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PERSONAL ORGANIZATION IN MASS SOCIETY: Critical Implications for Social Psychology

PANEL:

Nelson N. Roote, University of Chicago

The problems of personal organization in mass society will not be solved by expostulations of anomie nor incantations to a folk society that probably never existed. The power of social psychology to facilitate social life in the foreseeable future will more likely spring from its ability to penetrate and formulate through participant experimentation the conditions optimal for development of identity.

The self may properly be taken as the central concept of social psychology, despite positivists who prefer to count solid bodies. But the self is an allegation, about which at best some uncertainty remains among those who count most to the person. Neither its existence nor its characteristics can be observed directly. Thus the self bears a remarkable resemblance to the concept of God. Social action requires identification of self and other as a premise.

For the actor, his self is imperfectly dramatized by his actions. For an observer to infer the character of the self from an actor's behavior is thus likely to compound error, which can be minimized better through intersubjectivity than through conventional notions of objectivity. To cultivate correspondence between self and role -- consistency of personal and social identity -- is thus in the interest of both actor and observer.

Attributions and confirmations of identity obsolesce when they refer to a static entity; identity is more aptly conceived as a story that evolves over time from selected themes. Clarity and firmness of character depend heavily upon affirmations of faith among an intimate congregation around each person. They play a major part in creating the identity of each, and in enabling each to act like himself. Their expectations of potential behavior have a potent effect in evoking that behavior. Desired developments as a consequence can be fostered to the extent that a person can cooperate with others in experimenting with new roles; practice and encouragement in assuming these makes more feasible their actualization in "real life."

The further implications of self-government have thus only begun to be explored in American life in spheres outside the political, as certain developments in Detroit suggest.

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Ronald Lippitt, University of Michigan

Abstract not received.

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RURAL LIFE IN AN INDUSTRIALIZED MASS SOCIETY (Joint session with Rural Sociological Society)

"Rural Life in the Mass-Industrial Society"

Lowry Nelson, University of Minnesota

American Society is passing through a phase of accelerated change with reference to two concurrent and closely allied revolutions: one of communication and the other of technology. Farm people of the United States are participating fully in the communication system for the first time. This is due to the recent electrification of farms, facilitating the use of radio and television. These media, plus the rise of circulation in rural areas of the metropolitan newspapers has subjected farm people to the same stimuli as their urban cousins. Economically and socially, the industrial revolution -- or rather the period of accelerated change ushered in by the internal combustion engine -- has made for almost complete dependence of the farmer for his motor power, fuel and machinery, on urban workers. The increased efficiency of the new technology has increased the capacity to produce much faster than the rise in population. In short, the chronic surplus creates a chronic crisis in the market. Price support by government has therefore become a regular part of national policy.

The change in world outlook of farm people is not easy to document, but there is some evidence that as educational level approaches that of the city, reactions will be similar regarding such basic questions as civil rights, and tolerance for those who may differ from usually accepted norms. The rapprochement of labor and agriculture may be expected to come with the rise in educational level and as more farmers have experience in non-farm jobs.

* * *

"Changing Rural Areas In An Urbanizing Society"

Walter T. Martin, University of Oregon

Within the total economy cities occupy the type of locational matrices at which economic development is most likely to occur. The nature of the urban-industrial center is such that it cannot be self contained. The development of transportation technology to tap new sources of raw materials and open up new markets makes possible the deconcentration of the metropolitan population. The rural population of the satellite areas (metropolitan rings) grew slowly in the early decades of the twentieth century but has been the most rapidly growing sector since 1930.

The characteristics of the rural populations of satellite areas differ markedly from those of other rural populations. The hypothesis is proposed that rural populations are effected by the urban way of life in inverse proportion to the distance from the nearest urban center and in direct proportion to the size of that city. This hypothesis is supported by data on such items as white collar employment, per cent of females in the labor force, median years of school completed, income, and age and sex characteristics.

A second hypothesis proposed is that the influence of urbanization on rural areas is similar to its effects on urban areas: increasing specialization of function, increasing nucleation and differentiation of sub-areas, and increasing interdependence of differentiated parts. Generally the evidence supports this hypothesis.

* * *

CONTROL OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

"Control of Juvenile Delinquency"

Hon. Joseph D. Lohman, Sheriff of Cook County, Illinois, and
Lecturer, University of Chicago

Recent years have produced a steadily increasing army of officially recognized delinquents and teen-age criminals. In the five years after 1948, the number of juveniles passing through our courts increased by 45%. Upwards of 435,000 young people became wards of our juvenile courts. Over one and one-quarter million youngsters were arrested or brought before the police departments of the nation to be disposed of without benefit of judicial proceeding. If this trend were to continue for the next five years our juvenile dockets would be bogged down with the pathos and tragedy of some three-quarters of a million youngsters as official wards of the United States Juvenile Courts. The harvest of this mischievous whirlwind is reaped not only directly in years of wasted youth and troubled community relations, but in the aftermath of adult crime.

It is in the metropolitan areas of the United States, such as Chicago, that the most notable increases have taken place. The striking changes in our population number and distribution, brought on by industrial and commercial expansion, (not to speak of a flood of suburban residential construction pent up during the defense years) have disturbed our community life and decreased the mature influence and guidance of a more settled neighborhood and community life.

We must take stock of our situation and direct our energies toward re-establishing those community controls which alone can bring this evil to bay. But the delinquency problem is less likely than any other crime problem to respond to purely negative measures of arrest and detention. To deal with delinquency effectively, we must regard it primarily as a problem in prevention and, if and when it requires treatment, as a task of rescue and restoration to the normal stream of community life.

But if the law enforcement agencies are to perform a positive function in protecting, securing, and saving our young people, then we must join together as a team. The church, the police, the social and civic agencies, the organized citizenry itself, must effect a common purpose, an intelligent liaison and an adequate machinery which will permit us to find the problem areas and treat the incipient delinquents at the first sign. This we must do before it is found necessary to formally adjudge them delinquent. If we need to so judge them, we must minimize the consequences of singling them out. We must avoid stigmatizing them as delinquents.

There is much that we must do, not the least of which is to brush aside the cobweb-like myths that have obscured our thinking and action in this area. Here are a few of the ghosts that should have been interred long ago, but bedevil us yet: (1) The myth that all delinquents are alike. They are only alike in the common name we give them -- Delinquent. (2) The myth that severity of punishment or treatment is the ultimate effective deterrent. (3) The myth that our problems are solved if they are removed from our sight -- from the community. (4) The myth that the first offender should be merely admonished and given another chance -- which is really only a "pass." Such a "pass" is not a chance. It only serves to breed a familiar contempt for the law. (5) The myth that there is some single and simple solution to our difficulty.

The control and effective treatment of juvenile delinquency requires that it be considered not in isolation but as a cultural phenomenon on the one hand and as a function of the structure and organization of the community on the other. This means, in short, recognizing problem children and addressing ourselves to them as they really are: that is, persons whose emotional, educational, recreational and spiritual needs are not being met. If the community desires to take effective action against delinquency, it must act not against delinquents, but against the development of delinquent careers. This is not a quixotic venture but rather a recognition that we must begin to square what is known with what is done.

INDUSTRIAL SOCIOLOGY THEORY

"On the Evolution of Industrial Sociology"

William Foote Whyte, Cornell University

The paper reviews the development of the field since Mayo. It attempts to answer this question: why has research and training in human relations had so little effect upon solving "the concrete difficulties of human collaboration" in industry?

Since Mayo, research has added greatly to our comparative knowledge of industrial organizations. However, in order to make progress on some of the main problems Mayo raised, we have had to correct serious oversimplifications and reformulate our ideas along the following lines: (1) Community and the job. Mayo's use of the concept of anomie has proven a blunt tool indeed. We have been learning how certain specific aspects of social structure affect human relations in the plant. (2) Technology and the job. Early research, in emphasizing the importance of human relations, tended to push technology and job content into the background. We are now learning how they affect both job satisfaction and cohesion of work groups. (3) Money and behavior. Mayo tended to neglect the impact of money as a work incentive. We are now learning how powerful it can be - under certain conditions of the social system. We are also learning of two other aspects of money: its impact on relations within the work group and on inter-group relations. (4) Organization structure. Mayo's work turned us toward "informal organization" and to the neglect of the formal structure. We are now learning how certain patterns of formal organization may affect morale and productivity. (5) Participation. Mayo acknowledged the value of "participation" but left the term very vague and undefined. We are now able to specify the sorts of behavior that are involved in a "participation" that has a real impact in building "human collaboration."

* * *

"Occupational Sociology"

Everett C. Hughes, The University of Chicago

What is the relation of industrial sociology to sociology in general? This question is discussed along with the same question with regard to other special or applied kinds of sociology. The view taken is that industrial sociology is not simply an application of some previously existing general sociology. On the contrary, general sociology develops only as its concepts are refined and generalized by study of special aspects of society, such as industry, crime, race relations, the family, and so on. On the other hand, the study of industry by sociological method is sound only as the special problems of industry and the special concepts invented for describing and analyzing them are seen as special cases of problems and concepts developed in connection with other activities and institutions.

These propositions raise questions of various kinds concerning the training of people for industrial research, and concerning the careers of sociologists in and out of industry. Shall people become industrial sociologists in the same sense that a medical man becomes irrevocably a surgeon or a psychiatrist? Or is science -- and industry, for that matter -- better served by having people move in and out of industrial sociology?

In discussing these problems, certain examples are presented. The aim of the paper is to provoke discussion on these issues.

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INDUSTRIAL SOCIOLOGY THEORY - continued

"Industry and Community"

Delbert C. Miller, University of Washington

Industry and the local community may be considered as two variables operating in an interdependent relationship. Industry may exhibit itself as a factor in at least three different forms. These are as: (1) Individual firms constituting the economic organization of the community. (2) Specialized personnel constituting the labor force of the community. (3) Representative persons and associations as constituent parts of the power structure of the community.

Community may be defined as a group living in one locality or region under the same culture and having some common geographical focus for their major activities. The distinctive characteristic of the community is that a constellation of institutional organizations has grown up around a particular center of specialized function.

Four major theories of industry-community relation can be identified. These are: (1) Structure-Function Theories which focus on industry and its social ramifications within interdependent social systems. (2) Compensation Theories of Work which focus on industry as a source of community satisfaction denied in the local community. (3) Welfare Theories of Community Structure which focus on industry as a responsible partner in shaping the direction of the local community. (4) Power Theories of Community which focus on industry as a major source of power or influence affecting the values of other social institutions in the community.

The power structure which is proposed as the logical construct to fit the pattern operating in many modern communities is characterized by three qualities: (1) By increasing heterogeneity of interests within the business sector; (2) by the rise of new power structures; (3) by a growing autonomy and heterogeneity of interests in all institutional sectors accompanied by specialization and professionalization.

A comparative study of Seattle, Washington and Bristol, England made by the writer shows that differences in power relations can be identified by analysis of the following seven social factors: (1) Growth and decline of business. (2) Business centralization and decentralization. (3) Government centralization and decentralization. (4) Transfer of ownership. (5) Rise of new organizations and functions. (6) Diffusion and discussion of new ideas. (7) Breakdown of traditional values.

* * *

"Working Force Participation"

A. J. Jaffe, Columbia University

Human life, obviously is not independent of the process of obtaining the means of sustaining life - our daily bread and butter. Yet we try to distinguish the process of obtaining our food and drink - "working force behavior" - from life in general. Historically almost everybody contributed to earning a living, mainly because of the very low productivity per worker. Only within the last century or so has there arisen any need or desire to separate "workers" from "non-workers."

How can this separation be made? First, it was necessary for the economic organization to change from largely subsistence to predominantly market place; this permitted distinguishing those who received money for their efforts - the workers -

INDUSTRIAL SOCIOLOGY THEORY - continued

from those who did not - the non-workers. A second element is the separation of home and work place. Hence, those persons who leave their homes to engage in activities for which they receive money are easily classifiable as workers, and the others as non-workers.

These events happened in our industrialized society. The remaining question is why some people tended to become full time workers whereas others remained full time non-workers; why did not everyone become half worker and half non-worker? If this had occurred it would have been impossible to distinguish between the two groups. What actually occurred in our society is that the men became money earning workers whereas the women tended to remain at home. Hence, we now have to explain why women tended to be non-workers, and to account for those women who did become workers.

The preceding formulation is not the only one that can be envisaged to separate workers from non-workers. However, it is useful in our type of society. Furthermore, since the entire world is engaged in efforts at economic development in which the receipt of ever increasingly larger sums of money is an important aim, this formulation would appear pertinent to all societies. Any society not interested in economic development need not concern itself with questions of the working force.

* * *

"Formal Organization: Dimensions of Analysis"

Peter M. Blau, University of Chicago

Secondary analysis of some empirical studies provides a basis for discussing methodological problems posed by , and various dimensions involved in, the systematic study of formal organization.

(1) Patterns of social relations on the assembly line call attention to the difference between mere interpersonal relations and established groups. Since group structure is usually defined by a distribution of characteristics - say, identification with the group - structural effects must be analytically isolated from those of the corresponding characteristics of individuals. For example , the individual's identification with the group is held constant, and the productivities of groups with varying proportions of group-identified members are compared.

(2) Impersonal mechanisms of control (whether assembly line or statistical evaluation of performance) decrease work satisfaction, but they also tend to reverse the flow of demand in the hierarchy from a downward into an upward direction, and that increases work satisfaction. This illustrates how misleading it can be simply to show that given conditions in the organization have certain ultimate effects without tracing the intervening processes. Ideally, generalizations about the relationships between various facets of the organization, should be based on evidence from a sample of organization, but since this is rarely possible, analysis of variations within the organization must serve as substitute.

(3) The same institutional mechanism or pattern of conduct that solves one problem often creates others. The investigation of the resulting dialectical development of the organization requires observation over an extended period or at repeated intervals in the manner of the panel design.

In addition to the three dimensions discussed in this paper - structural, organizational, and developmental - there is also the external dimension, the analysis of the relations between the organization and its environment.

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INDUSTRIAL SOCIOLOGY THEORY - continued

"Union-Management Relations"

Robert Dubin, University of Oregon

Central to any analysis of union-management relations is the concept of social power; its functions, distribution, mechanisms for its mobilization, and its consequences for the social structure. Starting with an analytical development of this concept, the relations between management and union are treated as power relations.

A primary issue is the institutionalization of union-management relations. How are power relations institutionalized? Analysis is made of the institutionalization of issues in conflict, the modes for carrying on conflict and accommodation, the organization and internal systems of control of the contending parties, and the consequences of shifting power balances for the society as a whole.

It is demonstrated that the institutionalization of power relations does not eliminate conflict or acts of power. It is further demonstrated that in union-management relations stability and change, conflict and cooperation, are not poles of continuous variables. Many analyses of union-management relations have failed to distinguish stability-change and conflict-cooperation as dichotomous rather than continuous variables. The consequence is that our conceptual frameworks assume power relations are always and everywhere in the process of translation or modification into other kinds of social relations. It is concluded that this position is false. The institutionalization of power relations does not mean their transformation into other kinds of social relations, at least as demonstrated in the field of union-management relations.

* * *

RESEARCH IN SOCIAL ORGANIZATION

"Social Stratification and Mass Communication"

Theodore R. Anderson and August B. Hollingshead, Yale University

A factor analysis of the frequency of occurrence of 50 kinds of response to mass media of communication in each of 33 social hierarchy categories was made on a sample of 3,559 households in order to determine whether individuals at different positions of the social hierarchy manifested sufficiently distinct patterns of response to be considered as distinct social strata or classes in a behavioral sense.

On the basis of this analysis the following conclusions were reached. (1) Mass communication responses are distributed differentially along the social hierarchy. (2) There are two if not three distinct though interrelated configurations of behavioral responses to mass communication media. (3) Each configuration is characteristic of a different segment of the social hierarchy. (4) In particular, there are five distinguishable response patterns associated with different, non-overlapping segments of the social hierarchy. (5) While the segments as a whole are distinct from each other, there is some indefiniteness about just where one pattern gives way to another. (6) In general, the data and analysis further confirm the existence of five strata or classes in the New Haven community and indicate the substantial correctness of Hollingshead's earlier used breaking points between the strata or classes. (7) Finally, and most generally, this evidence indicates that when social phenomena are viewed behaviorally it is meaningful to break the social hierarchy into distinct social strata rather than to treat it simply as a continuum.

* * *

"The Optimum Size of Certain Institutional Groups: A Large Group Theory"

F. Stuart Chapin, University of Minnesota, Emeritus

The "optimum size" of social groups is of interest to sociologists, social psychologists, demographers and city planners. In this discussion, data on 80 churches and their two largest sub-groups, membership (M), and Sunday School enrollment (SS), are analyzed for some evidences of optimum size. It was found that relative size, as measured by the ratio $F'' = (M) / (M + SS)$, was symmetrically distributed about the mean and modal values, and varied directly with age, size, and a measure of "institutional strength", CIC (combined institutional criteria), and inversely with growth rates. The Fibonacci proportion, $F' = .6180$, seemed to be a limiting value in which $(F'' - F')$ tended to approach zero, as the rating on institutional strength (CIC), increased in magnitude. In default of case history data on each of the 80 churches, a total of 28 pairs were analyzed. In each pair there was a smaller younger church and an older larger church, of the same religious denomination compared. The over-all size $(M + SS)$, was then multiplied by 2.6180 (another constant derived from the Fibonacci proportion) to predict the theoretical size of this smaller and younger church at a presumed later stage of its growth. The observed size of the older church was then compared with the predicted size, and it was found that the differences between these two showed a symmetrical distribution with marked central tendency. The differences between the ages of the two paired churches, were skewed but with a central tendency, about a mean age difference of about 18 years between the two stages of stability. The Fibonacci proportion, taken as a measure of integration, harmonious balance of parts and equilibrium of structure, suggests a mathematical model with the logarithmic spiral as the principle of growth. Certain hypotheses about integration, equilibrium, etc. may be deduced from the mathematical model.

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RESEARCH IN SOCIAL ORGANIZATION - continued

"Class Position and Area of Residence in American Cities"

Arthur H. Wilkins, Dancer-Fitzgerald-Sample, Inc.

This study of 8 middle sized cities replicates a Chicago study by O. D. Duncan and Beverly Duncan.

First, it was demonstrated that the U. S. Census major occupation groups (crudely) define a graded series of urban class levels when ranked as follows: Professionals etc., Managers etc., sales worker, clerks etc., craftsmen etc., operatives, service workers, laborers.

Then, using two kinds of standard index - an index of dissimilarity between two percentage distributions, and another index measuring the direction of any difference in distribution - the following relationships were found between occupational level and residential distribution by Census tracts: (1) In all cities, dissimilarity in residential distribution between any two occupation groups was directly related to dissimilarity in their occupational status, this relationship being independent of income and education. (2) Inter-city variations in the size of the indexes of dissimilarity seem largely attributable to inter-city variations in proportion of nonwhite residents (pearsonian $r = .91$). (3) In all cities, much of the residential segregation of the higher and of the lower status levels is accounted for by differential concentration in the zones concentric to the downtown center. (4) In all cities there is a definite gradient upward in status from the center to the periphery. However this gradient is subject to some inversion, particularly when industrial concentrations are located at the periphery.

These findings demonstrate the value of ecological data for the study of urban stratification.

* * *

"Children's Conceptions of Occupational Stratification"

Eugene A. Weinstein, Children's Bureau, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare

The development of children's conceptions of occupational prestige and the American stratification system is examined. Status level and school grade were systematically varied among a sample of 72 elementary school children in order to assess the relationship between status and the developmental process. The association between these factors and responses to an open-ended interview was tested by means of Chi-square. The analysis indicates the following: (1) The developmental pattern conforms to those found for other concept areas. Grade is related to the complexity of interview responses; status to their content. (2) The disparity between status groups in their conception of the system tends to increase with grade. (3) Value emphases and modes of perception found in adult status level subcultures are reflected in the responses of the children. Lower status children tend to place more emphasis on material rewards, less on psychic, than children in the upper groups. Further, the child's ability to make discriminations within a status group decreases as the distance in the status hierarchy between that group and his own increases. (4) Concepts of a general stratification system independent of concrete persons or localities are meaningful to children as early as the fourth grade.

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RESEARCH IN SOCIAL ORGANIZATION - continued

**"Social Stratification and Social Relationships: An Empirical Test
of the Disjunctiveness of Social Classes"**

Robert A. Ellis, University of Southern California

A field study of social stratification was undertaken in the Jamaican market town of Christiana in an effort to test the validity of the much-disputed notion that social status data can be accurately interpreted as being partitioned into disjunctive social classes. A corrected version of the rating technique procedure was used for estimating the class positions of the local inhabitants. Upon examination, the stratification data appeared to be characterized by "natural" class divisions. These hypothesized class boundaries, in turn, were demonstrated to be congruent with behavioral cleavages in the town. In general, Christiana residents had the preponderance of their friendships located within their own social class. One noticeable exception to this general rule was the Middle Class. Seemingly, this was a marginal aggregate in the community. Persons in this category distributed their friendships evenly between members of their own class and members of the other classes studied in the research. However, the other classes in the sample manifested a noticeable degree of ingroup exclusiveness in their relationship to the Middle Class. A reciprocal, but downward, rejection pattern was found to characterize the structuring of social distance between the classes. In general, persons in a higher ranking class rejected persons in a lower ranking class as friends to an appreciably greater extent than they in turn were rejected as friends by persons in the subordinate class.

* * *

SMALL GROUPS

"Game Theory and Interaction Analysis"

Omar Khayyam Moore and Morris I. Benkowitz, Yale University

The purpose of this study is to examine experimentally certain interrelationships between the theory of games of strategy developed by von Neumann and Morgenstern, and the "theory of socialization" which stems from the work of Cooley, Mead, Piaget, etc. In the broadest sense, game theory presupposes, among other things, the existence of "players," whereas the theory of socialization attempts to account for the existence of "players." In brief, in order to have a game at all there must be human beings who are capable of seeing their own actions from the perspective of others and of making decisions in the light of what others may do. An experiment was conducted to compare the performance of older boys (ages 12-14) with that of younger boys (ages 9-11) in a competitive game. (Subjects were drawn from age-graded clubs in a small Nebraska town.) The game was designed so as to permit a game-theory interpretation and solution. It was hypothesized that the behavior of the older boys (who could be expected to have had greater interactional experience) would conform more closely to the game-theory model than would the behavior of the younger boys. In general, this proved to be the case. Detailed analysis of the interactional patterns exhibited by subjects indicates a more subtle skill on the part of the older boys in "taking the role of the other."

* * *

"An Experimental Investigation of the Effects of Facilitative Role Interdependence on Group Functioning "

Edwin J. Thomas, Research Center for Group Dynamics,
University of Michigan

Theory: This study was an investigation of the effects of facilitative role interdependence upon group functioning. Some of the phenomena which are conceptualized are role interdependence, the degree of facilitation among interdependent persons and means-controlling and goal facilitation. From the definitions and assumptions of the theory, two hypotheses are derived. In brief, these are that with increasing facilitation among persons in role interdependence, there will occur greater speed of movement toward the goal and greater strength of responsibility forces on the group members.

Method: The hypotheses were tested in a laboratory experiment in which 160 subjects participated. In groups of five, subjects worked on a task of constructing miniature houses. By means of variations of the goals pursued and the division of labor in the group, four degrees of facilitation were created which ranged from low to high.

Results, Discussion and Conclusion: Results provided strong support for the hypotheses of the study. In addition to other findings of the study, the concept of optimum benefit in facilitative role interdependence was discussed. It was concluded that the theory of the study had been supported.

* * *

SMALL GROUPS- continued

"Jury Experimentation"

Fred L. Strodtbeck, University of Chicago

Using recorded trials, conventional factorial designs, and working in an institutional context with subjects randomly sampled from the population to which generalization is to be made, jury experimentation avoids many conventional concerns of small-group research. In the substantive area, however, the possible hypotheses of interest appear to be very numerous. Theories of jury trial procedure which might guide jury experimentation may be roughly classified as conservative (parts of the jury trial are functionally interdependent in a way which exceeds presently developed formal understanding) leading to skepticism of research and a "hands-off" administrative policy, or radical (the jury trial is a patchwork of measures and counter-measures) associated with what might be described as an "out with the ax" orientation. Neither provides a clear directive. Jury experimentation supports the radical position by documenting unanticipated (and reversed) consequences of certain controls used by the court, but, more importantly, by describing the operation of social processes which ease apparent rigidities of the system (to be illustrated by findings re jury size, negligence doctrines, and selected instruction practices), gives greater substance to the conservative argument. Greater effectiveness of jury experimentation in the service of justice must grow with the development of a new and more differentiated theory of trial management which includes explicit recognition of the interaction between social processes and legal objectives now being revealed by jury research.

* * *

"The Effect of Organizational Factors on the Social Sensitivity
of Affective and Effective Leaders"

Jay M. Jackson and Jean W. Butman

Research Center for Group Dynamics, University of Michigan

This paper reports an investigation of the comparative accuracy of informal leaders and non-leaders regarding norms and interpersonal evaluations of group members. Research was conducted in two district offices of a large utility company. The hypothesis that leaders are more socially sensitive than non-leaders was tested separately in each office, using questionnaire data obtained from 72 female white collar workers. Criteria of both affective and effective leadership were employed, and two different measures of social sensitivity, accuracy of perceiving norms, and sensitivity to others' evaluations of self.

In District A there was no evidence that leaders are more accurate than non-leaders, either about institutional norms or others' evaluations. In District B, affective leaders were relatively more accurate about interpersonal evaluations, and effective leaders more accurate about norms.

Since neither characteristics of the two samples nor districts' organizational functions were different, analysis led to an examination of broader systemic factors. The management of District A was characterized by stability, integrated role relationships and much consensus, in marked contrast to District B, which had experienced frequent changes in management. The effect of this organizational difference on the location in the social system and performance of normative orientation and regulation functions is pointed out.

SMALL GROUPS- continued

Informal leaders are seen to be more accurate than non-leaders only about those aspects of group life in which they actually function as leaders.

* * *

"Reliability of Scoring in Interaction Process Analysis"

Robert W. Avery and Warren Bachelis, Harvard University

Reliability (in the sense of inter-scorer agreement) of scoring using the method developed by Bales for classifying behavior into 12 categories is examined from this point of view: "Reliability for what research purpose?"

In one study four sets of product-moment correlation coefficients were computed to ascertain the degree of agreement between two scorers who observed the same series of groups. Sixty-five percent of 480 coefficients, representing the reliability of four summative indices, had values of .70 or higher.

In a second study hypotheses which predict patterns of distribution of acts within categories at different time-periods within a single meeting were tested using interaction data supplied by three scorers. This question was posed: Are the interaction scores of each scorer equally likely to lead to acceptance or rejection of the hypotheses? Scorers agreed highly about the total number of instances in which the behavior patterns derived from their scores matched hypothesized patterns. At the .05 significance level, they uniformly agreed whether each hypothesis should be accepted or rejected. Scorers agreed less frequently whether their scores in each individual instance matched predicted patterns.

Inter-scorer agreement was shown to be higher in some categories than in others. Within some categories agreement seemed to be higher at the beginning or toward the end of single meetings.

* * *

PLANNING FOR THE 1960 CENSUS, Panel Discussion (joint session with Rural Sociological Society and American Statistical Association)

"Procedural Plans for the 1960 Census"

Morris H. Hansen, Bureau of the Census

Among the principal procedural changes for the 1960 Census of Population and Housing receiving serious consideration are the following: (1) Sampling. Some of the questions formerly collected on a complete Census may be transferred to a 20 or 25 percent sample, especially questions calling for manual coding such as occupation and industry. (2) Equipment. A new type of mark-reading equipment may be introduced in order to eliminate manual punching of the Census, and at the same time to allow considerable flexibility in questionnaire format. Its output will be on magnetic tape and serve as input to electronic computers to do the compilation. Then the output of a high speed printer can be photographed and reproduced without the intermediate hand processing done in previous Censuses. (3) Steps may be taken in an effort to improve the coverage of the Censuses. It may be found worthwhile to provide for enumeration of the population at the place found as well as at place of residence. Also, an advance canvass and listing of living quarters and of the resident population may prove worthwhile.

The combined impact of the introduction of additional sampling, new equipment and more advance planning may be sufficient to speed up the compilation of the Census very substantially, and at the same time result in significant cost reductions. Such cost reductions may be offset by the steps taken for improving coverage or content.

* * *

"Population Census Plans"

Howard G. Brunsman, Bureau of the Census

Serious consideration is being given to the following changes in treatment of areas in the 1960 censuses of population and housing: (1) Establish urbanized areas for each urban place of 25,000 or more. /Such areas were established for places of 50,000 or more in 1950./ (2) Publish statistics for separate unincorporated places within the fringe of urbanized areas. (3) Publish at least total population for unincorporated places of 500 or more. (4) Promote the establishment of census tracts for all areas within all standard metropolitan areas and publish statistics for all such census tracts. (5) Establish census county divisions in about 14 of the states where existing minor civil divisions are either not permanent or are not locally recognized.

The following questions regarding the content of the census of population are receiving serious consideration: (1) Should information on mobility relate to one year /as in 1950/, to five years /as in 1940/, or to an even longer period? Should such statistics attempt to measure movement between central cities of standard metropolitan areas and the remainder of such areas? (2) Should information be obtained and tabulated on place of work in relation to place of residence? It has been proposed that these data be obtained at least for the central cities of standard metropolitan areas and by counties for the remainder of such areas. (3) Should college students be counted as part of the population of the place where they are attending school or of the place of residence of their parents? (4) Should economic activity be based on a longer time period, such as a month or a year, instead of the one-week base of 1950?

