

---

# Summaries

---

Przegląd Socjologiczny / Sociological Review 13/1, 285-295

---

1959

Artykuł został zdigitalizowany i opracowany do udostępnienia w internecie przez Muzeum Historii Polski w ramach prac podejmowanych na rzecz zapewnienia otwartego, powszechnego i trwałego dostępu do polskiego dorobku naukowego i kulturalnego. Artykuł jest umieszczony w kolekcji cyfrowej [bazhum.muzhp.pl](http://bazhum.muzhp.pl), gromadzącej zawartość polskich czasopism humanistycznych i społecznych.

Tekst jest udostępniony do wykorzystania w ramach dozwolonego użytku.

STANISLAW RYCHLIŃSKI

## DEPENDENCE OF CULTURAL DEMOCRATIZATION PROCESSES ON SOCIAL DYNAMICS

(Editor's note: *St. Rychliński's essay was to have been published in 1939 as part of the publication „Culture in 20th Century” which did not appear because of the war. This fact explains the character of the essay, in which the problem of the democratization of culture is approached from the perspectives of the inter-war period and which is limited to an analysis of the West European societies. St. Rychliński was shot by the Germans in January, 1945. In publishing his essay, in spite of its having become partly out-of-date, the Editorial Board has been guided by a desire to preserve the last piece of writing by a prematurely deceased sociologist, a paper which has never before been published.*)

The democratization of culture directly depends on the dynamics of the changes occurring in a country's social structure. In the 19th and 20th centuries, the process of transformations in social structure has reached an unprecedented degree of intensity and has had a tremendous influence on the overall picture of cultural change. The boundaries between the respective strata of contemporary society have become more fluid, with the privilege of property and education having replaced that of birth. In this period, the following five principal social strata should be distinguished: (1) the plutocracy and aristocracy; (2) the middle bourgeoisie, together with the intelligentsia and squirearchy; (3) the petty bourgeoisie; (4) the small farmers; and (5) the urban proletariat. The process of re-stratification has been caused by: the great industrial revolution, with all its economic and social consequences; the development of the states' fiscal policy at the end of the last century, and especially after the First World War; the spread of parliamentary government with the resulting violent growth in the importance of workers' and peasant parties; and the existence, on the margin of the bourgeois stratum, of an intellectual stratum (artistic and literary bohemians, teachers and educational workers) loosely linked with it, but having different social and cultural aspirations.

The processes of re-stratification in Western Europe have been inseparably bound up with processes of cultural democratization, with culture's centre of gravity shifting increasingly from the bourgeoisie to the petty bourgeoisie. Peasant milieus have been rather regional in character, and with regards to cultural matters the proletariat has been taking over the criteria accepted by the petty bourgeoisie. While the extension of the cultural elites has resulted in the introduction of a number of new elements to the cultural heritage, an excessive rate of social change can result in the danger of the elite strata of European civilization relinquishing their own supreme values. Also the action of certain factors of a social nature connected with the above, first and foremost the influence of the psychology of personal advancement, can have a negative effect on the preservation of the cultural heritage.

Before 1914, Poland's variegated social structure depended on the various regions' appartenance to the respective state organisms of the three countries ruling over partitioned Poland. It should, however, be generally taken for granted that, were it not for the outbreak of the 1914 war, those three countries would — after another few decades of agricultural and industrial prosperity and continued mass emigration, accompanied by political freedom and a proper development of education — have drawn very much closer with regards to their social structure to the structural models of the industrial countries of Western Europe.

The situation Poland faced after 1918 was not conducive to processes of cultural democratization. This was because, on the one hand, economic change was anemic, and, on the other, there was a lack of democratic traditions, which resulted in widespread aristocratism. The process of the extinction of the old culture was very slow and throughout that period culture retained its half-feudal stamp. The trends of development in Poland were entirely different than in Western Europe and did not correspond to the socio-economic structure of a country with an overwhelming majority of peasants and workers. The result was a protracted cultural crisis. Cultural democratization can only grow on a soil of dynamic social processes, and because it is much more difficult to organize such processes in a backward country, they should be assisted by suitable social policies of the state.

