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# Summaries

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# S U M M A R I E S

ANTONINA KŁOSKOWSKA

## THE STUDY OF SMALL GROUPS IN CONTEMPORARY SOCIOLOGY

Small groups as the object of sociological study are not defined automatically by their size. It is rather a matter of specific types of association. The small group research conducted by American sociologists in the twenties and thirties owes much to Cooley's primary group theory. It grew out the practical problems of American society, its chief objects being family, neighbourhood, juvenile gangs and, later, social relations in industry and in the army.

After the last war the small group research, connected with the growing naturalistic trend in the American social sciences, turned to experimental laboratory studies. Although some of the research of this field may be guilty of excessive and premature generalizations it would not be right to condemn the whole of the so-called "microsociology" on this ground. Neither would it be right to treat it as devoid of wider theoretical perspectives and connections.

Polish sociology has at this moment neither material means nor adequate personnel for experimental laboratory studies of small groups. But the revival of the empirical research of „natural" small groups such as family, youth gangs, small communities and all sorts of small groups in school, factory and office seems very appropriate in this country. The large-scale social changes of the last years caused deep transformations and some perturbations in this sphere of social life. Systematic social research of these effects may yield not only valuable theoretical results but may also help social and political workers in their tasks.

In the past years sociological research in Poland was stopped because of mistrust toward empirical social study. Especially small group research was declared to divert attention from problems of society as a whole and its revolutionary transformations. This opinion was connected with condemnation of this type of social policy which Popper calls „piecemeal engineering".

It is to be hoped that now this opinion will be revised and that sociological research of small groups will develop. Such research, however, must be conducted with full understanding of the connection between problems studied and large-scale social changes in contemporary Poland.

STEFAN NOWAKOWSKI

## WORKERS' HOSTELS IN THE LIGHT OF URBANIZATION AND INDUSTRIALIZATION PROCESSES

Post-war Poland witnesses rapid and far-reaching changes in social structure due to urbanization and industrialization. Every year some 500,000 people leave rural areas for cities and towns and start work in industry.

There are now in Poland large numbers of "peasant-workers", i. e., peasants who have small holdings in villages, tilled by their families, and who themselves work in industry. They either live in the village and go to their factories every day by train or buss, or live in cities and towns in specially organized hostels, if their work places are situated too far from their places of residence.

The article is based on the data collected in a workers' hostel in Warsaw; it discusses the problem, how and to what degree those peasants who have their families in the rural areas and are connected with the peasant milieu, become assimilated by the working class and the urban milieu.

The inhabitants of the hostel prove to be so strongly connected with their families and peasant milieu that they are only superficially influenced by city life. This can best be inferred from their attitude toward work: their connections with factory (or the building site) are rather weak, and they show neither marked vocational ambitions nor the tendency to keep their jobs for good. On the contrary, workers living in the hostel belong to the least stable personnel in their work places. The hostel does not replace to its inhabitants their neighbourhood and local communities which largely contribute to the worker's vocational prestige and desire for promotion. If the worker belongs to the local community together with his family, then his vocational prestige is shared by that family as well. Separated from his family the inhabitant of the hostel remains so to say anonymous; his job does not enhance his position in the family, and neither the hostel community nor the factory community, with which he is connected but loosely is in a position to control his conduct and prevent demoralization, both in the hostel, and at work.

ALEKSANDER MATEJKO

#### SOCIOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF THE HOUSING SCHEME

Recent years have in many countries witnessed a rapid progress of sociological research connected with housing. In addition to the traditional studies of the housing conditions of the various social, professional and regional groups, the diversity of social needs connected with the building of new houses is being examined. The latter forms include public opinion studies and social surveys of newly built-up areas. The results of such investigations are of remarkable assistance to architects and town planners who utilize them to improve their projects. The data so collected also contribute to a better knowledge of the living and housing standards in cities and towns.

