codification on all three of the above levels is formidable; propositions and complexes of them have been stated from a variety of points of view and need careful restatement to be brought into terms which are mutually comparable. This process of codification is the critical focus of the empirical reference in the development of general theory. It is not "speculation," but a meticulous process of mutual adjustment between statements of fact and propositions of more general reference.

In terms of empirical reference a program for the development of general theory need no longer be merely programmatic; it can rest on solid results of the process of codification. Areas where clear cut results have been obtained on the borderline between sheer empirical statements and middle range theory are small group behavior, family structure and the socialization process, reference group behavior and orientations—thus relating to communication theory—voting behavior, behavior in formal organizations; the determinants of mental health and illness to mention only a few.

It becomes increasingly clear that sociological theory does not and cannot stand alone; it must be systematically articulated with other parts of a more general theory of action at two main levels; first the nonsocial parts, namely psychology and its relation to the organism, and culture, second, other aspects of social system theory, notably that of economics and of politics. Substantial progress has been made on all these fronts.

Generally this report is able to document substantial progress—but a state very far indeed from perfection. Not only is the argument between "schools" obsolete, but the argument whether it is possible to have general theory which is not mere "metaphysical speculation" is obsolete. To paraphrase Kant, the problem is no longer whether general theory is possible. Since it exists, the relevant questions concern the bases of its validity and the conditions of its further development.

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"Trends in the Catholic Population of the U.S. Since 1920"

Gerhard E. Lenski, University of Michigan

Utilizing semi-official Catholic reports on infant baptisms, adult conversions, and deaths, governmental reports on immigration and emigration, and the findings of national surveys of the American population in which questions on religious preference were included, an attempt has been made to analyze the growth of the Catholic population of the continental United States during the years from 1920-1954. This analysis indicates that the Catholic population increased from about 15.1 million at the beginning of this period to 36.2 million at the end (both of these figures are larger than the figures officially reported by the Catholic Church, and are based on evidence which indicates that the official records failed to include approximately 10 per cent of those persons who express a preference for Catholicism.) Because of this rapid growth, the percentage of Catholics in the American population appears to have increased from 18.1 per cent of the total in 1920 to 22.1 per cent at the end of 1954.

The overwhelming majority of new members added to the Catholic population during this period, 25.1 million, entered through infant baptism. An additional 4.2 million were added through immigration, and 2.5 million through conversion. The major factor responsible for the subtraction of individuals from the Catholic population was death, which accounted for 8.7 million. Defections appear to have accounted for 5.1 million subtractions, though this figure is admittedly the most difficult to establish with certainty. Emigration accounted for the subtraction of another 1.6 million.

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"Childbearing and Female Participation in the Labor Force"

Lincoln H. Day, Mount Holyoke College

On the basis of data from the Census, National Office of Vital Statistics, and certain secondary sources, an attempt has been made to estimate the proportion of women at various ages who had substantially completed their childbearing: i.e., mothers who had not borne an additional child for at least five years. All the data were adjusted for underenumeration and infant and child mortality.

Between 1910 and 1950 a secular increase of 7 to 19 percentage points occurred in the proportion who had completed their childbearing among mothers in age groups over 29. Not only was the median age at completion of childbearing lower in 1950, there was also less heterogeneity with respect to childbearing within the various socio-economic groupings.

Although the completion of childbearing was apparently earlier in 1940 than in 1950, various data suggest that by 1940 depression conditions had simply forced many couples to postpone their family building. As would have been the function of an actual earlier age at completion of childbearing, this temporary condition freed many women from childrearing responsibilities, thus enabling them to seek employment during the subsequent wartime labor shortage.

Whether women of completed fertility will choose to enter the labor force in the future must depend on many factors. If sufficiently trained and motivated, and if presented with appropriate employment opportunities, such women could represent a large source of workers.

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STUDIES IN POPULATION—continued

"A Critical Analysis of Family Planning Attitude Studies Conducted in India"

William A. Morrison, United College, Winnipeg

This paper presents a summary of some important aspects of the field investigations of attitudes toward family planning carried out in India. The studies are analyzed in terms of four categories: area and time of investigation, method of data collection and analysis, composition of the samples, and main generalizations relating to attitudes toward family planning. The seven field investigations were undertaken in three Indian states and in the Federal Capital of New Delhi. Both rural and urban populations were sampled. The studies do not provide an adequate geographical or cultural representation of India. They represent the 1951 to 1954 period. All were sample surveys, the reliability of which vary considerably. Because of their varying degrees of representativeness the conclusions presented can only be viewed with considerable caution. These are the tentative conclusions:

1) An unlimited number of children is not desired by either the rural or the urban male or female population of the sample populations. 2) The field investigations seem to indicate that a fairly large proportion of the rural and urban populations are favorably disposed toward family planning. Willingness to utilize contraceptives for planned parenthood is associated with the higher socio-cultural groups, with larger sized families, and with younger age groups. But complete substantiation of these trends and conclusions must await further systematic field work.

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"Rural-Urban Migration in Latin America"

T. Lynn Smith, University of Florida

On the basis of personal observation over a period of 22 years, supplemented by conversations with educational, governmental and business leaders throughout the area, the inference is made that a mass transfer of population from rural to urban areas is underway in Latin America. This hypothesis is tested by a study of the rates of population growth, rural-urban differentials in fertility, the age and sex distributions, and, for a few special cases, of state-of-birth data in cross-tabulation with state-of-residence.

Qualitatively some of the great forces responsible for the movement are identified and discussed, including: the development of transportation and communication systems; improved educational facilities; increased contact with other parts of the world; social ferment among the masses; outbreaks of conflict and civil war; and the rapidly changing fashions of cities. Then some of the media acting upon specific individuals to induce the changes in residence are treated, including: letters and word-of-mouth reports from friends and relatives who have migrated earlier; the "scouring" of the countryside by high-born women in search of servants; the recruitment of workers for construction projects; the glib promises made to country girls by the young Lotarios who pilot the city-based fleets of cars and trucks over the country roads; and the vists of rural people to friends and relatives in the city.

The growth of towns and cities, the creation of a host of social problems in town and country, changes in the traditional mores, and rising educational levels and standards of living are among the principal effects of the migrations.

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"Sociology as a Teaching Enterprise: Problems and Trends"

Charles H. Page, Smith College

Assessment of sociology as an undergraduate teaching enterprise — of its successes and failures, its problems and possibilities — requires consideration of at least three interrelated sets of circumstances. The first of these are internal characteristics of sociology: its traditional "imperialism," originally established by a synthetic self-conception and more recently maintained by holistic and functional approaches and by definitions of focus; its triple-alliance with science, reform, and the humanities; its grab-bag quality resulting from the incorporation of preempted areas; and its marginality with relation to other disciplines. The latter relationship points to conditions, secondly, external to sociology which nevertheless directly influence its status and activities. These include such diverse situations as academic rivalries, the ubiquity of amateur or self-made sociology (and psychology), the "partial incorporation" of sociology by other disciplines and by contributors to popular culture, the persistent jargon problem, and the increasingly uneasy relationship between graduate and undergraduate programs. Finally, both internal traits and external conditions vary in significance from one collegiate setting to another, two extreme types of which are identifiable. On the one hand, sociology and sociologists (and their textbooks) enjoy relatively high prestige and considerable popularity in many large and mushrooming schools where scholarly tradition and intellectual competition are least developed — and where both "imperialism" and marginality are least restricted. Older centers of learning, on the other hand, where "classic" traditions are strongest and suspicion of the disreputability of our field often persists, provide a restrictive but highly challenging and intellectually beneficial environment for sociology as both a scholarly and teaching enterprise.

* * *

"Independent Study in Sociology"

F. James Davis and Atlee L. Stroup, College of Wooster

This paper reports eight years of experience with a required program of independent study. It is based in part on questionnaire responses of one senior class, interview responses of the faculty, and to some extent on interview responses of samples of students and faculty in ten other required and ten voluntary-for-credit programs. Comparisons are made of the operation of the program in sociology and in other departments.

Undergraduate majors in sociology generally report that they benefit from independent study. The most frequently mentioned value is the chance to develop individual initiative and creativity. Sociology students usually have freedom in choosing an independent study topic, apparently a wise policy. Supervision is a demanding task, and it seems essential to make an allowance in the teaching load if one is to advise more than one or two students. Such programs are expensive, especially required ones. They have drawbacks, yet they evidently have values which are highly prized in teaching.

Whether there are all-college plans or not, departments of sociology can have required or voluntary independent study for their majors. There are compelling reasons why entrance into voluntary programs should not be based entirely on grade average. Instruction in methods of research appears necessary for independent study in sociology. A crucial question is: to what extent do the early courses in sociology prepare the student for independent study?

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THE TEACHING OF SOCIOLOGY - continued

"Moral Relativism and Moral Anarchy"

Adolph S. Tomars, City College of New York

Sociology is sometimes accused of contributing to moral anarchy by "teaching" the concept of moral relativism, the substance of the charge being that moral relativism is equivalent to moral anarchy and that sociologists are therefore undermining the values of their students. Possibly because the accusation comes from liberal as well as orthodox sources, some sociologists have been troubled by it.

This paper examines the validity of this charge and finds it without basis in logic or fact. The proposition that values cease to be values when they are perceived as relative and that such perception leads to loss of all values must be rejected as a non-sequitur which is a negation of the concept of relativism in values rather than a consequence of it. Although college sophomores sometimes draw such fallacious inferences, erroneous conclusions of students are not grounds for determining the validity of scientific concepts.

"Teaching" a science is neither advocacy nor indoctrination but demonstration of the verifiable. Group reference and relativity of values is observable and verifiable and demonstrable by comparison of diverse groups. It is suggested that the best comparative data for teaching purposes is found not in remote societies but in the diversity of norms among the sub-groups of our own multi-group society falling within the daily experience of the student.

* * *

"Student Achievement in Introductory Sociology and Class Size"

Vernon Davies, Edward Gross and James F. Short, The State College of Washington

Under a grant from the Fund for the Advancement of Education, experimentation is reported, treating the teaching and learning of Introductory Sociology as related to different teaching techniques and to class size. Three basic techniques of teaching were employed: conventional lecturing, use of visual aids, and class discussion. Each of three instructors employed one of these techniques in teaching one of three segments into which the Introductory Sociology course was divided. Instructors moved from one class to the next as the semester progressed. Classes were carefully matched as to knowledge of sociology and capacity to learn. Students were tested at the beginning of the semester, after a three-week introductory period during which all students participating in the experiment met together, at the beginning and at the end of each of the three segments of the course.