KAZIMIERZ ŻYGULSKI (ŁÓDŹ)

#### THE REPATRIANTS' OLD AND NEW HOMELANDS

This paper is the result of the field studies conducted in 1957 in Opole Silesia. The studies were of a group of repatriants who had originally come from the countryside in the vicinity of Lwów in what had formerly been the South-Eastern part of this country. The group, composed of sixty-seven families, arrived at Silesia jointly in 1945 and settled in a village in the neighbourhood of Opole. The research workers were mainly interested in the problem of the repatriants' adaptation to the new environment and their integration with the local population, which constituted one third of the village residents. Special attention was paid to the links of the repatriants with their old country, the village near Lwów. Materials were collected by means of interviews and observation. The studies have shown the following:

- (1) After 12 years since their arrival, the repatriants constitute a social group conscious of its separate identity. This is based on their preserved difference of dialect, national consciousness and cultural habits, as well as on the different legal and economic situation of the newcomers and of the local inhabitants.
- (2) The repatriants have adjusted almost completely to the new technoeconomic conditions, by having changed over to the local Silesian methods of agricultural husbandry. The process of this technical adjustment is now in its final stage.
- (3) Within the repatriant group itself, important changes have occurred; increasing numbers of women have been working outside their own homes and farms, and the young people have been trying to leave the countryside for work in industry.
- (4) The old generation still feels a strong bond with the old country, for reasons of emotions, family or property; this bond has been weakened among the middle-aged people, and has been disappearing altogether among the youth. The regular correspondence and the mutual visits, frequent in the last two years, have favoured the

preservation of the feeling of attachment to the old village, where many of the repatriants' relatives have remained.

(5) The processes of integration with the local population have been progressing slowly. Open antagonisms are lacking, relations being rather characterized by mutual reserve, especially among the older people. Regular neighbourly contacts and economic assistance were observed in the course of research. The young people tend to closer intercourse and to intermarrying in spite of the parents' resistance. The school is the main agent of integration processes.

ANNA OLSZEWSKA-LADYKOWA (WARSAW) & KAZIMIERZ ŻYGULSKI (ŁÓDŹ)

#### MIXED MARRIAGES IN OPOLE SILESIA

The paper contains the results of the field studies conducted in 1957 in Opole Silesia. The subject of study was a village, which also formed a parish, of 3,317 inhabitants. About 90 per cent. of them were native Silesians; the immigrant population, mainly from the former Eastern provinces of Poland and the Soviet Union, constituted the remaining 10 per cent. In the course of 12 years, there have been 29 cases of mixed marriage in the village. Official documents and the register were examined, and interviews were made with both mixed couples, their relatives and neighbours.

In both groups, the local and the immigrant, the patriarchal family is the typical form of family, which at the same time remains under the strong influence of the Catholic religion. The prevalent view in the village about mixed marriages is negative. This view is formed by the older generation within the two groups, who are averse to the tendency to intermarry clearly evident among the young people. Attempts at mixed union as a rule encounter violent opposition on the part of the parents of both partners, and often the young couple are even compelled to leave the village. After the marriage, the parents' resistance usually much weakens, and the birth of a child marks in most cases the beginning of family concord. The mixed couples from the village are as durable as the homogeneous unions.

The mixed marriages most often consist of a Silesian wife and an immigrant husband. There are two reasons for this :

1. The mutual proportion of the two sexes among the local population has been disrupted by the war, and the women are numerically considerably superior to the men.

2. The customarily stronger position of the wife amongst the immigrant population compared to the traditional position of the woman in Silesia, formed under the influence of German models.

JAN TUROWSKI (LUBLIN)

#### WORKER HOTEL AS A SOCIAL COMMUNITY

The paper is a report on the results of research conducted in the worker hotel at the Lublin Lorry Factory. The research was of a diagnostic-descriptive character and was based on written documents, observations and questionnaires.