The Housing Scheme Institute in Poland started in 1949 systematical sociographic studies in the new districts erected under the Working Peoples' Housing Scheme. Such studies cover a demographic description of the inhabitants as well as their living and housing conditions and collective life. Much attention is paid to the way in which the families belonging to various vocational and education groups (e. g., miners, steel workers, textile workers, graduated engineers) use their flats. So far such studies have covered some 30 residential districts all over Poland. Demographic data cover ca 15,000 families, and over 800 flats have been visited to review the occupants, to prepare detailed plans showing the way the flats are being used, and to make photographs. Special attention is paid to new towns, such as Nowe Tychy in Upper Silesia, and large residential quarters, such as Nowa Huta, a new district of Cracow, since they reflect the processes of formation of urban population out of people who came from the rural areas and settled in such new towns or districts.

The adjustment of families to the standard flats built under the Working People's Housing Scheme takes different courses which are resultants of the traditional habits, living standards and housing needs characteristic of the various groups. Working class families differ remarkably from professional class families in their likes and dislikes, which is due to different ways of life, different types of family culture, and differing strength of family bonds. The adjustment of families to their new flats was especially investigated by the Housing Scheme Institute in 1956. Some 100 families (from both working and professional class) in four different urban milieus (Warsaw, Łódź, Nowe Tychy and Nowa Huta) were covered. These studies illustrate not only the practical advantages and disadvantages of the new flats, as experienced by their occupants, but also the specific needs and requirements of the various social groups, to be taken into consideration by the housing projects.

ZBIGNIEW TADEUSZ WIERZBICKI

#### EDUCATION OF CHILDREN IN THE VILLAGE OF ŻMIĄCA: FIGURES AND MOTIVATIONS

Żmiąca, a village of 146 houses and 787 inhabitants, situated in the sub-Carpathian region, was first described in 1903 in a monograph of the Polish scholar F. Bujak. The last 50 years saw a progressive breaking up of the largest holdings and the disappearance of the smallest ones, which fact, combined with a high natural increase, forced many people to seek employment outside the village.

An elementary school, at first of one form only, was founded there in 1905, at present it is a seven-form school. Illiteracy was completely eliminated before 1939. Before 1914, 15 persons received secondary or university education, the analogous figures for the periods 1919—1939 and 1945—1954 being 31 and 65. A clandestine secondary school was organized under the Nazi occupation, 1939—1945.

Whereas before 1914, 87 per cent. of those who received secondary or higher education were children from the families whose holdings exceeded 10 hectares, in 1919—1939, over 50 per cent. came from holdings smaller than 10 hectares, and after 1945 nearly two-thirds come from holdings smaller than five hectares.

The democratization of education processes can further be seen in the fact that while before 1914 practically no girls received secondary or higher education, their number rose to nine in 1919—1939, and to ca 50 per cent. after 1945.

So marked a rise in the number of people who receive post-elementary education is, however, accompanied, especially after 1945, by a lower standard of education and the fall in the number of people who study at university schools. The numerical superiority of the humanities over science is also maintained (before 1914, five persons out of 15 studied theology).

General changes in social and political conditions as well as the processes within the village community (disintegration of the family, reduced advantages of the possession of land, etc.) have essentially influenced the motivations behind post-elementary education. In general the motives are mixed, and some of them can be seen in all the three periods: the desire to ensure for one's child satisfactory living standards and better or less strenuous living conditions; example of neighbours. Yet different motives come to the fore in the various periods.

Before 1914 they were chiefly non-economic considerations such as family ambitions and purely religious reasons. The pattern of the priest was then the only pattern

worth following, and the parents, especially mothers, used to dream about their sons becoming priests.

In 1919—1939, as the economic conditions in the rural areas deteriorated, economic motives came to the forefront. The parents wanted to ensure for their children some vocational or professional qualifications, so that the children would not have to serve on the farms of the peasants. This was particularly marked as far as daughters were concerned, but in the case of small holders this motivation was extended to sons as well.

After 1945 economic motives continue to play their role, especially in the case of girls; it is rather remarkable that at Żmiąca the majority of parents are of the opinion that it is better to ensure post-elementary education for daughters than for sons, since the latter even without such education can earn more and fare better in life than the former. In the case of small holders education of children is often a matter of ambitions. In general, if no religious or ambitious motives come in question, the attitude towards education is mainly utilitarian.

The influence of children upon parents in matters of education is growing. The same can be said of the role of the teacher, while the role of the priest is declining. The first educational aspirations of boys are usually connected with church ceremonies and the person of the priest, whereas girls derive their first personal patterns from the school-mistress. Other motives are added later: unwillingness to work on the farm, example of other people, expectation of better living conditions, occasionally just a liking for study.

