
Summaries

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Tekst jest udostępniony do wykorzystania w ramach dozwolonego użytku.

JAN SZCZEPAŃSKI — ŁÓDŹ

INTELLIGENTSIA AND THE WHITE-COLLAR WORKERS

The character of the Polish 19th-century intelligentsia was quite unique. Because of the non-existence of the Polish state, the intelligentsia was only in a small degree integrated in the system of formalized institutions; its primary function was spiritual government of the nation, while it was not at the same time intimately connected with any of the social classes.

The universal trend consisting in a growth in the numbers of white-collar workers, being a result of industrialization and occurring in both capitalist and socialist countries, has been clearly evident also in this country. The new masses of white-collar workers, however, perform different social and cultural functions from the old intelligentsia. Both the creative intelligentsia and the white-collar workers with specialized training have now, along with the mass of typical white-collar workers performing administrative-office and service-executive functions, been integrated into a definite system of formalized institutions, into a definitely drawn hierarchy and a system of professional dependences. The foundations for the economic independence of this social stratum have totally disappeared. It has also been resigning from its political independence. The creative intelligentsia have started to be transformed into salaried professionals, with some of their categories having become simple office-workers. The masses of white-collar workers are now primarily a legal category. Contrary to the predictions of some sociologists, they have not undergone proletarianization and have remained to a great extent under the influence of the ways of life and styles of living, of behaviour and recreation, evolved in the petty bourgeois milieus of former times. Their ranks have been swelled by the increasing numbers of people with higher education, which fact, in turn, has exerted a formative influence on those masses.

The future, and future sociological research, will show whether from the mass of white-collar workers a new social class will emerge, one that will have its own ideologists and its own system of institutions, organizations and political representation.

JÓZEF CHAŁASIŃSKI — ŁÓDŹ

MYTH OF ROMANTIC LOVE IN CONTEMPORARY AMERICAN CULTURE

Contemporary American culture, subjected to the forces of a technological civilization, has created a specific type of man, which is especially characteristic of the American middle classes. This type is distinguished by its perfect adjustment to the conditions of life in a scientific-technical culture, while at the same time lacking intellectual refinement and independence and cultural originality. In a mass society, the intellectual and emotional

aspects of human personality are shaped by mass media of communication: the radio, the cinema, popular songs, best-selling literature. Even when writing a love letter, an American engineer, a man with technical training, will have recourse to the models of love correspondence popularized on a mass scale.

All those patterns, now disseminated in America by means of the mass media of communication, are united in propagating models of romantic love, a kind of love considered to be the supreme value in life. Such love is distinguished by its attribute of exclusiveness and as a rule ends in a happy marriage. This, obviously, is only a certain norm, from which, as shown in the Kinsey reports, the actual practice of sexual life of American youth very much deviates. The universality of this model is, however, most remarkable, and the public find its embodiment in the persons of the popular film heroes.

The sociological studies of the problems of family and the phenomena of emotional intercourse are aimed at supplying exact and scientifically certain foundations for the solution of practical problems arising out of American culture itself: the problems of proper mate selection and of marital happiness. In such studies strong emphasis is laid on the social role of romantic love as a factor making for stabilization of marital unions in conditions of progressing individualization. According to M. Lerner, romantic love constitutes in contemporary American culture the only escape from the prison of individualism. The myth of romantic love is one of the outstanding paradoxes of contemporary American society.

ANTONINA KŁOSKOWSKA — ŁÓDŹ

SOCIAL MODELS AND MASS CULTURE

The present article is based on one on Changing Family Models in Popular Magazines in Poland, included in Volume III of *Recherches sur la famille*, a publication of the International Seminar on Family Research and the UNESCO Institute for Social Sciences, edited by N. Anderson (Göttingen, 1958).

The author discusses the function of social models in mass media of communication, and defines the term 'model' as a symbolic description of human behaviour or institution serving as a standard or comparative concept and formulated for practical social ends. She distinguishes between a model thus understood and the type and pattern of behaviour, and points to the propagandistic and educational function of the models popularized by means of mass media of communication and constituting an essential element of mass culture.