The author begins by recalling that, in contrast to the period before the Second World War, a large proportion of the population of present-day Poland live in the towns and cities and are employed in the various branches of industry and the services. The process of industrialization has resulted, and still results, in a mass exodus of people from the villages to the towns and cities. Worker hotels have been organized

in order to ensure to the workers suitable accommodation and conditions for a cultural life, as well as to ensure the necessary manpower to the industries and services. The number of worker hotel residents in Poland at present is estimated at about 250 thousand, and that of hotels at about one thousand. In these conditions, the social problem of worker hotels has a direct bearing on a considerable part of this country's population, and an indirect one on the whole society.

The present author contends that worker hotels are a form of accommodation, which deviates from the conditions of life in natural social communities. The studies of hotel life have shown that within both the individual hotel rooms and the hotel as a whole any social link among the residents is missing. This social situation is caused by the differences in the age of the residents; the differences in origin, resulting from their having come from one or another particular region of the country, from either an urban or a rural region; their different trades and professions; and the different levels of education. A consequence of those are the differences in manners and the standards and ways of life. Stereotypes, i. e. the traditional views and attitudes held about the origin of people from some particular region, or else from either village or town, or about their trade, are a major factor obstructing the formation of a social link. Its formation is also impeded by the mechanical way in which the inhabitants of a hotel room are selected, as well as by the non-existence of any common goals, created by the hotel life. The author points out that the organization and level of the joint cultural, artistic and sporting activities does not, as a rule, correspond to the level, the needs and the social situation of those of the residents who have come to the hotel from the villages.

However, the main part of the paper consists in an analysis of the hotel resident's social situation. On the basis of the research, the author contends that the residents consider their life in hotel conditions as a necessary evil and approach the hotel only as a temporary accommodation, although in many cases it does in fact last several years. The hotel resident lives by the expectation that only in the future will he begin a normal life. He has broken with his family, village or small town, and with the local groups within which he once lived, and has not entered a new system of elementary social groups. He is deprived of the stimuli, aspirations and inhibitions he was formerly taking over from his previous social environment. He is lonely and isolated from the life of the social groups to which he belonged. This can even cause disorganization of personality. This is so because he has found himself in a personal and social vacuum, as both physically and socially the worker hotel remains on the margin of both the countryside and the town or city. While failing to lead its residents into urban life and to make it easier for them to pass over to urban culture and life, the hotel, quite the contrary, makes for their isolation.

After giving a picture of the hotel as a social community, the author points to the necessity of change and presents examples of possible reforms.

ZYGMUNT GOSTKOWSKI (ŁÓDŹ)

#### THE PROPAGANDA ACTIVITY OF BIG BUSINESS AND THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT IN THE UNITED STATES

As a consequence of the intensification of class struggle in the United States, and aware of the dangers threatening it, groups of capitalists have set up a great number of organizations of a pyramidal-hierarchical structure, the aim of which is

to shape, by means of propaganda activity, the desired opinions among the public that would have the effect of weakening the conflicts. The most important propaganda organizations of big business have been the N. A. M. (National Association of Manufacturers) and the N.E.L.A. (National Electric Light Association). Making use of the freedom of propaganda, big business has at the same time applied the method of lobbying. A similar role is also performed in the United States by the Chamber of Commerce, the propaganda activities of which grew mainly in the period of the depression. Before the First World War, the principle, strongly rooted in American society, of the state refraining from any propaganda activities was always adhered to. During the war, the United States' international policies created the need for government propaganda. In the course of the depression and the New Deal, two different propaganda orientations came to the fore as a result of the state having come out against big business and of the government basing itself on the middle strata and on public opinion. The Second World War brought in its wake a further intensification of government propaganda, especially on the international forum. Since 1945, the propaganda activities of big business and of the government have been drawing closer together in their joint activities. The methods of propaganda have been continuously perfected. Use has been made of 'applied psychology' in order to influence public opinion in the pro-capitalist direction. Attempts have been made to shape the attitudes of the working class by means of mass persuasion, made the more effective by the skilful use in propaganda of universal points of departure (family, personal success, etc.). According to the conceptions of the managers of propaganda activities, the addressee of propaganda is an automaton that can be put in motion by means of symbols or stereotypes, a 'credulous moron' or 'the forgotten man'. On the other hand, the premises on which American propaganda in the colonial and dependent countries has been based are different: there, greater attention is paid to the class structure of the given society, and the addressee of propaganda is treated as a man formed by the specific social conditions of which account must be taken in propaganda activity.