The adolescents who enter university schools are in most cases motivated by ambitious considerations. This is particularly characteristic of young people from small holdings who want to rise to a higher social position than that which would be determined by the size of the holding.

HELENA RADOMSKA-STRZEMECKA

#### THE INFLUENCE OF WAR ON YOUNG PEOPLE'S ATTITUDE TOWARD THEIR PARENTS

This is part of an unpublished paper on "Youth and the War", based on a questionnaire which immediately after the war covered 6205 boy and girl pupils, mostly from secondary schools. The questionnaire sheds much light on the living conditions of young Poles under the Nazi occupation and on their attitudes.

In reply to the question which pertained to the influence of the war on attitude towards parents, 57 per cent of all answers pointed to a strengthening of family bonds: seven per cent. stated the contrary, and 36 per cent. stated "no change".

##### I. Factors contributing to a strengthening of family bonds

1. Earlier maturity of young people and better understanding of the parents efforts to earn the family's living under the hard conditions that prevailed during the Nazi occupation.

2. Understanding of the parents' love and self-sacrifice, especially as far as mothers were concerned.

3. Constant feeling of impending danger. One apparent paradox puts it so: "The Germans made us boundlessly love one another".

4. Separation from the family — imprisonment, confinement in concentration camp, forced labour in Germany. the necessity to live in concealment — provoked longing for home.

5. Change backwards in the economic conditions forced people to engage in joint family activities, such as home industry, handicrafts, black market speculations.

6. Elimination or reduction of public forms of cultural life resulted in the development of private, family-sponsored forms (clandestine schools and courses, lectures, concerts, etc.).

7. Underground and resistance movement was often concentrated in the family.

8. Members of one's family were often one's comrades in arms in the resistance movement.

9. The patriotic stand of the parents who refused to be put on the so-called "Volksliste" (a register of the Volksdeutschen) used to win them respect of the children.

10. Family tragedies, such as deaths directly due to the Nazi occupation, evoked, along with grief, the feeling of respect for heroism of members of one's family (the answers of young Jews from the ghettos and young Poles who lived in Warsaw during the Uprising are particularly illustrative in that respect).

11. Not only the young people's attachment to their parents was strengthened as a result of war, but family hierarchies were often changed too. Not seldom young boys and girls became sole supporters of their families, which in a way gave them superior positions in the family. On the other hand, lack of enterprise and helplessness of the parents strengthened the protective instincts in the younger generation.

## II. Factors contributing to a weakening of family bonds

1. Separation from the family, constant danger, and hard living conditions made egoistically minded individuals care only for themselves.

2. Early maturity of young people undermined the authority of adults.

3. Differences of political opinions, change of attitude toward religion, collaboration with the Nazis, consent to be put on the "Volksliste", caused estrangement within some families.

4. Too great pressure of danger, such as, e. g., in the ghettos or in Warsaw during the Uprising, became unbearable and made some people, though infrequently, abandon their families.

## III. Conclusions

Young people mention in the questionnaire the following own groups, with hierarchical connections between them: the family, the school, comrades in arms, the mother country, society, nation, the religious group. All of them are apposed by the enemy group — the Nazis — and threatened by it with annihilation. Consolidation of own groups, including the family group, is a function of danger. If the danger is too great the group does not stand pressure and is broken up.

BARTHOLOMEUS LANDHEER

## SOCIOLOGICAL THEORY AND INTERNATIONAL LAW

Sociology of law can be regarded as a new specific interpretation of relations between law and reality. The theory of social groups is very important for this interpretation. Groups which form society possess a definite structure but are constantly changing. This process of motion is reflected in group goals expressed by group patterns of thought.

If society shows a high rate of social change, its legal system tends to be purposive rather than structural, i. e., it tends to reflect group goals (e. g., equalitarian goals)

rather than the actual structure of society. Thus the more dynamic society is, the more it tends to widen the distance between law and reality in order to reserve a space of free motion for the individual and the group. A definite relationship between the rate of social change and the prevailing system of law exists in national societies as well as in world society.