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PLANNING FOR THE 1960 CENSUS, Panel Discussion - continued

"Plans for the 1960 Housing Census"

Wayne F. Daugherty, Bureau of the Census

Plans for the 1960 Census have been in the making for several months, with the tempo increasing each month. A few decisions have been made but most of the basic ones are still in the formative stage. We are reviewing questions of scope, content, and needs with users of census data and expect to work formally with several advisory groups. At the same time we are reexamining our experiences with the 1950 Census which have some bearing on the 1960 program. This fall we will conduct a sample housing census -- the National Housing Inventory. Our experiences with this survey will help us make better decisions for the 1960 Census.

There are some fundamental questions to be resolved -- first, purposes and aims of the housing census, then questions of coverage, scope, and concepts. Further, there is the question of whether comparability can and should be maintained. Even after we have agreement on plans, we are faced with the problem of balancing financial resources with the needs of users.

The 1950 Census made extensive use of sampling. Should we do more in 1960, or do less? This raises a conflict between the emphasis on small-area data and national data. Small-area data have proved quite useful in the understanding of local situations, problems, and local programs affecting housing and welfare of the community. However, sampling cannot be used to provide data for city blocks. At the other extreme we are concerned whether national statistics need to be based on the accumulated subtotals of small-areas, such as states or counties, or whether they may be based on a very small sample.

In order to meet the criticisms that 1950 data were published too late, planning for 1960 is being stepped up a year to 18 months earlier than before. This precludes last minute changes in content and design of the census.

* * *

RACE RELATIONS (joint session with Society for the Study of Social Problems)

"Tolerant-Intolerant Attitudes on a University Campus"

Jiri Nehnevajsa, University of Colorado

This progress report deals with the results of analysis of variance of 4,052 questionnaires administered in May 1955 to selected students at the University of Colorado. The whole schedule consisted of 110 items; this paper discusses the homogeneity of Adorno scale scores in terms of various socio-cultural traits.

The scores were found homogeneous with respect to the affiliation, or non-affiliation, of the students to Greek-letter organizations. The distribution of scores was unrelated to the region (Bureau of Census categories) from which the respondent came. It was unrelated to the size of respondents' resident community, as it was to the extent of education of the subjects' mother.

Other variables appeared significantly related to tolerant attitudes, as measured, at the .001 level. Female students were significantly more tolerant than males. Marital status was related - with married students less intolerant than others. Political preference of the subjects was associated with attitudes. Republican respondents were less tolerant than subjects with no claimed preference, who in turn, were less tolerant than Democrats and independents.

Religious variables were inversely related to tolerant attitudes; religion was assessed by expressed preferences, by intensity of one's beliefs, and by frequency of church-attendance. Education was positively related to tolerant expressions; as was, perhaps spuriously, age. But there were significant differences depending on the students major field, and the school which he attended. Philosophers, social scientists, and language and literature students yielding most, while pharmacy and business students least, tolerant scores.

* * *

"A Mathematical and Statistical Experiment with Bogardus' Social Distance Scale"

Panos D. Bardis, Albion College

This is an ex post facto experiment dealing with the influence of international and interracial contacts on social distance. The sample consisted of 198 foreign students studying at Purdue University and 8 native American women who had dated or married students from other lands.

The data were obtained by means of extensive and intensive interviews which involved Bogardus' Social Distance Scale. The writer introduced the concept M.S.D. or Mean Social Distance -- similar to Bogardus' G.R.D.Q. -- which facilitated the statistical manipulation of the quantitative data. Some of the tests employed were: F-tests, t-tests, t'-tests, analysis of variance, Bartlett's Chi-square, logarithmic and square root transformations, the Satterthwaite approximation, and the Duncan-Bonner method for comparing pair combinations of means.

Two main hypotheses were tested: (1) The M.S.D. of foreign students lies between 1.00 and 2.00, namely, between the close-kinship and personal friendship responses. (2) The M.S.D. of Westerners is lower than that of Orientals.

The findings were as follows: The Hawaiians made an M.S.D. of 1.22, the East Indians 1.27, the Filipinos 1.31, the Scandinavians 1.44, the Latin Americans 1.51, the Chinese 1.55, and the Greeks 1.72. Of the 21 possible pair combinations, only 4 presented significant differences. In general, both the quantitative and qualitative data indicated that international and interracial contacts, with the exception

RACE RELATIONS - continued

of a few cases characterized by unpleasant experiences, tended to reduce social distance.

* * *

"A Cross-Institutional Comparison of Northern and Southern Race Relations"

Frank F. Lee, University of California, Riverside

This paper suggests that the North, while separating the races in most areas of behavior, does not do so in education because integrated education does not symbolize integration in other institutional areas. The South, on the other hand, sees school integration as a threat to other forms of segregation. Thus the North has been enabled to proceed with school integration while the South has not.

To illustrate this contention this paper compares the history of race relations in a small Connecticut town and the South in general. Three areas of behavior are considered: education, religion, and housing. In education racial integration developed in Connecticut Town from around 1870; in the South segregation was scarcely breached until recently. Religion, however, became a segregated institution in both areas. The basic difference is that the Southern Negro church appeared by the late 1700's, while in Connecticut Town it arose only after 1920. The same trend is found in housing with Connecticut Town increasingly resorting to residential segregation, while the South maintained it throughout.

In both areas increasing institutionalization and bureaucratized procedure of existing systems made changes more difficult. Timing also is important with respect to these symbolic meanings of change, i.e., there has been less resistance to integration in both areas when it came gradually.

* * *

"Conceptual Treatment of Race Relations Data from Child Studies"

Mary Ellen Goodman, Cambridge, Massachusetts

Abstract not received.

* * *

"Some Characteristics of American Negro Leaders"

Thomas P. Monahan, Philadelphia Municipal Court

Elizabeth H. Monahan, American Friends Service Committee

Only one-third of the American Negro population is found in the North and yet nearly one-half of the Negro leaders reside there. This dislocation of leadership is a major dilemma of the Negro group. Also, Southern born Negroes are much less likely to achieve distinction than those born in the north. These and other significant facts emerge from an analysis of over 2,900 biographies given in the 1950 edition of Who's Who In Colored America.

The family and marital relationships of the Negro men in WWCA are much like those for outstanding men in general, even to the point, as has been found for other leadership classes, that these Negro men who marry beget an insufficient number of children to replace themselves as families. Negro women, incidentally, more often

RACE RELATIONS - continued.

achieve leadership recognition among their group than do women among the whites. Compared to persons in Who's Who In America, a greater proportion of Negro leaders have college degrees. In their occupational pursuits considerable diversity is found, except in the South where nearly one-half are employed as educators.

Negro leaders, according to information on place of birth and place of residence, are quite mobile, but the flow of talent out of the South is not unlike the tide of Negro migration as a whole, and, in the Northward migration, there has been an assimilation of Northern culture.

* * *

"A Study of Landlords' Ethnic Preferences in a Polyethnic Community"

Harry V. Ball, Jr., Pomona College
Douglas S. Yamamura, University of Hawaii

The decision of a landlord to prefer or restrict tenants of certain ethnicities is a social act. It is a choice made in a particular socio-economic context which includes the values of and the alternatives open to the landlord. In 1952 questionnaires were mailed to the landlords of a random 5 percent sample of the units registered with the Honolulu Rent Control Commission. Each landlord was asked to state his tenant-ethnicity preferences and restrictions for seven ethnic groups: Chinese, Filipino, Haole, Hawaiian, Japanese, Negro, and Puerto Rican. Sixty-six percent responded. Separate analyses were made of the responses of Caucasian, Chinese, and Japanese landlords, and the responses of each were related to the "market situation." The dominant patterns were a preference for "all groups" or for only "one group." The "one group" tended to be "own group." The first variation on the one-group pattern was a tendency for the discriminating landlords to enlarge their preferences through the three top status groups, although the order of enlargement varied with landlord ethnicity. These and other variations appeared to be the result of differential tenant availability within particular rent classes. Thus the clearest contrast was between the Chinese and Japanese landlords, and these two groups were also the most diverse in terms of the possibilities offered by the socio-economic situation.

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METHODS OF RESEARCH (joint session with American Statistical Association)

"Current Trends in Sociological Research Methods"

Peter H. Rossi, University of Chicago

Since 1940 empirical research in sociology has undergone radical changes. Along with a considerable increase in the amount of research undertaken, there have been changes in kind and quality. Five major trends in research methods are described and evaluated: (1) The Development of the Sample Survey Technique: Perhaps the most widely used current method is the personal interviewing of systematically selected samples. The versatility of this method is shown in its application to a wide variety of substantive problems. On the positive side, the development of this technique has allowed the researcher to explore problems which were hitherto only open to speculation and relatively unsystematic approaches. On the negative side, it has shifted the emphasis of sociology heavily to the social psychological aspects of social phenomena. (2) Advances in Measurement: Arising in connection with the sample survey a number of scaling techniques have been developed allowing a rational approach to the quantitative treatment of qualitative data. (3) Methods for Studying Interpersonal Relations: Growing in part out of the older sociometry, the most recently developed methods are those devised for the systematic study of interpersonal relations both in the laboratory and in the field. (4) Theory and Methodology: Despite the unanimous agreement on the need for a rapprochement between theory and research, not much progress in this direction has been made. Most promising steps in this direction have been the efforts to build mathematical models for limited descriptive purposes. (5) The Social Organization of Research: The new research techniques require both large scale financial support and an extensive division of labor. Research has become to some extent divorced from teaching and placed within a separate organizational context, the large research institute with a staff of professional researchers.

* * *

"A Critique of the Use of Statistical Inference in Survey Research"

Hanan C. Selvin, University of California, Berkeley

Despite their widespread use in survey research, tests of statistical significance may obscure more than they clarify. These measures of the importance of random errors were developed largely in agriculture, where experimental control is possible and where the responses of one "individual" do not affect those of another.

Three types of random errors may be distinguished: accidents of sampling, idiosyncrasies in the respondents, and errors of data-processing. Although sociologists have concentrated on the first, psychologists on the second, and physical scientists on the third, a full interpretation would consider all three.

The effects of variables that are not experimentally controlled may equal or exceed the random errors. "Quasi-systematic errors" that occur differentially in subgroups (as when Southern Negroes and whites are both questioned by white interviewers) cannot be detected statistically, yet they may inflate an "insignificant" difference or mask a real one. The same is true for "spurious" correlations, which may be produced by theoretically meaningful variables correlated with the independent and dependent variables. Premature tests of significance often divert attention from such nonrandom influences.

A third difficulty results from framing hypotheses after examining the data. The real levels of significance thus obtained are much lower than those the analyst computes.

METHODS OF RESEARCH - continued

Finally, it is suggested that survey researchers should replace the single statistical test by criteria based on consistency in independent subgroups. This would control the quasi-systematic errors and provide a more satisfactory test for the random errors.

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"Evidence and Procedure Characteristics of Reliable Propositions in Social Science"

Robert C. Hanson, Michigan State University

Replication research in the social sciences is used in this study as a means to determine empirically how differences in research procedures have affected the reliability of propositions. "More reliable" propositions were operationally defined as propositions that have been confirmed in independent tests as reported in replication studies; "less reliable" propositions were those refuted in the independent tests. The problem was to determine whether the "more reliable" propositions were originally formulated in association with research procedures that could be differentiated from the procedures underlying the formulation of the propositions that proved under test to be "less reliable."

Sixty replication studies yielding 120 independently tested propositions were found by utilizing indexes of social science journals and by scanning introductory and summary sections of journal articles. The original formulations were analyzed in terms of differences in evidence and procedure characteristics; the significance of the association of the various characteristics with reliability was demonstrated under chi square tests.

When the reliability of propositions was identified by their confirmation or refutation in independent tests, more reliable propositions proved to be significantly associated with the following evidence and procedure characteristics in this study: (1) presented data interpreting all concepts in the proposition; (2) "large" amount of evidence; (3) an initially abstract, "organized" form of data; (4) systematic selection procedures; (5) quantitative analysis of data; and (6) explicit criterion of confirmation.

* * *

"An Experimental Approach to Housing Research"

Byron E. Munson, North Texas State College

The search for sound space design criteria through the traditional housing survey is greatly hampered by the many variables over which the researcher has little or no control. A laboratory method of housing research has been devised that gives the researcher control over many variables such as house and room size, quality of the house, family characteristics, etc., while design features are manipulated. An experimental house was built and design features were tested while families actually lived in it. Three levels of adequacy were the object of concern: (1) the social level, (2) the psychological level, and (3) the physiological level. Attitude scales and depth interviews were used to determine the subject's reactions to various design features. Electric eyes, door counters, pedometers, and an "activity log" were used to measure room use. Six different floor plans were tested. Experimentation with plan-periods of different lengths indicates that a family should live in each plan for at least two and preferably three months or more. This is especially true in the case of radically new features. Our pilot study of only three families warrants few

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generalizations; however a few observations will be made. The following features were found to be the most popular -- large living room, U-type of kitchen with an eating space, separate bedrooms for children of opposite sex, and the laundry in a utility room.

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"Validity of the Interview: An Illustration from Health Surveys"

Jack Elinson, National Opinion Research Center

Ray E. Trussell, M.D., School of Public Health and Administrative Medicine, Columbia University

Abstract not received.

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"Statistical Analysis of Qualitative Data: On Description of Differential Association"
David Gold, State University of Iowa

In the analysis of the relationship between qualitative variables, a common inference is that one category of a given variable is "more important" than the others with respect to a given dependent variable. For example, it may be suggested that Catholic affiliation is more important than Protestant affiliation with respect to partisan voting or political affiliation. In terms of the total association between religious affiliation and partisan voting, such a statement can have little meaning. However, in terms of differential association a precise operational meaning can be given to the notion that Catholic affiliation is "more important."

A formal method can be demonstrated by which hypotheses of differential association between a given variable (X) and a dependent variable (Y) can be tested. In the sense operationally defined by the test, it can be shown that one category of X is "more important" with respect to Y than any of the other categories of X. In order to do this, a third variable (W), relevant to Y, must be introduced. The partial association of W and Y in each category of X must then be observed. Given substantive considerations involving the content of each of the variables (W, X, and Y) will then indicate the inference of "importance" than can be made from the relative sizes of the partial associations.

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INTERDISCIPLINARY APPROACH TO RESEARCH IN DISORDERED BEHAVIOR (joint session with Society for the Study of Social Problems)

"Psychopathology and Behavioral Science"

James G. Miller, Mental Health Research Institute, University of Michigan

Abstract not received.

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"Interdisciplinary Conceptualization and Research in Social Psychiatry"

Leo Srole, Cornell University Medical College

The paper will report on a large scale study of mental health conducted in New York City.

As usual, the conceptualization process within the interdisciplinary research team had to come to grips with differences in identifying central and residual categories of phenomena. One sociological concept found immediate resonance with the psychiatrists. This was the concept of anomie, initially given broad definition by the team sociologist as referring to the molecular view of the individual as integrated with his interpersonal universe, more specifically "self-to-others" malintegration or alienation. At first the psychiatrists viewed anomie so defined as an emergent of psychopathology, whereas the sociologist viewed it as a condition generated by sociopathology. The eventual synthesis of these divergent views and further conceptual developments will be discussed.

The remainder of the paper will be focussed first on the construction of an operational measure of anomie and, second, on the major study findings relating anomie as measured to social and personality variables.

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"Interdisciplinary Research in the Posthospital Experience of Mental Patients"

Ozzie G. Simmons, Harvard University

James A. Davis, Yale University

This paper discusses some problems of collaboration among a team of behavioral scientists engaged in interdisciplinary research in the community aspects of psychiatric rehabilitation. The major barriers to collaborative effort emerged in the methodological rather than the conceptual sphere. Conceptual differences had been anticipated, and were seen as providing the rationale for assembling an interdisciplinary team. Basic methodological divergences, here characterized in terms of "clinical" and "quantitative" points of view, had been largely unanticipated, and generated issues that impeded decision-making in such major research operations as problem formulation, sampling procedure, kinds of data valued, and data collection techniques.

Team members were accorded, from the beginning of the research, equivalent research roles in the principal activities of planning, field work, and analysis and interpretation of data. Consequently, preoccupation with research comparability remained high, despite the conflicts that arose, and team members retained a strong investment in ultimate resolution of the conflicts. Although these conflicts are still by no means resolved, they have been partially worked through in the development of a conceptual model and methodological rationale for the project that have systematically taken them into account. Situational problems of role readjustments required by the transitions from individual to team research are also discussed. Team members were subjected to frequent and intensive interaction restricted to their own small group, to constant mutual exposure of their work, and to a variety of other pressures consequent to the group's needs for coordination of the efforts of its members.

CURRENT STUDIES OF FERTILITY AND INFANT MORTALITY (joint session with American Statistical Association)

"Some Statistical Dimensions of Infant Mortality"

Leighton Van Nort, Bowdoin College

Abstract not received.

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"American Family Growth Patterns"

Norman B. Ryder, P. K. Whelpton, Scripps
Foundation for Research in Population Problems,
Ronald Freedman, University of Michigan

This is a report on current patterns of American family growth. Data concerning past and prospective fertility, family planning, sterility and relevant features of the socioeconomic background were obtained in the spring of 1955 by the Survey Research Center, University of Michigan, and Scripps Foundation for Research in Population Problems, Miami University, by interviewing a national sample of 2713 white women, married, husband present, ages 18-39. Reports have already been presented, at the 1955 meetings of the American Sociological Society, on the aims of the study and the data-collecting procedure, and at the 1956 meetings of the Population Association of America, on the fecundity and contraceptive practices of the sample. The present report is focused on the unique features of the information collected concerning past childbearing. These features include the first representative set of data for the white population concerning the timing of successive births, the influence of sterility and family limitation on fertility, and the role of underlying social attributes not provided by official enumeration and registration statistics, such as religion. Special attention is given to methodological problems encountered in analysis of data of these types, particularly prevalent since the histories being summarized represent the incomplete experience of birth and marriage cohorts during the course of a fertility fluctuation. The results serve in general to support the opinion that the predominant family growth pattern is early marriage, early but moderately low marital fertility, primarily through the agency of family planning (although very few are voluntarily childless), and a comparatively narrow range of socioeconomic differentiation.

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"A New Study of Social and Psychological Factors Affecting
Fertility: Results of a Pre-Test"

Elliott G. Mishler, Robert G. Potter, and Charles F. Westoff
Office of Population Research, Princeton University

In the preparation of a new major study in the United States of social and psychological factors affecting fertility, an extensive pre-test has been carried out which was modeled closely on the design of the proposed large study itself. Two-hour interviews were conducted with 100 women who constituted a random sample of all those women in part of an eastern metropolitan area who had had a second live birth about five and a half months prior to the interview. The population and the sample drawn from it were further defined by the imposition of additional criteria which served to eliminate cases that did not have relatively normal marital and fertility histories.

Inasmuch as this was a pre-test for a larger undertaking, emphasis in the analysis has been placed on those problems which are most directly related to the preparation of final plans for the study itself. Thus, we have been particularly

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concerned with the following: (a) the adequacy of the instruments designed to measure a range of social and psychological variables; (b) the development of indices of fertility preferences and contraceptive practice; and, (c) the elimination of "surplus" variables and questions which seem to add little or no information to our understanding of the family-building process.

In this paper, we shall report the results of both the methodological and substantive analyses of our attempt to (a) measure a number of personality characteristics through the scalogram analysis of projective material as well as the use of standardized objective inventory items; (b) measure some general social attitudes such as economic security and mobility aspirations; and, (c) develop adequate and reasonable indices of future fertility performance and contraceptive practice.

* * *

"Differential Fertility by Duration of Marriage"

Christopher Tietze, Department of State
Wilson H. Grabill, Bureau of the Census

This report is based on a one percent national sample of women, 15 to 44 years old who had been married only once and were living with their husband at the time of the 1950 Census of Population. Special tabulations were prepared by duration of marriage, by number of children ever born, cross-classified by major occupation group of husband and (separately) by years of school completed by wife. Cumulative fertility rates (children ever born per 1,000 women) are presented for white women, married 10 to 14 years, and compared with similar data obtained in earlier censuses (1940 and 1910).

The principal results of the analysis are the following: The average size of family for the white population of the United States, as reflected by the number of children born during the first 10 to 14 years of marriage, remained approximately stable between the marriage cohorts of 1925-29 and those of 1935-39. Fertility differentials between socio-economic classes, defined in occupational or educational terms, were substantially reduced.

* * *

"Residential Mobility in the Detroit Area"

Harry Sharp and David Goldberg, University of Michigan

This paper is a description and analysis of recent intra-community migration in greater Detroit. The data are based on an area-probability sample of 818 adults residing in the tracted region of the metropolis. The survey was conducted during February and March, 1956, through the facilities of the University of Michigan's Detroit Area Study. The last intra-community move of the population was classified with respect to the center of the central city. For the community as a whole, centripetal movement and that which originated outside the Detroit area are relatively infrequent, as compared to lateral and, especially, centrifugal moves.

When the community is divided into inner-city, outer-city, and suburban zones, it is seen that inner-city residents are much more likely to engage in centripetal and lateral movement than are residents of the outer-city or of the suburbs. Centrifugal movement is most characteristic of those areas of the community which are more than five miles from the heart of the central city. About the same

CURRENT STUDIES OF FERTILITY AND INFANT MORTALITY - continued

proportion of residents in each of the three zones came to greater Detroit from outside the area. Other intra-community migration variables considered are: distance of last movement, number of dwellings lived in while in the Detroit area, and length of residence at present address. Demographic and socio-economic characteristics of the population are related to these migration data.

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MEDICAL SOCIOLOGY (joint session with Society for the Study of Social Problems)

"The Status and Nature of Medical Sociology"

Robert Straus, State University of New York, Upstate Medical Center, Syracuse

This report analyzes the professional affiliations and activities of 110 sociologists working in the area of "medical sociology" in 1956.

Affiliation. Fifty-six sociologists are employed by medical organizations. These include 20 on the faculties of 11 different medical schools, 6 with schools of public health, 4 with schools of nursing, 18 with governmental health or mental health agencies, 5 with hospitals, 3 with voluntary health agencies. Of the others, 38 are in academic departments, 11 with private research groups, 5 on foundation staffs.

Teaching. Fifty-seven sociologists are teaching "medical sociology." Of these 20 are teaching medical students at 16 different schools; 21 are teaching nurses or nursing students; 12 are teaching medical sociology to college undergraduates; about 40 have some teaching contact with physicians or graduate students in a medical speciality.

Research. Research activities fall into 4 major categories. First, a third of all interests relate to mental disease. These include several studies of the psychiatric hospital, the application of behavior theory to psychiatric processes, the epidemiology of mental disorder, etc. Second, the sociologist as a member of the medical team is concerned with the clinical uses of social data and with relating socio-cultural factors to responses to illness and to the etiology, course and management of specific diseases. Third, sociologists are studying medicine as a profession (socialization processes, role relationships, etc.). Fourth, there is interest in the organization of medicine, in factors governing supply, distribution and utilization of health resources.

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"Medical Sociology: A Review of the Literature"

Howard E. Freeman and Leo G. Reeder, The Rand Corporation

Medical sociology is now a prominent research speciality among sociologists. The gamut of completed or on-going research includes studies of socio-cultural variations in illness, health care and practices; social relations between physician and patient; social organization and health; and attitudes and values associated with differential health care and practices. Over one-hundred studies in these areas are reviewed in this paper. Some of the needed research in these areas is also specified.

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"Patients' Medical Care Expectations as Influenced by Patient-Physician Interaction"

Lois Pratt and Margaret Mudd, Cornell Medical College

This paper reports on the changes that occur in patients' medical care goals and conceptions of their medical problems as a result of interacting with a physician. This is one facet of a broader design to investigate the character of the interaction between patients and physicians. Findings are based on a longitudinal study of 50 patient-physician relationships in a medical clinic of a large metropolitan hospital, the relationships varying from one to 18 months' duration.

MEDICAL SOCIOLOGY - continued

Patients were interviewed and patient-physician interaction observed and recorded at each visit.

At the initial contact the dominant goal of a majority of the 50 patients was to find out if they had a serious disease, most having a specific disease in mind.

Physicians appear to have had only limited influence on patients' conceptions of their medical problems. While one-third unqualifiedly accepted the doctor's formulation of their problem and its solution, two-fifths failed to accept either the diagnosis itself or the investigative or therapeutic implications of the doctor's formulation. Twelve were so unconvinced as to break off the relationship before carrying out the doctor's plans. Few patients developed detailed or complete conceptions of their problems. However, patients' views of their medical needs became more operationalized, in terms of the medical procedures employed.

* * *

"The Sources of the Physician's Authority"

John R. Goldsmith, M.D., Harvard University Medical School

The authority of a doctor over his patient is seen to be an important element in successful medical treatment. It is measured by the extent that patients follow the recommendations of their doctors.

A review of possible sources of authority is undertaken in an effort to formulate questions for research. Illustrative cases are drawn from experience in private practice and a comprehensive prepayment program.

The sources of authority are classified as deriving from the patient, the physician, or from the social system common to them.

Discussion is presented relating the doctor's authority to patient's choice between regular and irregular practitioners, to the rational consideration of the patient's complaint, and to the practice of preventive medicine.

Some hypotheses capable of empirical validation are developed relating differences in the results of therapy to the contributions of the physician, the patient and the social system to the physician's authority.

* * *

"Socio-Economic Status, Illness, and the Use of Medical Services"

Saxon Graham, University of Pittsburgh

Past studies of the subject generally conclude that the greatest amount of illness is found in the lower socio-economic groups, and that it is these strata, which need it most, that receive the least hospitalization and attention from physicians. This paper examines such relationships, through a survey conducted in 1954 on a probability sample of 3403 persons of the population of Butler County, Pennsylvania.

Defining strata through Edwards' occupational categories, we find no difference among them in percentage ill. The lowest class had almost exactly the same proportion

MEDICAL SOCIOLOGY- continued

III, twenty-five percent, as the highest. The upper classes had slightly larger percentages with acute diseases than the lower, and the reverse was true with chronic illnesses. No differences were significant. Consultations with physicians decreased slightly with class rank, but hospitalizations were constant.

The relationship of class to illness in Butler differs, thus, from findings of past studies. It is possible that socio-economic differences in illness as defined here have never existed in Butler, or that the situation was once as it appeared in earlier studies, and since has changed. If the latter is the case, the differences may have disappeared because of America's recent long period of prosperity, the proliferation of health insurance, and the increasing control of illnesses which are fostered by low socio-economic status, the communicable diseases.

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THE FAMILY (joint session with Society for the Study of Social Problems)

"Communication and Common Action in Families:
An Experiment in Family Planning in Puerto Rico"

Kurt W. Back, Rueben Hill, and J. Mayone Stycos
University of Puerto Rico, University of North Carolina and St. Lawrence University

This paper reports the relation of intra-family communication to family functioning and family planning as shown in an experiment on the bases of family planning in Puerto Rico. The experiment included a variety of educational programs, based on variables which had been found previously to be important for effective family planning. The contents of the programs were: values favorable towards small family size and information on contraception, family communication and organization, and a combination of both. Each content was taught by two methods, mass meetings and distribution of pamphlets.

Under every experimental condition there was some improvement of communication on relevant topics. However, in family planning programs had differential effects, such as the pamphlet programs being conducive to initiate contraception, the meeting programs to make actual contraception more effective.

Further investigation of the effects of communication revealed, that under conditions which led to improvement of current use, empathy and agreement on several issues was improved, and this included agreement of actual contraceptive practices. This in turn made improved cooperation possible. Under conditions where contraception was only started, communication had no further effect on empathy and agreement.

The results show the difference between discussion which can result in change of attitudes and long-range cooperation, and immediate problem-centered communication which may result in immediate behavior changes.

* * *

"Complementary Needs and Marital Adjustment"

Robert F. Winch, Northwestern University

In the original formulation of the theory of complementary needs in mate-selection there was no hypothesis concerning any relationship between the level of complementariness of spouses and their marital adjustment. Since the question is frequently asked, however, the writer has speculated about it and has come up with the hypothesis that if any relationship should exist, it should be concave downward (inverted U) with degree of complementariness on the abscissa and degree of marital adjustment on the ordinate.

Present analysis is based on the marital adjustment scores (using Burgess-Cottrell questions) of seventeen husbands (X_1) and their wives (X_2) about four years after marriage, and degree of complementariness of the couple (X_3) two years earlier. Writer's hypothesis: curvilinear regression in 1-3 and 2-3 planes with $r_{13} = r_{23} = 0$. Findings: $r_{13} = +.06$, but regression is not curvilinear as hypothesized; $r_{23} = -.52$, i.e., the greater the complementariness of the couple, the lower the marital adjustment of the wife, and again the data do not describe a curvilinear regression. Moreover, $r_{23.1} = -.68$ but $r_{13.2} = +.52$.

* * *

THE FAMILY - continued

"Influence Differentiation in Family Decision Making"

William F. Kenkel , Iowa State College

The manner in which influence is distributed in family decision making and factors related to influence differentiation are investigated by engaging 25 married pairs in an actual decision making problem and tape recording and observing the actions of the mates. Husbands and wives discuss how to spend a hypothetical gift of \$300, and ultimately reach a mutual decision. A spouse's influence is in terms of the proportion of the final list of items adopted by the couple that he suggested; this measure correlates highly with the proportion of the \$300 spent. Husbands were discovered to have somewhat more influence than wives, although not nearly as much as expected by the couples themselves. The influence ratings of the spouses are related to several aspects of the roles played in the decision making in terms of Bales' procedure of Interaction Process Analysis. The degree of influence is found to be related to the performance of traditional spousal roles. The most influential wives are likely to do less of the total talking, to contribute most of the actions related to keeping the discussion running smoothly, and to contribute fewer ideas and suggestions than their husbands. High influence husbands are most likely to do more of the total talking, to contribute most of the ideas and suggestions, and to perform considerably fewer actions than the wives in the social-emotional area.