JÓZEF KĄDZIELSKI (ŁÓDŹ)

#### H. KAMIENSKI'S SOCIAL PHILOSOPHY IN THE 1840

The essay contains an analysis of the social philosophy of Henryk Kamiński, the Polish mid-19th century philosopher and social theoretician. The introductory chapter gives an analysis of the theoretical assumptions of Kamiński's major philosophical and social writings: „Filozoficzne pojmowanie ekonomii politycznej” („Philosophical Interpretation of Political Economy”) and, first and foremost, „Filozofia ekonomii materialnej ludzkiego społeczeństwa” („Philosophy of the Material Economy of Human Society”). The aim of those works was, according to their author, the creation of a 'system of material economy of human society', at the roots of which two ideas should lie: the idea of property, and the idea of justice, ideas which, in Kamiński's opinion, had not been harmonized by either Saint-Simon, Fourier or Owen.

Being a Hegelian, Kamiński started his deliberations from the presentation of his conception of man. According to it, man was the creator of the whole of the human world, i. e. of society. On the other hand, man existed and created only in conjunction

with other people. Thanks to the creativeness of men, society developed. The principal and fundamental law of humanity was the necessity of its progress. In the course of this progress 'interhuman union' was being realized. This universal and necessary progress was leading humanity from a state of savagery to the state of nature.

In the further part of his essay, the present writer goes on to discuss Kamiński's conceptions of the material functions of society, the origin of social conflicts, the various kinds of social coercion, property and social inequality, labour, monopoly in the means of labour and its social consequences. The essay ends with a description of Kamiński's vision of a system of social justice. In such a system, the 'object of labour', i. e. land, was to be common property, the means of labour were to remain individual property, and man, thanks to education, would not be thinking about himself only, but about other people. Under that system, „labour would be divided in accordance with human possibilities [...] while wealth would be divided in accordance with needs". In his conceptions, Kamiński strived to create a synthesis of the idealistic and the materialistic German philosophy with Utopian Socialism and the earlier French philosophy and English political economy. The synthesis was successful. Kamiński created the only compact system of social philosophy in Poland in the period between the uprisings (1830—1863).

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

The year 1957 marked a turning-point in the directions of research at the Centre. After a period when, in 1950—56, research was concentrated on studies of a historical-sociological nature, mainly of the history of the press in 19th-century Poland, in 1957 the majority of the workers at the Centre resumed research into contemporary sociological problems. 1958 has been a year of the further realization of the projects and works first taken up in 1957.

The subjects of research at the Centre can be divided into three groups: (1). The problem of small social groups. In this field, the work at the Centre has concentrated on studies of the family and marriage, the local community, and small groups in industry. The studies of the contemporary Polish family have, in particular, been concerned with the professional work of women in workers' families, labour productivity in connection with the workers' family situation, the question of mate selection and marital life in selected groups of young couples from urban communities. With regards to the theoretical aspects of this problem, research has been conducted into the question of the logical interpretation of family types and of the scientific basis for the prediction of happiness in married life. (2). The second group consisted of the problems of cultural consumption and the processes of cultural democratization. Research has been conducted in a big industrial city, a small town and a village. Monographical studies of villages have been continued, and further research conducted concerning the readership of books and newspapers in the countryside, as well as the social role of the rural intelligentsia. Studies of the contents of mass communication have embraced, among other things, problems of the model of family propagated in popular publications and over the radio. With regards to the general theoretical aspects of the problem, the Centre has been especially interested in the question of the socio-cultural relations between village and town. (3). The third group of the Centre's

activities consisted of problems connected with the Western Territories. Research, which has been conducted in Silesia and the Zielona Góra voivodship, has embraced the adaptation of the various groups of immigrant population in the Western Territories, the coexistence of the local inhabitants with the immigrants, the integration and polarization of the community. Work has been continued on the question of the adaptation of the wave of repatriants that settled in the Western Territories in 1955—58.