The main points of the sociological approach to law, especially international law, may be summarized as follows:

1. The relationship between law and social reality is a flexible one. Law can be used to promote, hamper or to consolidate social change.
2. In international law different legal systems can exist side by side. Structural international law may be conducive to the development of specific regions while general international law of the traditional type seems best suited to international society in general.
3. It is conceivable that a structural regional law would develop while between the different regions general international law would remain valid.
4. International law should attempt to absorb the factors of social change into its conceptual system.
5. The degree of coerciveness of law is not constant. A legal system based on compromise could show a much smaller degree of coercion than that which prevailed in the legal system of 19th century.
6. International society based on coordination would need a diversified legal system that should aim at stability with due provisions for moderate change. This system could only develop pragmatically and not according to any theoretical assumptions.

There are factors in international society which play a more important role than law. These factors seem to lie in a mutual understanding as to the ultimate goals of social development. There might be much less disagreement about these goals than it is generally assumed, though the methods by which this can be reached differ in various patterns of thinking which prevail in international society.

The influence of sociology could be constructive here because sociology endeavours to view social relationships in their simplest form. International problems are, perhaps, quite simple and reducible to the problem whether people — individuals and nations — want to cooperate in peace or to strive for power and risk the danger of complete annihilation. The rapid changes in our times cause tension which prevents us from perceiving these realities of international life. We may not be able to reduce these tensions only by simplifying our thinking, but nations and individuals can strive to be as realistic as conditions permit.

In this respect the smaller nations have an important task: it is their privilege to be able to think in simpler terms and to present their views dispassionately.

BORYS LAPICKI

#### DEFENCE AND CRITICISM OF INDIVIDUAL PROPERTY IN ANCIENT ROME ON IDEOLOGICAL GROUNDS

Following unjust appropriation of war booty, especially of *ager publicus*, individual property became a monopoly of the rich and powerful and a sanction to inequality of means. In organizing wars of aggression the state was occasionally forced to impose taxes in various forms. Civil wars resulted in frequent confiscations of private property. Therefore the fortunate owners endeavoured to have the original simple possession (*possessio*) transformed into property (*dominium*), and even unviolable property (*ius illibatum*). But such property was attacked by those who owned nothing — the subjugated peoples and the proletarians. The owners defended their property by putting

forth the militaristic theory: their ownership was justified by the very fact of military victory (*victoria*) and the braveness of Roman soldiers (*virtus militaris*). This view was represented by Cato, Cicero and the lawyer Gaius. Farther, Roman intellectuals headed by Cicero defended individual property on ideological grounds, namely by resorting to the concept of the law of nature.

All these theories resulted in precluding the non-propertied classes from acquiring any property, and this in turn led to criticism of individual property. Mention is due here to Ovid, Caesar and Seneca who all agreed in stating that individual property led to inequality of means and to social strife, and thus was an obstacle to social unity (*consortium inter homines*). But neither Roman intellectuals nor the oppressed classes succeeded in formulating a realistic theory of social transformation on the principle of collective property. They merely turned back to the legend of the golden age which was to return and to bring universal well-being without work and without property. Since Roman economy was an individual one, and collective economy in the form of *societas* was of exceptional character, neither material nor ideological conditions favourable for the formulation of a theory of collective economy could develop under the Roman system.

JERZY LANDE

#### THE SOCIOLOGY OF LEON PETRAŹYCKI

Petrażycki is rarely referred to as sociologist; he is usually labelled "psychologist", which is more justified with reference to his theory of law and morality than to his little known sociology.

Foreign literature of the subject has recently come to mention Petrażycki more often than before, but these mentions, too, do not show sufficient knowledge of his sociological concepts. This is partly due to the misfortunes of his fundamental sociological work whose manuscript was destroyed during the war before being published. The main sources of information about Petrażycki as sociologist (F. Znaniecki, C. Znamierowski, Mrs. Znaniecki, T. Szczurkiewicz) charge him with a psychologistic atomization of social systems and an individualistic view of society. When confronted with Petrażycki's views, this assertion does not stand examination.

Petrażycki revolutionized the theory of law by breaking off with normativism and advocating an empirical study of facts in the field of law in the same way as in the field of linguistics, morality, aesthetics, religion, etc. For this he was attacked by the defenders of all the official systems, who included sociologists as well.