Class size is the experimental variable in this phase of the research. Three classes were formed, of sizes 18, 35, and 71. The experimental results do not, in general, support the hypothesis that size of class affects student achievement. Measurement of achievement is carried out by computing the F value, based on analysis of covariance. An earlier paper by the writers found that student attitudes toward teaching performance did polarize by class size. Implications of these findings are discussed.

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SOCIOLOGY OF OCCUPATIONS; The Social Psychological Aspect

"Meanings and Measures of Mobility: Puerto Rico, A Case Study"

Melvin Tumin, Princeton University, and Arnold Feldman, University of Delaware

Popular concern for how well we are doing as a society, is matched, currently, by considerable sociological interest in mobility, especially occupational mobility. Differences in estimates of our present status and future prospects arise in part from use of different measures and assignment of different weights to various parts of the total experience called "mobility."

Three levels of observation, corresponding to three levels of events, must be initially distinguished. (1) Institutional changes in makeup of the labor force; (2) the subjective correlates, i.e., the perceptions of these changes by the actors involved; (3) the quality of culture which emerges. These are concretely interconnected but analytically disparate levels of events. Adequate theory of social change requires typologies of each and empirically verified probability statements about interrelationships among them.

Most current measures of mobility on the institutional level variously refer to any or several of five types of events: (1) differences between fathers and sons in their respective positions; (2) differences between sets of peers; (3) differences over time between the positions of a given cohort; (4) changes in the constituency of various occupations; (5) changes in the non-occupational life chances of members of different occupations.

The component elements which go into any of these measures are drawn from six categories: (1) time intervals; (2) social units; (3) membership units within the social units; (4) points in occupational histories; (5) aspects of jobs compared; (6) conditions and contexts. This last category includes changes in the labor force, changes in the general population, and changes in job-correlates.

The significance of drawing different elements into the measure of mobility one uses is then illustrated by comparing the variable information received by applying two different measures to the occupational history of the same population, 1000 heads of household in Puerto Rico. These measures are a Generational Occupational Mobility Score and a Social Distance Mobility Score.

Variable observations about Puerto Rican mobility emerge from the application of these measures.

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"Personal Autonomy: A Comparison of Mobile and Non-Mobile Men"

James C. Abegglen, Massachusetts Institute of Technology

To examine the personality correlates of the rather high rate of vertical social mobility in American business and industry two groups of twenty business leaders were compared using Thematic Apperception Test protocols and life history interviews—1) sons of laborers and lower-status white collar workers, and 2) sons of business executives now in the same company as their fathers.

A marked difference between the two groups appears on "need autonomy," the need to be free of restraint, free to avoid activities imposed by authorities, and free to act according to one's own dictates. Interview data suggest a source of the mobile man's high need for autonomy in the perception of the father as inadequate in his family role, along with the presence of an emotionally distant
strong and moral mother figure. Reinforced by extended family and peer experiences, the pattern of a drive to separation repeats itself throughout the career and appears to be the basic emotional set making mobility possible.

While this motivational factor maximizes the mobile man's capacity for rational and impersonal choice and decision, there is also a tendency for him to see himself as truly "self-made," and having no obligations or responsibility to his community. Further, these mobile men are unable to satisfy this drive to autonomy. They can then be divided into two groups: those who in their terminal status achieve an integrated community position as a result of their wives performing part of the total social role, and those who appear to suffer from a "mobility fatigue," reaching a plateau in status or losing previously gained status in those cases where the wife is not able to share some part of the total mobility task.

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"A Refinement of the Concept of Reference-Group: Application to the Osteopathic Profession"

Peter Kong-ming New and Irwin Deutscher, Community Studies, Inc.

This paper deals with the application of reference-group theory to the analysis of interviews gathered from 102 students in four osteopathic colleges. One of the constant problems which confront many of these students, as they become educated for a position in a "marginal" profession is the question of "What's My Line?"

The answers which are given with regard to the status of osteopathy may be regarded as contradictory. For instance, a student may feel that osteopathy is doomed, yet he will turn right around and say that we need both osteopathy and "orthodox" medicine (M.D.) Analyses of answers, such as the one given above, within the framework of reference-group theory do not seem to clarify the possible reasons behind these contradictions. However, a modified approach, using a paradigm of consensus-in-groups, consensus-out-groups, symbolic-in-groups, and symbolic-out-groups, may resolve some of the problems.

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"Public Housing Managers: A Study in the Strategy of Professionalization"

Charles Woodhouse, University of California, Riverside

Professionalization, as an historical process, can be analyzed from the standpoint of the strategy employed by those who aspire to this status. Because they must impose controls over their relationships with others before these controls can be justified morally, success will depend upon (1) the particular relationships with others which the colleagues attempt to control, (2) the organizational medium they employ, (3) the ideological grounds on which they justify the attempt.

With the inception of the federal public housing program in 1935, an attempt was initiated to professionalize project managers. This was undertaken to ensure that the tenants' welfare needs would be served at the same time that projects were operated efficiently. Strategically, however, professionalization was impeded because the attempt to control the manager-tenant relationship obscured the importance of controlling the relationship between managers and their
superiors; the organizational medium employed did not permit consensus on the means of controlling these two relationships; and the managers' attempt to agree on standards of competence was vitiated by the emphasis given to tenant welfare.

As the attempt to professionalize managers was abandoned, public housing officials shifted attention to their relationship with the public, and the managers' opportunity to serve the welfare needs of tenants was reduced. Historically, this development contrasts with the changing composition of the tenant population whose welfare needs have become increasingly acute.
SOCIAL DISORGANIZATION AND DEVIANT BEHAVIOR: (joint session with Society for Study of Social Problems)

"Problematics of the Field"

Albert K. Cohen, Indiana University

The most important and pressing problem in these fields is the problem of defining them. The things which constitute the subject matter of a sociological field must all be members of a clearly defined class; variation within this class must be describable in terms of the same conceptual scheme; the class must be homogeneous for theoretical purposes; the field must be defined sociologically. In these respects, most current definitions are defective.

Definitions of these fields are suggested as follows: Deviant behavior is behavior which violates institutionalized expectations; Social disorganization is the interruption of interaction in accordance with a set of socially recognized rules which define the interaction system. An attempt is made to define the terms of these commonplace-sounding definitions and to derive rigorously their implications. Their relationship to other concepts such as equilibrium, boundary-maintenance and anomie is explored. Deviant behavior and social disorganization as here defined are logically distinct fields; that is, neither field is defined in terms of the other, and the two fields represent different sets of problems. Some of the leading problems of the fields, which can be determined only after the fields themselves are defined, are discussed.

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"Status Integration and Suicide: a Theoretical Formulation"

Jack P. Gibbs and Walter T. Martin, University of Oregon

Beginning with Durkheim's observations on the relationship between suicide and social integration, a theory is developed which provides an empirical referent for the concept social integration. This theory of status integration comprises a series of postulates leading to the following major theorem: The suicide rate of a population varies inversely with the degree of status integration of that population. A method is provided for obtaining a quantitative measure of status integration for any demographic category for which pertinent status data are available. Examples of empirical propositions which are derived from this theorem are given along with results of a sample of tests of these propositions. These results provide support for the theory in that they provide illustrations of the predictive power of the major theorem.

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"Some Social Correlates of Continued Addiction to Drugs"

Warren E. James, Ohio State University

The present study deals with duration of addiction to drugs and social affiliation and participation. Three hypotheses were formulated, i.e., prolonged addiction will be associated with: (1) social disaffiliation from non-addict groups, (2) non-participation in voting, and (3) preference for passive-withdrawing roles in leisure activities. Assumptions underlying these hypotheses are that certain experiences common to addicts (e.g., ostracism, preoccupation with drugs): (1) reenforce characteristics of disaffiliation and non-participation already present and foster their
development if not present at addiction onset, and (2) increase in their influence as addiction continues.

Data were obtained about 152 white male involuntary patients of the USPHS Hospital, Lexington, Kentucky, by questionnaire and examination of hospital records. Subjects were divided into equal criterion groups so as to maximize differences in length of addiction and minimize age differences. These groups were compared regarding: residential location, marital-familial affiliation, voting participation, and preferences for types of leisure activities.

Hypotheses one and two were supported by significant differences between criterion groups. Long-term addicts were characterized by: non-familial and unattached residential quarters, lack of marital affiliation, and low voting participation. One of four forced-choice leisure preference items reached the .07 level of significance; long-term addicts preferred a physically passive role more often than short-term addicts. Thus, hypothesis three was only partially supported by the findings.

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SOCIOLOGY OF LAW

"Problems and Perspectives of the Sociology of Law"

Philip Selznick, University of California, Berkeley

Abstract Not Received.

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"A Comparison Between the Law and Community Values in the Area of Parent-Child Relationships"

Reginald A.H. Robson and Alan P. Bates, University of Nebraska

This is a report compiled from data gathered from interviews, completed by a trained staff of interviewers, of a proportionate stratified sample of 860 respondents, (1 per 1,000 adults in Nebraska).

1. Comparing the position of the law with the majority view in the community, we find that the population of this state is prepared to impose a larger number of limitations on the exercise of parental authority over their children than is found in the law at the present time.

2. Making the same comparison, we find that the people of this state are willing to grant "rights" to the child in a far larger number of areas than the law does. However, while the law does impose certain "obligations" on children, a majority of the community would not do so until the child reaches the age of eighteen or nineteen years. Finally, in most cases, the law provides for an abrupt change from childhood to adulthood at the age of twenty-one, unless married prior to that age. On the other hand, our data indicate that a majority of people feel that the law should provide for a gradual transition from childhood to adulthood during the period of adolescence by progressively reducing parental authority over, and increasing the degree of autonomy accorded to, the child with increasing age, so that at some time prior to age twenty-one, the child is both permitted and expected to exercise independence of judgment in areas of real consequence for his present and future welfare.

3. The views of the population agree with the law in making family members primarily responsible for the financial support of other family members in need, and only where the family cannot afford to accept full financial responsibility is government assistance relied upon.