The research in the Western Territories has been conducted jointly with the Silesian Institute of Opole and the Western Institute of Poznań.

The director of the Center is professor Joseph Chalasiński.

#### INFORMATION ON THE WORK OF THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGICAL RESEARCH OF THE POLISH ACADEMY OF SCIENCES INSTITUTE OF PHILOSOPHY AND SOCIOLOGY

As in the preceding year, two fields of interest can be distinguished in the research work conducted by the Department: (i) research into the transformations in the structure, role and functions of the contemporary Polish intelligentsia; and (ii) research into the social processes and transformations occurring within the working class.

The first stage of the research concerning the new people's intelligentsia centred on the role of Łódź University in the shaping of that intelligentsia. The several subdivisions of research were devoted to a follow-up of the social and professional careers of graduates of the University's departments of philosophy, sociology, the social sciences, law, mathematics and physics, and chemistry; the research covered 1,410 persons. Also the significance of the Textile School for Advanced Workers from Łódź industry and of the preparatory courses for the Łódź institutions of higher education in the formative process of the people's intelligentsia was examined. The studies embraced also the cultural and material situation of the 1956 graduates of the secondary schools in Łódź. Part of the results of this research has already been published; another part has been finished and prepared for publication.

In 1958, the next stage of research into the contemporary Polish intelligentsia was started. This has covered such selected professional groups of the intelligentsia, as journalists, plastic artists, engineers, writers, teachers and office workers. The aim of these studies is to find out what are the role and social functions of the individual professional groups, what are the standards of their material, cultural and intellectual life, and in what way do they influence the society at large.

After the research into the further life of former Łódź University students has been finished, editorial work has been commenced on the materials obtained in the 1957 competition for an autobiography of members of the intelligentsia. Simultaneously with the work on the individual entries, preparations are being made for the publication of a selection from the autobiographical materials. The publication is also planned of a separate volume of memoirs by Łódź residents.

Research into the processes and transformations occurring within the working class has also embraced several subjects. Papers dealing with the formation of a big industrial enterprise (research in the new Warsaw factories), the social composition of the crew, with particular stress on the changes since the Second World War (research in one of the Łódź textile mills), the workers' participation in the management of an industrial enterprise (research in Łódź and Warsaw), and the material conditions



of workers and the formation of their needs (research in Łódź and Warsaw), have been finished and prepared for publication. Research has also been started into the causes for workers' absenteeism in industry and into the processes which have occurred among worker youth since the Second World War; with regards to this particular line of research, papers have been finished and prepared for publication concerning an analysis of the processes of youth maladjustment in worker hotels and of the formative processes of new youth organizations after the collapse of the Union of Polish Youth, the latter covering only the Union of Socialist Youth.

The director of the Department of Sociological Research of the Polish Academy of Sciences Institute of Sociology and Philosophy is Professor Dr. Jan Szczepański; the Department is composed of two teams, working respectively in Łódź and Warsaw.

### THE INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL ECONOMY

The Institute of Social Economy, which in the inter-war period functioned as an independent centre of scientific research directed by Ludwik Krzywicki, was re-established in March, 1957 as part of the Central School of Planning and Statistics in Warsaw.

The initiative at resuscitating the Institute as an educational institution was approved by the specially convened meeting of former members and collaborators of the Institute, held on January 3, 1957. The meeting also resolved that the activities of the Institute should be conducted along the lines, worked out by the old Institute under the leadership of Ludwik Krzywicki. On the basis of those resolutions, the governing bodies of the Central School of Planning and Statistics obtained the agreement of the Ministry of Higher Education to the re-establishment of the Institute the new director of which became Professor E. Strzelecki, a former member of the Institute's Board.

Along with its old tasks of research, the newly re-established Institute has been faced with new didactic problems. While its organizational basis are the Chairs of Economic History and Economic Statistics of the Central School of Planning and Statistics, the main field of the Institute's research embraces current problems of social policy.