* * *

"Child Adjustment in Broken and Unhappy Unbroken Homes"

F. Ivan Nye, State College of Washington

Studies too numerous to count have shown certain aspects of social pathology to be associated with broken homes. Recently, both sociologists and psychiatrists have come to question that the break in the marital relationship is the causal factor.

The present paper tests the null hypothesis that the adjustment of children in broken and unhappy unbroken homes does not differ significantly. Criteria of adjustment employed include delinquent behavior, two measures of neuroses, 21 measures of parent-child adjustment, and 4 measures of community adjustment.

Significant differences found generally favor the broken over the unhappy unbroken home and require that the null hypothesis be rejected with respect to delinquency, psychosomatic illness, and parent-child adjustment. Data is also presented separately for homes broken by separation and divorce and broken by "all other" causes. Adjustment of boys and girls is presented combined and separately.

* * *

"Sample Source and Stereotypes of Unwed Mothers"

Clark E. Vincent, University of California

This is a report of some of the descriptive data from a study of 736 unwed mothers. The sample represents 3.2 per cent of the total 23,284 live births occurring in Alameda County, California during 1954, and was derived from three sources which include all the discernible outlets for the delivery of babies in this county.

Face sheet data were collected by doctors, nurses and social workers on cases as they occurred during the year. Over 500 unwed mothers completed a 12 page ques-

THE FAMILY - continued

tionnaire and 273 completed the California Psychological Inventory.

The data indicate marked differences in the race, age, education and socio-economic background of unwed mothers from different sample sources. Following are some of the findings:

Factors	Sample Source		
	Private Practice N= 106	Salvation Army Maternity Home N= 153	County Hospital N = 280
Negro	15.1	9.8	79.3
Repeated births out of wedlock	7.6	4.6	49.7
Unwed mother is 17 or younger	17.9	41.8	30.4
Unwed mother attended or completed college	43.4	22.2	2.9

* * *

COMMUNITY (joint session with Rural Sociological Society)

"Race, Housing, and Urban Renewal: A Toledo Housing Study"

James B. McKee, University of Toledo

It is the thesis of this paper that American urban communities now confront a serious social problem created by three interrelated developments: the rapid movement to the suburbs of the white population, especially the middle class; the resulting disproportionate increase of Negroes in the central city; and the decay and blight of the aging core of the city. One set of consequences is a concentration of Negroes in the city's decaying core, an intensification of racial residential segregation, and a ring of white suburbs around the central city. Another is that the aging core is reaching that end-point of decadence where it must be renewed if it is to be inhabitable by even the lowest economic groups. Community action on housing and urban renewal, however, cannot avoid the problem of race.

The Toledo Housing Survey Project elicited some data of significance for community programs for urban renewal. It documented the increase of the Negro population in the aging core of the city, and the more intense use of available dwellings. But more significantly, it revealed a remarkable increase in Negro homeownership, the means by which they became home-owners, and the consequent emergence of a Negro housing market. Additional data on Negro income and employment revealed significant gains for Negroes in economic status. Some of the implications of these data for community life and for social policy in regard to housing, segregation, and urban renewal are discussed.

* * *

"A Re-survey of the North Kenwood-Oakland Community"

Rose Humm Lee, Arthur Hillman, and St. Clair Drake, Roosevelt University

A resurvey of the North Kenwood-Oakland Community was undertaken to determine (1) the changes in the socio-economic characteristics of the population, (2) housing conditions, (3) institutional adaptation to incoming residents, and (4) measure the extent of personal and social disorganization through health, juvenile delinquency, crime, truancy, and relief cases.

The 1951 survey was mainly statistical and did not reveal the dynamic aspects of rapid and successive sub-invasion and sub-succession contained within the overall invasion-succession cycle.

Members of the North Kenwood-Oakland Community Conference, block leaders, sociological students, and staff members of the Kenwood Ellis Community Center and the Sociology Department of Roosevelt University, working in teams, restudied the units employed in 1951. The 1955 sample was doubled; interviews of new residents were obtained; patterns of mixed land-use were determined; residents who remained were asked why they did and what would make them move; supplementary data was supplied by public and private agencies; block members undertook the preparation of graphic materials, made a census of "store front and house type" churches, spotted all abandoned cars, and so on.

Factors accelerating rapid sub-invasion and sub-succession include: (1) flight of white residents to new areas; (2) displacement of "poor whites" by Japanese and Negroes; (3) exodus of Japanese to California and other locations in Chicago as more Negroes moved in; (4) slum clearance, and (5) relaxing of restrictive covenants. The older Negro residents, in turn, contributed to the process by moving ahead of urban

COMMUNITY- continued

renewal as well as attempting to reestablish themselves in communities reflecting their higher socio-economic status. The community has changed from the very highest socio-economic level to a much lower level, and from all white to overwhelmingly Negro occupancy within a fifteen year span.

Institutional adaptations, as reflected by established churches, indicate a new type of religious service and ritual, personnel, institutional policy and membership, and leisure-time activities. Fourteen "house type" churches and a church-community center have emerged. A handful of faithful white and Japanese members return for church services.

The major need of the area is that of reaching those residents who show no inclination to join existing social, religious, or recreational organizations, are cut off from effective interaction with the "middle-class" oriented organizations, but whose integration to a greater degree is necessary and vital for achieving reorganization of the community.

* * *

"Patterns and Process of Integration in a Small Community"

Benjamin N. Levy, New Haven Jewish Community Council

The hypothesis investigated in this study is that within the framework of cultural democracy, Jews may achieve cultural integration in the American community without assimilation. The study has focused attention on two major questions: (1) To what degree does the Jewish community participate in the institutional life of the total community? (2) What are the factors responsible for facilitating or mitigating the integration of the Jewish group into the life stream of the total community?

The degree to which the Jews are integrated into the total community was based on the examination of the following selected criteria: employment, education, housing, government and voluntary organizations. Initial data were obtained through the self-administration of a questionnaire and more intensive data were obtained as a result of personal interviews. In addition, available historical and documentary material since the date 1900 which represented the earliest significant settlement of Jews in the community was examined.

Our data indicates that the greatest amount of integration and the social change which people will accept occurs in the areas of education and housing, and decreases progressively as you cross the institutional strata through business, government, voluntary organizations and social relations. Anti-Semitism is a major factor inhibiting the integration process. Equally important for the Jew in determining relationships with his Gentile neighbor is the conceptualization of his Jewish self. This is essential in order to understand the integration process and to provide direction for constructive Jewish survival in the American scene within the framework of cultural democracy.

* * *

"A Technique for Describing Community Structure through the Analysis of Newspapers"

Robert W. Janes, University of Illinois

This study attempts to estimate the degree to which newspaper reporting of events involving informal social participation is subject to class bias. The aim of

COMMUNITY - continued

the study is to determine the extent to which newspaper reports can supplement fieldwork on the structure of American communities by providing either collateral or reconnaissance information useful for interviewers studying local community structure.

The method of the study was to list families members of which were reported in the newspaper of a medium-sized mid-Western city over a period of three months. These families were reported as being represented in voluntary associations or as inter-acting with other families in formal and informal situations. The class level of a sample of the families was estimated by plotting them on a map showing the "house-type" areas of the city.

Approximately 13% of community families were mentioned for participating in 570 events. Mention of families at the level of "The Common Man" tended to be proportionate to the number of families at this level in the total population; mention of families above this class-level were about two and one-half times their proportion of the total population; below "The Common Man" level mentions were negligible.

It was concluded that newspaper data, in this case, can supplement field-work data on community structure for all class levels except the lowest. It was particularly informative for inter-familial participation of high-prestige classes and for associational membership at "The Common Man" level. There was an apparent bias in reporting events concerning the class level below "The Common Man" about which there was practically no information.

TEACHING OF SOCIOLOGY

"Field Research in the Problems of Urban Areas:
An Experimental Interdepartmental Approach"

Marvin B. Sussman, Western Reserve University

This paper reports on an interdepartmental course on the problems of urban areas whose objectives were: (1) To combine social science and engineering techniques and theory to the study of urban problems; (2) To enable the student to visualize and meaningfully understand problems and situations from varied viewpoints. Thus a problem like housing in a city must be viewed from technical, sociological, engineering, political, economic, and historical considerations; (3) To enable the integration of these considerations mentioned in item two for the effective solution of any urban problem; (4) To familiarize the student with the problem situation by having him engage in a modest amount of field work and to have experts at his disposal in the solution of urban problems; (5) To enable the student to work with others of varied backgrounds /work experience/, see the other persons orientation, possibly learn to appreciate it, and work effectively toward a common agreed upon goal; (6) To provide an experience so that social science oriented students will have an understanding of technical aspects of social change, and vice versa, to familiarize engineering and technical students with the social aspects of technical change; (7) To provide a group experience so that students emulate decision making groups in the community, deliberating, and debating the findings of their own committees, working like a public council to decide on an issue after the objective study is completed.

* * *

"Teaching Sociological Concepts by 'Learning' About Religion"

W. Seward Salisbury and Frank A. Scholfield
State University of New York

A unit on religious "literacy" is incorporated into the introductory course and is used to teach such sociological concepts as institution, structure, status, role, values, etc. In addition to lectures, readings, class discussions, all sections attend a series of lectures given in the worship sanctuary of the church of each of several of the local clergymen. The series includes a Catholic, Jewish, liturgical Protestant, and non-liturgical Protestant lecture. The lectures touch upon creed and belief, ritual, symbolism, role and status of the clergy, organization of the church, and special values. The unit is evaluated in terms of factual information acquired and in the ability to grasp sociological concepts.

Conclusions: (1) Religion and religious institutions are an excellent vehicle for stimulating interest in the study of sociology and for the acquisition of sociological concepts. Student interest in religious matters is real, and teaching sociologists at least should concern themselves with how it can best be exploited. (2) "Literacy" does not impair "commitment." The individual who is well indoctrinated and closely identified with a religious system does not become less involved or weakened in his commitment merely by learning about concurrent and competing faiths. (3) Unit performed a useful function by altering the stereotypes that many of the students have of the clergy, ritual, and beliefs of other faiths than their own. (4) Our experience with this unit suggests an expanded role for sociologists in the teaching and study of religious institutions. The traditional emphasis upon the negative, conservative, and non-scientific role of religious institutions seems to be giving way to a more positive and constructive treatment in the classroom and in the research laboratory.

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TEACHING OF SOCIOLOGY- continued

"The Undergraduation of Sociology"

George Simpson, Brooklyn College

This paper discusses the problems which have arisen through sociology's having become an undergraduate subject open to underclassmen; the format and content of textbooks and teaching materials used in introductory sociology courses; and the calibre of students attracted to sociology as an undergraduate major subject or as a graduate subject.

* * *

"Some Uses of Literature in Teaching Sociology"

Austin L. Porterfield, Texas Christian University

This study has two main objectives: (1) it explores the uses that can be made of fiction and the drama in teaching courses in sociology, with emphasis upon the sociology of personality, family, and community; and (2) it examines the relationship of literary social situations to sociodramatic techniques which are coming into vogue as methods of research and teaching.

The experience of the writer leads him to believe that fiction and the drama (or poetry) can be used by the teacher of classes in sociology in three ways: (1) to exemplify important concepts; (2) to enliven the materials; to break down scholastic departmental barriers so that the student can see how both the social sciences and the humanities may be employed together in enjoyable learning; and (3) to locate kinships between the student's individual needs, situations, problems, and tensions and those of persons in given pieces of fiction or plays.

Literature may be useful in the development of sociodramatic techniques by: (1) suggesting many situations which may be tried out in the process of role taking; and (2) showing the student how many possible perspectives there are in which to view various roles in the light of differentiated cultural backgrounds, together with the varied consequences growing out of responses in differentiated situations.

Though these conclusions are tentative, extensive materials are appended to justify them at least as important suggestions to the teacher and the student of sociology.

* * *

"Some Classroom Demonstrations of Sociological Concepts"

Harold Garfinkel, University of California, Los Angeles

Procedures for demonstrating to advanced undergraduate and graduate students several concepts of sociological theory are reported: (1) the concept of common culture and some of its properties; (2) Talcott Parsons' paradigm of social interaction; (3) the constitutive ideas of social organization as a general concept of sociological discourse; (4) Max Weber's distinction between behavior and action; (5) Karl Mannheim's documentary method as one of the meanings of the method of verstehen; and (6) some distinctions between correct sociological uses as compared with correct ethnosociological uses of alternative theories of social organization. The demonstrations are intended to be used within the resources of the lecture hour and to produce accurate instances of the events that these constructions were designed to handle. The demonstrations may be used as experimental paradigms for further research.

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CRIMINOLOGY: Social Organization and Correction - (joint session with Society for the Study of Social Problems)

"Social Change in Correctional Organizations"

Lloyd E. Ohlin and Donnell M. Pappenfort, University of Chicago

The process of transition from one type of correctional organization to another involves fundamental changes in official ideology, formal structure, recruitment sources, and relations with clients and other groups. Analysis indicates that a public crisis is the turning point of such basic changes. Crisis is a break in the "anonymity of organization". It is created by groups with special interests in correctional operations.

The initial step in the process of crisis formation involves the communication and dissemination of discontent among the relevant interest groups. This leads to a definition of both private and public issues and a gradual emergence of coalitions for criticism and defense of the organization. If the administrator tries to counteract criticism by tightening control over his staff and limiting their contacts with members of outside groups, he formalizes internal and external relationships and sets in motion a circular process of reactive alienation. This encourages criticism and removes constraints on sabotage of his position.

Growing public criticism serves to mobilize and prepare a "crisis audience", a process in which newsmen play a vital role. The crisis must be seen as a function of the degree of organization of criticism. The precipitating event may be any embarrassing incident subject to a simple, unambiguous interpretation to the public by the agency critics.

The crisis generates a fluidity of relationships from which organizational change emerges. The solution of a crisis develops out of a different structure than that which created it. The solution generally involves the appointment of a new administrator as the "crisis successor" with commitments to the successful coalition for reorganization. Administrative succession is the link which ties the conditions of change to the future development of the organization. Taken together, the problems of the period of transition and the consequent problems of succession constitute major elements in a "natural history of organizations."

* * *

"Social Organization of Correctional Institutions"

Donald R. Cressey, University of California, Los Angeles

Types of organization which have been studied in a variety of settings can all be studied in prisons, where employee roles are integrated in military-type hierarchies designed to keep inmates, factory-type systems designed to use inmates, and professional or service bureaucracies designed to treat inmates. In some respects, prisons differ significantly from other organizations. For example, policy must be shared with workers rather than simply diffused downward in a chain of command, for the "worker" in the prison also "manages," in a presumably concordant system of regulations, the inmates in his charge. Also, the presence of three types of organization gives the organization as a whole unrelated and contradictory purposes. An important sociological research problem is the administrative processes utilized when the three subsidiary organizations are expected to function as parts of a parent organization having a single purpose. The models desired by administrators recruited from each of the subsidiary hierarchies show considerable variation in patterns of decision-making, in patterns of communication and power, and in systems for evaluation.

CRIMINOLOGY: Social Organization and Correction- continued

ing effective performance and distributing incentives and punishments.

Research in an institution in which administrators were "professionals" and attempted to achieve a treatment or service model in the presence of productive and custodial organizations indicates that one principal effect is neutralization of nonprofessional, "bureaucratic," authority in the custodial and industrial hierarchies without replacement by professional, technical, authority. Because of this, organizational dilemmas are transferred from the administrative officers to the roles of guard and industrial foreman.

* * *

"Self-Concept as an Insulator Against Delinquency"

Walter C. Reckless, Simon Dinitz and Ellen Murray, Ohio State University

This study of the "good" boy in high delinquency areas has utilized self theory as the basic theoretical framework. "Good" boys residing in areas of high white delinquency were nominated and evaluated by their teachers and cleared through the police and juvenile court files. The 125 "insulated" boys, all of whom were approximately 12 years of age and in the sixth grade in school, were given a battery of four self-administered scales to complete. These instruments included the delinquency proneness and social responsibility scales of the California Psychological Inventory. Each nominee's mother was also interviewed with a view to obtaining comparable information.

Scales scores indicated low delinquency vulnerability on the part of the subjects confirming their self-definitions and the definitions of their teachers and mothers. The boys conceived of themselves as socially responsible, law-abiding, conforming persons who attempted to remain free of trouble at all costs. The "insulated" boy was found to be isolated from deviant patterns and delinquent companions by virtue of his own attitudes and the close supervision given him in a relatively non-deviant, harmonious and stable family setting in which non-deviant values were stressed. In this setting, and although differing with their mothers' perceptions of it in some of the specifics, the boys' affectional needs were being satisfactorily met in terms of their own conceptions of these needs.

* * *

"Differential Association, Delinquency, and Self Conception Among a Group of Institutionalized Delinquents"

James F. Short, Jr., State College of Washington

This paper reports findings from the first phase of an attempt to systematically investigate the differential association theory. Delinquency scales, based on questionnaires anonymously completed by training school students in a western state, are related to measures of differential association and self conception. Analysis is restricted to sixteen and seventeen year old boys (N = 126) and girls (N = 50).

Strong support is found for the differential association theory, as reflected by correlations between each measure of differential association and delinquency scales. Summary differential association scores are computed (specific = sum of frequency, duration, priority, and intensity of association with delinquent friends; general = sum of amount of crime and delinquency in community in which respondent grew up, plus general questions regarding association with delinquent friends and adult criminals; total = sum of all differential association questions). Correlation

CRIMINOLOGY: Social Organization and Correction - continued

of these scores with delinquency scales indicates a cumulative effect of differential association measures.

Delinquent self conception is found to be positively related to higher positions on delinquency scales, though to a lesser degree than differential association measures. Delinquent associations are more closely correlated with delinquent self conception among boys than among girls. Knowledge of and association with adult criminals is more closely related to both delinquent involvement and delinquent self conception among boys than among girls studied.

Variation in correlation of measures of differential association with individual delinquencies suggests further research as to the significance of various aspects of differential association to different patterns of delinquent behavior.

* * *

"An Educational Program In a Short-Term Correctional Institution"

W. Marlin Butts, Oberlin College

A three month experiment and study to determine the reception of and effectiveness for rehabilitation of Workhouse inmates to a voluntary informal educational program was conducted.

Two hundred and fifty-two different men, representing over thirty per-cent of the total inmate population and more than ninety per-cent of those under thirty years of age participated.

A three step program criterion for rehabilitation included: first, for a man to recognize his own dignity as a human being; second, for him to set attainable goals and develop a program for reaching them; and, third, to see and meet his responsibility to society.

Educational methods included: individual instruction, discussion, psycho-drama, socio-drama, and audio-visual aids. Twelve inmates assisted the director as instructors. Extra class conferences with individual men and their family members were arranged by inmates' request. Unofficial contacts with men were continued on invitation following release. A group of narcotic addicts and a group of homosexuals each volunteered two sessions weekly to assist the director in understanding motivation for purposes of developing programs of prevention in these areas.

Courses elected included: reading and writing for illiterates, arithmetic, psychology; family life education; drawing and painting; instrumental music; music harmony; and current events. Individual instruction and reading courses requested were: statistics, Arabic grammar, traffic management, beauty culture and massage; short story writing, stationary engineering, and, typing.

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SOCIOLOGICAL STUDY OF HISTORICAL DOCUMENTS -- Panel Discussion

"History and Sociology: What Can They Learn from Each Other?"

Sylvia Thrupp, University of Chicago

The question discussed here is not simply what history and sociology have to offer each other, positing an atmosphere of completely rational understanding, but rather how the two professions may feasibly supplement gradual methodological progress by empirical comparative study. Misunderstandings, springing partly from the differing social functions that history and sociology have to fill, may be reduced if not entirely resolved. The most promising prospects for cooperation lie on the one hand in areas of strength, for example in fundamental studies of social stratification, and on the other hand in points of weakness. These occur wherever important but unverified and perhaps unverifiable assumptions about the past help to direct the analysis of a situation. Since historians, as individuals, often concentrate upon a single period, handling a not very much greater span of time in their research than a sociologist may cover, they are faced with the same problem, and are in fact partly responsible for some of the less adequate devices that are commonly brought to bear on it. Comparative studies of recurrent types of problems relevant to this difficulty would be helpful. History and sociology can undoubtedly learn together to enlarge areas of strength and to reduce common weaknesses. A most appropriate tool to this end would be a scholarly journal which would give historically minded sociologists and sociologically inclined historians a place of convergence.

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Robert Bierstedt, City College of New York

In Volume IX of A Study of History Arnold J. Toynbee contends that there are irreconcilable contradictions between the creeds of the historians on the one hand and the social scientists on the other, and that if one of these creeds ever came to be canonized as orthodoxy the other would have to be condemned as heresy.

A curious aspect of this contention is that the man who advances it is engaged, in his maximum opus, not in the writing of history but in the discovery of sociological principles of the most general and universal kind. If one ignores the prophetic note in the last four volumes it becomes apparent that his work as a whole is a contribution, however speculative, not to historiography but to sociology.

There are indeed methodological distinctions of a basic and fundamental character between history on the one hand and sociology on the other. These distinctions are examined here in terms of a set of logical categories which are relevant both to method and to goal, to practise and to purpose. The distinctions imply, however, not that history and sociology are irreconcilably contradictory but that they are necessarily supplementary. The historian needs the concepts of sociology and the sociologist needs the data of history. Without sociology, history is only chronicle and calendar; without history sociology is powerless to solve a single problem of theoretical importance.

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CRITICAL PROBLEMS IN NEW QUANTITATIVE TECHNIQUES (joint session with American Statistical Association and Institute of Mathematical Statistics)

"The Importance of Stochastic Models in Statistical Studies of Social Phenomena"

Jerzy Neyman, University of California

William Kruskal, University of California and University of Chicago

Attempts to treat social phenomena, or any kind of phenomena, mathematically, may often be classified as to the extent to which they represent model-building, on the one hand, and interpolatory procedures, on the other.

By model-building (or theory building) we understand the formulation of a set of reasonable assumptions regarding the underlying mechanism of the phenomena studied. From these assumptions formulas are deduced describing those aspects of the phenomena that are observable. Agreement between the formulas and the corresponding observations then becomes a criterion for judging the adequacy of the model.

An interpolatory procedure consists of the selection of a relatively ad hoc family of functions, not deduced from underlying assumptions, with one or more adjustable parameters. These parameters are then adjusted, or fitted, so that as close an agreement as possible is reached between the functions and the observable aspects of the phenomena.

Thus, while this example is not stochastic, Kepler's discovery of the elliptical motions of the planets is of an interpolatory character, while Newton's theory of gravitation is model-building. Newton's theory implies that the planets move in elliptical paths, a relationship that contributes considerably to the intellectual satisfaction of the theory.

Although the distinction between model-building and interpolation is often quite sharp in specific cases, these two modes of analysis really represent rather extreme points of a smooth spectrum. Model-building must always contain some interpolatory elements in its selection of assumptions. For example, Newton's assumption that gravitational force is proportional to the square of distance (rather than to its cube, etc.) is of an interpolatory nature.

Social phenomena result from the varying preferences and actions of the individuals forming a society. An important mode of understanding a social phenomenon is the creation of a model -- often stochastic -- for the behavior of individuals, such that formulas deduced from this model are in concordance with properly conducted statistical investigations of the phenomenon in question.

This is not meant to deprecate interpolatory procedures, which are almost always essential in the early and exploratory stages of an investigation. We urge the importance of not remaining satisfied with the descriptive successes of interpolatory procedures, but of going ahead to the more satisfying construction of explanatory models.

* * *

"Measurement and Sampling in Social Research"

Frederick F. Stephan, Princeton University

Recent developments in measurement and sampling techniques are proving their value in social research but their full usefulness is impeded by serious practical difficulties and by theoretical problems that remain to be solved. The impediments have been attacked both by modifying research designs on the methodological side and

CRITICAL PROBLEMS IN NEW QUANTITATIVE TECHNIQUES - continued

by strengthening the execution of the design on the practical side. A considerable degree of progress has been made in both directions through these primarily adaptive efforts. The best strategy to be followed in future actions is not yet evident. Clearly it must include a better understanding of the nature of the difficulties. It must also include a critical analysis of experience in the use of the newer methods. Beyond this, it must seek additional developments in technique and extensions of existing theory.

One very general problem is that of assessing a technique of measurement or sampling. Another is the application of modern statistical analysis to the complex processes involved in many research designs. A further problem is that of generalizing beyond the population from which a sample was actually drawn. Finally the processing of the meanings of the data and their communication to others are comparable in technical difficulty to the other operations in research. The same kind of technical advances that produced the newer methods may go far in overcoming these problems but new lines of attack will be needed in many instances.

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THE ROLE OF RACE IN CURRENT INTERNATIONAL SITUATIONS (joint session with Society for the Study of Social Problems)

"Race Relations in World Perspective"

E. Franklin Frazier, Howard University

As the result of the economic expansion of Europe which led to the overseas migration of European people and the establishment of their political domination over the colored world, three types of racial frontiers have emerged: (1) relations between Europeans and the older civilizations of Asia; (2) tropical dependencies; and (3) multi-racial communities. European domination was justified by the ideology of white superiority. This ideology should be studied in relation to ecological, economic, and political factors and from the standpoint of culture and personality. The three racial frontiers were defined by the ecological organization of race relations which has provided the basis of the economic and political relations between the European and colored peoples. In the case of the older civilizations of Asia, revolt against European economic and political domination has been supported by cultural and racial differences. Similar revolts are growing in the tropical dependencies. In the study of multi-racial communities the influence of ecological, economic, political, cultural and personal factors in race relations are all sharply revealed. In the foreseeable future, it appears that the major racial divisions of mankind will continue and with the destruction of colonialism there will be a federation of world cultures without invidious racial distinctions.

* * *

"Race Relations And Labor Supply In Great Britain"

Clarence Senior, Columbia University

Great Britain used West Indian workers to supplement its domestic labor supply during World War II, as it did during the first World War. Labor shortages have continued since 1945.

The demand for workers in Great Britain, the overpopulation of most of the British West Indies, the closing of former areas of immigration, and the "family intelligence network" all helped increase migration. What had been a trickle of never more than 1,000 a year up to 1951 reached about 2,000 in 1952 and 1953, around 10,000 in 1954 and almost 19,000 in 1955. Newspaper "scare" stories, isolated instances of violence, petitions from local citizen bodies to Parliament and excited reactions in that body occurred during 1954.

The parallels between reactions to Negro urban migrations, the Puerto Rican migration to New York City and other industrial cities, and the immigrations of past years to this country are close. There are also significant differences. The author was requested by the Institute of Social and Economic Research of the University College of the West Indies to make an administrative survey for the purpose of recommending ameliorative action by the West Indian governments. His associate in the study, carried on during July, August, and September, 1955, was Mr. Douglas Manley of the psychology department of the University College of the West Indies.

Since Negro slavery had never existed in Great Britain, it might have been expected that the more extreme forms of racism would not generally be found. This proved true, with their only proponents being the minuscule British Union of Fascists.

Inter-group relations are much less rigidly structured than in the United States. (This was found to be both an advantage and a disadvantage by West Indians themselves).

THE ROLE OF RACE IN CURRENT INTERNATIONAL SITUATIONS - Continued

It might have been expected that Negro-white relationships would follow the lines suggested for somewhat similar circumstances by E. Franklin Frazier in his 1948 presidential address:

"...race relations will depend upon various types of personal relationships which may develop between individuals."

This is only partly true in Britain. There are historical and structural factors working for, as well as against, race prejudice and discrimination. They are examined in the paper with specific reference to labor supply.

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THE APPLICATION OF ANTHROPOLOGICAL KNOWLEDGE TO MODERN MASS SOCIETY (joint session with the American Anthropological Association)

"The Application of the Anthropological Approach in the Study of Modern Complex Cultures"

John Gillin, University of North Carolina

Words mean nothing, of course, except in terms of their definitions and contexts. The "anthropological approach to modern complex cultures", concerning which I have been invited to comment here, does not, in my opinion, involve an attack upon the problems of modern society by a single discipline, namely anthropology. Rather, it implies the focussing of all apposite disciplines of the social sciences and the humanities according to a coordinated plan. The scheme of coordination can, I think, be derived, with considerable elaboration, from the scientific point of view developed by anthropologists in their studies of "simpler" societies. This is, briefly, the approach to a socio-cultural system viewed as a more or less integrated whole. The problems involved concern not only social anthropologists but also sociologists, psychologists, economists, political scientists, historians, and all followers of the humanities-- not to mention the practitioners of the applied branches of "exact" science, such as experts in public health, planning, education, engineering, etc. Nevertheless, as an anthropologist, I would say that the controlling point of view would be oriented toward the cultural configuration. What we wish to understand is the behavior of actual people in modern complex societies. Everything we know from previous studies indicates that the bulk of human social behavior anywhere--in simple or complex societies--is controlled by cultural patterns which are organized for better or worse into over-all configurations.

The theoretical and methodological approach which has served the anthropologist well in the study of "tribes" and "communities" is not, in my view, sufficient for the useful study of modern complex societies. The institutionalized aspects of modern societies, as distinguished from those more simple or primitive, requires the specialized knowledge and techniques of institutional experts in social organization, economic organization, political forms and behavior, religion, philosophy, art, etc. Furthermore, the complete catalogue of culture, in the manner of a report of a previously unknown tribe, is not required in a study of a modern complex culture, at least one within the circle of Western civilization.

The contribution of the anthropologist, it seems to me, can be most useful: (a) in coordination according to some configurational version of cultural theory, and (b) in working out the "dominant or controlling value complexes" of the culture and their derivations in customs (externalized, internalized, or expressive) thereof. This paper is mainly devoted to the theory, methodology, and technique of working with controlling value complexes of modern complex cultures.