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"Some Hypotheses About Law and Society"

F. James Davis, Hamline University

This paper reports an attempt to formalize some significant propositions about law and society. It consists of twelve major hypotheses, a number of sub-hypotheses, and explanatory comments. The propositions were taken mainly from the literature of sociology and the other social sciences, sociological jurisprudence, and comparative law. Law is here defined as the formal means of social control that involves the use of rules which are interpreted, and are enforceable, by the courts of a political community.
SOCIOMETRY OF LAW—continued

The hypotheses deal with such matters as the ways in which law accomplishes social control, relations between legal and non-legal institutions, legal rules and public sentiment, law and social change, the limitations of law, law and interest groups, the fusion of legal systems, and the functions of the legal profession. One of the propositions is that legal agencies often must facilitate the process of value-integration; thus jurisprudence is not strict technology, it is concerned with means but it also helps determine the ends of legal control. Another hypothesis is that logical organization of rules promotes effective social control up to the point at which rigidity and unresponsiveness to the full range of current interests occur.

It is hoped that this attempt to organize some of the major ideas about law and society will facilitate sociological research.
SOCIAL STRATIFICATION

"Social Background and Vertical Mobility Ideologies:
Beliefs Concerning Mobility Trends and Opportunities"

Roland J. Pellegrin and H. Lee Taylor, Louisiana State University

There are few empirical analyses of ideologies pertaining to vertical occupational mobility in sociological literature. This study identifies beliefs concerning occupational mobility trends and opportunities among 400 college undergraduates. Data derived from questionnaires were analyzed in terms of the following respondent characteristics: college in which registered, classification, age, sex, residence, father's occupational status, family earnings, years of schooling completed by father and mother, and family's religious affiliation(s). The significance of differential responses was tested through computations of chi-squares.

With regard to mobility opportunities, the principal findings were: 56 per cent of the respondents believed that it is more difficult than in the past to accomplish "skyrocket mobility" (i.e., extreme vertical movement). Most students (71 per cent) believed, however, that there are more opportunities, except "rags-to-riches" ones, than formerly. The vast majority (81 per cent) indicated that there are presently more opportunities to advance than when their fathers began their careers.

Concerning mobility trends, 56 per cent believed that proportionately more persons accomplish skyrocket mobility than formerly (despite the majority belief stated above). Eighty-five per cent believed that persons are less likely than formerly to "inherit" their father's occupation.

There are few important variations in beliefs related to differential respondent background characteristics. Given the similarities within the sample, no single variation in the respondent characteristics studied exercises an independent influence sufficient to yield significant variations in beliefs.

"Occupational Bias and Mobility"

Peter M. Blau, University of Chicago

The data of North and Hatt's study on occupational ratings were reanalyzed to test the hypotheses (1) that there is a positive bias in favor of the rater's own occupational group, and (2) that this bias is accentuated by occupational inheritance. The findings are essentially negative. If men are divided into eight Census-type occupational groups, they manifest only a slight bias in the ratings of the occupations in their own group; indeed, they over-evaluate their own group no more than other occupational groups on their side of the manual-nonmanual dichotomy. Moreover, occupational inheritance does not increase in-group bias in occupational ratings. But the upwardly mobile who have not crossed the boundary between the nonmanual and the manual class evaluate their own occupational group somewhat more favorably than do either the downwardly mobile or those upwardly mobile who have crossed that boundary. This suggests that the problems of social acceptance posed by upward mobility that crosses a major class boundary depreciate the value a man's occupational group assumes in his thinking, just as downward mobility does, and that only upward mobility that does not cross boundaries of social acceptability raises the value a man places upon his occupational group.

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SOCIAL STATIFICATION - continued

"Aspects of Vertical Social Mobility in a Middle-Sized City"

Leila Calhoun Deasy, National Institute of Mental Health

The major focus of this paper is on the process of recruitment for elite status. The following questions are explored: From what segment of the population are new members of the top social group in a middle-sized industrial city drawn, and what are the practices of the recruitment process? More specifically: What are the characteristics and behavioral patterns of potential candidates for elite membership which influence their acceptance or rejection by those who have already "arrived"?

A random sample of members of the Junior League and of board members of the elite social agencies were interviewed. Interviews were secured with 82 women, or 91% of the sample.

Respondents perceive that there is an active process of recruitment of new elite members in the community described here. Long-time residents of the community do move up socially, but this seems to happen infrequently. The possibilities of aspirants being accepted into the top social group seem to be much better if the aspirants are new arrivals in town. The families of men moving into jobs of some importance in the business or professional life of the community are reported to provide the primary source of new recruits for elite membership. Such persons become "visible" as potential candidates for elite status. But as a condition of acceptance they also need to possess the social know-how which enables them to conform to the elite group's expectations of appropriate behavior.

"Differentiation and Stratification: Some Problems and Opportunities"

Leonard Broom, University of California, Los Angeles

No Abstract
"Conflicting Expectations as an Impediment to School-Community Communication"

Lee A. Haak, Michigan State University

One of the main purposes of the Michigan Communications Study was to measure the relative effectiveness of various media and methods of communication between schools and citizens in a community. An experimental approach was used in five small Michigan communities which included an analysis of the effectiveness of special articles in a newspaper in comparison with a school booklet. Pre- and post-interviews were used to identify changes in information and opinions.

It was found that the most significant factor related to the differential response in the several communities was the relationship between the self-image and the images of others who are essential in the communication process. This was based on the analysis of data gathered on the images of (1) the school administrator, (2) the newspaper editor, and (3) the citizen(s), respectively.

Three different, but essential roles in communication were identified. When the self image of each, and the images of others, were congruent in a particular community, it was found that communication was facilitated. Thus, the school administrator, or the editor, or the citizen can take the initiative in communication providing that each of the others hold images of self and the others which makes this possible. It is more important that each essential task in communication is performed than who does what.

Media and methods of communication were found to be less important than images.

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"The Press and the Medical Profession"

Roy E. Carter, University of North Carolina

A two-year study of relationships between press and medical profession in North Carolina has included (1) field interviews with physicians, hospital administrators, and newspapermen, (2) content analysis of journals and newspapers, and (3) mail questionnaire studies involving editors, "physicians-in-general," and county medical society officers and public relations chairmen.

Analysis of "self-other images" in the two professional groups (as assessed through interview data, a goal agreements measure devised by the author, and "semantic differential" scales) indicates that physicians perceive editors as persons much like themselves, whereas reporters are perceived less favorably. Goal agreement data supported the hypothesis that physicians would perceive more press-medical goal discrepancies than would newsmen. Editors correctly predicted the news-related goals reported by physicians.

The simple practice of "playing back" notes to the news source, a procedure which some editors disapproved, was significantly (p < .001) and positively related to physicians' favorability toward the press.

The data suggest that the newspaper, which often seems to have a status conferral function in our society, probably has more threat value from the physician's viewpoint than ability to confer status. The medical man may be penalized (through a system of formal and informal intra-professional control) for allegedly "unethical" behavior (appearing to seek publicity). Moreover, popularization of medical information may make the medical news source seem "unscientific" to his colleagues.

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"The Human Interest Story and the Communication of News"

Donald Horton, University of Chicago

Abstract Not Received.

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"Communication and Political Awareness in the Villages of Egypt"

Gordon K. Hirabayashi and M. Fatalla El Khatab, American University at Cairo

While the illiteracy rate in the rural areas of Egypt is still high, this rate is consistently decreasing. At the same time the means of mass communication are steadily improving. To what extent are villagers aware of the political affairs of their local, national, and international environment? This problem is investigated from the frame of reference of the following two hypotheses:

1. Within a population that is largely illiterate, mass communication media play a primary function as the basic source of information, but the most frequently utilized medium of communication remains the person-to-person direct contact type. The national and international consciousness is relatively non-existent.

Five contiguous villages about 50 miles north of Cairo constitute the population for this multi-village study. A two stage random sample of households and individuals of each of the five villages produced 146 completed schedules upon which the findings are based. Analysis of newspaper readership and readership interest along with the greater percentage of those engaged in political discussion suggested the confirmation of the first hypothesis. At the same time the evidence challenged the non-existence of political awareness at the national level while indicating very little interest at the international level. However, the rising literacy rate coupled with the increasing availability and more effective media techniques forecast an increase in the political awareness of the villagers.

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"Communication and Social Change in the Middle East"

Daniel Lerner, and Lucille W. Pevsoner, Massachusetts Institute of Technology

Abstract Not Received.

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"Theory of Balance and Jury Decision-Making"

Fred L. Strodbeck, University of Chicago

Cartwright and Harary have recently (Psychological Review, Sept. 1956) coordinated Heider's conception of balance to the conventions of sign-graph theory. The authors explore the applicability of such conventions to the development of consensus among jurors both as to verdict and underlying questions of fact. Data employed arise from 69 experimental jury deliberations obtained under three degrees of judicial control: special interrogatories in lieu of a general verdict and standard instructions; general verdict and standard instructions; and a general verdict with no instructions. The principal findings reaffirm earlier studies which stress the group as a source of opinion confirmation; suggest a technique for comparing juror salience with legal salience in the assessment of questions of fact; and reveal heretofore unanticipated consequences of the elaboration of control in instructions and verdict forms.

"Relationship of Ascendant-Submissive Behavior in Dyadic Groups of Human Subjects to Their Emotional Responsiveness"

Vladimir B. Cervin, University of Toronto

This study is an attempt experimentally to investigate the role of emotional responsiveness in development of ascendant-submissive relationship in pairs of human individuals who discuss a topic on which they hold opposite opinions. The study was carried out from the point of view of stimulus-response theory of behavior. Specifically, it tested the hypothesis, derived from a model generalizing behavior theory to two individuals, that ascendant-submissive relationship between two verbally interacting subjects can develop as a function of their differential emotionality. Ascendant behavior of one subject over the other in a pair is defined in terms of larger amount of participation in the discussion, shorter latency of the first statement, and greater resistance to change of opinion. Emotional responsiveness, measured on a personality scale is interpreted as drive level. The model used predicts that high-emotional subjects should tend to an ascendant, and low-emotional subjects to a submissive, position defined in terms of the three behavioral measures. Experiment was designed so as to form experimental pairs with subjects having different emotionality scores, and control pairs with equal scores. The three measures of behavior were analyzed by no n-parametric methods. Results confirm the predictions: in experimental pairs, high emotional subjects participated more in the discussion, had a shorter latency, and fewer of them changed their opinions. In control groups, there were no significant differences in behavior. The model is stated in both verbal and mathematical form.