The following departments of the Central School of Planning and Statistics, which existed before the setting-up of the Institute, have now been incorporated in it: the Chair of Economic History, the Chair of Economic Statistics, the Chair of Demography, and the Chair of the Economy of Labour and Labour Law.

The following new departments and chairs have been set up within the Institute: the Chair of Employment Problems, the Department of Social Insurance, the Department of Living Conditions, the Department of Workers' Councils, and the Department of the Social Structure of Rural Districts.

### THE SILESIAN INSTITUTE IN OPOLE

The Silesian Institute in Opole was established on May 9, 1957. The Institute continues the traditions of the former Silesian Institute of Katowice and considers as its task not only the organization of scientific research, but also the conduct

of independent scientific studies. The initiative to set up the Silesian Institute in Opole has come from the Opole Society of Friends of Science and has been supported by the local authorities and social organizations. The Institute intends to concentrate in its activities primarily on problems of the Opole region, the more so as a separate Silesian Scientific Institute has been established in Katowice.

The Silesian Institute in Opole is headed by a Scientific Council, chairman of which has been elected Professor Dr Seweryn Wyslouch. Assistant Professor Dr Roman Lutman has been elected director of the Institute. Membership of the Institute has been restricted to 150 persons; at present it has 70 members of whom 25 are from Wrocław and 17 from the Opole voivodship.

The institute is still in its organizational stage. Its activities are planned to develop in four main directions. These are the following: own scientific research work; organization of scientific studies; publishing activities; scientific information.

The Silesian Institute aims at creating in Opole a permanent scientific centre, to be engaged in study of Silesian problems, with particular emphasis on questions relating to the Opole region.

The Institute's own research is conducted in the following eight sections:

(i) Section of historical documentation; (ii) Section on the social and economic history of Silesia; (iii) Economic section; (iv) Section of sociography and demography; (v) Section of linguistics; (vi) Ethnographic section; (vii) Literary section; and (viii) Section of history and education.

#### BIOGRAPHICAL MATERIALS FOR SOCIOLOGICAL RESEARCH

Much valuable material, now awaiting scientific sociological elaboration, has been obtained as a result of the following three competitions announced at the end of 1956 and in 1957: (1) the competition of the Western Institute in Poznań of December, 1957 for a „Diary of a Settler in the Western Territories”; (2) the competition of the editorial board of the weekly „7 dni” of spring 1957 for „Emigrants' diaries and memoirs”; and (3) the competition of the two Warsaw daily newspapers, „Express Wieczorny” and „Sztandar Młodych”, under the motto „My October 1956”.

Out of the 227 contributions received for the competition of the Western Institute in Poznań for a „Diary of a Settler in the Western Territories”, 34 were considered as of outstanding importance by the competition jury headed by Professor Dr Józef Chałasiński; 17 were awarded prizes. It is planned to publish both the best individual contributions and a selection of the most interesting excerpts from all the diaries sent in. Participants in the competition included representatives of all social strata from the Western voivodships.

There were 100 entries from 13 countries for the competition for „Emigrants diaries and memoirs”. These came from both members of the old economic emigration and the war emigrants. The jury awarded four main prizes in the form of monthly or fortnightly free stays in Poland, as well as several score of minor prizes. In view of its great value, the entire material received has been handed over to the Department of Sociology of Łódź University; a selection from the contributions will appear as a separate publication.

About 100 works were also received for the competition under the motto „My October 1956”. Part of them has proved of extraordinary value in view of the widely

varying, both positive and negative, appraisals by the competitors of the October events; the representative character of the participants as regards their different social milieus and professions (the armed forces, the militia, postal workers, state farms, party functionaries, teachers, industrial workers, etc.); and the very considerable documentary value of some of the entries, resulting from their honest and straightforward description of both the various milieus and events, and the authors' own experiences and reflections.

All in all, the jury awarded three main prizes of 3 thousand zlotys each, as well as nine honourable mentions of from 500 to 1.500 zlotys each; the entire material collected has been handed over to the Polish Academy of Sciences Department of Sociological Research.