According to Petrażycki individuals specifically experience law, which fact is closely connected with the social action of law in the collective behaviour of groups and classes, in the coercion on the part of the state, etc. On the other hand, both law and other value judgements prove to be results of the processes of adjustment in social groups, which processes tend to be of advantage for such groups.

Law changes as human psychology becomes more and more adjusted to social life. According to Petrażycki these changes reveal three trends: 1) increasing requirements, 2) changes in motivation, 3) decrease of motivation pressure. This amounts to a theory of social progress, which is not all-inclusive but which explains much, if we consider the role of law in social systems. Apart from its remarkable theoretical value as a guide to social reality, this theory is of great importance as the only and indispensable foundation of a scientific social policy.



Petrażycki's general sociology is based on his theory of the origin and adjustment of social value judgements. As inter-group contacts develop, the exchange of experience and values covers wider fields; this is accompanied by a widening of ethical systems which arrive at the concept of all-human brotherhood.

The system of Leon Petrażycki can best be classed as evolutionism; social development is the focal problem there, and the theory of the development of law shows the important results obtained by its author in discovering the trend of development and the motive forces of that process. Hence it is no wonder that in the opinion of Petrażycki himself sociology, Marxism and Darwinism came closest to his own system.

The charge of psychologism is obscure in view of the equivocality of that term. If we follow the moderate opinion of T. Szczurkiewicz -- that psychologism in sociology is a trend which supposes social phenomena to depend on psychological ones, and that sociology is a trend which supposes psychological phenomena to depend on social ones -- we have to conclude that Petrażycki's theory of the mode of action of law is psychologistic, and that his sociology and theory of the development of law are sociologistic. And it seems probable that a system which investigates causal relationships by isolating them for theoretical purposes, offers better explanations than any one-sided system. This also seems to be characteristic of Petrażycki's system, therefore it is deplorable that his work on sociology has been lost.

JERZY PIOTROWSKI

#### CRISIS OF THE FAMILY IN SWEDEN AND THE ATTEMPTS TO OVERCOME IT

The article is based mainly on *Nation and Family* by Alva Myrdal and discusses the Swedish endeavour to influence, through a planned action by the State, the attitudes towards the family and reproduction, intended to prevent depopulation of that country. Methods are described of working out a programme of social policy by the Population Commission, nominated by the government in 1935; the conclusions drawn by that Commission as to the causes of the crisis of the family in Sweden; the aims and methods of the population policy as recommended by the Commission and put into practice by the State. Finally, an appraisal is given of the effects of that policy.

The Swedish population policy set itself an ambitious task of reintegrating the family in the larger society -- that family whose pattern, shaped in a preindustrial, agrarian society was not adapted to the conditions prevailing in an industrial society. Such a task required the formation of new family patterns and new patterns of social institutions which relate to the family, as well as a redistribution of functions between the family and society, with a view to strengthening the family and preventing its disintegration. Main stress was laid on the expansion of the various forms of economic assistance intended to reduce the difference in the living standards resulting from paternal duties.

The population statistics covering the period 1935--1955 show that the principal target, i. e., an increase in the birth rate, was not achieved. At first, when assistance to families was still not much developed, the birth rate went up considerably, to fall again after 1945, when assistance increased, and almost to come back to the pre-campaign level by 1954. Higher net natural increase in that year, as compared with 1934, was mainly due to a lower death rate. The data of the rate of divorces and illegitimate births also did not point to the strengthening of the family.

Statistical data alone do not permit a thorough appraisal of the effects of the population programme in question, but they justify the hypothesis, supported by the data from other countries, that there is no definite relationship between social welfare assistance to families and the number of births in those families. That sphere of life is influenced by psycho-social factors (such as weaker rationalization due to propaganda) rather than by economic ones. A positive attitude of public opinion and social support for the population programme were not accompanied by a corresponding modification of individual attitudes: people reacted to the population programme in a different way when they appeared in the role of citizens than when they appeared in the role of potential parents. Yet the population programme was instrumental in raising the living standards of the child and the family of many children, which fact was also closely connected with a rapid rise of the national income.