"Contrasting Correlates of Group Size"

Philip E. Slater, Harvard University

A study was designed to determine (a) the optimum size for a small group, from the point of view of the participants, and (b) the nature of some of the variables related to this choice. In a series of groups of sizes 2 through 7, size 5 emerged as the most satisfying for the particular discussion task in which the groups were engaged. Further analysis suggested that two contrasting problem areas, one prominent in the larger and one in the smaller size groups, accounted for this choice, with size 5 left as the group size least liable to either difficulty. The problem most prominent in the larger size groups seemed to involve a
crowding of the communication channels, lack of an orderly procedure, and lack of consideration for the feelings of others. The problem in the smaller size groups seemed to be one of inhibition, superficiality, and an inability to tolerate disagreement or rational conflict between members.

"A Preliminary Consideration of Consensus on Rankings in Small Groups"

James A. Jones, Columbia University

Although the laboratory provides the sociologist with a rare opportunity to study the emergence of consensus in small groups, few investigations of this topic have been made. Part of the neglect can be attributed to the lack of adequate indices for measuring consensus. The most suitable index for measuring consensus upon the ranking of members in a small group is Kendall’s Coefficient of Concordance, but this requires that group members include themselves in the rankings. Recent developments in the application of this coefficient now permit the measurement of consensus when group members do not include themselves in the rankings. A comparison of the Coefficient of Concordance when members include themselves and when they do not reveals: (1) individuals, either consciously or unconsciously, rank themselves lower than others do on the criterion "Best Ideas"; and (2) consensus on the ranking of members with respect to Best Ideas is easier to obtain than consensus on the ranking of members with respect to Best Liked.

Preliminary use of the adjusted index indicates: (1) that groups high in consensus on the ranking of members on Best Ideas are those groups where a good deal of agreement on the solution to the problem exists prior to the group discussion; and (2) for groups with the same amount of prior agreement, there is a positive relation between consensus on the ranking on Best Ideas and the extent to which one solution to the problem dominates the group’s discussion.

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"Role Allocation and Occupational Status in Small Groups"

Keith Miller, Reed College

This paper reports the results of testing two hypotheses developed from a consideration of studies in social stratification and role differentiation utilizing Bales’ Interaction Process Analysis. The social stratification studies constitute an attempt to investigate the status hierarchy present in the occupational situation. It is assumed that this hierarchy serves as a model for an individual’s role behavior in a small task orientated group.

An individual assigns instrumental status to both himself and the target of his instrumental action on the basis of the status of their occupational positions. The hypotheses state that the higher the status of the occupational position of either the initiator or the target (taken from the social stratification studies), the greater the instrumental interaction.

The hypotheses are subjected to two tests; one by an analysis of variance and the other by a t-test utilizing Spearman’s rho. The results are significant beyond the .01 level of confidence. The status rankings suggested by the social stratification studies are also examined. The basic paradigm of the research is discussed and future research in this area is suggested.

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MEDICINE AND SOCIOLOGY: (Joint session with the Society for Study of Social Problems)

"Social Science Study of Medical Treatment"

Julius A. Roth, University of Chicago

In social science studies of the treatment situations in tuberculosis hospitals the researchers almost always assume the values and problems of the physicians and administrators. Thus, we find investigations of how patients "adjust" to the hospital, the latter being accepted as given. Researchers ask why patients leave the hospital against advice, but not why they stay in the hospital. The question is raised: "Why do patients violate activity restrictions and fail to take their rest?" but no one asks how the rules were made in the first place or how the control system operates in comparison to that in other institutions.

In the area of medical treatment, it is common for the medical expert's values to be accepted as the norm and his questions accepted as the most important ones for the social scientist to study. If the social scientist wants to make a contribution to his field, he must learn to ask his own questions which will enable him to set his problems in a larger framework rather than following the blind alleys of short-term "practicality" represented by the immediate problems of the interested parties who are part of the system he is studying. In the medical field, this means asking questions significant to social science frameworks rather than accepting the problems and conceptions handed to him by physician, administrator, or other authority.

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"Role Perceptions of Surgeons and Surgical Patients in a Resident-Centered Teaching Hospital"

Bernard Kutner and Charles S. Brant, Albert Einstein College of Medicine

The physician-patient relationship is profoundly influenced by concurrences or divergences of the role perceptions of each other in the therapeutic setting. Interpreting patient and physician orientations was the focus of a study of 50 patients on the surgical service of a large teaching hospital. The hospital is "resident-centered": the medical conduct of admissions, diagnostic procedures, treatment and discharge being managed by the resident staff under general control of senior physicians. Residents supervise four interns per ward. Interns serve as "doctor" to from eight to ten patients. Patients were interviewed within one day prior to and again several days following surgery. Three broad categories of socio-psychological needs are identified: 1) explanation or clarification of ongoing events; 2) support or reassurance; 3) social interaction.

Although well-satisfied with the "medical" care given, patients reveal considerable reluctance to express the need for social support, make functionally specific inquiries or engage in socialization. The "doctor" is viewed as detached, impersonal, efficiency-oriented and unavailable in these areas.

Interviews with the surgical "house-staff" reveal wide variability in opinion concerning desirability or efficacy of affording extensive information, offering support or engaging in socialization with patients. Learning surgery and caring for heavy patient loads forces the submergence of "non-medical" patient needs in the socio-emotional sphere, to low priority in the value system of the young physician.

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"The Relation between Illness, Culture Change, and Social Dislocation as Exemplified by the Study of Homogeneous Population Groups"

Lawrence E. Hinkle, Jr., M.D., Cornell University Medical College

These studies were designed to investigate variations in individual susceptibility to illness, and the influence of individual life experiences, and of differences in social and physical environment, upon the occurrence of illness. The method has been that of selecting various population groups, each internally homogeneous in many respects, and making an intensive study of the health history, life experiences, and personality structure of individual members of each group, using the techniques of medicine, psychiatry, psychology, sociology, and cultural anthropology.

The members of each group show differences in their general susceptibility to illness such that some have a disproportionate number of all illnesses occurring in the group.

The groups differed in both the amount and the type of illness which their members exhibited. One thousand, two hundred and ninety-seven American, unskilled white collar workers in relatively static, heavily demanding and unsatisfactory life situations had a high rate of illness with a large proportion of disturbances of mood, thought, and behavior. One-hundred expatriate Chinese teachers and professional men in highly fluid life situations involving culture change and social and geographic dislocation had a less high illness rate with a lower proportion of psychological disturbances and a greater number of infectious diseases. One thousand, five hundred and twenty-seven American, skilled working men in a relatively static and generally satisfying life situation had a much lower illness rate, with very few psychological disturbances, but a higher proportion of gastrointestinal and muscular disorders.

In each group, those enjoying the best health were peculiarly adapted to the demands of the special life experiences encountered by that group, although some of them had socially undesirable personality characteristics, social and geographic dislocation, even in the presence of excessive exposure to pathogens, were well tolerated by people with special adaptive capacities, but prolonged exposure to inescapable situations involving heavy demands and dissatisfaction was accompanied by a high incidence of illness.

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"Reflexive Self Concepts and Participation in a Rheumatic Fever Medical Program"

Ray H. Elling, Yale University

Participation is identification with and active support of the goals of an institution relative to which an individual is considered. The degree of participation in a rheumatic fever program was measured in terms of the regularity with which a child takes prophylactic penicillin and keeps clinic appointments.

Eighty families were randomly selected from a clinic population. All lived within one metropolitan area, assuring availability of the clinic; and all had one or more rheumatic children 12 years or under, allowing a focus on the affects of family culture on participation by excluding teen-age culture. Participation was also available in terms of cost and expectations.

Family social class position, using Hollingshead's I.S.P., does not distinguish high and low participators in this clinic, though it is related to
mode of referral, clinic assignment, and place of bed-rest.

Other family characteristics are associated with degree of participation. High participators' families show some upward mobility, absence of evident relationship problems - i.e., history of divorce or separation, obvious discord, and so on - and other characteristics. Low participators' families show no upward mobility, have family relationship problems and other characteristics.

While the above characteristics are related to participation, they are also significantly related, and appear to enter in, to what the mother thinks clinic doctors think of her - that is, her reflexive self-concepts. These are significantly related to participation and statistically control the relation of other factors to participation.

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"Some Social and Psychological Correlates of Attitudes Toward Medical Doctors"

Emily M. Nett, United States Air Force

This paper describes a study of what might be called the epidemiology of favorable-unsfavorable attitudes toward physicians, being limited to former tuberculosis hospital patients.

Just as attitudes select aspects of experience, integrate perceptions, and stimulate action for the individual, so social interaction provides the counterparts of these activities at the level of the social system. In the statuses occupied by the patient, in the evaluation of doctors made by other persons, and in the actions of doctors in the performance of their role are to be sought the correlates of attitudes toward physicians.

A scale was devised to measure attitudes toward medical doctors; it was validated on the basis of ability to discriminate between patients who left the hospital with and against medical advice. Statistical differences between the responses of the two criterion groups to items selected to test hypotheses derived from the rationales were determined.

Attitudes toward physicians appear to be related to 1) opinions about the role behavior of certain other specialists and of experts in general, but not about the superior skills of such persons; 2) attitudes concerning "impersonal" authority, one of the most important dimensions of the role of the doctor in our society; 3) minority group status and occupational prestige, but not age, sex, or education; 4) the patient's interpretation of the actions of doctors at the hospital, but not the evaluation of doctors made by the patient's family of orientation.

** * **
"Secondary Analysis and the Development of Theory"

A. T. J. Matthews, American University at Beirut

Preoccupation with the development of research techniques combined with the
pressure for solutions to practical problems can be detrimental to sociology as a
scientific discipline. There is a need for the codification and the invention of
procedures conducive to the development of theory.

Methods whereby theoretical considerations are intruded into the research
process seem particularly noteworthy. The research procedure — secondary analysis —
seems to be especially amenable to such integration. This is demonstrated in a study
of Arab professionals in the Sheikdom of Kuwait.