### PUBLIC OPINION STUDIES IN ŁÓDŹ

In January and February, 1958, a series of public opinion surveys were conducted among the residents of the city of Łódź. These were the first mass studies of public opinion in this country, made according to the method of statistical-representative surveying. The studies were organized and conducted by the Łódź sociological research centre at the request and with the assistance of the local authorities and the press.

The three successive surveys covered the following problems: contact between the electors and the Local Councils; knowledge of the activities and of competences of the Councils; views on the needs and problems of the community, the solution of which is within the competence of the Councils; the hopes placed in the elections to the new Councils; knowledge of the candidates for councillors and the scope of the available information about them; knowledge of the electoral law and procedure; the voting decision and the appraisal of the elections; knowledge of the new Councils and their Boards. The opportunity of this series of public opinion surveys was taken in order to conduct introductory research into some aspects of cultural consumption among Łódź residents; these included readership of newspapers and periodicals, readership of books, and radio listening habits.

### INTERNATIONAL CONTACTS OF POLISH SOCIOLOGISTS

Lectures by Polish sociologists abroad. During the spring semester of 1958, Professors J. Chałasiński and S. Ossowski lectured at American universities. In March, 1958, Professor Jan Szczepański gave a lecture on *Die geistige Welt der Indianer* on the Karl Marx University in Leipzig. Prof. Szczepański also lectured in July, 1958 at the Institute of Economics in Bossey, Switzerland. In the course of the Geneva conference on the social consequences of atomic energy applications in September, 1958, a lecture was delivered by Professor M. Ossowska.

Lectures by foreign sociologists in Poland. In February, 1958, Professor P. F. Lazarsfeld of Columbia University (United States) came on a visit to Poland. He delivered several lectures in Warsaw and Łódź and visited the sociological research centres in the two cities.

Foreign studies and tours. In 1957 and 1958, the Ford Foundation has granted

several of its scholarships to Polish sociologists for foreign studies. Thanks to them the following scholars from this country went on studies abroad: Assistant Professor Dr Stefan Nowakowski (United States); Dr Z. Bauman (Great Britain); Assistant Professor Dr A. Kłoskowska (France); Dr Z. Gostkowski (United States); Dr S. Nowak, I. Nowakowa, M. A. (United States); J. Strzelecki, M. A. (United States); Assistant Professor Dr J. Lutyński (United States). Also in the academic year 1957—58, A. Matejko, M. A., and J. Kosiński, M. A., continued their studies in the United States. Dr J. Wiatr and Dr Z. Gostkowski went in 1957 and 1958 on shorter scientific visits to Great Britain, and J. Woskowski, M. A., and S. Kowalewska, M. A., to Switzerland. Dr J. Kulpińska left in the autumn of 1958 on a scholarship to France. In June, 1958, J. Kulpińska and I. Majchrzakowa, M. A., inaugurated contacts with Yugoslav sociologists during a visit to that country.

Polish sociologists' participation in international seminars and conferences. In December, 1957, a conference sponsored by UNESCO took place in Munich. The agenda consisted of the question of leisure time activities. Dr A. Zajączkowski took part in the conference on behalf of Polish sociologists.

In January, 1958, a seminar on international cooperation was held in Moscow. From Poland, the seminar was attended, among others by Professor Dr J. Hochfeld.

Establishment of scientific contacts with the Solvay Institute of Sociology. In February, 1958, Dr Z. Gostkowski held talks at the Solvay Institute of Sociology in Brussels on behalf of the First Department of the Polish Academy of Sciences. The talks concerned the exchange of scientific workers in the fields of sociology and economy. The exchange is to begin in the academic year 1958—59.

UNESCO seminar in Poland. In September, 1958, a UNESCO seminar on public opinion studies was held in Warsaw. The French and other foreign professors of sociology, who took part, were: P. F. Lazarsfeld, S. Rokkan and J. Stoetzel. Professor Dr Jan Szczepański presided over the debates.