## SOCIOLOGY IN POLAND

### THE POLISH SOCIOLOGICAL SOCIETY

A Sociological Section was organized within the Polish Philosophical Society in June 1956. In December 1957 it has been transformed in the Polish Sociological Society. The Society includes both research workers proper and people who are interested in sociology. As a member of the International Sociological Association it also formally represents Polish sociology on the international arena.

### REVIVAL OF THE POLISH SOCIOLOGICAL INSTITUTE

After an interval of several years the board of the Polish Sociological Institute held its meeting in Łódź on November 29, 1956. The necessity was stressed of reviving the Institute as a body grouping persons and institutions interested in social research and carrying out or undertaking such research. The meeting discussed problems of establishing contacts and exchanging information both among sociologists and with persons and institutions engaged in social research.

### THE SOCIOLOGICAL SECTION OF THE INSTITUTE OF WESTERN AFFAIRS

The Sociological Section of the Institute of Western Affairs in Poznań was organized on June 1, 1956, to conduct in Polish western territories research on migration, settlers and their social, cultural and economic adjustment, formation of new communities and social and cultural changes. The first monograph published by the Section is *Adjustment in Opole Silesia* by Stefan Nowakowski. A competition for memoirs of people who settled in the western territories has been organized.

### THE RESEARCH CENTRE FOR SOCIOLOGY AND THE HISTORY OF CULTURE AT THE POLISH ACADEMY OF SCIENCES

The Research Centre for Sociology and the History of Culture at the Polish Academy of Sciences was founded in Łódź in 1952 as the Research Centre for the History of Periodicals in Poland. Some of its staff were former workers of the Polish Sociological Institute and the Sociological Institute of Łódź University, which both ceased to exist after 1950.

The Centre now consists of two laboratories, one in Warsaw and one in Łódź, headed jointly by Professor J. Chałasiński. Main subjects of research are:

1. The sociological aspects of culture and its transformations, the impact of technics on society and culture; mass culture and the class aspects of culture; main issues of contemporary civilizations; personality and culture; cross-cultural relations. The quarterly "Kultura i Społeczeństwo" (Culture and Society) edited by the Centre is principally devoted to these problems. 2) Changes in family patterns and in rural communities in Poland, resulting from transformations in agriculture and from industrialization and urbanization. These researches are still in a preparatory stage and are gradually to cover all the processes which tend to transform the rural areas into functional local communities related to towns and cities in modern society (technical progress, new forms in the national economy, changes in agriculture as a profession, changes in educational and cultural patterns).

#### SOCIOLOGICAL RESEARCH CENTRE OF THE POLISH ACADEMY OF SCIENCES

The Sociological Research Centre, which started work in 1955 and is now headed by Professor Jan Szczepański, belongs to the Institute of Philosophy and Sociology of the Polish Academy of Sciences. The Centre is divided into two teams, one in Łódź and one in Warsaw.

The former works mainly on the formation and social function of the Polish intelligentsia. Work on the following problems is nearing conclusion:

1. The role of Łódź University in the formation of the intelligentsia in the post-war period.
2. A monograph on the preparatory courses for university studies in Łódź.
3. The Textile College for workers qualified by textile factories in Łódź as a school training new technical intelligentsia.
4. Social and vocational careers of young people who did not enter university schools, as illustrated by those who left secondary schools in Łódź in 1956.

The latter team works mainly on the working class in contemporary Poland. Research is being conducted chiefly in the Żerań Motorcar Factory in Warsaw. Work is now in progress on the following problems:

1. The formation of the personnel of a big factory.
2. Living conditions and needs of the workers.
3. Social promotion among workers.
4. Their attitude toward their factory as a socialized work place.
5. Cultural life of the worker milieu.
6. Working class youth and its organizations.
7. Young inhabitants of workers' hostels, their customs and moral problems.

#### THE SOCIOLOGICAL RESEARCH CENTRE OF THE LUBLIN CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY

The recently revived Sociological Research Centre of the Lublin Catholic University has started sociographic research on urbanization and industrialization (10 villages in the Lublin province, from which numbers of peasants have moved to towns, started work in factories, found accommodation in worker's hostels, etc.) and on juvenile delinquency in Lublin. Research on the sociology of religion is also being planned.