Starting with the empirical finding that a negative relationship existed between
extent of recreational participation and job satisfaction and giving explicit atten-
tion to possible theoretical implications during the secondary analysis process
several beneficial consequences accrued. In particular the intrusion enabled the
data to be refined on a theoretically relevant rather than simply on an intuitive
basis; it enhanced the possibility that the results would have significance for the
development of theory and; it pointed up the need for recasting or reformulating
"frustration theory" in the direction of accounting more adequately for non-aggres-
sive responses.

* * *

"A Methodological Approach to Theories of the Middle Range"

George K. Tokuhata, Michigan State Department of Mental Health

Inductive codification of theories of the middle-range calls for a methodological
device designed to test, without the loss of logical validity, hypotheses of the
middle-range which consist of concepts of the middle-range. This methodology affords
an ex ante facto synthesis of a series of homoconceptual, but specific, empiri-
cal propositions into the secondary level of abstraction at which concepts of the
middle-range are defined. The procedure involves three statistical operations. First,
subconceptualization, i.e., hypothetical sampling of subconcepts from the "concept-
universe". Second, subhypothesization, i.e., exhaustive combinations between two
groups of subconcepts, and sampling of subhypotheses from the "hypothesis-universe".
Third, sampling of objects from the "object universe". The scheme of dual sampling
necessitates consideration of sampling errors accrued in each of the two sampling
procedures. The sampled objects provide a common population about which a series of
empirical observations are to be made in the light of each of the sampled hypotheses.
The arithmetic mean of degrees of association measured by a common statistical tech-
nique in testing the selected subhypotheses would represent the best estimate of the
universe mean, or the degree to which two such concept-universes are associated.
Estimate of error can be evaluated by computing the "codification error", or
"standard error of the mean of the sample statistics at the level of finite hypoth-
thesis-universe". The confidence limits determined by the "codification error" may be
termed the "secondary confidence limits". If the size of a finite "hypothesis-univer-
se" is small enough for exhaustive tests, the value of the universe parameter can
be directly measured. Any disapproved subhypothesis will, along with the "secondary
confidence limits", constitute the major qualification to the final conclusion.

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EMPIRICAL RESEARCH AND THEORY - continued

"History as Language"

Walter A. Bedelow, Jr., Amherst College

History is an energy phenomenon. In one phase it is language, spoken or written, read or heard; in another, it is electrical energy distributed in the central nervous system of the speaker or writer, reader or hearer. At the moment little can be said scientifically about the latter phase, although the work of W. C. Walter, Ross Ashby, et al., provide interesting leads for future research—especially the electroencephalographic technique.

Much more can be said about history in its linguistic phase. Since history is non-operationally defined language except in certain highly exceptional instances, such as "chi-square" tested medieval population data—it cannot be studied in relation to the extra-personal world. It is, rather, a feature of inter-personal, (or, even, intra-personal), behavior. It is one part of the communications behavior in inter-personal action. Ultimately, then, it will be analyzed using Fourier series and other mathematical technique into its energy components—as variable voltages in time, as a complex of energy distributed in sine-wave patterns, etc. And since "information" energy within organisms is analyzable by essentially the same physico-mathematical procedures as communication energy between organisms, we may look forward to a general model of great elegance in which communications energy both inside and outside the organism is treated as part of one continuous process of energy re-distribution.

In the interim, we will in the study of history—as elsewhere in the behavioral sciences—devisel less rigorous, less refined models for experimental research. We may, for example, develop hypotheses for determining the character of history as language out of psychiatry, group interaction theory, and literary criticism (I think here particularly of the work of Kenneth Burke), etc. The detailed phase of this paper deals with the result of such current research as I have been engaged in, using this approach, on David Hume’s History of England.

* * *

"Interviewing a Legal Elite - The Wall Street Lawyer"

Erwin O. Smigel, Indiana University

Interviewing an elite—especially an extremely sophisticated and articulate one—poses many problems and offers new insights into the interview. That the two-hundred lawyers from the large Wall Street law firms interviewed constitute an elite is, however, only one of a number of reasons for considering the interviewing of these lawyers a special case. The more specific factors which help create the challenges in these interviews are: (1) the subjects' own skill as interviewers, (2) their specialized functions, (3) the time pressures under which they work, and (4) their reluctance to be interviewed because: a) of their professional ethics, b) some topics, in addition to the lawyer-client relationship, are taboo, c) the respondents are part of an organization and must consider others in their firm, and d) many are conservative and desire anonymity.

The second section deals, mainly, with the methods employed to overcome these special factors which were potentially detrimental to the interview. Examples illustrating the techniques used are provided.

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RURAL SOCIOLOGY: Diffusion and Decision Process (joint with Rural Sociological Society)

"Rural Sociology Approaches Maturity"

C. Arnold Anderson, University of Kentucky

A measure of rural sociology's maturity is its progressive absorption into branches of the broader discipline. The distinctive way of life about which the field has been organized is disappearing. Close alliances are developing with ecology, demography, the community, and occupational sociology—to all of which early rural sociologists made pioneering contributions. The traditional lore of rural sociology is being revitalized as part of the worldwide programs dealing with "underdeveloped societies."

The early legal and fiscal recognition within land-grant colleges created special conditions for the development of rural sociology. Recruitment of personnel has been narrow and tacit ideological commitments have been expected. Through budgetary control administrators have demanded that rural sociologists solve all problems other disciplines will not bother with. The research program has been constrained in the same way by the guardianship over rural sociology by agricultural economics. Yet rural sociology has not risen to these opportunities by making significant policy contributions.

Scientific results have not been commensurate with resources of personnel and money.

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"Secularization Processes in A Ceylon Village"

Bryce Ryan, L, D, Jayasena and D, C, R. Wickremesinghe, University of Miami

Pelpola is a peasant, Sinhalese village, thirty miles south of Colombo. Its contact with urban centered institutions and diffusion media is reflected in marked transitions from traditional life to secular and Western ways. Tests of "secularism" show Pelpola to be moving toward typically Western patterns of individualistic political democracy, status achievement, scientific medicine, audience type participation, knowledge and concern with affairs of the outside world, and diminished reliance upon folk rites and supernaturalism. Individuals having most extensive contact with diffusion media are typically most secular in regard to most of these facets of secularism. There is an inexact but persistent tendency for individuals who are secular in one sphere to life to be similarly susceptible to secularizing influences in other values and behavioral contexts, as well.

Pelpola while undergoing measurable change has no disorganization. Values seemingly antithetical to traditional truths are widely professed. Social participation and employment patterns inconsistent with the age-old primary group life are common. Truth through science is accepted in spheres of life traditionally interpreted through supernatural devices. Yet Pelpola preserves much of the past. Caste is still strong. Primary groups give no sign of deterioration. Supernaturalism is active even in spheres touched by modern science. Although disorder, disharmony, and personality pathologies might be expected in the face of "conflict" between seemingly irreconcilable orientations, Pelpola has if fact felt no trauma. The new has moved in easily upon the old. The explanation of this, we believe, lies in the loose structuring of Sinhalese culture and social organization, and the great length of time over which a wide range of acculturative influences have been operative.
"Diffusion of Agricultural and Home Economic Practices in a Japanese Rural Community"

David E. Lindstrom, University of Illinois

Technical assistance to farmers in Japan had been carried on under various social systems since 1868. Up to and during World War II, these systems were increasingly authoritarian. The restructuring of agricultural agencies so as to place more responsibility on farmers and local leaders for developing programs and seeking benefits following World War II, was a basic social change. Farmers had become accustomed, especially in wartime, in being told what to do; the post-war extension system reversed this procedure.

One of the purposes of the study of Seki-nura of Ibaraki prefecture on which the present report is based was to determine the effectiveness of the new post-war democratic method of diffusing information concerning improved agricultural and homemaking practices.

Village officials and leaders aided in selecting twelve practices from a list which were being recommended in the community by farm and home advisers. The practices selected were those which, it was felt, if adopted, would significantly improve socio-economic conditions. A complete sampling of all farm households in one neighborhood (Buraku) was made to determine the extent to which practice was (1) approved, (2) adopted, and (3) the source from which information and stimulation came leading to adoption.

It is quite significant that in a culture which has been subjected to authoritarian social controls for centuries a new and more democratic method could be used. The results showed that in every case considerably more farmers were favorable to new practices than adopted them, indicating they felt they had a freedom of choice under the new social system. Moreover, acceptances for some practices ranged high in percentage and for others quite low which gave further evidence of the operation of free choice by farmers in the acceptance or nonacceptance of practices. The reasons given for acceptance related to promises of good yields or results, easing labor and eliminating waste rather than that some overhead government official expected or demanded that the practice be carried out.

The sources of information considered best were the advisers. The reasons given were that they possessed reliable knowledge, were trustworthy and able to teach and demonstrate new practices. Friendliness, knowledge of local conditions, willingness to make frequent visits, and availability in time of need were other reasons the farm and home advisers were looked to as good sources of information. These are not results one may expect from an authoritarian system; rather these results and attitudes one would expect to come from a democratically oriented social system.

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"Husband and Wife Involvement in Farm Family Decision-Making as Related to Social Status and Other Factors"

E. A. Wilkening and Nancy Wood, University of Wisconsin

This paper is an attempt to explore the factors which influence joint involvement of husband and wife in major decisions and what consequences such involvement has for the acceptance of changes in the farm and in the home. An initial hypothesis that joint involvement is positively associated with social status of wife is not supported. A second hypothesis that joint involvement is negatively associated with degree of commercialization of the farm enterprise is substantiated. The testing of these and corollary hypotheses led to the more refined hypothesis that joint decision-making of husband and wife is a function of the extent to which farm and family decisions are viewed as having joint consequences for both farm and home. This hypothesis is supported by the negative association of joint involvement in major decisions with gross income and with level of living and positive association of joint involvement with amount of indebtedness of the family.

The hypothesis that joint decision-making of husband and wife is positively associated with adoption of improved farm practices is supported only within the "low"-income group at a significant level. Joint involvement of husband and wife in major decisions is also positively associated with adoption of food and garden practices except for the "high" income level.