* * *

"A Sociologist's View"

Bryce Ryan, University of Miami

The directing of anthropological study toward "modern" societies will probably stimulate an increased reliance of anthropology, as concerned with man's works and relationships, upon a theoretical and conceptual framework held in common with

THE APPLICATION OF ANTHROPOLOGICAL KNOWLEDGE TO MODERN MASS SOCIETY - (continued)

sociology. There is no implication here that as anthropologists refocus their operations from the "primitive" and folk, to the modern and "mass", they become undistinguishable from sociologists. As well as having much in common with sociology, social and cultural anthropology has some distinctive conceptual and substantive foci, well developed research methods and techniques, and much factual knowledge of various peoples, all of which serve to distinguish the discipline and its practitioners from sociology and sociologists. Anthropological concepts, methods, research techniques and the existing substantive knowledge will be particularly significant for the analysis of the contemporary trend toward "mass" social organization in many of the "underdeveloped" regions. In reference to Western society, distinctive contributions may be expected especially in the areas of "micro-sociology", behavior system analysis, and in relatively unexplored substantive fields. The application of psychological techniques in culturalogical investigation may yield knowledge differing from that gained through behavioral and interactional methods. The most significant contribution which anthropology may make rests in the possibility that through a revitalized comparative method, western society can be brought into the genus societas and abstract cross-cultural generalizations be developed. This is not likely to be achieved except through a soundly integrated conceptual scheme held in common with sociology.

* * *

INDUSTRIAL SOCIOLOGY, Current Research**"Theory and Measurement of
Occupational Mobility in Puerto Rico"**

Arnold S. Feldman, University of Puerto Rico

Melvin M. Tumin, Princeton University

Currently existing measures of inter-generational occupational mobility are critically examined with particular attention given to the applicability of these measures to societies undergoing rapid economic development. Generally, this analysis indicates that the theoretical as well as the methodological problems involved in the application of existing measures to such societies are considerable. A measure of mobility relative to peers who have occupationally similar fathers is developed. The extent to which this new measure is successful in overcoming the faults of previous measures is examined and discussed. Principally, it is felt that the measure developed is particularly useful in situations where a new occupational hierarchy is being established, as a result of the shift from a rural-agricultural to an urban-industrial economic base. Finally, this measure is applied to data from an area-probability sample of the society of Puerto Rico. The conclusions of this analysis are that occupational mobility is affected by father's occupation at all educational levels but in varying degrees. Father's occupation seems to have the least effect on son's mobility when the son has either very little education or if the son is at the upper extreme of the educational hierarchy. For the middle educational range, father's occupation seems to have a considerable effect on son's occupation.

* * *

"Family Influences on Job Satisfaction: A Comparison of Two Occupational Strata"

William G. Dyer, Brigham Young University

To investigate the reciprocal influences of the work and family social systems, a stratified random sample of families from two occupational strata (blue and lower white-collar) was selected and comparisons made. All family members were interviewed regarding their satisfaction with the father's job and the factors influencing this satisfaction.

Comparisons between the two strata indicate that blue-collar families have lower job satisfaction scores than do the white-collar families. Within the families, for both strata, the father had the highest job satisfaction followed by the mother and children. Blue-collar fathers' perceptions of family feelings are more highly associated with their own feelings than is the case with the white-collar fathers. However, there are high correlations between the father's job satisfaction and the actual feelings of the wife and children for both occupational levels. For the wife and children both activities within and outside the family are associated with the satisfactions with the father's job, with the in-family factors more highly correlated. Prestige awareness of the job is apparent for all families with more blue-collar families indicating dissatisfaction with the prestige of the father's job.

* * *

"The Professional Autonomy of Salaried Specialists: The Case of City Managers"

Charles E. Woodhouse, University of California, Riverside

While salaried specialists in a new occupation may seek professional status, their subordination to the authority of employers is usually assumed to limit the

INDUSTRIAL SOCIOLOGY: Current Research - continued

chances for success. Since they cannot gain collective control over the qualifications required for employment, and are not practically free to withhold service when their judgement is not respected, it is assumed that these specialists cannot achieve the autonomy enjoyed by professional workers who are self-employed. Professional autonomy, however, also consists in the ability to control the premises in terms of which clients make decisions. Historical analysis of the experience of American city managers demonstrates the conditions under which salaried specialists may achieve this ability, despite the limitations imposed by their status as employees.

In attempting to win professional status, city managers have sought to win respect for their competence without denying the authority of city councilmen. By developing a body of specialized knowledge about city administration, the International City Managers' Association has provided its members with information and ideas which can form the basis for policy decisions which councilmen must make. By governing their conduct toward councilmen according to a set of ethical rules, city managers have gained the privilege of participating in the formulation of legislative policy. In thus controlling the premises in terms of which councilmen make decisions, city managers enjoy professional autonomy.

* * *

"Occupational Ideology and the Determinate Role"

Raymond W. Mack, Northwestern University

A determinate status is defined as a position which has elaborately prescribed requirements for entry which must be met by those about to become incumbents; the rights as well as the duties of the status are spelled out and firmly established, and known to both the actor and those with whom he interacts in his role. The expectations of behavior in a determinate role will be narrow in range and relatively definite. An indeterminate status is the opposite ideal type.

We hypothesized that a person playing a determinate occupational role will have a career orientation, that he will view his work as an end in itself, and will define future goals in terms of his job, while the person in an indeterminate occupational role will view his work as instrumental, and will define life goals primarily in monetary terms. The hypothesis was tested by subjecting to Chi Square analysis responses to open-ended questionnaire items concerning reasons for leaving previous employment and plans for the future. Subjects were 1,389 outside salesmen representing the indeterminate role, 301 middle management bank officials and clerks to represent a mid-point on the continuum of determinateness, and 515 technical engineers, who are assumed to be determinate. The predicted association between determinateness and occupational ideology exists at the .001 level of significance.

* * *

"Executives and Supervisors: Self Conceptions and Conceptions of Each Other's Roles"

Charles H. Coates, University of Maryland

Roland J. Pellegrin, Louisiana State University

The socio-psychological concepts of "the looking-glass self" and "taking the role of the other" are well known. However, these concepts have not been fully exploited in better understanding differential occupational mobility and career achievement.

INDUSTRIAL SOCIOLOGY: Current Research- continued

This analysis illustrates the application of these concepts in a study of comparative samples of top level executives and low level supervisors in the same or similar occupational environments in a dynamic Southern community. During anonymous personal interviews, the executives appraised their own attributes and those of others on the top and bottom rungs of the executive ladder. These executive appraisals, oriented downward, were then compared with similar supervisory appraisals, oriented upward.

* The analysis finds that: (1) Superiors tend to judge their subordinates in terms of their own self-images, and to judge low level role performance in terms of conceptions of their own high level role performance. (2) Subordinates tend to judge their superiors idealistically in terms of their images of high level role expectations, and to rationalize their own personal limitations in terms of their conceptions of low level role expectations. (3) Both superiors and subordinates tend to be aware of the penalties and sacrifices associated with high level roles. Such an awareness differentially influences achievement desires on the two levels. (4) Such self-conceived achievement desires positively or negatively affect role performance and therefore differentially influence occupational mobility and career success.

* * *

"Membership Characteristics in Industry and Community"

Donald E. Wray, University of Illinois

The often stated and assumed relationship of membership characteristics in industry and in the community can be demonstrated in certain respects but must be qualified with special reference to the nature of the city. In the "Illini City" study it was found that there was a close relation among such characteristics as union and management occupation and membership, and political preferences, and area of residence. The relationship of occupation and house typing to political preference was very high and the relation of house type to political majorities remained about .80 after 1936. Occupational membership was closely related to community organization. However, because of the diversified industrial base of Illini City, the connection between industry and community had to be viewed through occupational categories rather than as a one-to-one relation. This intermediary classification might not be so apparent in a one-industry community.

* * *

SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY-

"Relation of Self-Attitudes to Acceptance of Immediate Others Evaluation"

Carl J. Couch, Montana State College

This is a study of relationships between self-attitudes and the extent an individual accepts his estimate of how another individual evaluates him as a basis for his own self-evaluation. Self-attitudes were obtained by the use of the open-ended Twenty Statements Test originally formulated by Manford Kuhn. This test instructed the subjects to make twenty different responses to the question, "Who Am I?"

To obtain a measure of the extent an individual accepted his estimate of another's evaluation, an experimental situation was used. Ninety-eight subjects, in groups of two, took part in the study. All pairs were given a standard task to perform. After the task, each subject filled out a two-part questionnaire: the first part measured the subject's evaluation of his own performance, and the second part measured the subject's performance. The number of items an individual marked in identical fashion on the two parts indicated the degree the individual accepted his estimate of his partner's evaluation when he evaluated himself. This score is the acceptance score.

Individuals with a high number of consensual responses on the TST obtained lower acceptance scores than did those with few consensual responses. Consensual scores in general are role designating responses as "I am a husband," "a Catholic". Non-consensual responses are evaluative responses as: "I am happy," or "interested in sports."

Individuals who identified themselves in terms of a religious response obtained lower acceptance scores than those who did not. Individuals who identified in terms of a specific religious sect obtained lower scores than those who identified in terms of a general religious reference as, "I am a person who believes in God." No difference was found between those who identified in terms of a family reference as compared to those who did not, but for those who identified themselves saliently in terms of a family reference their acceptance scores were lower than those who identified themselves in terms of a family reference but did not do it saliently.

The males obtained lower acceptance scores than females. These findings are interpreted in terms of the role in society to which these TST responses have reference.

* * *

"Sibling Structure and Perception of the Disciplinary Roles of Parents"

Andrew F. Henry, Vanderbilt University

This paper reports findings supporting the hypothesis that perception by children of the disciplinary role structure within the family varies with their order of birth.

Recent research has shown that cardiovascular reactions of male subjects during experimentally-induced stress vary with the subject's perception of the disciplinary role of the mother as compared with the disciplinary role of the father. These cardiovascular reactions are similar to those produced by infusion of epinephrine and nor-epinephrine and suggest tentatively a relation between the structure of disciplinary roles within the family and the function of the autonomic system of the child socialized therein. This research examines the effect of sibling structure upon perception of the disciplinary roles of parents.

SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY- continued

Data from two separate studies, each with 1000 cases, support the hypothesis that the distribution of disciplinary roles between the parents changes in a determinate way with increase in size of family. With age of child and size of family held constant, the youngest child is most likely to perceive mother as principal disciplinarian while the eldest child is most likely to perceive father as principal disciplinarian.

Investigation of the relation between sibling structure and psycho-physiological states is suggested by the findings.

* * *

"Social Processes in the Diffusion of a Medical Innovation among Physicians"

James Coleman, Elihu Katz, University of Chicago
Herbert Menzel, Columbia University

Interviews with and prescription records of 125 general practitioners, internists, and pediatricians in four cities were examined in order to study how the use of a new antibiotic drug spread through the communities of physicians. Doctors who were well integrated among their colleagues by any one of three sociometric criteria (as "advisors," "discussion partners," or "friends") typically introduced the new drug into their practices months before their relatively isolated confreres. Among the integrated doctors, the use of the new drug spread at an accelerating rate, indicating an interpersonal process of diffusion, while among the isolated doctors use of the new drug spread at a constant rate, indicating largely individual responses to constant stimuli outside the community of doctors. The hypothesis that pairs of related doctors would tend to introduce the new drug at about the same time was not borne out for the period as a whole. During the early months following the drug's release, however, doctors who introduced the drug tended to follow closely upon any associates who had adopted it earlier. This phenomenon was strongest during the very earliest months in the case of pairs of discussion partners and advisor-advisee pairs. In the case of pairs of friends, it reached its peak about two months later. In all three cases, the phenomenon occurred among the relatively isolated doctors as well as among the integrated doctors, but reached its peak much later in the case of the isolated doctors. The apparent greater effectiveness of contacts with colleagues during the early months was attributed to the greater uncertainty about the new drug that prevailed at that time. This interpretation is supported by comparisons of clear-cut and uncertain situations of another sort: pairs of related doctors were found to be more alike in the drugs they use for essential hypertension than in the drugs they use for respiratory infections.

* * *

"Social Structure and the Socialization of Adolescents:
A Contrast between Paris and Urban U.S.A."

Paul Cren, Kent State University

This paper describes contrasting relationships between socialization and social structure in the large cities of France and of the United States. Its substantive focus is the nature of adolescence; its conceptual focus is a distinction between two sources of power imbalance in interpersonal relationships: social superordination and personal domination. Socialization in each setting is described as appropriate to the power structure encountered upon entering adulthood. Both pre-adulthood and adulthood in France are characterized by the minimal importance of

SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY - continued

interpersonal competition; they are characterized, in the United States, by a minimum of social distinctions which preclude competition. Young French persons are prepared for life in an environment of ascribed inequality, while young Americans are prepared to participate in the determination of their positions of power.

French children, closely supervised by adults, learn that their worth depends upon success in simulating adult decorum while abnegating any pretension of being grown-up. For them, adolescence begins when their need to resist parental pressures and to assert themselves as individuals becomes greater than their fear of being ridiculed. When they no longer feel a need to rebel against parents, adolescence has ended. As adults, their individuality is finally conceded, and they accept this new definition of their relationship to the power structures of their families. In the United States, however, the onset of adolescence occurs when family ties are surpassed in importance by relationships with age-mates, and its termination is marked by an integration into the community's competitive status hierarchy.

* * *

"A Stochastic Model for Conformity"

Bernard P. Cohen, Harvard University

This research involves the application of probability theory to the description of time changes in conformity behavior. In this investigation, conformity is studied experimentally in a laboratory situation developed by Solomon E. Asch.

The experimental situation consists of a seven man group whose task is to make a sequence of judgements. Each judgement requires the subjects to match a line segment with one of three other segments to which it is equal in length. The subjects are presented with thirty-eight identical sets of lines and are required to make thirty-eight judgements. Each presentation is considered a trial.

Of the seven subjects in the group, only one is naive; the remaining six are confederates of the experimenter who are instructed to give a unanimous and incorrect response on each trial. The naive subject then has two response alternatives on each trial; he can choose the correct line segment or he can conform to the group. The data were analyzed in terms of the trial to trial changes in the probability of a correct response.

This process of changing probabilities is described by a four state Markov process. That is, an individual subject can be in any one of these four states on any given trial. The states are: (1) "absorbed non-conformity" - the subject makes a correct response on trial n and on every subsequent trial; (2) "temporary non-conformity" - the subject makes a correct response on trial n , but may make correct or conforming responses on subsequent trials; (3) "temporary conformity" - the subject's behavior is analogous to state 2 except that it is conforming on trial n ; (4) "absorbing conformity" - the subject's behavior is analogous to state 1 but conforming rather than correct.

The model is concerned with the probability that a person will be in each state on a given trial and also with the transitions between states. The interpretation of the model is in terms of conflict behavior; the situation is viewed as a conflict between maintaining status in the group and maintaining personal integrity in reporting what is a clearly discriminable difference.

Several statistics, such as the trial by trial probability of a correct

SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY - continued

response, the mean and variance of the total number of correct responses, etc., are computed from the model or studied by Monte Carlo methods. These statistics are then compared with data from two samples of thirty undergraduates each. There is close agreement between the observed and expected values.

Finally, those areas in which there is some discrepancy between the observed data and the model's predictions are examined and some interesting research questions are posed.

POLITICAL SOCIOLOGY

"Historical Trends in the Politics of an Industrial Community"

Peter H. Rossi, University of Chicago

Research on the political history of a middle-sized Massachusetts industrial community reveals three phases in political control. In the earliest period, from settlement until the early part of the 19th Century, political control was in the hands of prosperous farmers and small artisans. This was a period in which the major political problems involved the surrounding physical environment and the building of local institutions. The second period, lasting through the 19th century, is one of industrialization in which political hegemony is exercised by an industrial and mercantile elite. The major problems in this period are the development of facilities, water power and transportation, which would foster the growth of industry. Political office in this period represents public recognition of industrial and mercantile accomplishment. The prestige of politics was high. In the last period, beginning in the first decades of the 20th century, political power has shifted to the middle classes. Along with this shift, is a drastic decline in the prestige of politics and public office.

Three factors seem relevant to this change: First, the demographic balance has shifted to the newer ethnic groups whose political solidarity can effectively challenge the older Yankee minority. Political cleavages since the 1920's have increasingly coincided with class and ethnic lines. Secondly, local politics have declined in economic relevance to the industrialists as both the state and national government have increased their economic regulations. Finally, public recognition for occupational achievement has been shifted to new institutions, the private community association where control may be more effectively wielded by the Yankee industrialists.

* * *

"The Scientific Elite and Political Decision-Making"

Philip Rieff, Brandeis University

In many respects, scientists fulfill the sociological criteria of an elite. They are small in number. Although they do not wield power, they significantly influence its character. They are an autonomous, supra-national community and yet with some characteristics of a primary group. Furthermore, they are treated, both by the masses and also by political elites, as an elite. Their high intellectual caliber and monopoly of vital skills are taken for granted. Indeed, as the "best" men of the community, their elite status is really a parody of older criteria of elite status, for it is a compound not merely of prestige but also of projective distrust. The scientific elite takes on the attributes of a symbolic group, but one to which ideology is more attributed than real.

The scientific elite has been drawn into the center of the political arena. This has exposed their vacillating self-image: as servants of an advancing humanity and as value-neutral technicians. The genesis of this split self-image seems unclear to the scientists themselves, having developed gradually out of a centuries-long confrontation of science and theology. Now the confrontation is different---- not of science and the church, meeting on the level of both fact and value, but of science and the state, which treats science only as an instrument, never as a discussant. The implications of the present confrontation of a scientific elite suffering from a divided mind and single-minded political elite are briefly noted.

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POLITICAL SOCIOLOGY - continued

"A Note on the Political Role of Mass Meetings in a Mass Communications Society"

W. Phillips Davison, Rand Corporation

During the Berlin blockade of 1948-49 an enormous number of political mass meetings were held. These did not function primarily as a channel for imparting information to people attending them, but achieved at least three other politically-significant results.

First, the meetings provided a means of inserting material into the world-wide stream of communications. As newsworthy events, the gatherings received extensive press and radio coverage.

Secondly, the meetings helped to satisfy individual psychological needs by giving reassurance and relieving frustrations. Many Berliners feared that they might be overrun by the Soviets at any time. When they were assembled with thousands of like-minded citizens, however, they felt more secure. Those who were oppressed by feelings of powerlessness and frustration felt that by attending mass meetings they were taking action to show their defiance of the Soviet blockade.

Finally, the mass meetings performed their most important political function by making public opinion manifest to all those who attended the gatherings, or heard about them. This manifestation of Berlin public opinion helped to strengthen the city's democratic leaders, to encourage the statesmen of the Western powers, and to prevent pro-Soviet deviations by individual West Berliners.

These observations, based on interviews gathered after the blockade, as well as miscellaneous historical materials, represent a by-product of a larger study of the Berlin blockade and airlift.

* * *

"Lawyers and Non-Lawyers in State Legislatures"

David Gold, State University of Iowa

Lawyers are the most heavily represented occupational grouping at all levels of government and politics. Any over-representation of one occupational grouping in politics, whatever and how obvious the reasons may be, suggests the possibility that the impact upon politics of this grouping may be distinct from that of other participants.

This report represents one avenue of our exploratory efforts to study the impact of lawyers in politics. Analyses of biographical materials on state legislators in selected states have been made in order to see whether there are any differences in background factors between lawyers and non-lawyers which are suggestive of basic role differences in politics, especially role differences which are not simply a reflection of legal skills and the economics of legal practice.

In general, it appears that lawyers tend to enter politics at an earlier age and are more likely to have held more city and county offices before coming to the state legislature. There is a tendency for a disproportionate number of lawyers to indicate higher-status religious affiliation. Few lawyers seem to have received their law training at nationally-oriented schools. Other differences show marked regional variation.

POLITICAL SOCIOLOGY - continued

One finding which seems worthy of further exploration concerns the fluctuation of the proportion of lawyers over time. For example, in one Midwestern state the lawyer-farmer ratio seems to be related to economic conditions. During periods of prosperity the proportion of lawyers in the legislature tends to be relatively high; during periods of recession the proportion of farmers is relatively higher.

* * *

"Towards a Social Psychology of Politics"

W. Edgar Vinacke, University of Hawaii

The theoretical and methodological development of the field of "politics" is unsatisfactory, despite progress in some directions. The obstacle lying in the difficulty of applying scientific method to political phenomena is discussed, together with the special characteristics of political data.

A definition of "political behavior" is presented, with suggestions regarding the identification of political phenomena. The issue of "small-scale" vs. "large-scale" phenomena is discussed, leading to a proposal that the former offers practical and theoretical advantages. Small groups (whether laboratory-created or observed in field settings) can be used for generation of hypotheses which can then be economically formulated and tested on large-scale governmental phenomena. The crucial point is that the small-scale phenomena be genuinely "political" in character.

The following distinctions are drawn: (1) formal vs. functional aspects of social structure and behavior; (2) problems of persons vs. problems of groups; and (3) among three "levels" of political activity. It is necessary to make all of these in the identification of political behavior.

Suggestions are made for the adequate sampling of populations defined in political terms. Proposals are presented for each of four approaches, with "persons" or "groups" as units. The framework suggested is illustrated in relation to the theory of charisma.

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SOCIAL THEORY

"The Untenability of the Concept 'Functional Relationship of Mutually Interdependent Variables' in Accounting for the Dynamics of Empirical Systems"

Albert J. Pierce, Bucknell University

The concept "functional relationship of mutually interdependent variables" is seductive but ambiguous. If it is used only to mean that the variables in a mathematical formulation must not represent a logical absurdity or to affirm that a scientific law indicates what will be the values of one variable if the values of the others are given, we would not argue beyond the observation that these are unilluminating truisms. The apparently more provocative idea that the inter-relationship of the variables generates the changes that they undergo, requires closer inspection. Our discussion postulates a finite number of variables since infinite variability is logically incompatible with order, law, causality, or uniformity. Inspecting various mathematical forms that laws can take, we find that when no independent variable is given, we have a "state function" which indicates only the relationships the variables will sustain relative to each other if some extrinsic factor should intervene. A law containing an independent variable is excluded ex hypothesi. The postulation of variables that are simultaneously dependent and independent is shown mathematically to result in an intrinsically static condition of the system.

Hence the concept must be rejected. Its acceptance is shown to be associated with a misconception of the scientific meaning of "variable" which concept finds legitimate use only within a context of formal causality; never in one of efficient causality.

* * *

"The Probable Acts of Men: The 'Moment-Powers' Model for Predicting All-or-None Mass Behavior Under Equal Opportunity"

Stuart C. Dodd, University of Washington

Men strive continuously to foresee and influence human behavior, but effective social engineering awaits mathematically precise, universally applicable formulas. The moment-powers formula may fill this need for one elementary kind of situation. It predicts the probable growth of an all-or-none transitive act in time and in a population, when conditions of steady, and equal chances exist fully and solely.

Formally, the proportion, p , (probability when looked at in the future), of actors acting (A) at least once is given as a statistical moment (A^a) of an attribute ($A = 1,0$) raised to a power which is specified by the number of time periods (T) observed ($p = A^{aT}$). As the moment exponent (a) varies, and according as the origin is taken at zero or the mean, the moments measure the seven elementary forms of probability. When the moments are raised to time powers the formula becomes in turn the normal probability curve, the waning exponential curve, the logistic curve, and some others less well known.

The formula gives the social engineer the following rule: To get people behaving according to any of these probability curves, including their attendant pre-conditions such as equal opportunity, first, observe the relevant form of probability as the appropriate moment, then mix the people thoroughly to make that probability interact with itself in successive periods and so grow in time in desired ways. Then indices of fit between model and data answer exactly the question of how well the preconditions such as equal opportunity were achieved.

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SOCIAL THEORY - continued

"Social Theory, Formal, Substantive and Historical"

Israel Gerver, Brooklyn College
Joseph Bensman, William Esty & Co.

This paper examines the historical relationships between formal and substantive social theories in order to locate present theoretic concerns in the context of historical perspective. Such a task is a necessary preliminary to an evaluation of contemporary social theory as a guide to research and as a means of interpreting social life. Central perspectives in social theory correspond to dominant issues and trends in the evaluation of modern society. These issues are linked to the major forms of social organization and types of social theory can be viewed as they focus on issues in different historical societies. These types of social theory and the social organizations they treat are: (1) individualism - liberal capitalistic society, (2) critiques of individualism and liberalism, (3) reformism, (4) sociology, including evolutionary theories, social system vs. individual, mass society theories, bureaucracy, and (5) formal systematic theory. An analysis is made using these categories of theory, of the consequences of the rise of formal theory for substantive theory.

* * *

"The Systemic Functions of Official Morality"

Charles K. Warriner, University of Kansas

In the study of a small Kansas community an "official morality" concerning the use of alcoholic beverages was discovered. This morality controlled and defined the public drinking behavior and public expressions concerning beverage alcohol, but it was inconsistent with the private attitudes toward and use of alcoholic beverages.

Although we may be able to account for this inconsistency through a study of the persons and their "definitions of the situation," in doing so we neglect the fact that the "official morality" has a collective reality and existence that can be studied without reference to individual motivation or values. The person knows the "official morality" and conforms to it in his public behavior even if it does not agree with his personal preferences and sentiments.

Our evidence on the history of this "official morality" indicated that it arose as the commonality of personal sentiments about drinking broke down, and that it was defined in terms of the previously existing commonality. At present the "official morality" is disappearing as more and more people come to accept drinking and as drinking loses its importance as a value issue in the community.

From the study of this case and the examination of similar illustrations we propose the hypothesis that "official moralities" function to maintain the equilibrium of the social system through preventing overt value conflicts which could split the system asunder.

Our analysis conforms to the Durkheimian realist thesis and suggests that such an approach provides a fruitful avenue of investigation.

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SOCIAL THEORY - continued

"The Inadequacy Complex, Peer Group Reference, and Anomie:
A Synthesis of Psychoanalytic and Sociological Theory"

Thomas S. Langner, Cornell University Medical College

Certain aspects of Freudian theory can be synthesized with sociological reference group theory. To the age of three the child has a monopolistic reference group. Because it is physically dependent and fears loss of love and punishment, it must evaluate itself almost entirely in terms of its parents. This monopoly of reference results in positive development through identification with parents, and negative development of twin guilt complexes; "Oedipus", and what we designate as the "inadequacy complex". Oedipal guilt arises from fear of punishment (castration) for repressed unconscious desire to replace the like sex parent. Guilt (feelings of worthlessness) associated with the inadequacy complex is due to the inability to achieve unattainable goals established by identification with and introjection of a monopolistic reference figure of infinitely superior status, (the parent). The advent of peer group reference has consequences for the Oedipus complex. It replaces a repressed heterosexual object, (parent) with homosexual objects, (peers). It offers a non-monopolistic choice of reference figures, relaxing the harsh parental super-ego. Peer reference has different consequences for the inadequacy complex. It offers easier identification figures, more satisfying to the ego. It brings the ego into line with the ego-ideal, thus reducing guilt based on feelings of inadequacy relative to adults. It inculcates new norms and values linked with aim-inhibited sexuality arising in the latency period.

The inadequacy complex is one source of anomic unprincipled striving in the adult world.

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

"Setting the Minimum Sentence in Washington State"

Norman S. Hayner, University of Washington

In Washington State, a superior court judge tries each felon, and if the man is guilty, imposes a maximum sentence, the length of which is largely determined by statute. After study of a professional case summary, it is the responsibility of the Board of Prison Terms and Paroles (on which the writer has served full time for the past five years) to interview the man and set the minimum sentence. If the record shows a pattern for homicide, assault, indecent liberties with a female child, burglary, forgery, or some other crime, a longer minimum term is usually indicated. Crucial questions are: Is this man a menace or "just a nuisance?" What is his attitude toward the recommendations made for him in the reception and guidance unit? Does he accept responsibility for what he has done? In most cases, the minimum sentence is reviewed and the inmate interviewed again after he has served one - third of his time. Does the progress report prepared by an institution parole officer show an excellent work and conduct record from the beginning or a clear-cut change for the better? What is the prognosis for success on parole? If written reports and the impressions gained from this interview are favorable, a prisoner's minimum can be reduced and parole date set.

* * *

"Some Rules of Correct Decisions Making that Jurors Respect"

Harold Garfinkel, University of California, Los Angeles
Saul Mendlovitz, University of Chicago

This paper is a study in "ethnomethodology". Decision making rules that jurors respect are instances of rules of inquiry that respect the routine, valued features of social structure. In negligence cases the jury decides "what actually happened", decides an allocation of blame, and decides the legally enforceable situation that exists between the contenders (the verdict). In the course of the deliberations alternative claims as to speed of travel, extent of injury etc. are sorted between the statuses of correct and incorrect, relevant and irrelevant, justifiable and unjustifiable grounds for the choice of a verdict. Such grounds, known as "the case", are used by jurors to infer the legitimacy of their choice of verdict, i.e. to infer that choice among verdicts for which the jurors expect to be socially supported. The normative orders of court room and jury room interaction serve jurors as rules that govern what jurors permit each other to put into "the case", i.e. to treat as "the facts". Two such rules are considered: (1) those decisions on "the facts" are correct that are made within a respect for the time that it takes to arrive at them; and (2) those decisions are correct that do not require of the juror that he suspend the relevance of "what anyone knows" who is a socially defined competent member of the society.

* * *

CRIMINOLOGY - continued

The Kvaraceus KD Juvenile Delinquency Proneness
Scale: A Methodological Study of the Predictive Factors Involved in
Delinquent Phenomena

Joseph K. Balogh, Bowling Green State University
Charles J. Rymage, Ohio State Univ.