## LIFE CAREERS OF WHITE-COLLAR WORKERS

In October 1956 the weekly "Po prostu" and the Sociological Research Centre of the Polish Academy of Sciences jointly organized a competition for personal documents illustrating life careers of white-collar workers, especially in the post-war period. Prizes for the best documents vary from zł 6000 to zł 500. In all 745 memoirs totalling ca 50,000 standard type-written pages have been sent in. They include very interesting data illustrating life careers, experiences and aspirations of white-collar workers before, during and after World War II. They are now being studied by the staff of the Centre.

## LIFE CAREERS OF TEACHERS

In May 1955 Union of the Polish Teachers initiated a competition with prizes for personal documents illustrating life careers of the teachers. The competition was destined especially for the teachers with many years of professional practice. More than 100 elaborations containing in summary about 4000 pages was received.

The obtained materials are valuable contribution to knowledge about history of the Polish education in the last half century. It contributes also to the studies of the development of teachers and educational movements. Finally it stress the role played by the teachers in the ranks of Polish intelligentsia.

## „PRZEGLĄD SOCJOLOGICZNY”

"Przegląd Socjologiczny" (Sociological Review) was founded by Professor Florian Znaniecki in 1930. By 1939, seven volumes had been published, at first in Poznań and later in Warsaw.

After the war of 1939—1945 it was revived as a publication of the Polish Sociological Institute in Łódź. By 1950 three more volumes had appeared. It was suspended in that year and replaced by "Przegląd Nauk Historycznych i Społecznych" (Review of the Historical and Social Sciences). The second revival of "Przegląd Socjologiczny" became possible in 1957 which saw the appearance of Volume XI, in part still based on historical studies and discussions of the problems of culture and the methods of their investigation. The contents is as follows:

1. Józef Chałasiński, *Editorial*
2. Józef Chałasiński, *Some Problems of Contemporary Culture*
3. Jan Szczepański, *The Crisis of the Concept of Liberal University*
4. Antonina Kłoskowska, *Social and Cultural Transformations in Poland in the Middle of the 19th Century*
5. Jan Lutyński, *The Concept of Liberalism in the Studies in Social Thought in the 19th Century and in the Works of Marx, Engels and Lenin*
6. Józef Kądziałski, *Problems of the Socialist Theory of Cultural Revolution in Soviet Literature*
7. Stefan Nowakowski, *Local Community and Dissemination of Culture*
8. Waclaw Piotrowski, *Problems of Sociological Research on the Intelligentsia*
9. Zygmunt Gostkowski, *The Attitude of the American Communist Party toward the American Liberal and Democratic Traditions and the Liberals during the "Cold War" Period*
10. Karol Kotłowski, *The French Communist' Struggle for a New School for the Masses*
11. Krystyna Chałasińska, *Fear and Honour* (a study in literature relating to concentration camps).

### PARTICIPATION OF POLISH SOCIOLOGISTS IN INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES

Professor Jan Szczepański was a member of the Polish delegation to the international conference at Constantinople, June 1955, organized by Organisation Internationale des Universités and devoted to the problems of training teachers, research workers and social and administrative workers.

Professor Józef Chałasiński represented Poland at the International Seminar on Family Research, held at Cologne in August 1956. Dr A. Kłoskowska took part in the fourth meeting of this Seminar held at Wageningen (Holland) in October 1957. The Seminar is sponsored by the Institute for Social Sciences.

The Polish delegation to the Third World Congress of Sociology (Amsterdam, August 1956) included: J. Chałasiński, B. Gałęzki, J. Hochfeld, S. Nowakowski, S. Ossowski, J. Szczepański, A. Schaff and J. Tepicht. The Congress, organized by the International Sociological Association, was devoted to social changes in the 20th century.

The Polish group which attended the Polish-French seminar sponsored by UNESCO and devoted to the problems of progress (Paris, October 1956) included N. Assorodobraj, J. Lutyński, S. Nowak, J. Szczepański and J. Strzelecki.

The Anglo-Polish Seminar held in London in September 1957 was devoted to the social effects of industrialization. The Polish participants included ten sociologists.

A. Pawełczyńska, W. Piotrowski and R. Szwarz-Tulli spent in 1956 three months at the Institut Français d'Opinion Publique and the Institut National d'Etudes Demographiques in Paris as holders of UNESCO scholarships.