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"Some Factors Related to "Rationality" in Decision-Making Among Farm Operators"

Alfred Dean, Herbert A. Aurbach, and C. Paul Marsh, North Carolina State College

This study is an inquiry into the relationships between social variables and the criteria for action or decision. More exactly it is an investigation of relationships between social variables and the judiciousness or "rationality" of the criteria for action. Action is conceptualized as dependent upon decision-making which, in turn, is dependent upon the operation of various socio-cultural processes.

In a recent study, a number of open-ended questions aimed at the exploratory investigation of decision-making were included in the interview schedules. Responses to the open-ended questions were grouped into categories on the basis of a content analysis. These responses were given by the farm operators as their reasons for making given decisions. It was evident that these reasons, (conceptualized here as the criteria for action), varied in their appropriateness, judiciousness, or "rationality" as the basis for decision.

The response categories to the open-ended questions were placed on a three-point scale of rationality as were the responses to a number of forced-choice and attitudinal questions. These items were then incorporated into a "rationality index." Rationality was defined operationally in this study as the use of deliberation planning, and the best available sources of information and advice in arriving at decisions instrumental to the achieving of maximum economic ends. At least four dimensions of rationality seemed inherent in the categories. They were: (1) sources of authority; (2) kinds and degree of knowledge, including the extent to which relevant sources of information were considered; (3) traditional vs. changing criteria for action; and (4) vague vs. explicit justification
RATIONALITY was found to be positively associated with education, level of living, social participation, contact with the Extension Service, adoption of selected recommended practices, and size of farm. It was negatively associated with age. Rationality also varied significantly with types of tenure. Other relationships and aspects of relationship also are discussed.
THE FAMILY

"The Changing Nature and Instability of Remarriages"

Thomas P. McGahen, Philadelphia Municipal Court

The American pattern of marriage has been characterized by a gradually swelling tide of remarrying divorces. The remarriage group was once composed almost entirely of widowed persons. Today roughly 70 per cent of the remarrying males and females have been divorced.

For the first time in the United States we have data to show prior marital experience of those who marry and those who divorce for an entire state. These Iowa data for 1953-1955 show that the likelihood to be divorced is lowest for first-first marriages and increases progressively with each prior experience with divorce.

For a sizeable minority of the population "sequential polygamy" within the law is an observable practice in the United States; and, our divorce rate is being compounded by a repetitiousness of divorce among a divorce prone population group.

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"Horizons in Family Theory"

William J. Goode, Columbia University

Abstract Not Received.

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"Some Hypothesized Types of Complementariness"

Robert F. Winch, Northwestern University

Previous papers have offered evidence in support of the general hypothesis that mate-selection takes place in accord with the theory of complementary needs. The next task is to discover more about the nature of complementariness. The case materials of the original 25 couples were reviewed for the purpose of seeing what types of complementary matings might suggest themselves. Four types have been distinguished: Mother-son, Ibsenian, master-servant-girl, and Thurberian. These types represent cells in a fourfold table, the axes of which are nurturance-receptivity and dominance-submissiveness. In general this is seen as a tentative formulation and in particular the prospect of hypothesizing additional types is foreseen.

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"The Horizontal Dimension: An Addition to Bureaucratic Theory"

Henry A. Landsberger and Frank B. Miller, Cornell University

Traditional bureaucratic theory has been lopsidedly preoccupied with hierarchical relationships. Particularly in industrial bureaucracies where work flows across departmental lines, the functional specialization aspect of bureaucracy becomes increasingly important relative to the hierarchical one.

To supplement Weber's model it is proposed to conceptualize the horizontal dimension of organization as relations between groups with functionally different interests. Thus it is the function, or organizational mission, of a Sales Department to advocate the customer's cause (e.g., attempting to speed up delivery of an order if a customer asks for it), while the function of the Production Department is to minimize costs (e.g., maintaining uninterrupted production, which may imply resisting customer demands for speedy delivery of particular orders). Since all organizations have "departments" with distinct functions, the basis for inter-departmental conflict may be built into the very nature of organization.

Looking at organizations in this manner leads to reassessing concepts such as control, authority, dependence and rules, hitherto thought of in a vertical context only. This approach can easily be linked with Parsons' and Bales' approach to groups and organizations. It carries the "conflict of interest" approach from the field of union-management relations right into the very heartland of the "human relations" school: internal management structure.

In empirical research, this "new look" has led to use of a new type of questionnaire, whereby the recurrence of very similar conflicts in comparable organizations will be demonstrated.

* * *

"The Place and Role of the Research and Development Laboratory"

Herbert A. Shepard, Massachusetts Institute of Technology

The increasing dependence of industry on technological invention as an instrument of competition is strengthening the power positions of research and development laboratories within their firms, and making technical knowledge a prerequisite for organizational leadership. This movement turns the attention of scientists and engineers away from technological invention and focuses it on the acquisition of power and the skills of management. However, those who acquire positions of power find that the power rests on their ability to interest their subordinates in technological invention rather than in power. Organizational experiments aimed at making the practice of technology as attractive as the practice of management are undertaken. One set of experiments involves the creation of a "technical ladder" paralleling the "managerial ladder". The keynote of upward movement in the technical ladder is freedom in research; in the managerial ladder it is decision-making power. Technical ladder positions appear to be suitable for scientists who seek prestige and power in their profession rather than in the company which employs them—scientists whose commitment to the firm is as tenuous as the commitment to them by a firm which denies them power.

Sources of system instability are numerous. They include: a tendency to use the technical ladder positions as rewards rather than opportunities; a tendency for the occupant of such a position to become lonely and ineffective; a tendency to transfer "deadwood" from the managerial ladder to the technical ladder; a tendency to attach the stigma of oddness and managerial incompetence to occupants of technical ladder positions. Laboratories and firms experimenting with variants of the technical ladder may try to immunize the system against such diseases, or may try to find ways of sharing power with the occupants of technical ladder positions.
INDUSTRIAL SOCIOLOGY - continued

"Organization of Divisionalized Research and Development"

Albert H. Rubenstein, Massachusetts Institute of Technology

The literature on management decentralization is voluminous, but contains only a few systematic studies of the effects of decentralization on particular activities in the company. This study concerns 1) the alternative deployments of a decentralized company's research and development resources (people, facilities, etc.) and 2) the effects of certain organizational constraints, often associated with these deployments, on the direct information output and ultimate effectiveness of the research and development activity.

Three sets of variables are considered: 1) Major organizational constraints: assigned objectives and tasks; prescribed communication patterns; project selection and approval procedures. 2) Behavior of research personnel: actual project portfolio; actual communication patterns. 3) Ultimate effectiveness: economic contributions to the company; contributions to general knowledge; major innovations.

The principal working hypothesis relates "tight control" of divisional laboratories by autonomous divisional management, often operating on a profit and loss basis, to more narrowly-focused, shorter-term, relatively inflexible research portfolios and less likelihood of a company-wide research milieu. These effects are then related to a potential loss in effectiveness of the company's research activity over the long run. Tight control is defined as the imposition of constraints on divisional research labs linked directly to short term divisional objectives.

The study design includes a questionnaire survey to companies in six industry groups, extensive interviews in a sample of these companies, and several intensive field studies.

* * *

"Some Prerequisites for a Voluntary Industrial Organization"

William M. Evan, Columbia University

The principal focus of functional analysis has been on "prerequisites" or necessary conditions for the persistence or an ongoing social system rather than on "requisites" or necessary conditions for a particular type of social change. In the field of formal organization "prerequisite" analysis is especially common. Various "principles" have been advanced as functional requirements of all formal organizations, industrial, military, political, etc. Such universal generalizations neglect important differences in types of organization, particularly those pertaining to two ideal types: administrative and voluntary. Whereas an administrative organization is formally hierarchical and coordination is achieved by means of authority, a voluntary organization is formally democratic and relies on coordination through consensus. The tendency for voluntary organizations to be transformed into administrative organizations has been noted and documented. The converse of this trend has scarcely been considered by sociologists, presumably because of the general acceptance of the iron laws of oligarchy and bureaucracy and because of the dominance of "prerequisite" analysis.

What are the prerequisites for a transformation of industrial organization from an administrative into a voluntary type of structure? Six necessary though insufficient conditions are examined: (1) extension of the ideology of egalitarianism from the political to the economic sphere; (2) reduction of the range of
skills due to advancing technology; (3) growth of informal organization encroach-
ing on managerial decision-making prerogatives; (4) professionalization of manage-
ment; (5) professionalization of labor; and (6) objectification of authority.

The heuristic value of this analysis lies in pointing up the need for and
potentialities of comparative studies of industrial organization and laboratory
experiments in formal organization.

* * *

"Job Satisfaction, Aspirations, and Occupational Mobility:
A Comparative Analysis of Salesmen, Bankers, and Engineers"

Raymond J. Murphy, University of California, Los Angeles

Three sociological questions comprise the focus of the paper: (1) is there any
significant relationship between job satisfaction and previous occupational mobi-
ity of the worker? (2) Do future aspirations in any way relate to previous mobility
history? and, (3) Are there significant differences in the qualities of job satis-
faction and aspirations among individuals occupying different occupational statuses
within a given stratum in the labor force?

The data were derived from personal history forms filled out by 2205 white males
in three white-collar occupations: 1389 salesmen; 301 bank clerks and officials;
and 515 technical engineers. The sample represents a wide geographic spread and
a wide variety of industry types.

Two types of mobility were investigated, career and generational. For both,
the Edwards Socio-economic Scale was used as an index of occupational movement.
Two age groups, under 35 and 35 and over, were used as a control. Differential
mobility tests were run within occupation groups and the occupational differences
were run within mobility direction groups. Null hypotheses derived from selected
questions on the personal history form were tested by the Chi-Square technique.

The findings indicate a general lack of relationship between mobility history
and present work satisfactions. Aspirations seem also to be unrelated to previous
mobility behavior. Significant differences are found, however, between occupation
and the qualities of job satisfaction and aspirations. The findings suggest that
intra-stratum differences in job satisfaction and aspirations be further investi-
gated. It is hypothesized that definitions of satisfaction and success (includ-
ing mobility) are a function of role expectations internal to the occupation and
that identification with an occupational role is independent of previous occupa-
tional mobility experience.