The problem of this study was to validate or invalidate the Kvaraceus Juvenile Delinquency Proneness Scale. The present study in order to make a comparison of the two independent studies possible retained the instrument and methodology of the earlier investigation.

The study sought to determine the extent to which the total scale scores of the KD Proneness Scale continued to manifest their discriminating power when applied to larger and more diversified populations. The Kvaraceus data show 98 delinquent boys, 156 public school boys, and 16 high morale boys; in comparison, this report shows 182, 750 and 453 boys for each of the respective categories. The samples of these studies were selected from different geographical regions of the United States.

The present study shows the Kvaraceus Scale to be discriminating; however, this discrimination is most evident in the high morale group and the public school group. This report seems to further indicate that in the public school group as age or grade increases, proneness to delinquency decreases. Furthermore, according to the statistical evidence presented in this study, it appears that the addition of the age variable does not aid in distinguishing the degree of proneness in the total population more so than grade. In fact, the opposite is true.

Generally, the overall results of this report tend to corroborate the Kvaraceus Study, however, with some refined statistical exceptions.

* * *

Generality and Specificity in Criminal Behavior:
Check Forgery Considered.

Edwin M. Lemert, University of California at Davis

English studies of recidivism have reached a conclusion that the "average criminal" while showing some inclination to concentrate on property crimes more often than not tries his hand at many types of crime. In one study only 4 out of 270 criminals had specialized exclusively in one type of crime. A study of the records of persons convicted for check forgery in 1938 and 1939 in Los Angeles county revealed that over 27 percent of recidivist forgers had only prior forgeries in their criminal histories. Another 17 percent combined check forgery with property crimes only. Sex crimes and crimes against persons were much less frequent in the records of check forgers than of English recidivists.

When compared with persons convicted for robbery and for burglary in Los Angeles County check forgers are sharply distinguished by a relative absence of juvenile crime in their records. When allowances are made for the difference between the legal charge on which the check forger has been convicted and the actual criminal behavior reason exists to believe that approximately half of all check forgers specialized exclusively in check forgery. There is a tendency for check forgery to be combined with crimes of fraud. The only other crime of great incidence in prior records of check forgers is drunkenness.

* * *

CRIMINOLOGY - continued

"Socio-Cultural Influences in the Life Career of the Chronic Police
Case Inebriate"

David J. Pittman and C. Wayne Gordon, University of Rochester

This research is an intensive analysis of 187 detailed life-history case studies of a random sample of all men who had been sentenced at least twice to a penal institution on charges relating to public intoxication, and who were incarcerated in the Monroe County, New York, penitentiary, during the year 1953-54, when the investigation was conducted. This study is concerned with a small group of excessive drinkers, who may or may not be alcoholic, but whose drinking patterns have involved them in serious difficulties with the legal norms of society.

Two major types of life career patterns based on age were discerned. Using the age at which inmates first acquired two commitments for public intoxication or drinking involved offenses, the study group falls into two types - the Early Skid and Late Skid career patterns. The Early Skid group includes approximately fifty percent of the men in the sample who acquired their serious records for public intoxication when they were in their twenties or early thirties. The Late Skid career group, contained the other fifty percent, shows a median age of 44 for the acquisition of two arrests for public intoxication. Basic differences in social and personal adjustment can be demonstrated for the two career type groups.

The career patterns in public intoxication were examined in terms of: (1) the preconditions of the adjustment pattern which is concerned with adaptation experiences in childhood, adolescence, and early adulthood; and (2) socio-cultural determinants of the career with emphasis upon social class origin, race, ethnicity, age, rural to urban discontinuities, and institutionalized living.

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PANEL DISCUSSION OF RESEARCH METHODS IN THE STUDY OF AGING (joint session with
Society for the Study of Social Problems)

"Research Problems Encountered in Study of Objective Criteria of Aging"

Leonard Z. Breen, University of Chicago

This is a brief statement of problems encountered in ongoing research:

(1) Aging studies frequently utilize the most readily available respondents: the retired or the sick, rather than the healthy, working population. Social scientists, as well as physicians, are more interested in the pathological, the glamorous area of research. Perhaps this is so because of earlier training and the attempts of earlier teachers to instill in the student a motivation to do research.

(2) In the field of aging, we define the population we propose to study by specifying specific ages or age limits. Data are collected for these persons and the findings are tested in terms of their relationship to the known chronological ages of the respondents. Thus, the findings are either related or not related to chronological age. Are we simply substituting other measures for chronological age, which may, in fact, be a good measure of the same thing?

(3) Research concerned with the problem of aging is often seen as a threat by the respondent. The first threat results from the fear of learning the truth about one's own body. Secondly, the worker approaching retirement age, or perhaps beyond it, is fearful that the data collected may be used by the company to force him to retire against his will, or to institute a compulsory policy of retirement and deprive him somehow of his retirement benefits.

(4) In making comparisons between age groups, the question inevitably arises as to whether the differences should be attributed to age changes or to inter-generational changes. Is the variation continuous with age, or are these changes discrete for the generations studied?

The problems of research in the field of aging are not all peculiar to this field alone. Many of the research problems are those of social science research in general.

* * *

"Factors in the Mental Health Status of Rural Older People"

Joseph H. Britton and William G. Mather, Pennsylvania State University

The objective of this project was to determine factors related to the personal-social adjustment of rural older people, with a general purpose of revealing needs for mental health services for the community's senior citizens. A house-to-house survey has been conducted in a rural community of nearly 2,000 population in order (1) to locate the older persons and (2) to discover the expectations residents in the community have for older persons. Further work with the older people themselves in order to assess their personal adequacy has been done, and the results are being analyzed.

By the nature of the project itself, two major methodological problems present themselves. One concerns the measurement of community attitudes toward the aging. Is there a consistent measurable pattern of attitudes in a community? What factors are related to variations in attitudinal patterns? Additional questions suggest themselves: How can the strength of these attitudes be determined? What family and community members are most influential in determining the climate of expected behavior

PANEL DISCUSSION OF RESEARCH METHODS IN THE STUDY OF AGING - continued

in which an older person lives? What is the influence of community leaders in this determination? What variations in role expectations of older people exist?

A second major problem arises in this research, viz., the problem of assessing the personal adequacy of the rural older person, from a mental health standpoint. Can this be accomplished within the usual limits of an interview in his own home? What value are judgements of ones' fellows in the community? How can these be obtained? What problems arise in this process? To what extent can an older individual be well adjusted personally and deviate from the behavioral expectations in the community?

* * *

"Types of Adjustment in Old Age in a Midwest College Town"

Samuel M. Strong, Carleton College

This study deals with a group of Norwegian-American Lutherans who move to a small mid-west college town to retire. A good many of them are graduates of the Norwegian-American Lutheran college located in the community. The group considered in this study are former ministers, missionaries, college professors, farmers and a number of widows. They select to return to this community despite unusually long and severe winters. Many come from distant places and some have had life-long plans to settle near the college at retirement.

In studying the adjustment of these people, it is noted that the college plays a central role in unifying the group. There are three strong forces which the college represents in the life of these people: national culture, religion and group relatedness. Adjustment in old age is helped considerably by inderlighet, an untranslatable Norwegian term, referring to a sense of inner comfort or inner relationship of ease that comes from being with one's folk or nationality group. A good many of these people say that their relationship to the group and the college acts as a buffer against the depressing effects of old age. Facing retirement is not viewed with great anxiety because of the expectation of returning to such a setting.

It appears that of those who have returned to this college community, a better adjustment is achieved by those individuals who are strongly affiliated with the culture of origin. For this group, national culture, buttressed by the Lutheran faith and symbolized in the college, represents a cause which organizes their entire lives. Conversely, bewilderment, confusion and cynicism is found among those who discover upon returning to the community for retirement that the college does not weld together harmoniously the culture, religion and education. Some of these people decry the secularization of the college and its weaker orientation towards the culture of origin. Within this group are also those who cannot adjust to being ordinary members of a group. They still see themselves in their former roles of leadership.

The minority group characteristic of the Norwegian-American Lutherans is a factor in their adjustment to old age. Norwegian-Americans have not forgotten the long history of domination of their homeland which lasted for hundreds of years. There are therefore minority group reactions of pride, will to survive and nationalism combined with great love of religion and education, all of which serve as bulwarks in old age.

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PANEL DISCUSSION OF RESEARCH METHODS IN THE STUDY OF AGING - continued

"Life Styles in Aging"

E. Grant Youmans, National Institute of Mental Health

The National Institute of Mental Health, Bethesda, Md., is conducting an interdisciplinary study of healthy older people. The objective is to assess the aging process in terms of cerebral physiology; perceptual, cognitive, and intellectual functioning; personality characteristics; and social behavior. Data are being collected by representatives of the disciplines of medicine, physiology, psychology, psychiatry, and sociology. Within each discipline specific problems are being investigated and in addition inter-disciplinary correlations will be made. Healthy males above the age of 65 are accepted as volunteer subjects who come to the Clinical Center at Bethesda for two weeks of intensive study and observation. Comparisons will be made between these "normal" subjects and a population selected from mental hospitals.

The discipline of sociology is focusing on the social psychological aspects of the aging process. By means of interviews and observations, data are being collected on the following types of questions: What is the nature of the structure and dynamics of the behavioral settings of normal older persons functioning in the community? How do structural changes affect the social and psychological functioning of older persons? What common structural changes have occurred over which the older person has little or no control, such as losses, abandonments, and displacements; behavioral limitations related to physical decrements, financial losses, or social segregation; or cultural discontinuities affecting living patterns? What are the attitudes of the older person toward himself and his environment? What are the requirements of and what supports does he receive from his environment? What are his role relationships, his patterns of social participation, and his style of coping behavior?

* * *

"Study of Occupational Retirement"

Gordon F. Streib, Cornell University

The Cornell study of occupational retirement includes:

(1) A nation-wide urban survey of a representative cross section of 1000 males and 200 females 60 years of age and over in which the focus of interest is adjustment to old age and retirement.

(2) A series of longitudinal "in-plant" studies of retirement in industrial companies and other business, occupational, and governmental organizations. In selecting organizations for this study account was taken of such variables as geographic distribution, number of employees, type of production or occupational activity, retirement policies, and union organizations.

In the longitudinal "in-plant" study, subjects were selected who were 64 years of age in 1952 and were gainfully employed. A total of approximately 3900 employees participated in the first wave of the study. The results are being analyzed according to differential patterns of retirement or continued employment, and also according to other variables hypothesized as affecting adjustment in retirement.

In the second wave of the study we obtained a reply from approximately 85 percent of the participants by means of a follow-up mail survey. At the present time, the third wave of the longitudinal study is being completed and we have again received almost an 85 percent response.

* * *

URBAN SOCIOLOGY

"Growth Patterns in Metropolitan Suburbs, 1940-1950"

Leo F. Schnore, Michigan State University

Orientation: Studies by Bogue, Hawley, and others have established the major patterns of population growth within the component parts of metropolitan areas. This study is designed to enhance our knowledge of suburban trends by focussing upon growth differentials between the two major types of suburb: industrial and residential areas.

Method: Growth rates (1940-1950) were examined in all of the incorporated suburban places of 10,000 or more inhabitants in all of the 168 Standard Metropolitan Areas defined in the 1950 Census. Composite growth rates in the two functional types of suburb were compared, and seven relevant variables were then successively controlled by cross-classification in order to throw more light upon the relationships established.

Findings: The growth rates of residential suburbs were well in excess of the growth rates of industrial suburbs in the most recent intercensal decade. In addition, this differential persisted clearly (1) in all regions, (2) in all central city size classes, (3) in all suburban size classes, (4) in all concentric distance zones, and (5) in metropolitan areas of every major type of economic activity. In other words, the growth rates of residential suburbs continued to exceed those of industrial suburbs when these five variables were successively controlled. However, exceptions to this pattern were found in the case of two variables: (6) the age of the suburb and (7) the rent level of the suburb. Among the suburbs incorporated since 1900, industrial suburbs clearly tended to exceed residential suburbs in recent growth; the typical differential prevailed only among older suburbs. In addition, the prevailing pattern was found to be reversed among high-rent suburbs, where industrial areas grew somewhat faster. The growth of residential areas, however, was manifestly greater among those suburbs with average or low rent levels.

Among both types of suburb, growth rates varied inversely with the overall maturity of the region, the central city size in 1940, the suburban size in 1940, the age of the suburb, and the proportion of the metropolitan area's labor force engaged in manufacturing. Growth rates varied directly with the average rent level in both types of suburb. Finally, the highest growth rates in both types of suburb were registered in the concentric distance zone between 10 and 20 miles from the central city.

The bulk of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the implications of all of these findings in the light of previous theoretical and empirical work.

* * *

"A Power of Town-Size Predicts an Internal Interacting: A Controlled Experiment Relating the Amount of an Interaction to the Number of Potential Interactors"

Stuart C. Dodd, University of Washington

In studying the relation of the proportion ($=B$) of interactors of one kind to the number ($=P$) of potential interactors in each of six towns, a generalized hyperbola was expected, from pretest indications, to be an empirical model, i.e.,

$$B = k/P^q \quad \text{Eq. 1}$$

where k and q are best-fitting constants (parameters) for the given kind of interaction and set of towns. This formula expects the proportion of the population interacting in one way to decrease as the town's population increases.

URBAN SOCIOLOGY- continued

A controlled experiment dropped one leaflet per person from planes equivalently over six towns varying from 1,300 to 326,000 population. The interact was a citizen's mailing back a leaflet stub as requested.

The model fitted the data well. The correlation of observed with expected interacts was .99 ($N = 6$) with non-significant discrepancies by chi-square test at the 5 percent level. Ten percent of the population of the smallest town mailed back versus 3 percent of the largest town.

For one interpretation a "shrinking share" explanation is offered. As towns enlarge, total inter-stimulation may grow faster than population ($=P^1$) yet slower than its square ($=P^2$) (since everyone cannot interact daily with everyone) and so will increase as P^{1+q} where q is less than 1, or as P^q for per capita inter-stimulation. As towns enlarge, the shrinking share of the constant leaflet stimulation per capita ($=k^1$) in the total inter-stimulation per capita becomes k^1/P^q - which was the form of curve observed.

* * *

"Urban Group Life"

Svend Riemer, University of California, Los Angeles

This is the report on a sequence of studies held together by the same theoretical endeavor. They try to gain information about urban personality through the observation and recording of urban group life.

A study conducted in Madison, Wis. gives a first realistic picture of the manner in which various persons residing in the family establish different contact patterns through which they take possession of the city. Similar individual contact patterns have been established for Milwaukee in Wisconsin. In addition, "neighborhood cohesion" has been measured for a variety of urban environments, thus indicating the degree to which the residents of different urban environments have their social and their business contacts either within or outside the neighborhood. Apart from a clear definition of "neighborhood cohesion", of course, this requires an operational definition of "neighboring", of the "neighborhood", and of either social and commercial contacts.

The study of Madison has been refined furthermore in an investigation carried out in Los Angeles. In the new development of Lakewood, particularly, it has been able to ascertain that "neighboring" is primarily the business of either women or children, while the men are much more engaged in contacts outside the immediate residential neighborhood.

A final investigation establishes the fact that urban contacts, both social and commercial, are by no means confined to the residential neighborhood limited by the walking distance - however conceived - from the family residence itself. In a hierarchical order, contacts of various kinds diminish in their number as the distance from the family home increases.

The latter phenomenon makes it plausible that the city dweller is possessed by a personality which is not pre-occupied with near-contacts, their presence indicating that he tends to be warm and friendly toward his neighbors on a personal basis of close and intimate acquaintanceship (primary group), while their absence would leave him characterized as pre-occupied with specialized occupational contacts (secondary group). The personality of the city dweller needs something more than either primary or secondary group relationships for its definition.

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URBAN SOCIOLOGY- continued

"Wirth's 'Urban Way of Life' -- A Re-Examination"

Herman D. Bloch, Abraham E. Knepler, University of Bridgeport

In his path-breaking article, "Urbanism as a Way of Life," the late Professor Louis Wirth suggests that the core of Urban sociology is to "discover the forms of social action and organization that typically emerge in relatively permanent, compact settlements of large numbers of heterogeneous individuals."

His definition and development of the concept of urbanism is articulated by means of three main postulates: numbers, density and heterogeneity. When enlarged, according to Wirth, these postulates should give a "systematic knowledge of the city."

However, when Wirth's conceptual framework is viewed from an interdisciplinary approach, his implications regarding urbanism may need further exploration to avoid possible logical paradoxes. Wirth's development of his postulate "heterogeneity" leads to standardization, a terminal kind of homogeneity. Thus, the picture which Wirth draws is basically a uni-directional one along a street which constantly becomes narrower and narrower, and which must logically come to an end at some point. Actually, the process of urbanism does not represent movement on a narrowing one way street which has no exit. Instead, to continue the figure of speech, the street leads to new avenues.

This logical paradox ascribed to Wirth - heterogeneity - standardization - is eliminated when the interdisciplinary approach of sociology and economics is used through their commonly held concept of division of labor. Thus the process of urbanism, through its internal forces in interaction with the socio-economic system, alters the structure creating a process of spiral interaction. It is this dynamic progression that leads away from homogeneity towards further heterogeneity.

* * *

"A Factor-Analytic Test of Revisions in the Shevky-Bell Typology
for San Francisco and Chicago, 1950"

Walter C. Kaufman, Metropolitan St. Louis Survey

The Shevky-Bell typology as applied to census tract populations employs composite indicators of economic, family, and ethnic status. The variables employed in the present study are modifications of and in part substitutions for the variables originally published. They were selected for presumed theoretical relevance as well as on methodological grounds. These indicators, which may be combined without recourse to an arbitrary standardization base, are (1) Economic status: a. education - a four-category scale (grammar school, some high school, high school completed, and one or more years of college); b. male occupations - a four-category modification of the Edwards scale. (2) Family status: a. fertility ratio; b. dependency ratio (children 5-14/ women 20-54); c. per cent of women not in the labor force; d. family concentration (per cent of population of age 14 and over living in family units). (3) Ethnic status: per cent of population not native white American.

Factor analyses were performed in order to test the hypothesis that the inter-correlations among the seven variables can be accounted for by three factors corresponding to the three dimensions of the typology. One analysis utilized the census tract populations of the San Francisco Bay Area, the other a sample of 250 tracts of the Chicago Metropolitan Area. Rotations of the centroid matrices in general support the hypothesis for both Metropolitan Areas, indicating that the typology as here employed is applicable in both urban contexts.

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SOCIAL PSYCHIATRY (joint session with Society for the Study of Social Problems)

"Obsessive-Compulsive Disorders in Chinese Culture"

Bingham Dai, Duke University

Three cases of obsessive-compulsive disorder in pre-Communist China were studied by means of psychoanalytic methods and from the socio-psychiatric point of view. Thus, neurotic symptoms are thought of principally as attempts on the part of the individual to be human or to maintain an acceptable self-picture in the face of situations stressful for him.

The situations stressful for these individuals are: (1) the illness of a younger half-sister; (2) the impending final school examination and the seeing of a dog's penis in erection; and (3) the problem of deciding whether to stay in occupied Peiping or to go south to Free China.

These situations were defined and responded to by these individuals in terms of their conflicting self-concepts. On the one hand, they strove to maintain the picture of a kind brother, a filial son, an industrious student or a patriotic citizen. On the other hand, each of them tried equally hard to retain the role he had acquired during childhood. In his unique family environment, the tendency to play these conflicting roles in a given situation and the need to maintain consistency at the same time resulted in their symptoms.

It may be of interest to note that our data do not support the popular assumption that there is a necessary relationship between toilet training and obsessive-compulsive symptoms or character traits.

* * *

"Class Factors in the Costs of Psychiatric Treatment"

August B. Hollingshead, Yale University

Three hundred ninety-two mental patients from a single urban area were followed for five years to determine how class-status is related to the costs of psychiatric treatment. The patients were treated by 24 private practitioners, 6 private hospitals, 5 public clinics, and 3 state hospitals.

Expenditures are strongly linked to class-status in all treatment centers, but each center presents its own pattern of costs. In private practice, the class I patient spends \$17 to \$1 by class IV patients. Class I patients, in private mental hospitals, spend \$4 for every \$1 by class IV patients, but the class I patients stay in these hospitals over 5 times longer than the class IV patients. This discrepancy is explicable by a discount system operative in private hospitals in favor of class I patients. The cost of clinic treatment has two sides-- how much the patient pays, and how much the treatment administered costs the clinic. The class II clinic patient costs the clinics \$8 for every \$1 that is spent on a class V patient. The state hospital patient does not exhibit as wide variations in treatment costs, nevertheless, the class V patient has significantly higher costs than the class III patient.

* * *

"An Analytic Survey of Social Factors and Mental Disorders"

E. Gartly Jaco, University of Texas, Medical Branch

A survey was made of inhabitants of the state of Texas who were diagnosed

SOCIAL PSYCHIATRY - continued

as psychotic for the first time in their lives by private and public psychiatric personnel during 1951-1952. Annual standardized rates were computed for the state and for its 27 economic sub-regions by age, sex, major ethnic group, diagnostic category, occupational class, and marital status. Three major hypotheses were tested: (1) The probability of acquiring a psychosis is not random or equal within the population; (2) Inhabitants of different areas exhibit different incidence of psychosis; and (3) Persons with different social attributes or affiliations have different incidence of psychosis.

Results indicated that incidence rates of psychoses varied by sub-region, and with age, sex, ethnic groups, diagnosis, occupation, and marital status. Significant biases in these factors would have occurred if the private cases had been omitted. An annual rate of 74 new psychotics per 100,000 population was determined, being somewhat lower than estimates for the entire nation. Females showed a higher incidence than males. Anglo-Americans exhibited a higher rate than the Non-White population which, in turn, was higher than the Spanish-American ethnic group. Anglo and Spanish-American females had higher rates of psychoses than their corresponding males, while non-white males showed a higher incidence than non-white females. Rates increased with advancing age. The unemployed, and professional and semi-professional occupations exhibited highest rates while both divorced males and females had highest rates in terms of marital status. Differentials were also found in sources of psychiatric care and treatment.

The results warrant substantiation of all three major hypotheses, in that the chances of becoming psychotic differ within the population, by area, and by certain social characteristics.

These findings suggest several social etiological hypotheses in terms of differential industrialization and urbanization, anomie, enculturation, and social and spatial mobility.

* * *

"Diagnosis and the Scientific Method"

R. A. Schermerhorn, Western Reserve University

The unsatisfactory character of psychiatric diagnosis is shown in conflicting mental hospital reports. Historically, Kraepelin and Bleuler set the stage with a relatively static set of categories based on biological symptoms; later, the dynamic view of Freud and others was used supplementally but not constitutively. The resulting confusion has led to some by-passing of diagnosis in mental hospitals and to total abandonment of it by the non-directive school of therapy. This drastic reaction negates science altogether. Lorr, Leary and Coffey have attempted a more exact procedure in clinical psychology for obtaining a scientific diagnosis but at the neglect of the case history dimension. Convergence of methods on case history and sociological analysis is appearing in the work of Kostlan, Alexander, Weinberg, and Bierer, setting the stage for what appears to be more fruitful research. Tentative conclusions are: (1) That clinical psychology may have encouraged premature quantification, (2) That the Kraepelin-Bleuler Categories may be used as provisional guides until a better method is established, (3) That the life history may eventually take equal rank with the medical examination, (4) That more adequate case history methods may lead to the use of standard data sheets, (5) That a more adequate diagnostic theory will be more closely tested in conjunction with specific therapies, and (6) That the final aim of diagnosis will be refinement of categories related to elements of the interactive process of personality development rather than to absolute fixity of types.

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SOCIAL PSYCHIATRY - continued**"Concurrent Dyadic Therapy and Family Research"**

Harriet R. Mowrer, Wilmette, Illinois

The interpersonal relationship of marriage and the family, because of the high degree of intimacy in which empathic experience plays a large part, is dependent upon the reciprocal character of role structuring. The individual has his role defined for him by the significant other while he is at the same time a significant other to the person who is determining his role. The problems of marital adjustment are the consequences of failure of marriage partners to define their respective roles in harmony with the expectations of the other. Therapy, therefore, often is more effective if carried on concurrently with both persons as patients, each learning greater interpersonal competence, first with others (represented by the therapist), and then with each other. In concurrent dyadic family therapy the opportunity for two-fold consensual validation is provided. The patient learns to define his relationship to his marriage partner in a mutually acceptable fashion as was done in the therapeutic situation, the therapist playing the role of the marriage partner. This evolved role is re-validated in his contacts with the marriage partner whose relationship to him has been defined through contacts with the therapist playing the role of the marriage partner. Thus the avenues of communication are enlarged and the therapeutic process carried on upon an experimental basis with the therapist providing consensually validated validations. Thus data are empirically tested and the therapist becomes the research tool; the process one of "participant experimentation." Likewise, understanding of the parataxic processes in family interaction is made more cogent through the concurrent dyadic approach. There are no doubt imperfections and limitations in the approach both as a research and therapeutic technique and these will be minimized, if not eliminated, through further experimental study and application.

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COMMUNICATION AND PUBLIC OPINION

"The Hierarchy of Ideas and the Functions of the Middle-Brow"

Bernard Barber, Columbia University

Various kinds of ideas and opinions are hierarchically structured: this is an obvious fact, but its nature and significance have on the whole been neglected by social scientists. Despite a small amount of theoretical and research attention, this problem has been left to the essayist, such men as Russell Lynes, whose classification of "brows" is unfortunately still the best conceptualization of the hierarchy of ideas and opinions we have. But we need a more systematic statement of criteria and dimensions than Lynes has provided. We also need a more refined set of categories than his trichotomous classification affords. We also need to examine the social functions of those who are located at the lower, middle, and higher reaches of the hierarchy of ideas. This examination was begun by Znaniecki in The Social Role of the Man of Knowledge, but recently it has not been carried on vigorously. Further, if there are necessary functions for those located at different points in the hierarchy of ideas, what are the functional relations between those differently located? Should the high-brow have only scorn for the middle-brow, as he often does? Finally, since different social functions are bound up with different values and interests, a certain amount of tension and conflict between those who carry them on is likely to result. Social scientists have not paid much attention to the social sources of tension and conflict between low-, middle-, and high-brows. Are there mechanisms for reducing this tension and eliminating conflict?

As various existing research and analytic studies show, these problems are important and amenable to empirical research. This brief paper tries to do no more than call attention to this point.

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"The Bureaucrat and the Public: A Study in Informational Perspectives"

Morris Janowitz and William Delaney, University of Michigan

Abstract not received.

* * *

"What Congressmen 'Hear'"

Lewis Anthony Dexter, Kate Jackson Anthony Estate

A representative is often supposed to take account of the views and opinions of those whom he represents. But, in fact, different representatives 'hear' quite different assertions about the views, interests, and preferences of their constituents and the public generally. In part, this is a function of the kind of reputation which the representative has previously established; he actually does receive more communications of a given sort because he is regarded as a particular sort of person than does a representative who is regarded as another sort of person. In large measure, it is a function of the (leading) questions he asks, consciously or unconsciously; and in large part it arises out of a set of circumstances which normally mean that, within a wide range of alternatives, whatever his stand he will receive more favorable than unfavorable comments, and if normally self-confident will interpret many equivocal comments as endorsements. In some degree, it is a consequence of his evaluation of sources; he will weigh less heavily ideas from "crackpots" or reactionaries" than from "liberals" or "solid people." The fact that within any representative body a particular member usually associates with members who share his views on most issues and under present practice at least is far more likely to come into personal contact

COMMUNICATION AND PUBLIC OPINION- continued

with lobbyists and organizations who agree with him is also significant.

The report is based upon interviews with about 500 members of Congress, legislative assistants, committee staff members, lobbyists, and state politicians, largely under grants from the Center for International Studies, Massachusetts Institute of Technology. An effort will be made to suggest a connection with reference group theory.

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"The Court and the Community: A Study of Contacts, Communications
and Opinions Regarding a Specialized Institution"

Allen H. Barton and Saul Mendlovitz, University of Chicago Law School

The trial court is one of those institutions which deals with basic values. Within the framework of existing law, it determines guilt and innocence of crime, and executes justice in disputes between individuals and among interest groups. We might therefore expect strong opinions about it.

To study contacts, communications, and opinions regarding the local courts, a probability sample of the population and a list sample of recent jurors in a middle-sized mid-Western city were interviewed.

Although only a small part of the population is involved with the courts at any one time, one-third of the public sample had been parties or witnesses in court cases at some time. Counting in those who were spectators only (15%) and jurors only (3%), just half of the people had been in court. Also, 70% knew someone else who had been in court, and two-thirds recalled some court case from reading about it.

Yet the survey shows that the court as an institution is not a center of controversy or even of public interest. Two-thirds of the people "don't know" whether the way the courts are working is a problem or not, and three-quarters have neither praise nor blame when asked for some. Such criticisms as are found tend to lack intensity except in a handful of cases. Whether this result indicates a routinely well-run institution raises certain theoretical questions for the analysis of institutions in their community settings.

Court contacts tend to be concentrated: those who themselves have been in court are twice as likely to know someone else who has been in court, and somewhat more likely to recall cases from the mass media. Those with unfavorable personal experiences are more likely to know others with unfavorable experiences, and to be critical of the cases they read about. Court experience is higher among men than women, and among middle class than working class people.

* * *

"The Conservation of Socio-Cultural Resources as a Function of the Mass Media"

Warren Breed, Tulane University

A substantial body of theory agrees that a society needs consensus, or tolerant agreement about basic cultural beliefs (values, norms, etc.). Given such a dynamic and heterogeneous society as ours, characterized by "values in conflict," one may wonder what mechanisms exist to protect these values, short of anomie.