* * *
PANEL DISCUSSION ON MEDICAL SOCIOLOGY

"The Behavioral Scientists and Research in the Health Field: A Questionnaire Survey"

Odin W. Anderson and Milvay S. Seacat, Health Information Foundation, New York City

The purpose of this questionnaire survey was to obtain information about the academic training and professional experience of behavioral scientists in the health field; the channels of opportunities and sites of research; the distribution of research projects, sources of funds and size of budgets; attitudes toward employment conditions; and the nature of working relationships with professional health personnel.

The great majority of research positions in this relatively young field are based in universities and are filled by sociology majors with a high level of academic training. Of those in universities, one-half are in departments of sociology and anthropology. In most instances the positions were obtained through professional channels based on recommendations and referrals rather than through direct application. The average research project was roughly two and one-half to three years' duration, which was considered as long term, and the chief source of research funds came from foundations and the federal government. In general, the respondents were satisfied with their positions and regarded the future favorably. The majority anticipated continuing research in the health field and preferred working in an academic setting.

Although the respondents felt that only a small minority of the professional health personnel understood the role or value of behavioral scientists in the health field, enough cooperation was received to provide an effective working relationship.

Most of the difficulties encountered in this field could perhaps be attributed to the inherent nature of the problems with which behavioral scientists must cope, and the imposing structure of the medical and health field they are entering.
MILITARY SOCIOLOGY

"The Military Establishment as a Social System"

Morris Janowitz, University of Michigan

Because of its vast size, technological complexity and elaborate interdependence with civilian society, the contemporary military establishment tends to display more and more of the characteristics of the typical non-military bureaucracy. Since the increased destructiveness of war emphasizes avoidance of military action as compared with actual operations, the trend toward the civilianization of the military is likely to continue. Furthermore, the assumption that military institutions, as compared with civilian institutions, are resistant to change has been eliminated as the process of innovation in the military establishment itself has become routinized. Nevertheless, the military establishment as a social system has its special and unique characteristics because the possibility of hostilities and personal destruction are a permanent reality to the military elite and implications of combat pervade the entire organization.

This paper seeks to trace out the consequences of technological change on two interrelated aspects of the military establishment—the authority structure and the incentive system. Contrary to popular and even sociological thought, the military establishment is faced with the task of maintaining high levels of initiative in combat units, rather than in the mere enforcement of rigid discipline. Older forms of organizational authority based on domination must be blended with indirect control based on manipulation and consensus. The result is an organizational strain between the requirements of military coordination which leads to traditional discipline and the requirements of combat on preparation for combat which implies team work and group decision.

The movement toward indirect control can, of course, be found in varying degrees in all modern large scale organizations. However, because of the overriding requirements of combat, the shift from domination to manipulation develops more extreme level of organization strain in the military as compared with non-military organizations. The military elites typically must be concerned that indirect control should not undermine the basic authority structure and must limit the scope of group based decision making. Analysis of the military establishment therefore leads to an investigation of the dysfunctional adaptation to organizational strain which results in efforts to re-establish traditional discipline, to ceremonialism, to heightened concern with status and greater emphasis on incentive differentials. Functional adaptations develop which transform the traditional authority system into a "fraternal type" order—the recognized equality of unequals—which permits initiative and deviation within a strict hierarchical organization. These transformations in the military are but special cases of contemporary bureaucratic processes which develop earlier and can be seen more clearly in the military context.

***

"Effects of Communist Indoctrination Attempts: Some Comments Based on an Air Force Prisoner of War Study"

Albert D. Biderman, Air Force Personnel and Training Research Center, Maxwell Air Force Base, Alabama

Much of the effort in the Air Force study of Communist exploitation of prisoners of war attempted to eliminate prevalent misconceptions arising from connotations of the term "brainwashing." It is speculated that these misunderstandings are traceable to a heritage of diablerie in thought and language.
Since moral evaluations were focused on the ideological element, indoctrination attempts against prisoners of war and their effects were particularly likely to be misunderstood. None of the 235 Air Force personnel returned by the Chinese Communists after the Korean War were affected by indoctrination in a manner suggested by the term "brainwashed." A number of criteria are suggested for evaluating the significance of the effects indoctrination did have. Among these are: 1) the "amount" of indoctrination, 2) conflicts with American loyalties, 3) awareness of conflict, 4) adjustment of expectations of others, 5) awareness of coercion, 6) relation to collaborative activity, 7) the duration of effects.

Ignorance on the part of the Chinese Communists of Americans and America accounts for some of the ineffectiveness of their indoctrination attempts. What the prisoners themselves and other observers have regarded as evidence of their vulnerability to indoctrination—i.e., political ignorance and inarticulateness—is interpreted here as manifestations of sources of strong resistance. The inability of POW to argue cogently with their captors may be due to 1) the unquestioned, unrationlized acceptance of American beliefs by the POW; 2) "anti-ideological," anti-dogmatic attitudes.

***

"On Social Implications of Push-button Warfare"

Stanislaw Andzelewski, Brunel College of Technology, London.

There are several possibilities in front of mankind, 1) An era of peace might be inaugurated, and preparations for war might cease; in which case the problem of the influence of warfare on social life would become of historical interest only. 2) It might happen that through war or an accidental explosion the globe might be rendered uninhabitable or even destroyed. 3) Only the higher civilization might be destroyed, and the evolution of mankind might recommence from primitive beginnings. 4) The globe might be conquered by one state. This is becoming less and less likely, as far as the near future is concerned. 5) The rivalry between the states might continue, accompanied by preparations for war and, perhaps, localized wars at non-vital points, waged with the aid of classic weapons. The last possibility is the most relevant to the question in hand, which does not mean that it is the most likely to materialize.

The present trend in the development of weapons is towards a generalized stalemate and the diminution of the preponderance of large states. If the armament race continues, sooner or later all independent states will acquire intercontinental missiles with hydrogen war-heads; and once a small state becomes capable of "saturating" a large one, the latter's larger stock of bombs ceases to be an advantage. Under such circumstances, military predominance could be attained only through some revolutionary inventions, providing, in the first place, protection against the rockets. This means that the inventiveness of the scientists will be from now on the mainstay of military power. The military virtues are being dethroned, manly prowess devalued, militarism made out-of-date, and cannon-fodder rendered superfluous. The social consequences are bound to be enormous. Up till now the states were moulded by the necessity to assure an ample supply of obedient and brave soldiers. This favoured authoritarian rulers of "slave driver" type, and put a premium on discipline and herd spirit. Henceforth, all the effort hitherto put into inculcating military virtues will be directed to fostering science. In consequence, the whole mental climate will be radically altered.

The means that might be employed for enhancing scientific creativity range from regrading of occupations to selective breeding and biochemical stimulation.
of the development of the brain. A new science of how to cultivate science—a real sociology of knowledge—might be developed. The present ideas on this topic are extremely crude and partially self-defeating. Altogether, it seems that, barring the holocaust, mankind will transcend itself and reach a level which at present cannot be imagined.
"Anti-Democratic Tendencies of Mass Society"

William Kornhauser, University of California

There are two major political conceptions of mass society. Some conceive of mass society as the equalitarian society; they confound popular rule and popular dictatorship. Others have identified mass society with totalitarian society; but they have also sought to use the idea of mass society to explain the origin of totalitarianism: they confound the nature and the origins of totalitarianism. A more useful approach is to distinguish mass society from both democratic and totalitarian systems. One of the defining characteristics of mass society so conceived is the lack of a structure of intermediate relations between the individual and the state. Totalitarian society possesses intermediate relations controlled by the political elite for purposes of total domination of all aspects of life. Democratic society possesses intermediate relations independent of any single elite; this social pluralism provides a system of social checks and balances, and engenders widespread participation in the choice of guiding policies and leaders. Although it is not totalitarian, mass society is vulnerable to anti-democratic movements because it lacks intermediate relations. The lack of intermediate relations leaves elites poorly related to society, and therefore directly accessible to penetration by anti-democratic movements. It also leaves non-elites poorly related to society, and therefore directly available for mobilization by anti-democratic movements. Thus, unattached people are more likely to hold anti-democratic opinions and to support anti-democratic parties, especially during crises. By this criterion of the lack of intermediate relations, the U.S. is less of a mass society than France.

***

"The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and the Communist Party"

Wilson Record, Sacramento State College

Unfortunately, much of the current discussion of the relationship between the above organizations, carried on within a climate of intense controversy, ignores their basic structural and functional differences. The latter are of crucial significance for the sociologist who would avoid the polemics of the moment in favor of an unbiased appraisal.

Historically, the NAACP and the CP derive from quite different sources. The former is the result of a unique American setting and the long experiences of Negroes in a bi-racial society. The CP, by contrast, has only tenuous connections with social movements of the American past. Its intense efforts to establish identity serve only to emphasize its lack of roots and its alien character.

Structurally, the two organizations exhibit marked differences. The NAACP, although large-scale in size, is a relatively loose grouping of Negro citizens participating in a betterment organization that allows a substantial degree of personal as well as local organization autonomy. The CP, numerically much smaller, is a miniature totalitarian organization characterized by control from the top, the subordination of personal preferences and the abrogation of local group discretion.

Functionally, also, the organizations show marked differences. The NAACP is essentially pragmatic in its approach and day-to-day activities. The CP, in contrast, is highly doctrinaire, forced continuously to subordinate such functions
POLITICAL SOCIOLOGY—continued

to an alien ideology and to a political apparatus to which it has an umbilical attachment.

Such differences preclude any meaningful collaboration between the two, although at times their verbalized goals may seem similar.

* * *

"Influence of Social Structure on Formation and Change of Political Attitudes"

Hanan C. Selvin, University of California, Berkeley

Studies of political behavior in national samples and in single communities have emphasized the effects of status variables, like social class, and have largely neglected structural variables, such as differences in the social cohesion of groups. There are two reasons for this: 1) it is difficult to identify and study important membership groups in the open community, and 2) the effects of group properties on individual behavior are often smaller than the effects of the more easily studied status variables.

At the other extreme are laboratory experiments, which manipulate group structure but usually cannot deal effectively with status differences. There are, however, many real-life situations where it is possible to combine the analyses of status and group variables as they jointly affect political behavior. Comparative studies of union locals and of industrial workgroups meet these requirements. And so do the various types of living groups on a university campus; twenty such groups at Berkeley provide the data reported in this paper.