That the mass media function to help maintain consensus is the hypothesis of this paper. Many observers have concluded that the integration of individuals and

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groups in community and society is fostered by the press, radio, etc. The present study agrees, but adds the proposition that integration is aided on the cultural as well as the social level, that by their selective foci the media soft-pedal themes which would encourage criticism or disenchantment with the cultural structure.

Some twelve community studies were reviewed, noting each item which would probably not be featured in the local newspaper. The array of "delicate" items resembled important values: religion, motherhood, health, justice, patriotism, individual dignity, and class and power elites when acting undemocratically. In addition, incumbents epitomizing values (clergymen, doctors, judges, mothers, men of power) seem to receive media protection -- except in cases of deviance -- suggesting that charisma and tradition are related in maintaining values.

* * *

"The 'Mass' in Mass Communications"

Kurt Lang, Canadian Broadcasting Corporation
Gladys Engel Lang, Carleton College

Historically, the interest of the sociologist in studying the impact of mass communications was first aroused because of their apparent potency in conditioning, influencing, and moulding behavior en masse. Since then attention has shifted away from this central problem. The current emphasis is on personal attributes and group standards which inoculate against propaganda efforts and in seeking such reactions to the mass media content as are lodged in factors other than the content itself. Emphasis is also on depicting in detail the channels through which messages finally reach a given individual. In large measure, the phenomena formerly studied have been translated, for research purposes, into the terms of "dialogues" and the concern about the role of the mass media has been supplanted by the search for personal influence.

The impact of mass communications cannot be considered in the same terms as two-person communications. Mass communications are not addressed to individuals and are predominantly one-way communication. The fact that they are mediated through local and personal influences does not mitigate the necessity for treating mass communications as communications to a mass rather than to individuals. There are perspectives which stem from an individual's position as a participant in a mass, irrespective of his group memberships. Some implications of this fact are sketched out and the conclusion drawn that more attention should be paid to these "mass influences."

* * *

SOCIAL WELFARE (Joint session with the Society for the Study of Social Problems)

"Mass Philanthropy in a Midwestern City"

Buford H. Junker, University of Kentucky

A study of "private philanthropy" in a midwestern city of over 500,000 dealt in part with the practical question, "What is wrong with the local Community Chest and what might be done to supply appropriate financing to its member agencies?"

A typology of contemporary fundraising for private religious and secular enterprises is used to contrast a Chest or other federation as a "mass" campaign for "dollars per capita" with a Red Cross or similar secular organization seeking "pennies per capita." When the amount raised is a matter of "dollars per capita," mass fundraising tends to develop an approximation to a system of "private taxation".

The interdependence of local community organization and the "success" (or "failure") of a fundraising federation is described in terms of (1) general social milieu, (2) state of organization of the "welfare community," (3) state of organization of the "Donor Aggregate," and (4) state of organization of the federation itself.

The roles of "Leading Donors" and of "Donor Leaders" in the Donor Aggregate, which includes both individuals and "corporations as citizens," are indicated for local situations ranging from close collaboration to no collaboration between them. Where more of the Donor Leaders are themselves Leading Donors, they may collaborate in and through the local power structure to control mass fundraising.

The Chest movement of the 1920's is briefly compared with the United Fund movement of the 1950's.

* * *

"The Economic Security of Farm Operators in Relation to
Old Age and Survivor's Insurance"

John R. Christiansen, U. S. Department of Agriculture

Cooperative research conducted by the Farm Population and Rural Life Branch, Agricultural Economics Division, AMS, USDA, and the Texas, Kentucky, Connecticut, and Wisconsin Agricultural Experiment Stations in 1953 revealed that owing to changing conditions in agriculture, self-employed farm operators and farm laborers generally needed and desired Old Age and Survivors' Insurance coverage. Subsequently, legislation was passed providing OASI coverage for them.

A restudy of the same Kentucky subject area was made in 1956 to determine: (1) the extent and sources of farmers' knowledge of the revised OASI laws, (2) the extent of their participation in OASI, (3) the effect of OASI upon their economic security, and (4) their current opinions of OASI as it applies to farmers.

Area sampling was used, with sample segments being drawn from the master sample materials of the Agricultural Marketing Service. Schedules were obtained from 115 of the farm operators who had been interviewed previously in 1953.

Some preliminary findings of the study are: (1) farmers generally possess an inadequate knowledge of the OASI provisions that apply to them; (2) the majority of eligible farmers, however, are paying OASI taxes; (3) greatly increased old age and

SOCIAL WELFARE - continued

survivors' insurance coverage for farm operators has resulted from the 1954 OASI amendments; and (4) farmers' opinions of OASI have become increasingly favorable since 1953.

* * *

"Appraising Social Welfare Organization: A Survey of Services to the Cerebral Palsied in Dallas County, Texas"

Bruce M. Pringle, Southern Methodist University

Some problems in the organization of welfare activities are illustrated by data from a survey of agencies providing services to the cerebral palsied in Dallas County, Texas.

Until the present survey was made, planning was hampered by a lack of statistics on the cerebral palsy cases in the area. In addition, information about the various sources of assistance available to these persons had never been assembled.

While a wide variety of services were being offered by a total of 29 different agencies, not all aspects of the problem were receiving equal attention. Adolescents and adults, Negroes, and the more severely handicapped were not provided with as extensive help as were other groups. Very little was being done to meet the social and recreational needs of the cerebral palsied.

There has been a question as to whether the best fundraising and coordinating organization would be one broadly interested in handicapped persons or one exclusively devoted to cerebral palsy. This controversy has resulted in competition between groups in the county.

It is suggested that coordination of welfare services can be aided by research to provide facts for evaluating the program being offered and by supplementing the services of the welfare workers with those of persons professionally trained to deal with problems of organization.

* * *

"Private Physicians' Knowledge of Social Agencies"

Kurt Reichert, New York State Department of Health

This report deals with data selected from a comprehensive, exploratory study regarding various aspects of the relationship between private physicians and social agencies in Minneapolis, Minnesota. Data were gathered through structured interviews with a stratified, random sample of 100 general practitioners, internists and pediatricians in Minneapolis. Flash-cards with thumb-nail sketches of the kind of psychosocial problems occurring in medical practice were used as stimuli for respondents' recall of available sources of help in the community.

Findings were analyzed in three different ways: (a) by unduplicated count of social agencies recalled with respect to any one or more of the nine problems. For example, 80% of the physicians named public agencies, only about 50% named private non-sectarian casework agencies. (b) by social agencies recalled in connection with each problem. For example, only with respect to two problems, regarding unmarried mothers and adoption respectively, were one or more agencies recalled by 3/4 or more of the physicians. (c) by medical specialties. For example, no more than 1/4 of the

SOCIAL WELFARE - continued

general practitioners recalled five or more different social agencies for any of the nine problems, while approximately 2/3 of the pediatricians and internists had such recall.

Gaps in physicians' knowledge about social agencies are partly accounted for by data taken from other parts of the study. For example, only 15% knew of the existence of a Community Information Center. The data suggests both questions for further research and methods to improve physicians' knowledge of social agencies.

* * *

"A Comparison of Unwed Mothers Who Keep Their Babies with
Unwed Mothers Who Place Their Babies for Adoption"

Clark E. Vincent, University of California, Berkely

This paper is a report of data indicating differences in intrafamily relationships and psychological profiles between 35 unwed mothers who released their babies for adoption and 35 unwed mothers who kept their babies.

The two groups (derived from a larger study of over 700 cases of unwed motherhood occurring during 1954 in Alameda County, California) were matched in age, race, education, occupation, "broken-unbroken" home situation, parents' education and father's occupation.

With the two groups matched quite closely in these factors, an analysis was made of data from an eleven page questionnaire on intrafamily relationships and from the scores on 15 traits contained in the California Personality Inventory (CPI).

The data are tentative and based on very small samples. The findings from the questionnaire indicated that the unwed mothers who kept their babies- in comparison with those who released their babies: (a) had more strife with parents and siblings; (b) had fewer friends and social skills during adolescence, and (c) in general indicated unhappy home situations.

At a statistically significant level the CPI scores indicated that the unwed mothers in the former group - in comparison with those who released their babies: (a) had a higher "delinquency" score; (b) had less "poise, spontaneity and self-confidence in personal and social interaction," (c) had less "out-going, sociable and participative temperaments" and (d) had less "social initiative, leadership ability and dominance."

* * *

MILITARY SOCIOLOGY

"Worker Motivation in Armament-Electronics Maintenance Squadrons"

Abbott L. Ferriss, Office For Social Science Programs, Air Force Personnel and Training Research Center, AFPTRC (ARDC)
Randolph AF Base, Texas

Worker motivation of technicians in Air Force Armament-Electronics Maintenance Squadrons is analyzed for a sample of six squadrons. The task specialization of the mechanics, the complexity of the equipment, and other factors, have presented problems of management and supervision. As necessary control and coordination activities, a number of specialized organizational functions have arisen. For example, the simple supervisor-subordinate relationship, for most workers, has been replaced by a system of supervision which is regulated through detailed work procedures. With uniformly trained mechanics, a generally uniform organizational structure, and reasonably uniform work procedures, the mechanic's response to the work situation varies among the six squadrons. Indices of job involvement and perceived satisfactions and rewards from work are analyzed, as also are the mechanic's perception of the social components of his job, such as role clarity, adequacy of supervision, identification with the larger organizational structure, etc. Between squadrons, differences are more pronounced for factors reflecting the social components of the work situation than for motivation-involvement and reward-satisfaction factors. The relationship of these to indices of productivity are discussed.

* * *

"Aerial Photographic Analysis of Residential Neighborhoods: An Evaluation of Data Accuracy "

Norman E. Green, U.S. Air Force, Office for Social Science Programs, AFPTRC

Within the context of Air Force interest in increasing its air reconnaissance data collection capability, this research concerns the interpretation of urban social structural information from aerial photographs. The specific problem is the evaluation of the accuracy of photographic data on certain residential housing categories correlated with several demographic and sociological characteristics. Correlational and analysis of variance techniques were used to evaluate the absolute accuracy and the net accuracy of photo interpretation data on (1) prevalence of single-family homes, and (2) housing density in a sample of residential subareas. Criterion data on these items were collected by field observation. The absolute errors (each individual photo data discrepancy) were distributed non-randomly, establishing a possible basis for systematic correction factors. Analysis of net error, accounting for compensating effects of positive and negative discrepancies, indicated that the photo data are sufficiently accurate for reproducing the relative, comparative housing structural characteristics of urban residential neighborhoods. Specifically, this initial test affords evidence that the photographic method yields accurate subarea rankings and category classifications regarding these two housing items. Since such rankings and classifications are empirically related to a variety of social characteristics, it may be inferred that aerial photographic reconnaissance provides a source for urban demographic and sociological information, in addition to the traditional industrial or "hardware" type of data. Continued research of similar design, particularly involving cities in varying cultural contexts, is recommended, and will be required to support any generalizations beyond this first investigation.

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MILITARY SOCIOLOGY - continued

"Notes for a Sociology of Military Life"

Seymour Yellin, U. S. Army

Military sociology, a relatively "under-developed" area, increases in importance as a period of obligatory military service becomes an institutionalized feature of American society. The degree of interest in the sociology of military life can be related to a number of socio-historical considerations, the changing economic-political structure in particular. There is a lack of an adequate picture of the social characteristics and consequences of peacetime military structure and life for which novelists and journalists still provide the raw material. On the basis of participant-observation, looking "up" from the "bottom" of the army social structure, an intermixture of observations and suggestions for further research are discussed: (1) the effect of military experience upon the individual's authority-freedom axis in relation to the notion of discontinuity in cultural conditioning; (2) Weber's treatment of bureaucratic emphasis upon office as related to two role situations, male-female and negro-white; (3) the origin and effects of certain social cleavages in the military, such as between draftees and volunteers, and between officers and enlisted men; (4) possible implications of the socialization functions of the army with regard to sexual behavior, social attitudes, political orientation, and personality organization. Finally, the increasing social weight of the military organization needs to be analyzed with regard to the process of fusion among the society's institutional orders.

* * *

"Civilian Behavior as a Variable in War"

E. F. Schietinger, U.S. Air Force

Assessment of "disaster studies" discloses the considerable extent to which this research area contributes to military sociology. More specifically, it is suggested that civilian behavior as a variable in war can be pursued academically as a subject of even greater application. Neglected sources are relevant cross-cultural and historical data, particularly in terms of the larger spatial dimensions and broader topical demands of a war-oriented frame of reference.

A review of efforts toward such generalized studies of civilian behavior in war reveals a variety of approaches ranging from intensive case analyses to attempts at quantification. Problems raised include the definitions of breaking points for coping with crisis and deprivation, role of social expectations in fixing the limits of adaptation, vital rates and other demographic characteristics as determinants of behavior under disrupting social circumstances, and tendencies toward the formation of new social entities with elimination of the customary forms of organization.

The crux of problems in civilian behavior during war is the question of social control and its converse, the pattern of individual loyalties. Efforts at empirical analysis directed toward the understanding of the whole area are illustrated in studies of the 1940 "fall of France." More intensive inquiry into this branch of military sociology promises to assist in establishing the limits for predicting the population equation in the context of war.

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MILITARY SOCIOLOGY - continued

"Dynamic Factors In The Participation of Air Force Reservists"

Everett M. Rogers, Iowa State College

This paper constitutes an attempt to apply the methodology of past studies of formal participation to an analysis of participation in the Air Force Reserve in Iowa. A participation score was developed and a number of factors were studied as they related to participation.

Static factors (age, rank, occupation, income, education, etc.) were investigated but are not reported in this paper. Rather, the emphasis is placed upon "dynamic" factors, or one that can be manipulated and changed.

Each Reservist was asked to rate himself as to the favorableness of his attitude toward the Reserve program. More favorable Reservist attitudes were found to be related to higher participation.

The factor of wives' attitudes as a reference group influence on Reservist participation was also investigated. Wives' attitudes were found to be closely related to that of their husband's but were not significantly related to their husband's participation. The use of linear multiple regression models in the analysis of reference group influences on participation was demonstrated.

In addition to attitudes, another area of dynamic factors that are reported in this paper are those in the area of knowledge of facts. A knowledge of facts score about the Air Force Reserve was developed. These scores were found to be highly related to Reservist participation.

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PROFESSIONAL ASPECTS OF SOCIOLOGY

"The Social Sciences in the Federal Government: A Trend Analysis"

Bertha W. Rubinstein, National Science Foundation

The National Science Foundation has issued, at regular intervals since June 30, 1953, reports listing unclassified, extra-mural research sponsored and supported by the Federal Government in the social sciences and interdisciplinary areas. Research in the social sciences represents a small fraction of the Federal Government's total expenditures for scientific research and development of over two billion dollars in fiscal year 1956. That small fraction, however, has fluctuated markedly in the three years of the study. Data will be presented on the general magnitudes of support, the support programs of individual agencies, and the areas of the social sciences which are receiving the attention of the Government.

* * *

"Employment Conditions of Teachers of Sociology"

Kurt B. Mayer, Brown University

In April 1955 the Eastern Sociological Society requested all full-time teachers among its membership to fill in a detailed mail questionnaire inquiring about employment conditions. The findings are based on 149 returns. Comparison with other studies indicate a representative sex and rank distribution, but the sample is probably disproportionately high in older persons, chairmen, and Ph.D.'s.

The findings indicate: (1) a very wide range of salaries and a considerable overlap between ranks. Median salaries for 1954-55 range from \$3,750 for instructors to \$6,950 for full professors, on a 9-10 months basis. They compare unfavorably with the remuneration of other professionals but are typical of academic salaries in general. (2) Eighty-three percent of the respondents received supplementary income; the median amount was \$1,100. (3) Forty-three percent had teaching loads of 10-12 hours, 31 percent were teaching less, 26 percent more; 54 percent usually teach more than 100 students each term. (4) In the opinion of most respondents, provisions for research are thoroughly inadequate. Only 45 percent indicate reasonable budgets for equipment, 40 percent for reduced schedules, 37 percent for faculty projects, 26 percent for research assistants. (5) The answers reveal a high degree of general satisfaction. Greatest satisfaction was expressed with working relations with colleagues, least satisfaction with income. Forty-two percent of the respondents would not leave teaching under any circumstances, only 14 percent were willing to leave for a better salary alone.

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"Employment Opportunities for Sociologists in Probation and Parole"

Alexander B. Smith, David C. Glass, Alexander Bassin, New York University

The field of probation and parole offers the sociologist an opportunity for the performance of basic research in criminology, for the application of his training in the rehabilitation of offenders--and for earning a reasonably good livelihood particularly in the higher echelons of the occupation. At the present time the field is in a process of rapid movement toward a professional orientation. The trend is especially obvious in the larger cities where the probation and parole officer fills a role enjoying considerable status as a trained expert in the treatment of criminals. The professionalization current is impelled by the National

PROFESSIONAL ASPECTS OF SOCIOLOGY- continued

Probation and Parole Association and its journals and publications. The payscale in the five largest cities of the U. S. A. varies from a maximum of \$17,500 for the Chief Probation Officer of the General Sessions Court of Manhattan, \$7,500 to \$12,000 for case supervisors and deputies, \$4,500 to \$7,500 for probation officers to a range in other cities comparable to the payscale of high school teachers. Most Eastern administrations require training in social work and paid experience of a year or two to qualify for the positions. However, a study conducted by N.Y.U. suggests that the near-monopolistic hold of social work on the field of probation and parole may be effectively challenged by sociologists taking steps to orient the various civil service commissions about the advantage of rigorous training in the behavioral sciences as preparation for work in probation and parole.

SOCIOLOGY OF RELIGION

"The Self-Image of the Protestant Parish Minister"

Samuel W. Blizzard, Pennsylvania State University

The data for this paper were secured from 550 Protestant parish ministers who graduated from seminary in each student generation between 1930 and 1951. The potential informants were 794; 244 did not respond. Four of the schools are affiliated with denominations (Disciples, Episcopal, Methodist and Presbyterian) and one is inter-denominational. Data were secured by the cooperation and sponsorship of the seminary faculties, but informants gave information directly to the researcher through a mail questionnaire. Questions were open-end, permissive, and projective.

Informants were ministering in Protestant churches in all geographic regions of the U.S. They were living in urban communities predominantly, but were located in non-metropolitan as well as metropolitan counties. Their age, ordination year and tenure in their present church are reported.

Data about the churches include: number of churches in the parish, size of church staff, number of members and size of church school, and local and non-local budget.

A content analysis is made of the self-image of the minister. The ideological image is analyzed in two dimensions: vertical and horizontal. His image of effectiveness is compared with his success image. Frictional aspects of his image are revealed through an analysis of problems in his professional life, irritating aspects of the work, and practices of other clergy that are criticized by the informant. The self-image as revealed by reference group is analyzed through the informant's mentor, peer and dependent group orientations.

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"Social Experiences of Religious Functionaries"

Joseph H. Fichter, Loyola University

The religious functionaries of this study are 400 Seminarians, Sisters and Brothers, who began their present profession between 1946 and 1950. Their social experiences before entering this vocation are compared with those of 400 Catholic lay persons between the ages of 22 and 26 years.

These two categories were compared in four kinds of social experience (a) gainful employment (b) athletic activities (c) participation in school groups (d) participation in parish organizations. Where data were available, comparisons were made with the general American white youth population.

These social experiences of Catholic religious and lay persons were quite similar. The religious had more full-time employment and worked more in unskilled jobs. The lay persons were more active in sports. The religious participated more in school and parish organizations, but both categories had about the same percentage of office-holders in these groups.

The comparable data suggest the general conclusion that the Catholic youth who later becomes a religious functionary is not atypical, or unusual, among the Catholic youth population. This conclusion rests, however, only on the four kinds of social experience we have studied here. The complete social frame of reference of these persons, both religious and lay, contains many other experiences which require further comparative study.

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SOCIOLOGY OF RELIGION- continued

"A Newspaper Study of Church-State Relationships in Communist East Germany"

Richard Conrad, Drexel Institute of Technology

General Orientation: The general problem of this newspaper study focuses upon social control of the Protestant church in the East German Democratic Republic (DDR) and upon the role conflict of the clergy. The ingredients of conflict between the only Soviet-patterned government in a predominantly Protestant country and the powerful German Evangelical Church (EKD) are readily available. This situation offers an opportunity for the study of : different concepts concerning the Protestant religion and its organizations held by church and state leaders; action patterns followed by by these leaders; and assessment of limits of effective control and of opportunity for resistance.

Method: Data were obtained from three weekly newspapers published between 1945 and 1953 (Glaube und Heimat, East Germany; Christ und Welt, West Germany; and Christian Century, USA). The sampled newspapers were searched for any items which pertained to concepts and to actual reports of church-state relations in the DDR. All items were copied on separate cards and sorted into categories.

Findings: (1) Different Concepts by Church and State Leaders: The dominant clerical view assigns to the church the "only task" of proclaiming the Gospel while a minority insists that Protestants have to give the state a good example of Christian and active cooperation. Among state leaders freedom for purely religious activities is stressed. Cooperation is frequently sought through persuasion but occasionally open threats are made by minor officials. (2) Patterns of Action: State leaders employ both supportive and disruptive official and unofficial actions. The ratio of disruptive to supportive action is about equal. Protestant leaders reveal a very high ratio of supportive actions. (3) Limits of Control: The areas of freedom of control for the DDR policy makers are limited. On the other side, basic Lutheran concepts regarding loyalty to the state lead to a more ready acceptance of state controls over religion.

* * *

"Difficulties in the Theoretic Specification of Functions of Religious Institutions in Society"

Allan W. Eister, Wellesley College

Classic and conventional conceptions of the functions of religious institutions in society commonly stress the integrative and supportive (i.e., of the status quo) effects which these institutions are alleged to entail. A strong case can be made, however, for a set of functions diametrically opposite from these as both logically and empirically appropriate. The apparent paradoxes that arise at this point suggest that the functions which religious institutions perform in any society depend primarily on a variety of factors in the total socio-cultural setting as well as on the specific character of the religious institutions themselves, the nature of their claims, the character of their controls over their adherents, and so on.

In addition to the difficulties which these conditions impose on any theoretic analysis, there are a number of other formidable problems that are encountered in any attempt to trace out expected functions of religious institutions in societies. One of these, for example, stems from the peculiar way in which many of the functions which religious (in contrast with say political or economic) institutions depend upon the individual and personal "acceptance" of some "higher power" and commitment

SOCIOLOGY OF RELIGION- continued

to it. Moreover, even for the social scientist the question of whether or not religious institutions are "eufunctional" or "dysfunctional" in the adaptation of the individual or of the group to its environment depends in part on with what, or with whom, the analyst peoples that environment.

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MATHEMATICAL AND STATISTICAL TRAINING OF SOCIAL SCIENTISTS (joint session with American Statistical Association)

"Introduction to Finite Mathematics"

G. L. Thompson, Dartmouth College

Introduction to finite mathematics is a new kind of freshman course that has been taught by the mathematics department at Dartmouth College for the past two years. The basic part of the course consists of the following topics (taught in the stated order): the logic of compound statements, set theory, partitions and counting, probability theory (including Markov chains), and vectors and matrices. The idea of a set of logical possibilities (introduced in the first topic) and its subsets help motivate the work on set theory and partitions, and also gives a natural way of defining probability. The study of Markov chains gives rise to (transition) matrices which helps to motivate the material on vectors and matrices. In addition to the above topics some of the following can be included: linear programming, game theory, and certain other mathematical models. Throughout the course the useful pedagogical device of a "tree" helps in explaining concepts. The material of this course, together with a semester of calculus is in the spirit of the recommendations of the Duren committee on the revision of the undergraduate mathematics curriculum, and also agrees with the time distribution on the various topics as recommended by the Madow committee on the mathematical training of behavioral scientists. There are no college prerequisites for the course but $2\frac{1}{2}$ years or more of high school mathematics is desirable. It can be used to supplement or replace the traditional college algebra course and would fit well as a pre-statistics course. (A book entitled "Introduction to Finite Mathematics," by Kemeny, Snell, and Thompson, will be published in January, 1957 by Prentice-Hall.)

* * *

"The Introductory Course in Statistics for Sociologists"

Daniel O. Price, University of North Carolina

Some of the purposes of the introductory course in statistics for sociologists are (1) to show the student the utility of statistics in sociology as a means of summarizing data, making estimates, and testing hypotheses, (2) to teach the student some of the fundamental statistical processes, not just as computing techniques but as ways of answering pertinent questions, (3) to show the student the relationship between sociological theory and statistical methods, and (4) to interest the student in learning more about statistics as a basic research tool.

It is thought that these purposes can usually be best served if the first course is taught in the department of sociology or a department of statistics at the undergraduate level. A prerequisite of college algebra is about as much as can realistically be expected. The materials should be ordered so as to hold the student's interest as much as possible. Students must be taught not to use statistical methods blindly as statistical clerks but as tools to help answer significant theoretical questions.

SMALL GROUPS

"A Critical Appraisal of the Small Group as a Paradigm
for Larger Social Organization"

Guy E. Swanson, University of Michigan

Abstract not received.

* * *

"Theoretical Models in Small-Group Research"

Herbert A. Simon, Carnegie Institute of Technology

A considerable body of small-group theory has now been formulated in mathematical terms. The formalizations that have been employed include: (1) systems of differential or difference equations determining time paths of variables that describe the group behavior; (2) descriptions of the sociometric structures of groups by means of matrices; and (3) applications of game theory to the prediction of equilibria of behavior patterns.

In part this work has represented a translation of previously formulated verbal theories, in part it embodies new theory and has led to new predictions in laboratory and field settings. Perhaps its greatest significance to date has been in revealing the complexity of even so microcosmic a social object as a small group, and in warning of the intrinsic limitations of verbal theorizing and verbal inferences in systems of this complexity.

As an alternative to the explicit solution of the equations obtained in the formalization of theories -- often a formidable or even impossible task -- there has been some exploration of the possibilities of simulating social systems by means of modern electronic computers. This appears to be a promising means of deepening our understanding of the qualitative properties of systems that are too complex to be handled by verbal or even traditional mathematical techniques.

* * *

"Some Directions for Research in Group Behavior"

Edgar F. Borgatta and Leonard S. Cottrell, Jr., Russell Sage Foundation

Many problems which face the field in the study of the "group" dissipate when questions are posed in terms of empirical research. The possibilities for doing research are endless rather than limited, and areas of controversy are removed or weakened as information is made available. The settings for research are manifold; laboratories may be used for both data generating experiments and for hypothesis testing; natural settings provide many opportunities for research, and, frequently, minor manipulation and a little ingenuity will provide truly experimental conditions in the field. However, emphasis in research should not neglect description as contrasted to experiment, but description should be of the most rigorous sort. The new technological advances in social science make the study of the group especially promising at this time.

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THEORY OF ECOLOGICAL ORGANIZATION (joint session with American Statistical Assoc.)

"Values, Culture, Energy and Ecology"

W. Fred Cottrell, Miami University

Early ecologists attempted to account for human behavior by showing the direct impact of physical and biological forces acting upon it. This effort proved to be inadequate when confronted with the accumulated empirical evidence about societies and social change. The culture concept demonstrated great heuristic value in dealing with small "low energy" societies in that it provided an intervening variable much more closely and certainly correlated with behavior than were the biological or physical factors operating in the area sharing a common culture. But culture objectively considered provided no link with behavior except as it could be shown to give rise to values or attitudes which were in turn posited as giving rise to action. But culture is accounted for as being derived from previously existing values. The circularity of reasoning involved here has led some ecologists to take the position that linking physical processes with behavior by way of culture and values is neither necessary nor advantageous. This paper recognizes the heuristic value of the concepts of culture and value but asserts that the discovery of the nature of the flow of energy operating in any social system also provides a means to increase the accuracy with which the probability of future social events may be stated. The thesis is developed by showing the nature of values and culture and their relationship to those physical operations which can be described in terms of the pattern of the field generated by particular converters, the gradient operating in that field and the limits it imposes on possible acts. Some examples of the advantages to be gained by using the concepts are cited but the paper is primarily theoretical and analytical rather than substantive in character.

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"Social Areas: Some Logical and Empirical Considerations"

Amos H. Hawley, University of Michigan
Otis Dudley Duncan, University of Chicago

Four theoretical approaches to the delimitation and description of "social areas" are suggested: (1) The concept of "social area" may emerge more or less directly from empirical observation and classification and be employed on essentially pragmatic grounds with little theoretical elaboration. (2) The concept may be developed as a microcosmic analogy with the ^{concept} of region. (3) Hypotheses about "social areas" may be derived from a theory of stratification. (4) The existence of "social areas" may be deduced from the notion of urban organization as a system of functionally interdependent units.

All these approaches appear to harbor empirical and logical complexities that remain to be dealt with adequately. In point of fact, no secure basis in theory for "social area" procedures has yet been vouchsafed. Evidently, the theoretical position that leads a researcher to concern himself with "social areas" will have important bearing on the methods he employs, but the methods thus far proposed have not been shown to be consonant with any determinate theoretical scheme.

On the empirical side, it is demonstrated that (1) research designs embodying a "social area" framework for surveys of individual behavior neglect certain orders of areal variation that are potentially significant for the prediction of dependent variables; and (2) there exist certain types of within-area heterogeneity that have not been handled adequately in "social area" studies.

THEORY OF ECOLOGICAL ORGANIZATION - continued

Like many similar techniques, "social area analysis" doubtlessly has considerable pragmatic justification in problems demanding summary analysis of large bodies of data. But, in the authors' view, this development in urban research has yet to make a significant contribution to systematic knowledge of the city.

* * *

THE NATURE OF CLASSES IN A MASS SOCIETY

"Some Dysfunctions of Social Mobility in a Mass Society"

Melvin M. Tumin, Princeton University

In this paper, we seek to identify a number of consequences arising from rapid social mobility in a society in which: (1) a money-standard is dominant in the measure of social position; (2) there is marked status-striving; (3) there is considerable emphasis on equality, as a value, but relatively considerable inequality in rewards; (4) the society has become mass-like, in terms of the general participation of all social levels in common aspects of the culture, made possible by mass media of communication and mass instruments of production.

These consequences number ten, as follows: (1) Continuous change and refinement of the criteria of acceptance at higher social levels. (2) Hardening of class barriers by the participation of new-mobiles in the same values which impeded their mobility. (3) The development of a "cult of gratitude" which includes the depreciation of the value of work; the rejection of criticism of the social order; and loss of insight into nature of social processes. (4) The development of a "cult of opportunity, unlimited" which excludes change and failure as possibilities, and leads to uncritical acceptance of the status quo. (5) The intensification of conflict in social relations by denial of acceptance to mobiles. (6) The imbalance of institutions resulting from the spread of values from one institution to others. (7) The diffusion of insecurity arising from excessive concentration upon status, as measured by wealth which is subject to fluctuation. (8) The depreciation of taste and Culture by the imposition of market-criteria on art products. (9) The loss of pluralism. (10) The destruction of traditions.

* * *

"The Changing Class System: Actual and Potential Strains"

Gideon Sjoberg, University of Texas

By way of introduction, the trends in American society leading to the present-day "loosely structured" class system are surveyed. There follows a discussion of how the contemporary fluid class system with its high rate of upward and downward social mobility generates strains and conflicts and how the latter are related to the development of present-day social movements. It should be recognized that social movements (emphasis here is on the political variety) which depend for their success upon widespread mass support are not one-class phenomena. What, then, unites elements from various social classes which from a functional point of view should have divergent goals and interests? It is argued that "negative values" -- especially insofar as they attach to the opposition -- are the prime factor unifying divergent "dissatisfied" persons from various classes into an effective social movement. Illustrations of social movements are offered in support of this position. The foregoing discussion, however, treats only one side of the issue. For there are many factors in the present-day American class system -- particularly the flexibility of the ruling group -- which seem to mitigate against the rise of extremist movements which seek to overthrow the social order. Lastly, some observations are made concerning the potential strains which exist in a class system such as that in America.

* * *

SOCIOLOGY OF RELIGION: The Sociology of Religious Differentiation and Change

"Some Aspects of the Differential Religious Experience and Attitudes of Catholics, Protestants, and Jews"

W. Seward Salisbury, Teachers College, Oswego, N.Y.

American churches are growing at a faster rate than the population. This study is an attempt to discover some of the characteristics of the religiously oriented that may help to account for this phenomenon of growth. The hypothesis: Secular values are tending to take precedence over sacred values among the dominant forms of institutionalized religion will be tested. The universe tested (1675 cases) includes substantial numbers of Catholic, Jewish, Protestant, and No Preference identified persons. The hypothesis is tested by measuring the degree to which selected sacred values are internalized among the experimental subjects as to result in behavior consistent with the sacred values involved. The question of family authority patterns, the number of children expected (involving the Catholic stand against birth control), and the relative importance of religious beliefs and activities among a hierarchy of personal values are used to explore the hypothesis.

Findings: (1) Among Catholics, Protestants, and Jews the secular value (egalitarian relationships) has virtually succeeded the sacred value (primacy of the husband and father). Males and females of all three faiths are in virtual agreement on the degree to which the egalitarian pattern is desirable. (2) The prohibition against birth control has been sufficiently internalized by Catholic respondents as to cause them to "expect" significantly more children than either Jews or Protestants. (3) There is a persistent and significant sex differential in regard to past religious experience, current religious behavior, and expected religious behavior among the experimental subjects of all three faiths. (4) Some evidence to indicate that the more socially privileged Catholics are also the better practicing Catholics. (5) Sacred values are discrete rather than interrelated. (6) Secularization has made important inroads upon the sacred system of each of the faiths. There is some basis for interpreting the phenomenon of growth as not so much that the American people are becoming more religious, as it is that religion is becoming more like the common culture.

* * *

"Northern Parish: Sociological Analysis of an Urban Religious Social System"

Joseph B. Schuyler, Loyola College

Religious sociology has recently been emphasizing interest in the parish. Fichter's studies in Southern Parish have been sociologically the most significant among several American and many European inquiries. Northern Parish, studied as a social system, used Fichter's and other techniques to extend knowledge of facts, motives, values and social relationships of religious practice, and to deepen understanding of parochial society.

Northern Parish, long established in mid-Bronx, contains within its borders 27,000 persons in 9,000 households. Of 14,000 Catholics some 11,000 in 3,600 households profess membership in this territorial parish - the other 3,000 claiming cross-border membership elsewhere. Block mapping and study of federal census tract data preceded an address and religious affiliation file of all residents and administration of extensive religious and demographic census schedules to all Catholics. Patterned on federal census categories, these schedules facilitated neighborhood-parish comparisons.

To participant and non-participant observation were added one very extensive

SOCIOLOGY OF RELIGION: The Sociology of Religious Differentiation and Change- continued

questionnaire, returned by nearly 10% of the registered families, and several shorter questionnaires answered by members of parish societies. Beyond ecological, demographic and socio-structural analysis, data were used to test adequacy and usefulness of the system concept. Wide variation was noted in degree of participation by members in the system's functioning; its meaningfulness to them in terms of life values, behavioral patterns, and participation in other social systems. Findings confirmed with qualification the Fichter thesis concerning the current non-divisiveness of religious values. Dozens of indices included: degree of religious practice (nearly 70%), roles played, and benefits achieved from the system's functioning.

* * *

"A Study of Changing Function in Immigrant Religious Institutions"

Robert P. Jackson, University of California, Berkeley

This study is mainly directed toward Japanese-American Buddhist churches in the San Francisco Bay area. Methods employed have included direct observation, interviews and questionnaires given over a period of two and a half years.

An initial function of immigrant religious institutions is that of a secularized association wherein old country communal patterns may be preserved and disorganizing contact with unfamiliar socio-economic practices may be avoided. Shifting from a *gemeinschaft* to a *gesellschaft* orientation in the second generation, new associations give outlet for new interests.

During this entire period, in the cases studied, the identity of the churches as religious institutions is brought into question by an articulate minority, composed of traditionalists and religious-minded non-traditionalists, which has gained control of policy. The result has been a reaffirmation of religious values and practices, innovation in ritual, doctrine, architecture, and mode of propagation.

Stimulating and directing these changes are the increasing availability of reliable books on Buddhism in English directed toward Caucasian scholars, dilettants and converts, presence of non-Japanese scholars and dilettants in West Coast urban churches, and current high regard for Japanese arts and literature.

Other immigrant religious institutions follow a similar pattern of initial function for communal ends and later re-emergence of religious identity in terms meaningful in the new environment, although differing histories may influence the rate and direction of functional change.

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"The American Religion: The Case of the Inspirational Religious Literature"

Sanford M. Dornbusch, Harvard University
Louis Schneider, Purdue University

Abstract not received.

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"Religious Attitudes and Behavior in Washington, D. C."

Stanley K. Bigman, American University
Lauris Whitman, National Council of Churches

Abstract not received.

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THE FAMILY (joint session with Society for the Study of Social Problems)

"The Family in Suburbia"

Ernest R. Mowrer, Northwestern University

Is there a new type of family developing in the suburbs of large cities? This is the question for which an answer is being sought in a research project involving the interviewing of a sample of families in neighborhoods established since the end of World War II within the suburban fringe of Chicago. The country-estate stereotype and prosperity have done much to promote and facilitate the movement of families to the suburbs in search for the peace and quiet of the country side while retaining the technological conveniences of the city.

Demographically, the suburban family in the newer neighborhoods is slightly smaller than families in general in the United States, husbands and wives are somewhat younger, fewer wives are employed, many more husbands are employed in business, particularly in managerial and executive capacities. Suburban residence is established most commonly after the birth of the first child, and the preponderant proportion of couples have lived either in the older suburban neighborhoods or in the central city before moving to the newer neighborhoods. Suburban life makes for fluidity in the respective roles of husband and wife and therefore greater equalitarianism, although the husband as a handyman and his wife as the family chauffeur provide some suggestions of differentiation of roles. The American pattern of the child-centered family seems to achieve its maximum development in the newer suburbs and family life becomes more home-centered than is generally found in urban centers.

Class distinctions disappear in the newer neighborhoods only to reappear as the neighborhood becomes older. In fact homogeneity and social integration seems to be characteristic of the initial stages of suburban life succeeded later by diversity and anonymity so typical of the urban community.

* * *

"The Fraternal Dyad: Preliminary Analysis"

Charles F. Marden, Rutgers University

The fraternal dyad is analyzed utilizing 25 short life history documents written by male college students, where the age spread is five years or under. The development of the fraternal dyad is delineated in three stages from pre-school through sub-adult years. The dyadic process reveals an inner dynamics affected by environing social systems and bio-psychological factors due to age differential. The dyads are classified on a normative-deviant spectrum, using normative expectations concerning fraternal behavior as indicated in literature on the American family. Among the theoretical implications of the findings are two developmental hypotheses: (1) Normative fraternal relations established in the elementary school years tend to remain stable through the sub-adult years. This reinforces the general principle that early conditioning has lasting effects. (2) The trend in dyadic development tends towards the normative pattern rather than the opposite, thus reinforcing the principle that cultural norms press toward their own fulfillment.

Findings as to variables affecting normativeness-deviancy are: (3) Parental favoritism promotes deviant fraternal relations. (4) Normative fraternal behavior is facilitated by general personality development of each brother which conforms to the generalized role and status differentiation. (5) The fraternal dyad performs a protective function. (6) The fraternal dyad plays a minor functional role in the economy of the middle class family. (7) The fraternal dyad shows limitation as a socializing agent.

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THE FAMILY- continued

"Ethnicity, Social Class, and Adolescents' Independence
from Parental Control"

George Psathas, Indiana University

The present study was concerned, first, with developing a measure of independence from parental control and secondly, determining the extent to which major sub-cultural groups in American society, such as ethnic groups and social classes, differ with regard to the amount of independence granted the adolescent.

A questionnaire was used to obtain information from a sample of adolescent boys in the New Haven, Conn. high schools. The Southern Italian and Eastern European Jewish ethnic groups were selected for study.

Factor analysis of the questionnaire items revealed four dimensions of the variable independence from parental control which were not all positively inter-correlated.

When social class was controlled, no significant differences between the scores of Italian and Jewish adolescents on any of the dimensions of independence were observed.

When social classes are compared, significant differences are observed for three of the four dimensions of independence. Lower class families appear to be more permissive as evidenced by the adolescents' higher scores on Freedom from Supervision in Outside Activities and Freedom of Choice in Age-Related Activities. Adolescents in the middle classes score higher on Parental Regard for Judgment but are nevertheless carefully supervised in other activities.

* * *

"Social Class and Kin Relations in the Urban Community"

Marvin B. Sussman, Western Reserve University

Researches by Warner and Lunt in Yankee City, more recent ones by Sharp, Axelrod, and Blood in Detroit, Deutscher in Kansas City, Michael Young in London, England, and independent studies by Dotson and Sussman in New Haven, on the maintenance of extended family relations in the urban community suggest re-examination of Parsons' basic theoretical position of the relative isolation of the nuclear family in the American Society. Parsons has suggested that a neolocal family system, that is one where nuclear families live by themselves independent from their families of orientation is particularly well adapted to the needs of the American economy for a fluid and mobile labor market. His notion is borne out by the high residential mobility of Americans, one in five make a move during a given year, and presumably these families are nuclear ones.

Despite this high mobility our findings re-affirm that neolocal nuclear families are closely related within a matrix of mutual assistance and activity which substitutes isolation for interdependence and if not superseding in importance the primacy of the nuclear family then at least modifying it. We have not found that immediate families are increasingly living with their kin in the same households. They still live apart but within a community in which there is a wide network of kinship relations outside of the nuclear family that has mutual assistance, recreational, economic, and ceremonial functions of increasing greater importance.

* * *

THE FAMILY - continued

"Interfaith Marriages"

Harvey J. Locke, Georges Sabagh, and Mary Margaret Thomes,
University of Southern California

The percent of interfaith marriage of a given religious group increases as the proportion of that religious group in the population decreases. This was shown by data on Catholics in the United States from The Official Catholic Directory, and Protestants and Catholics in Switzerland and Canada from official sources. The principal emphasis in the paper is on Catholics in the United States. The Swiss and Canadian data corroborates the findings for the United States.

High negative correlations, $-.86$ for 1955 and $-.76$ for 1945, were found between the rate of interfaith marriage and the per cent Catholic in the population in the 8 states. This means, of course, that as the per cent of Catholics in the population increases the rate of interfaith marriage decreases.

Twenty states had interfaith marriage rates of between 40 and 70 per cent. These relatively high rates cast doubt on the "triple-melting-pot theory" which presented religion as the principal barrier to assimilation.

SOCIAL ROLES AND SOCIAL RELATIONS IN OLD AGE (joint session with Society for the Study of Social Problems)

"The Role of Older People in Contemporary United States"

Ethel Shanas, University of Illinois, Chicago

While older people play many roles in the United States, there is one basic role which they all share. This is the role of the elder, which is different from the role of the adult, and which is perhaps analogous to the role of the child in our culture.

Since the old as elders are viewed as different from adults, society tends to treat them either frankly as children who need to be protected, or as a class from whom little adult achievement can be expected. Old people recognize this view of themselves as not quite adult and include it in their self-conceptions. Some attempt to escape the role of the elder by clinging to middle-age, others exploit this non-adult role by claiming privileges and attention.

The status associated with the role of the elder in this country is not only lower than that of the adult, but is less than that of the child. To a great extent this is a result of the emphasis placed on youth and employment in our culture. To be no longer young is to have lessened status, to cease to be employed is to be no longer an adult.

The aged as "elders" have no specific function in our society. As they and society are increasingly aware of this lack of function, older people are beginning to exhibit many of the characteristics of a minority group. Much of what can be identified as minority group behavior represents an attempt to achieve a new role and function for older people.

* * *

"Structural Constraints and Friendship Participation in Old Age"

Zena Smith Blau, National Opinion Research Center

Two surveys covering 968 older people reveal that the effect of widowhood or retirement on friendships depends on the prevalence of these changes in status in a given age group, sex category, or socio-economic stratum. Since friends tend to be of like age, sex, and socio-economic position, a change in marital or employment status that places an individual in a deviant position among his sex, age, or class peers creates differentiation of interests and experiences, and thus is likely to have a detrimental effect on his association with friends. When, however, the majority of people in a given age and sex group, or social class are widowed or retired, it is the individual who is still employed or married who occupies a deviant position and who, therefore, tends to associate less with friends. Thus, among people under seventy, when the majority is still employed or married, the retired and widowed associate less with friends than the employed or married. But after seventy, when the majority is either retired or widowed these differences disappear. Similarly, loss of spouse is rarer among men than among women, and widowhood is consequently more detrimental to the friendships of men than of women. But retirement, which is less prevalent among women than among men is more detrimental to friendships of women. The same pattern of variation occurs in respect to socio-economic status.

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SOCIAL ROLES AND SOCIAL RELATIONS IN OLD AGE - continued

"Toward a Role Theory Model for Predicting Adjustment in Old Age"

Bernard S. Phillips, Cornell University

In this paper a role theory model which may be utilized for predicting the degree of adjustment of aged individuals is outlined. Self-conception of age is conceived of as an intervening variable between marital, employment, age, and health role changes and adjustment. Data are based on interviews with 500 respondents in the Kips Bay-Yorkville Health District of New York City and 468 respondents in Elmira, N.Y. Interviews were held with probability samples of individuals sixty years old or older. Samples in two areas were utilized chiefly for purposes of replication, although at different points along the range of variation of the relevant variables. Adjustment is measured by a Guttman scale of three items, habitual absent-mindedness, daydreaming about the past and thoughts of death. Results may be summarized as follows: (1) The role changes considered, i.e., death of spouse, retirement, chronological aging, and appearance of health problems are significantly related to maladjustment. (2) These role changes are significantly related to identification as old, and there is some tendency for multiple role changes to cumulate, resulting in a closer relation to age identification. (3) Identification as old is closely related to maladjustment. (4) Age identification can reverse the expected relation between any one of the role changes and adjustment. Where two role changes are combined, however, this reversal does not generally take place.

* * *

"The Social Space of the Centenarian"

Belle Boone Beard, Sweet Briar College

This paper deals with a small segment of a comprehensive study of the social adjustment of men and women in the United States alleged to be 100 years of age and over. Specifically it seeks to test empirically the hypothesis implied by studies of Albright, Burgess, Cavan, Donahue, Havighurst, Tibbetts and others that adjustment in old age is correlated with social participation.

Aim: to test the validity of the concept of social space as a basis for topological analysis. Space is used as "area of social involvement, both in activity and cognitive sense". Since the purpose is methodological, 100 alleged centenarians were chosen for whom data for verification were available. All had completed "Your Activities and Attitudes Inventory." Fifty percent had been personally interviewed by the author. For the remainder evaluations were made by nurses, social workers, physicians, or other professional personnel. Letters, diaries, and Daily Records, etc., were used. Life history data are classified relative to ten basic "regions" of space. Comparisons of space parameters with adjustment scores as measured by a standardized attitude scale yield significant coefficients of correlation. Space is here treated only as "contemporaneous" or static. Longitudinal studies in progress deal with measures of fluidity of space, and the introduction and removal of "barriers" of space and their relation to adjustment.

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SOCIAL ROLES AND SOCIAL RELATIONS IN OLD AGE-, continued

"Life Styles and the Aging Process"

Martin B. Loeb, Community Studies, Inc.

How the individual faces the problems in social crises in aging depends to a large extent on his value system, which in turn is reflected in his behavior, producing what may be called life styles. These life styles are themselves products of the social environment and social organization in which the individual has participated throughout his life career.

Social classes are seen as subcultures within which life styles develop. Several class-bound life styles have been isolated and are described under the headings: Family and Kinfolk; Use of Leisure Time; Meaning of Work; Income Spending and Possessions; Church and Religion; Friendship Patterns; Civic Activities, Clubs and Associations; Meeting and Attitude Towards Education.

From interviews collected in the Kansas City Study of Adult Life, incidence of these life styles is presented. Finally the data is interpreted in terms of the meaning of these life styles in the aging process.

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SOCIAL DISORGANIZATION-(joint session with Society for the Study of Social Problems)

"The Sociological Significance of Card Playing as a Leisure Time Activity"

Irving Crespi, Harpur College

Card playing is commonly associated with gambling, leading to the belief that a high incidence of card playing is an index of social disorganization. There is, in the United States, a continuing high rate of participation in card playing. This paper, based on a larger study of the sociological functions of card playing (conducted in a community which, in its pertinent characteristics, can be considered representative of urban, industrial America), critically views the popular image of card playing as an immoral activity.

A survey was conducted (N = 489) to ascertain the distinguishing characteristics of card players and the nature of their participation in the game. The correlation between frequency of playing and degree of interest, while statistically significant, is low enough to indicate the influence of other important causal agents. These agents appear to focus on the fact that card playing is pre-eminently a primary group activity. An analysis of data obtained through fifty-one intensive interviews confirms this interpretation. Six motivational types of card players are defined, the dominant types being motivated by the group qualities of card playing.

The high incidence of card playing is ascribable not to a desire to gamble but rather to the fact that it is experienced as an enjoyable group activity by primary groups during leisure time. The social problem that is revealed through this analysis is not immorality but the inadequate inner resources of primary groups in mass society.

* * *

"Family Background as an Etiologic Factor in Personality
Predisposition to Heroin Addiction"

Robert S. Lee, Donald L. Gerard, M.D., Eva Rosenfeld and Isidor Chein
Research Center for Human Relations, New York University

A number of psychiatric and psychological studies have indicated that heroin addicts are severely disturbed emotionally -- a large proportion suffering from overt or incipient schizophrenia.

We predicted that the family background of the juvenile heroin addict is conducive to the development of the attitudes and pathologic personality characteristics which have been observed in these youths in clinical and research investigations. These are: (a) weak ego structure (b) weak superego development (c) inadequate masculine identification (d) lack of realistic middle class orientation (e) distrust of major social institutions.

Prior to the interviewing, indices were constructed to measure factors in family background conducive to the development of the three personality characteristics and two attitude syndromes.

Advanced psychiatric social work students, under supervision, made home visits and interviewed the mother, father and other significant figures in the families of 29 control and 30 addict subjects. The controls and addicts were matched for age, residence in high drug use areas and ethnic background. Various checks and precautions were undertaken to prevent the interviewers from knowing the predictions and to insure against interviewer bias in reporting.

SOCIAL DISORGANIZATION- continued

On each of our measures, the family background of the male juvenile heroin addict was significantly different from that of the control group in the predicted direction. Two specific features of family life were found for almost all addict cases: (1) there was a disturbed relationship between the parents as evidenced by separation, divorce, overt hostility or lack of warmth and mutual interest, and (2) as a boy, the future addict had either a very weak relation with the father figure or was the object of his father's open hostility.

There was no evidence that the families of drug addicts were more socially isolated than control families. For both groups there was a relatively low degree of social participation, characteristic of life in lower class slum urban neighborhoods. There was also no evidence that addict families are relative newcomers to the city -- our findings indicate that they actually had a longer period of residence in N.Y. than the control families.

Our findings suggest that the pathologic personality characteristics of the addict are consistent outgrowths of the disturbed pattern of family relationships to which he has been exposed.

* * *

"The Sociology of the Deaf"

Anders S. Lunde, Gallaudet College

This paper is an introduction to the problems of the deaf in their adjustment to society, an area not extensively explored by sociologists.

The deaf, in general, live in a separate social and psychological world from the hearing as a result of social and cultural processes which enforce a pattern of isolation. In childhood, lack of verbal communication during the formative years seriously affects the socialization of the individual and results in varying degrees of retardation. Education in special schools for the deaf further increases group-identification and frequently emphasises the factor of difference. The lack of a form of communication acceptable to the majority group and the use of a language of signs intensifies this pattern. Within the general culture, negative values are attached to deafness. These factors, among others, operate to segregate the deaf and to stimulate in-group solidarity. The deaf, as a group, are highly organized with their own newspapers and magazines, churches, social clubs, athletic associations, conferences and social work agencies.

Recent research indicates that previous hypotheses with respect to the intelligence, capacity and other characteristics of the deaf must be revised and that supposed differences between the deaf and the hearing must be re-investigated. These differences are not so much the function of the physical impairment itself as of the sociological factors that operate to enforce group isolation.

* * *

"The Public Image of Crime as a Function of Law Enforcement"

Israel Gerver, Brooklyn College
Joseph Bensman, William Esty & Co.

A theoretical model is proposed which expresses the relationship between crime and law enforcement. The point of departure is the dichotomous distinction between potential law enforcement as found in legal codes and effective law enforcement as

SOCIAL DISORGANIZATION - continued

found in actual law enforcement practices. Public opinion is manipulated by various pressure groups in order to maximize enforcement, and the responses by law enforcement groups results in a level of law enforcement ranging from potential to effective extremes. These pressure groups are law abiding and are not consistent in their demands for effective enforcement. Furthermore, ideologically inspired interest groups also aim at minimizing or maximizing enforcement and these include indignation groups, mass media, political have-nots and law enforcement officials. The level of enforcement is a resultant of the balance of strengths of these elements. The dynamic elements are analyzed from the initial discovery of a discrepancy between effective and potential law enforcement which leads to public excitement with the imputation that officials have been derelict in their duty. Four alternative typical actions occur and these are (1) arrests, (2) prosecutions, (3) appointment of a study commission, (4) enactment of new laws and creation of new officials. The theory is illustrated by cases which have been observed in metropolitan urban centers. The major conclusions are that crime as data is the end result of highly organized activities of non-criminal elements in society which focus upon public opinion and law enforcement, and the proper study of crime is the study of the criminal and of law and law enforcement.

* * *

"Public Judgements of White Collar Crime"

Donald J. Newman, St. Lawrence University

This research is concerned with evaluating consumer judgements in actual cases of violation of the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act. Six cases of varying types of food adulteration were presented to a sample of 178 consumers who were asked to pass sentence on the offending corporations and/or owners. Consumer responses were compared with actual court decisions in each case and with minimum and maximum penalties as provided in the Federal law. It was hypothesized that respondents would react to food adulteration more severely than the courts by choosing penalties comparable to traditional sentences in ordinary felony cases such as burglary, larceny, and so on. It was found, however, that while the average consumer judgement was more severe than the court decision, respondent penalties fell within the limits provided in the law and were much less severe than the prison sentences ordinarily meted in conventional felony cases. This occurred in spite of the fact that food law violations, as a form of white collar crime, strike out at a very intimate aspect of daily living and represent a wide-spread, non-wartime form of offense which seriously effect large segments of the population. Evidently the public does not equate these offenses with conventional violations either because they have a shorter history in our mores or perhaps the complex aura of free business enterprise mitigates their responses.

* * *

"Social Process in Mental Deficiency"

Lewis Anthony Dexter, Kate Jackson Anthony Estate

This paper is focused upon the "high-grade" mental defectives. It is frequently assumed that this group constitute in some fashion a "social problem;" there is no clear evidence that this is necessarily the case and a good many reasons to suspect that, to a substantial degree, the "social problem" characteristics of high grade mental defectives as such arise out of the social definition of the situation which makes "mental defect" invidious or forces mental defectives into an egalitarian

SOCIAL DISORGANIZATION - continued

struggle for status.

The possible analogy between high-grade mental defect as a social problem and various other social problems such as the use of narcotics, homosexuality, heresy, etc., will be discussed in terms of the general theory of social problems and the thesis developed that the origins of the problem in our society trace back largely to the glorification of compulsory education and the ideology of a career open to the talents. Some ways of testing the validity of these general approaches by cross-cultural and longitudinal life history studies will be suggested.

Then, some hypotheses will be suggested as to the ways in which in modern society some situations exist which, independent of the factors discussed in the preceding paragraph, make or may make mental defectives social-problem-prone and suggestions put forward as to the possibility of studying those aspects of 20th century role ascription for the citizen, consumer, worker, etc., in which mental defect is potentially a real handicap -- e.g. the credit system and installment buying.

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PROBLEMS AND PROSPECTS IN MILITARY SOCIOLOGY

"Recent Research in Military Sociology"

Robert L. Hall, U.S. Air Force

Abstract not received.

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"Military Sociology as a Field of Research"

Alan C. Kerckhoff, U. S. Air Force

Abstract not received.

* * *

"Military-Civilian Relationships as a Factor in Research in Military Sociology"

N. J. Demerath, Washington University

The civilian research man may come to military sociology in any of four roles: (I) entrepreneur, (II) research director, (III) research worker, and (IV) consultant. At the same time he may be employed principally by either (A) an academic institution, (B) a research firm, or (C) the military itself -- Army, Air Force, Navy, or perhaps the Secretary of Defense.

Armed services personnel, in turn, relate to civilian scientists through five roles -- leaving aside differentials of military rank, office and other segmentation of the roles noted. These are (1) contractor, (2) monitor, (3) collaborator, (4) subject, (5) supervisor, and (6) research consumer.

Like other human relations, these can be analyzed in terms of compatibility or reciprocity of roles or role behaviors. Military-civilian relations that figure in sociological research reflect certain differences between academic, business, and military sub-cultures in our society. "Anti-intellectual" patterns, however, may be no more prevalent in military groups than in business or even academic organizations. Military and civilian relations often pertain to the administration of professional personnel. In this and other respects, many of the phenomena resemble the non-military hospital situation, the university research situation, or the industrial laboratory. Certain cases of military-civilian association serve to illustrate the discussion summarized above.

* * *

"Some Factors Tending to Limit the Utility of the
Social Scientist as a Resource for Military Organizations"

Donald N. Michael, National Science Foundation

Military organizations assign sociologists problems encompassing all the social sciences. This is typical of the misunderstandings limiting the utility of social scientists: namely, every man is his own social scientist; thus common sense observations on human behavior are equally valid if not better than those made by the professional. Consequently there is impatience with the subtleties and contingencies of sociology. This results in a tendency (1) to persist in assigning personal interpretations to words having everyday sounds but technical meanings and (2) to "water down" subtleties in particular words or concepts. Consequently there is often no

PROBLEMS AND PROSPECTS IN MILITARY SOCIOLOGY - continued

common ground of explanation about human phenomena. Situationally exacerbating circumstances: the general lack of data directly applicable to military problems and the difficulty or impossibility of collecting data during peacetime; and military models generally wash out those parameters and variables crucial for estimating the contributions of human behavior and institutional structure. It is worthwhile distinguishing between military personnel in military organizations and civilians, especially if these have backgrounds in the physical sciences. They have greater difficulty understanding the social scientist's concerns than have the military who, in contrast to physical scientists, spend their lives working with men and their institutions. Hence, even though one works as a civilian, one's closest intellectual peers may be military. This sometimes presents serious role difficulties.

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"Research Problems in Applying Research Findings: An Example from a
Military Setting"

E. Paul Torrance, U.S. Air Force, Office for Social Science Programs, AFPTRC

Little scientific information is available to guide effective utilization of research results. The problem is conceptualized as a social psychological one and requires an understanding of the psycho-social networks by which research results are disseminated and accepted and of the influence process by which research results are used to modify behavior.

Research needs in both areas are discussed with examples from the author's experiences during the past five years in conducting research concerned with survival behavior in emergencies and extreme conditions.

In the dissemination and acceptance of research results three sets of networks appear to explain most applications of research results: Official distribution, professional publication, and personal contact or friendship.

Even after research results have been disseminated and accepted by training officers and commanders, desired behavioral changes may not result. Survival ration acceptability research is chosen as an example. First, a survey of psychological and sociological factors affecting acceptability were determined. Second, this information was incorporated into briefings using three different channels of influence: outside expert, instructor, and indigenous leader. Third, a study was made of the reasons for the "boomerang effects" resulting from increased instructor efforts to modify behavior. Fourth, experiments were conducted to determine whether or not this information can be used in training instructors to obtain better results from influence attempts. Results of each stage are presented.