Combinations of structural, status, and behavioral variables can be analyzed to yield two distinct and theoretically relevant types of findings: 1) the effect of the group context on the relationship between status and behavior—for example, the level of political interest is significantly affected by father's occupation in some kinds of groups, much less so in others; 2) the "differential sensitivity" of the various statuses—some statuses show little variation in party choice between groups, while other statuses are markedly affected by the group in which they are located.

* * *

"Political Sociology in Introductory Textbooks—A Critique"

Fred R. Yoder, Lewis and Clark College

Introductory sociology textbooks vary widely in their content. Shortcomings of a number of these texts in regard to their treatment of the sociological aspects of politics are: 1) lack of a clear conception of what political sociology is, 2) very limited space given to politics, 3) failure to apply basic sociological concepts in analysis of politics, 4) offering brief summaries of texts in politics as political sociology, 5) little attention given to international phases of modern society. It is suggested that improvement can be made by 1) clearer definition of the field of political sociology, 2) doubling and trebling space given to politics, 3) application of sociological principles to politics, 4) substituting real political sociology for straight politics, 5) greatly increased attention to international political sociology.

* * *
"The Relationship of Participation in Voluntary Associations to Political Participation"

Herbert Macoby, University of California, Berkeley

A major proposition on voluntary associations in relation to the structure and functioning of the democratic state asserts that they stimulate individual participants to greater involvement in the political life of the society. A study of a community self-help association having several hundred participants serves to test the thesis. Poll booth voting records are used to determine changes in political activity over a three year period.

The study shows that there was a greater increase in voting: 1) by participants in the association than by non-participants; 2) by participants who gave of their services than by participants who gave of their money only; 3) by the more active participants than by the less active ones. Thus, statistical analysis tends to confirm the proposition, Non-statistical data both support the proposition and cast shadows of doubt on it as an entirely satisfactory explanation of the differences in changed political activity.

A second interpretation for which there is support in the study explains the differences as an effect of unintended middle class bias in the recruitment of participants, and of differences in the appeal the association had for different elements of the population.

In all likelihood both interpretations are required for an adequate explanation.

* * *
"Isolated Negro Penetration of White Residential Areas in a Metropolitan Community"

David J. Pittman and William L. Holland, University of Rochester

This investigation is a survey of all Negro householders who reside in almost exclusively white neighborhoods in Rochester and the surrounding suburban towns. Fifty-seven Negro family units were located; forty-six were contacted; and forty-three consented to be included in the study.

The foci of the study were in three major areas: 1) the process by which the family was able to obtain housing accommodations outside the segregated areas; 2) the social and ecological determinants of the white neighbors' reaction to Negro penetration; and 3) the degree of the Negro family's social interaction in the neighborhood.

The preliminary conclusions of the study can be stated as follows: 1) housing accommodations outside the segregated areas were obtained chiefly through informal real estate processes; 2) white neighborhood reactions are a function of the social status and ecological placement of the penetrated areas; and 3) there is no observable statistical relationship between the length of the Negro family's residence in the area and the extent of the participation.

***

"Localism and Related Values Among Negroes in a Southern Rural Community"

Morton Rubin, Northeastern University

This report focuses on localistic value orientations in Houston and West Chickasaw County, Mississippi, among a fifty per cent town and twenty per cent open country sample of 114 heads of Negro households. It was assumed that measures of localism might yield data on the cohesion of the community and on background (push) factors accounting for a heavy out-migration to northern industrial cities, particularly Beloit, Wisconsin.

Analysis of five indices yielded the following relationships as significant statistically at the .05 level of probability by the $X^2$ test--locality satisfaction and local opportunity for youth beliefs; dissatisfaction and beliefs that opportunity for youth exists outside the locality; satisfaction, opportunity, age of respondent, and length of residence in the locality. There was an inverse relationship between level of living scale and belief in local opportunity. Success themes were related to locality satisfaction and conservative attitudes toward family and community change. Work-orientation was associated with local dissatisfaction; mixed work and morality themes were associated with institutional conservatism. Farm owner-operators tended to be high in level of living, thus demonstrating that the elite group that originally chose not to migrate has emerged as the group most non-local in projecting opportunities for succeeding generations.

With the heavy out-migration and decline in local agricultural and industrial opportunities for Negroes there are new challenges to traditional leadership and community structure. The migrants to northern industrial cities, themselves, serve as channels of communication to direct migration in community groupings to these new localities.

***
"Cultural Patterns of Colored Creoles: A Study of a Selected Segment of New Orleans Negroes With French Cultural Orientations"

Kara Rousseau Smith, New Orleans, Louisiana, and Vernon J. Parenton, Institute of Population Research, Louisiana State University

Fifty New Orleans residents, representing one-third of the Colored Creole families of middle and upper class status, ranging in age from seventeen to eighty, including three generations, were studied to ascertain the extent of French cultural retention as expressed by their attitudes and customs with regard to religion, education, politics, race, class, marriage, and sex. The entire sample, ranging in skin color from brown to near-white to white, traced French extraction either through the paternal or maternal line. Ninety-four per cent were practicing Catholics. French as a spoken language was almost a lost tongue. Catholicism exerted the most potent force of social control and is likely to retain this influence, especially in matters pertaining to beliefs, morals, marriage, and sex.

French cultural traits were most evident in their home life and other primary group relationships. Attitudes toward whites ranged, according to generation and educational achievements, from hostile to friendly. Skin color as a criterion of class is weakening. Colored Creoles are most Americanized in political attitudes and activities.

Colored Creoles and American Negroes are joined in a common political struggle to break down racial barriers, especially in employment and education. If and when educational integration becomes a reality, an increasing number of Colored Creoles will attend state-supported schools, thereby weakening Catholic educational influence, and further increasing social interaction with non-Creole Negroes.

***

"Readiness For and Resistance To Desegregation: A Social Portrait of the Hard Core"

Melvin Tumin, Princeton University

A sample of about 300 male, white, adult members of the labor force of Guilford County, North Carolina, were interviewed with regard to their readiness for or resistance to desegregation.

Five readiness-types were distinguished on the basis of their responses to a scaled set of questions regarding desegregation of the public schools. Respondents were asked to approve or disapprove of (a) amending the Constitution; (b) withholding state funds from desegregating school districts; (c) closing the schools if necessary; and (d) using force if necessary, to prevent desegregation. Those who approved of none of these were scored 0, and those who approved of all were scored IV.

These groups are then compared for their similarities or differences on a variety of characteristics. Focusing on the hard core of resisters, the results are: (1) The hard core is younger. (2) It is as religious in its church attendance, and as many of its members have church affiliation as any other group. (3) It is as stable in its residence, but is proportionately more rural. (4) It has significantly lower average annual income. (5) It is significantly less well educated, measured by formal schooling. (6) It has proportionately fewer of its members in the white collar and professional groups. (7) Hard core members have been as educationally and occupationally mobile off their fathers' achievements as the other groups. (8) The degree of exposure to the mass media is significantly lower for the
intransient group. (9) The per-cent of its white collar members who have contact with blue collar Negroes is significantly smaller, but the per-cent of its blue collar members who frequently are in contact with blue collar Negroes does not differ significantly from the other groups. (10) The most resistant group is intermediary in its score of frequency of contact with Negroes, ignoring status levels. (11) Hard-core persons resemble rather than differ from the persons in the less resistant groups in the percentages who feel: a) better off at their present jobs than at their first jobs; and b) better off than men they started out with; and c) better off than their fathers. But they differ noticeably in the smaller percentage of hard-core persons who feel better off than contemporaries in the same kinds of jobs.

Certain overall patterns seem to emerge, as follows: (1) A separation between the hard core and all others on the basic measures of position in the status hierarchy, and hence on the instruments for improving life chances, namely, education, occupation, and income. Being low men on the southern totem pole, it may, therefore, be the most intransient group because it is the group most threatened by the possible mobility of the Negro. (2) A graduation of scores on a number of items, matching the graduation from the most ready to the most resistant. (3) A separation between the most ready and all others, in terms of a level of living and a set of orientations which appear to constitute a cutting point which must be reached before one can emerge into the kind of readiness for desegregation which is implied in the unwillingness to take any of the measures proposed as techniques for preventing desegregation. (4) Overall, a great deal of variability in attitudes and in the characteristics of positions and careers which seem to lead to different susceptibilities and sensibilities to the impulses toward social change constituted by the desegregation process. (5) But this variability is on a series of continua. And, though both the ready ones and the resisters emerge, from time to time, as distinguishable entities, it is as a result of quantitative differences of a large order, rather than the presence and absence of attributes, that these distinctions emerge. (6) The hard core appears to act as though the emerging system of norms and responsibility-reward ratios implied in the desegregation process is unpromising, and therefore seeks to preserve the traditional system. By contrast, the ready group sees much promise in the new system of a continuation of its already advantaged position and thus appears to refuse to participate in any proposal to impede the development of that system. (7) All these findings suggest that some greater equalization of social position and life chances might well yield greater similarities in attitudes.

***

"Variables Related to Attitudes Regarding School Desegregation Among White Southerners"

Lewis M. Killian, The Florida State University, and John L. Haer, Rand Corporation, Santa Monica, California

A sample of white southerners were classified by attitude toward the Brown decision. Their orientations were then related to personal and social background characteristics, attitudes towards Negroes, and willingness to take certain actions to avoid desegregation. A random sample of 527 adult whites was interviewed. Relationships were analyzed by means of the Chi-square test of association.

Subjects were classified as "accepters," "compliers," "delayers," or "resisters," according to degree of willingness or unwillingness to comply with the desegregation decision. Contrasting the polar types, it was found that the accepter tends to be young and a college graduate; to occupy a professional or managerial position; to have lived less than half his life in the South; and to have high
regard for individual constitutional rights and for law. He does not ascribe Negro inferiority to inherent characteristics and he is willing to accept equal status contacts with Negroes in a variety of situations. Resisters tend to be just the opposite in all of these characteristics and attitudes.

Compliers, who dislike the decision but would obey it, tend to resemble accepters in characteristics and related attitudes. Delayers resemble defiers. They would choose "legal delay" rather than defiance of law as a means of avoiding desegregation, but when this choice is eliminated they become like resisters, approving closing of public schools or defiance of the law rather than accepting desegregation.

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