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SOCIOLOGY AND HISTORY (joint session with American Studies Association)

"The Application of Sociological Concepts to Historical Data"

R. Richard Wohl, University of Chicago

Abstract not received.

* * *

"Some Aspects of the Geographical Distribution of American Scientists, 1790-1880"

Murray G. Murphey, University of Pennsylvania

This paper is a study of the geographical distribution of several hundred American scientists between the years 1790 and 1880 inclusive. The sample consists of all men listed under fourteen scientific headings in the occupational index of the Dictionary of American Biography. The sample is not random, and represents, presumably, the leading men in each of the several fields. The DAB was also used as a source of biographical data in an effort to probe its adequacy as a source for a statistical study. Methodologically, only the simplest of statistical techniques are used -- Kendall's tau for rank correlation, Miller's index of concentration, rates, and per cent distributions.

The paper is primarily a descriptive study employing temporal, spacial, occupational, and educational categories. Using census data, it is easily shown that the geographical distribution of the scientists is more highly concentrated at all age levels than that of the general population, and that the geographical mobility of the scientists is apparently higher than that of the general population. In the absence of data concerning mobility by occupational and educational categories for the population as a whole, the explanations offered for this data are highly tentative and constitute at best suggestions. Nevertheless, some guesses are hazarded concerning possible reasons for some of the peculiarities of the distributions.

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EDUCATIONAL SOCIOLOGY

"Socioeconomic Status, Urbanism, and Academic Performance in College"

Norman F. Washburne, Technical Operations Inc.

It was hypothesized that socioeconomic status and urbanism are two factors of the background of college students which affect their academic performance. Specifically it was predicted that the higher the socioeconomic status and the greater the urbanism of a student, the better are his chances to do well in his academic work.

Two samples of students were drawn. One was from a state supported college in the southwest, the other was from a private college in the northeast. Each student was scored as to the socioeconomic status of his family and as to the degree of urbanism of his background. A measure of the degree of academic success was also computed for each member of each sample and the hypothesis was tested.

Correlation analysis indicated that socioeconomic status was not significantly related to academic performance in either of the samples but, on the other hand, that urbanism was positively and significantly related to academic success, except for those students who had lived all of their lives in major metropolitan complexes.

* * *

"Isolation as a Characteristic of Highly Gifted Children"

Paul M. Sheldon, Occidental College

Earlier investigators have indicated that individuals with Stanford-Binet intelligence quotients above 169 would tend to be socially isolated.

Intensive, exploratory case studies of 28 children whose IQ's were 170 or above were conducted recently at New York University's Counseling Center for Gifted Children. According to the results of psychiatric interviews, Rorschach examinations, and written tests of personality, fifteen of the subjects felt themselves to be isolated from other people. Sociometric studies showed that three of the highly gifted children were popular; nineteen, accepted; and only six rejected by their peers. Teachers' ratings indicated that eighteen subjects were accepted or well liked by their schoolmates; ten, rejected.

The total results indicated that: (1) High intelligence in and of itself is not a sufficient cause for social isolation as defined subjectively or objectively, although it may be a contributing factor. The roles played within the family and the school group may be of more importance. (2) Further research is needed into the discrepancy between the isolation as felt by the subject in defining his own role and the opinions held by others. Classmates appeared willing to include in their activities these highly gifted individuals with the exception of those who deviated in traits other than intelligence.

* * *

"The Educational Leadership Role in an Urban Community: A Case Study"

Richard Conrad, Drexel Institute of Technology

General Orientation: The concrete problem is the empirical study of the educational leadership role as it is acted out in a single community and as focused in the school system in that community. The educational leadership role is conceived of here as a necessary development within a complex social structure. Data dealing

EDUCATIONAL SOCIOLOGY - continued

with the role definitions, administrative behavior and consequences of administrative action of the public school superintendent in a medium-sized California community were grouped around three sets of strategic hypotheses.

Method: Data of the study were collected during a six months period in 1951 by the commonly used methods of interviewing, participant observation and content analysis of local newspapers, of inter-office memoranda and of other official documents. All data have been classified into as many items as were theoretically meaningful.

Findings: (1) Definitions of the administrative role of the Superintendent varied with the position of the people in the school system and with their place of residence in the community. Topics of concern had differential affective meanings. The Superintendent avoided specific role definitions and aimed at mobilizing a combination of forces in his support. (2) The Superintendent's role behavior was found to be significantly influenced by considerations of how his behavior will affect the field of his operations. Changes were introduced with the intention of creating situations in which social forces could eventually be balanced. (3) As a consequence of his administrative behavior, the Superintendent succeeded in coordinating activities of the social groups involved and in enlisting verbal and action support for his official measures.

* * *

"The Obligations of High Status: A Democratic Version of "Noblesse Oblige"

Jackson Toby, Rutgers University

Tabulation of sociometric data showed that school boys who received disproportionately large number of choices on items indicating group approval also tended to receive disproportionately large number of choices on items indicating disapproval (e.g. "dislike"). To throw light on these negative evaluations of high status youngsters, I arranged to have social studies classes write themes on the subject, "What qualities in a person in your group makes you respect him?"

Nearly 50% of the coded responses fell into the following categories:

Friendly to everybody; isn't snobbish or conceited.

Lack of arrogance; doesn't push others around.

The following response is an example of material coded in these two categories:

"... he makes you feel part of the crowd and not an intruder.
Although he is very intelligent he does not act superior because of his knowledge but instead is a friendly and likable person."

One interpretation of these results is that the youth culture does not institutionalize "mediocrity." It values achievement highly, but it demands of achievers that they be modest about their accomplishments. Evidence of arrogance on the part of the achievers exposes them to rejection. In short, high status is accorded to those youngsters who excel (in school work, in sports, in extra-curricular activities) -- provided that they genuflect properly in the direction of egalitarian ideals.

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EDUCATIONAL SOCIOLOGY - continued

"Social Behavior and the Administrative Process"

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

The administrative process deals essentially with the conduct of social behavior in an hierarchical setting. This behavior may be understood as a function of the following analytic elements: institution, role, and expectation, which together constitute the nomothetic (and required) dimension of activity; and individual, personality, and need-disposition, which together constitute the idiographic (and permissive) dimension of activity. The most useful general formula is $B = R \times P$, where B is observed behavior, R is a given institutional role as defined by the expectations attaching to it, and P is the personality of the role-incumbent as defined by his need-dispositions.

The proportion of the observed behavior determined by role-expectations or by need-dispositions varies with the role and the person. Effective social behavior in the hierarchical setting depends on certain optimal proportions in the role-personality relationship consistent with institutional requirements and goals. Under certain circumstances, four types of conflict may develop: (1) personality-role conflict, (2) role conflict, (3) role-role conflict, (4) personality conflict. All of these are in a sense disequilibria in the optimal role-personality relationship. A major function of the administrative process is to avoid such disequilibria, or when they occur, to exert power to return the relationship to its optimal state.

A number of related concepts, such as effectiveness, efficiency, leadership-followerhip style, personal satisfaction, and institutional morale, are discussed in this framework. Empirical studies are adduced to demonstrate the operational usefulness of the general model.

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SOCIAL THEORY

"Models, Systems and Science"

Paul Meadows, University of Nebraska

This paper seeks to underwrite the generalizations (1) that we tend to think in terms of systems, (2) that "system" is itself a model, the primordial /if indeed not Procrustean/ model in fact, (3) that the history of science indicates a succession of models by which perceptual complexes have been explored, explained, and exploited, (4) that each period in scientific history has a dominant model; today it is the organic image; and (5) that "modular" analysis, organic or otherwise, involves both valuable possibilities and serious though often overlooked limitations. Models, it is noted, are culture-bound, though some have indeed managed to achieve considerable cross-cultural relevance. Model construction is a symbolic marking off of a perceptual complex. Hence, the type of model is in part a function of the level of symbolization; we may thus identify iconic or pictorial, indicative, descriptive, and correlational varieties. It follows then, that the adequacy as well as use of a model is partly a function of the level of symbolization. Moreover, since symbolization involves a tropological process, since model construction is a venture in symbolization, the model is essentially and inescapably tropological. Herein lies a serious philosophical and methodological problem: because isomorphism of model and reality is rare, the test of truth of the model cannot be that it copies reality but corresponds to it; yet correspondence is by no means and certainly not by itself an adequate test of truth.

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"Anthropomorphism and Egomorphism"

Franz Adler, University of Arkansas

The departure of anthropomorphism from the natural sciences made their phenomenal development in our times possible. The social sciences are still being held back by egomorphism, that is, the scientist's positing of his own mental, motivational, and emotional-volitional processes as the universal pattern of human behavior.

Egomorphism appears under the names of insight, understanding, role taking, interpretation, and Verstehen. These concepts acquired meaning mainly in the development of "hermeneutics," a theory originally developed in Germany by the translators of the classics and the Bible. This view uses concepts of human nature that are individually gained by introspection. Generalization from observations is rejected as mechanistic and only leading to half truths. Verstehen is an irrational, artistic, creative act. Its proof is the conviction experienced by the performer. The method is to be applied to history or to a sociology that aims at an understanding of past actions rather than at prediction and control.

Egomorphism has no place in a sociology which strives for the latter aim. Subjective experience of certainty is no proof of fact. Irrational elements may not be completely avoidable, but ought to be minimized rather than emphasized in science.

It is unjustified to assume an inborn human need for egomorphic insight into motives. Such a need, if extant at all, may well be cultural and can be overcome at least by scientists in their scientific endeavors. The study of meanings, contrary to voiced opinions, is possible without the use of Verstehen if meaning is defined in terms of observable contexts. Understanding in the egomorphic sense implies logical circularity. A motivating entity is inferred from observed behavior, then the same entity is used to explain the behavior from which it has been inferred.

SOCIAL THEORY - continued

A convergence of natural-science-oriented sociology and interpretive sociology is improbable because Weltanschauungen and other extrascientific aims are involved in the emotional attachments of individuals to their choice of methods.

* * *

"An Approach for Building General Theory in Sociology"

Robert L. Hamblin, Iowa State College

The following are major suggestions made in the article: (1) Theory is mainly a set of interrelated hypotheses. In sociology, the hypotheses should relate social system variables in a deterministic way. A social system variable describes some aspect of the relationship among behaving units in social systems. (2) Theory should be general. The conceptual variables in the general hypotheses should be defined in such general terms that the hypotheses could apply to a whole range of social systems -- to small groups such as the family, to large groups such as the national state. (3) The hypotheses ought to be interrelated to allow derivations. (4) The conceptual variables should be given precise and determinate definitions. Usually such definitions are some combination of more primitive social system concepts. (5) Each conceptual variable ought to be referred to by a single term. Preferably the term should be descriptive of the definition. (6) All general hypotheses should state the relationship between two conceptual variables. A conceptual variable and an operation should never be related in a general hypothesis since this practice limits severely the generality of the hypothesis.

The terms conceptual variable, operation, general hypothesis, empirical hypothesis, and epistemic correlation are given definitions and illustrated in the discussion.

Theory developed by Durkheim to explain variations in suicide rates is used in illustrations. Some of his conceptual variables are redefined, his hypotheses reformulated, and his derivations formalized in keeping with the above suggestions. In the last section of the paper, the six suggestions are applied to part of Durkheim's theory. This is given as an illustration of how the generality and the usefulness of theory improves when the suggestions are followed.

* * *

"A Duality in Max Weber's Writing on Social Action"

Paul F. Lazarsfeld, Columbia University

The recent widespread interest in a "theory of action" makes it worthwhile to look into the history of this concept. It can be shown that it has two rather different roots. One is the empirical and experimental study of concrete activities. The other is the use of abstract schemes of action for the purpose of classifying broader social complexes. It is the latter tendency which leads from Max Weber through Parsons to contemporary American writings. Max Weber himself, however, was also much interested in the empirical statistical study of actions. His writings along these lines have not been translated into English. The present communication reports on this neglected interest of his and shows in his writings the difference between the two approaches. It is suggested that a more careful attention to the empirical analysis of action would make for a better intellectual balance and strengthen theoretical as well as empirical research efforts. In passing, it will be pointed out that the intellectual history of Kurt Lewin can also be better understood if the history of the notion of action in German literature since the beginning of the century is taken into account. Corresponding investigations for the French tradition seem also promising but have not yet been carried out in detail.

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SOCIAL CHANGE IN PRE-INDUSTRIAL AREAS

"Development of a Theoretical Model for Analysis of Peasant Societies"

Irwin T. Sanders, University of Kentucky

This is a presentation of a model formulated on the basis of assumptions which include the following: the social relationship is a fundamental analytical unit for the study of a society; in combination, these relationships give structure (from standpoint of status) and action (from standpoint of role) to groups; these groups and connected individual statuses, by the use of certain criteria of classification, can be viewed as parts making up a social subsystem; these subsystems, analytic structures though they are, can be viewed as forming the essential structure and providing the necessary dynamics of a total society.

Each of these assumptions is applied in the case of an abstract model of a peasant society for which the essential relationships are posited, the most commonly found groups are identified, and the subsystems are described and related to each other as interacting units. Some of the characteristics of the model, determined at the outset, are as follows: the economy is agrarian and still largely self-subsistent though changing; the family and kinship subsystem is traditionally dominant; the village community is an unwilling governmental part of a larger social political order centered in the city; religion is a conserving rather than a "social meliorative" subsystem; population increase is high due to excess of a very high birth rate over a high death rate; rural-urban differentiation is highly significant for the total system.

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"The Problem of Involving the African in African Development"

W. E. Moran, Jr., International Cooperation Administration

Abstract not received.

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"Cultural and Personal Obstacles to Economic Development in the Less Developed Areas"

Philip M. Hauser, University of Chicago

Among the non-economic barriers to economic development are a number of social and personal characteristics in the less-developed areas as observed by the writer in South and Southeast Asia. Cultural or social obstacles include elements of the colonial heritage of many of the countries among which are: (1) truncated social orders, (2) pluralistic societies, (3) over-urbanization, (4) resurgent nationalism, and (5) mass illusionment about the timing of economic development. Obstacles are also to be found, however, in the indigenous cultures of the area which include: (1) value-systems that conflict with material aspirations, (2) a relatively small but powerful elite, (3) minimal social mobility, (4) a formalized system of age grading, (5) pre-scientific mentality, (6) a type of atomism in inter-personal and inter-group relations often obscured by kinship, village and ethnic ties, and (7) demographic inbalance. These cultural or social obstacles to economic development have their counterparts in the person, manifest in such characteristics as: (1) the lack of preparation for leadership, (2) parochialism, (3) under-employment, (4) a nostalgic romanticism, (5) a "victim" complex, (6) lack of incentive to material advancement, (7) impatience with the rate of development, (8) illiteracy and lack of skills, and (9) an individualism which hampers cooperative and collective effort.

SOCIAL CHANGE IN PRE-INDUSTRIAL AREAS - continued

There is an erroneous tendency in the literature to assume that a pre-requisite to Asian economic development is to be found in the cultural and personal characteristics which are associated with Western industrialization and urbanization. Moreover, there is a growing and not necessarily useful fad to set these characteristics in the form of Parsons' pattern variables as if they represented generalizations based on empirical research.

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"Research Techniques for the Facilitation of Family Planning
in an Underdeveloped Area"

Reuben Hill, University of North Carolina

Kurt W. Back, University of Puerto Rico

J. Mayone Stycos, St. Lawrence University

This is an interim report of a program of social research designed to aid Puerto Rico to deal with the problem of population control. It delineates the research strategies underlying studies of this kind by attempting to answer three broad questions: (1) How can middle range theory and the designing of stages of empirical research of increasing specificity contribute to population control? (2) Do these strategies discover the necessary conditions for effective family planning? (3) Can these conditions be created through realistic educational programs?

The program was organized in three stages:

Stage 1: Blending theory and preliminary observations into testable theory; this was done through semistructured depth interviews of 72 couples.

Stage 2: Quantitative verification of the theory: Based on pre-list interviews of 3000 women a sample stratified by contraceptive use was designed. 888 women and a sample of their husbands were interviewed by an interview easily amenable to quantitative analysis. From this interview an analytical model could be derived and tested.

Stage 3: Experimental validation: The factors found to be important in the previous stages were applied in an experimental program of teaching family planning. Different educational methods were also tested.

The program thus developed could show not only why people acted as they did, but how families may be induced to change through a field experiment, which can be used as a model program for government action.

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"Social and Psychological Counterparts of Economic and Technological Change in India"

Morris Opler, Cornell University

Abstract not received.

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RESEARCH IN HUMAN ECOLOGY - (Joint session with American Statistical Association)

"Study of Metropolitan-Area Structure and Growth with Building-Permit Statistics"

Dorothy K. Newman, Arnold E. Chase, Bureau of Labor Statistics

Building-permit data constitute the most comprehensive set of construction statistics on an area and locality basis. Most permit-issuing jurisdictions in metropolitan areas report building information monthly to the Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The number of dwelling units authorized by permits for individual localities with permit systems, arranged by metropolitan area, have been published since 1950, and building as well as housing trends can be traced in many of the component cities for 30 years or more. The most complete locality data covering all types of building construction, however, are available only from 1954. Summaries are published to show the extent of central city vs. fringe building activity within the metropolitan areas of the nation as a whole, and in each of a selected group of 24 areas, by type of building (housing, stores, factories, churches, hospitals, office buildings, etc.).

For example, data for 1954 and 1955 indicate that except in the South, most building construction in metropolitan areas took place outside of the central cities. Among the major building types, housing was the most suburban, followed by industrial buildings, schools, stores, and gasoline and service stations. In contrast, new commercial garages and office buildings were concentrated in the central city core of metropolitan areas.

The suburban ^{tendency} varies widely between areas. Considerable analysis is required to explain variations in growth and structure between areas, relating new building activity to the geography, age population density, and industrial makeup of each area, for example. Building-permit statistics by themselves, however, provide an important means of quantifying the dispersion and concentrations of population, commerce, industry, and institutions in individual areas.

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"Regionalism and Ecology: A Synthesis?"

Charles M. Grigg, Florida State University
Rupert B. Vance, University of North Carolina

Regional analysis developed homogeneous regions from the culture area concept-- a concept which seems most applicable to rural areas. Human ecology (1) differentiate the natural areas of cities, went on to analyze (2) metropolitan dominance of hinterland, and (3) the integration of metropolises. Since homogeneous and metropolitan regions are concerned with the spatial aspects of culture and social organization, the structures of each can be synthesized as a constellation of communities.

To test this idea two models were used: (1) T. J. Wooster's sub-regions of the Southeast were used as the best approximation to the concept of homogeneous regions. All of the 977 counties in the Southeast were allocated to one of the 27 sub-regions. For the metropolitan regions and the hinterlands, all counties in the Southeast with a city of 50,000 and over in 1930 were designated as metropolitan centers. The remaining counties were then allocated to their hinterlands. Distance from the metropolis center was measured as tier distance. For the succeeding ten-year periods, 1940 and 1950, counties were distributed similarly, allowing for the emergence of any new metropolitan centers.

The question raised by our hypothesis can be answered if a crucial variable is used to determine to what extent each of these two models explains the variation. The test was how well do these models explain the degree to which a county can maintain its population. For the period 1930 to 1940, the homogeneous sub-regions

RESEARCH IN HUMAN ECOLOGY - continued
best

However, of Woofter's/ explained the variations in population change./ in the period 1940 to 1950, the model which measures metropolitan dominance best explains population change. The analysis confirms the thesis that homogenous regions represent the ecological distribution which best explains an agricultural society; with the emergence of large cities, the society is best analyzed in terms of metropolitan dominance.

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"Environmental Factors in Vital and Health Statistics"

Halbert L. Dunn, M. D., Department of Health, Education and Welfare

A discussion of environmental factors influencing vital events, in terms of our present system of vital statistics, must necessarily emphasize the promising future of that program rather more than what has already been accomplished. The far greater development and use of vital statistics abroad, the growing importance of mental health and various welfare programs, the need for local and regional population estimates and projections, and the advances in large-scale statistical research, have combined to create a demand for vital statistics in this country. This demand is particularly strong with respect to national coverage of certain basic events, particularly of marriage and divorce, and to greater detail concerning environmental factors. As a consequence of the public health context in which they have developed, and of the administrative problems involved in developing uniform procedures among the States, the present vital statistics program in the United States does not yet fulfill the necessary functions of a modern vital statistics system. Basic data in the vital events of birth and death have achieved considerable maturity. But there remains a large task in the fields of family formation and dissolution, not to mention other types of vital statistics, before adequate national coverage of even the basic data is achieved. There is considerable need for the development of more detailed tabulations and data in all areas of vital statistics, especially as concerns environmental factors. Progress will involve much technical exploration of items on the registration forms, of more adequate definitions, of statistical indexes and of survey methods by which invaluable supplemental data may be obtained for interpreting the social and health significance of vital statistics.

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Metropolitan Ecology and Transportation Flows

J. Douglas Carroll, Jr., Chicago Area Transportation Study

This paper will deal with the spatial arrangement of the urban settlement and the relation of this spatial pattern to the daily travel movements of people. The daily travel of persons is very regular and subject to prediction. This finding is based on home interview sample of 42,000 dwelling places in Detroit and draws somewhat on findings of similar origin-destination studies in other cities.

The week-day movements of residents are shown to express volume linkages between residential and non-residential land uses of predictable amounts. It is believed possible to simulate this travel for an urban area from knowledge only of the arrangement of land uses and of the residential population.

This has led to speculations as to general hypotheses of urban structure. Moreover, these findings point the way towards model building techniques for urban areas using high speed electronic computers for this construction and testing. These hypotheses and tools make possible tremendous advances in the field of urban research and theory. These findings also suggest a well defined and orderly structural character of metropolitan areas.

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RESEARCH IN HUMAN ECOLOGY - continued

" Residential Mobility and Ecology of an Ethnic Group in America "

John Kosa, LeMoyne College

The ethnic settlements of Hungarian immigrants in the United States and Canada reveal considerable differences. In the United States, the Hungarian colonies were established between 1880 and 1914. Their inhabitants showed a rather low rate of residential mobility, staying for a long time in their ethnic neighborhood. At least two Hungarian colonies in the U. S. show a continuous settlement of more than 70 years, and at least three other ones, a continuity of more than 50 years. At the same time the Hungarian islands displayed many signs of "localized social solidarity."

In Canada, the urban settlements of the Hungarians were established between 1925 and 1935. Their inhabitants showed a high rate of residential mobility which appears to have been connected with the social mobility, the financial success, and property ownership of the immigrants. Under such conditions all but one urban island of the Hungarians disintegrated in about 15 years. They did not manifest signs of localized social solidarity.

The study permits the conclusions that localized social solidarity is in direct relation to the visibility, to the culture lag of the immigrant group, and to the success its members achieve in the new country. Ethnic groups without visibility and cultural lag are apt to follow the patterns of residential mobility of the majority people provided their success in the new country permits them to do so.

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COMMUNICATION AND PUBLIC OPINION

"Techniques for World Polls"

Stuart C. Dodd, University of Washington

A major goal of WAPOR (the World Association for Public Opinion Research) has been to develop a Barometer of World Opinion--an international periodic polling service under UNESCO auspices. For sociologists this Barometer could become their major tool for observing the social behavior of mankind.

As a step UNESCO, contracted in 1953 with WAPOR and our Laboratory for "Project Demoscopes" to help standardize cross-cultural polling. The journal articles of the past two decades on methodology for international polling were then surveyed, and written up in a 600 page review for UNESCO to publish. The increasing agreement upon the best techniques to standardize is summarized for each of the eight "stages" in polling, namely: (1) Administering, (2) Designing, (3) Questioning, (4) Sampling, (5) Interviewing, (6) Analyzing, (7) Reporting, and (8) Interrelating all parties (i.e., pollers, clients, respondents, and publics).

A matrix model, or operationally defined theory of polling, has been developed. These matrix cells standardize 192 sources of error or unreliability, called "step-parts," by cross-classifying 24 "steps" against 8 "type-parts." A "step" in polling is the substage of (a) preparing, (b) executing, or (c) completing a stage. The 8 "type-parts" of any step are taken as (1) an action (2) by an actor (3) in time (4) and space (5) for ends (6) with materials (7) with language and (8) with other circumstances.

Several controlled experiments on reliability have been started to demonstrate how each step-part can be isolated, measured, combined, and its share of the total unreliability assessed.

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"Message Diffusion: An Experimental Corroboration"

Judson Pearson and Jiri. Nehnevajsa, University of Colorado

This paper is an analysis of the impact of a funds-solicitation leaflet drop upon Boulder, Colorado, conducted by Crusade for Freedom for Radio Free Europe in 1955. Comprising one community out of some 200 subjected to such a drop, Boulder received 9,000 leaflets of five different types dropped from a single airplane. Approximately 5,000 leaflets actually reached the ground within the city limits of Boulder, resulting in a leaflets-per-person ratio of about 1:8.

A two-stage random sample of Boulder residents was asked a set of poll-type questions which were designed to elicit information pertaining to the "impact" of the leaflets. The "impact" was operationally defined as consisting of: (1) the proportion of the population which knew of the leaflet drop; (2) the proportion which discussed the leaflets; (3) the proportion which was motivated by the stimulus to contribute to Crusade for Freedom; and (4) the proportion which actually had a leaflet in its possession.

Our findings emphasize the lack of propagandistic and economic success of the leaflet drop in Boulder. This seems to be due to: (1) the relative complexity of all the leaflets, and (2) an insufficient number of leaflets dropped.

The observed message-diffusion behavior of the residents of Boulder has also been compared to the experimental findings of the Project Revere research group at

COMMUNICATION AND PUBLIC OPINION - continued

the University of Washington, headed by Stuart C. Dodd. In general, considerable experimental corroboration has been noted wherever direct comparisons of relevance were possible. For example, Dodd successfully fitted a prediction curve of the Weber-Fechner type to a series of his experimental communities. Employing the same formula, the investigators produced a more perfect fit than Dodd obtained for his communities.

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"Propaganda Objectives in Psychological Warfare"

Lawrence E. Schlesinger, University of Michigan

Propaganda, as an arm of warfare, aims to influence many attitudes and behaviors of selected "target" groups. The present study attempts to adduce the strategies underlying this wide variety of propaganda objectives. A large sample of the available records of wartime propaganda, including official histories, autobiographical accounts, research reports, summaries of captured documents and popular articles was examined. Three models were constructed to describe the propagandists' goals, as exhibited in these documents. These models focus on two aspects of the propagandists' efforts, the nature of the behavior system he is dealing with and the content of the response he is attempting to influence. Each model can be considered as applying to an entire society or to a special group, such as the military elite, transportation workers, or front line soldiers. The first and most familiar model is concerned with the target system's cognitive orientation--its opinions, attitudes and expectations regarding the external world. In the second model, the level of cohesiveness or unity of the system is singled out as candidate for change. The third model concentrates on the decision-making processes and power structure of the system. These models of propaganda objectives specify the characteristics of the target system which the propagandist wants to influence and direct the planning, intelligence gathering, preparation and dissemination of propaganda messages.

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"Public Images of the TV Fan"

Kent Geiger, Tufts University
Robert Sokol, Boston University

The nature and salience of the public's image of what kind of person is most enthusiastic about TV was examined with the use of open-end and check-list questions in interviews with 372 TV owners in the Greater Boston area. Results indicate that enthusiasm for TV watching is a pattern associated in the public mind with women as opposed to men; with children and older persons as opposed to teenagers and young adults; with lower class persons as opposed to middle and upper class persons; with being sick, invalid, or otherwise inactive; with unsociable as opposed to sociable persons; and with contented persons as opposed to dissatisfied persons. These patterns of perceived group and individual differences are generally corroborated by the actual differences found in attitudes toward TV and TV behavior for persons with the corresponding social and personality characteristics. However, the dimension of personal contentment constituted an exception. A three item index of general contentment or satisfaction was found to be inversely instead of directly related to enthusiasm for TV, and particularly so in the middle and upper class group. Investigation of the relationship of image perception with the respondent's social and personality characteristics and with his own feelings about TV indicates that only a small amount of variation in the image of the TV fan can be traced to such factors.

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COMMUNICATION AND PUBLIC OPINION - continued

"The Role of the Audience in Communications"

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In the study of communications the audience has customarily been accorded a passive or semi-passive role. This is reflected in the classic formula: "who says what, to whom, in what context, and to what effect." The "effect" tacitly is limited to effects upon the audience which is the target of the message. A semi-active role has been accorded the audience (this word being used to include all targets of communications) only inasmuch as it has been assumed that the form of messages is influenced by the communicator's image of the audience.

A variety of concerns and concepts of social science suggest that the audience be regarded as playing a more active role. The work of both psychologists and sociologists (notably in the area of reference groups) point to the fact that each individual has a variety of internalized secondary audiences to whom he "communicates" relatively continuously, as well as when actually communicating to physically existent primary audiences. Contemporary notions of social perception, of memory, and of the effect of role-playing on opinion change also suggest that both primary and secondary audiences may have a relatively enduring effect on the communicator himself by influencing the way in which he organizes both new and old information, thereby affecting what he remembers and believes.

Under the stimulus of practical communications problems, the Program for International Communications Research at M.I.T. has initiated an exploration of the implications of this more active conception of the role of the audience. One study, already published, indicates that it is possible in an experimental situation to influence what a person will remember of new information by giving him a psychological set to communicate on the topic of that information to an audience of specified characteristics.

This approach promises to afford some new insights into the flow of communications in formal organizations, the mechanisms whereby groups exert their influences on members, and certain psychological processes such as remembering and repression.

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