In order to show the dependence of such models on the goals of propaganda, an analysis is made of the model of a selected social institution (family) disseminated by the most popular women's magazine in Poland (circulation: 2 million copies). As background for that analysis serves a short review of the ideology of family in the popular weeklies of the 19th and the beginnings of the 20th century, the scope of which, however, was incomparably smaller than that of present-day periodical publications. The very considerable development of mass media of communication in Poland since the last war has been accompanied by both centralization and intensification of their propagandist functions. A content analysis of the magazine under investigation in two selected periods of time (1950—1951 and 1956—1957) has shown that the model of family contained in the short stories and the editors' correspondence with the readers has closely coincided with the principles of current social policy with regards to the family and has changed along with

a change in those principles. The model from the earlier period reflected the principle of the family's subordination to the interests of the society taken as a whole, and in particular to the latter's productive tasks. To use the terminology of T. Parsons, it could be said that that earlier model took note only of the adaptive-instrumental functions of the family, with regards to both men and women. In the later period, on the other hand, the expressive-integrative functions came into the foreground, with love now becoming an independent and dominant value and strong emphasis no longer laid on the obligations towards society as a whole.

Content analysis has not in this case been accompanied by audience research. The rapid and radical change of the model, however, justifies the conclusion that it was not in the two periods equally adapted to the then prevalent attitudes and aspirations of the public. In the present author's view, content analysis of mass culture is of major importance in Poland at the moment, in view of the rapid development of mass media. It has both theoretical and practical significance, as the process of the development of mass culture in this country is a directed one. Content analysis and audience research can be of assistance in bringing propaganda appeals closer to the tastes of the public and in doing away with excessive didacticism, while at the same time a certain influence can be retained on the standards of mass culture production.

KAZIMIERZ ŻYGULSKI — ŁÓDŹ

CULTURAL ADAPTATION OF REPATRIANTS IN THE WESTERN TERRITORIES

The article presents the results of the field studies, conducted by the author in 1957—1958 in the town and district of N. in the voivodship of Zielona Góra. The studies concerned the problem of the adaptation of the repatriants who returned to this country in 1955—1958 and settled in the Western Territories. The term 'adaptation' receives a very wide interpretation, with the author understanding by it the state and process of the newcomers' adjustment to both the local social environment and the territory, landscape and techno-economic conditions. The author distinguishes between 'adaptation' and 'integration', considering the latter term to mean the process of the mutual amalgamation of the two groups, the immigrants and the local people.

The town of N., where the studies were made, has about 10 thousand inhabitants, all of them immigrants; its population consists of settlers and repatriants who came there in 1945. As part of the present repatriation campaign, over 600 people settled in N. in 1955—1959; the overwhelming majority of these have come from the Soviet Union. Eighty-five per cent. of the newcomers had formerly lived in the countryside, mainly in Byelorussia. They have been coming in family groups, and there are few single people among them. The studies concerned a group composed of 100 families. Over 350 interviews, both free and questionnaire-based, were made.

The author carried out a detailed analysis of the repatriants linguistic transformations, considering the language used as the key problem in processes of cultural adaptation. When still abroad, 22 per cent. of the repatriant families had regularly used at home two or even three languages. Polish had been spoken by 43 per cent. of the families, and the foreign languages most often used had been Byelorussian and Russian. Within three years after the arrival of the first repatriantes 72 per cent. of the families spoke exclusively Polish.

A major role in adaptation was played by the Church; 100 per cent. of the women and 85 per cent. of the men regularly attended religious service.

The repatriants' main effort after their return was directed towards economic adaptation; cultural life has been rather restricted. The general standards of education were rather low, with only 23 per cent. of the repatriants having finished 7 classes of primary school. Sixty-six per cent. of the people interviewed read newspapers and periodicals; 54 per cent. regularly. Women read less than men, although their average level of education was higher. A considerable part of the repatriants who read newspapers and periodicals read, in addition to the national press, also Soviet papers, in particular the satirical weekly „Krokodil". Books were read by only 20 per cent. of those interviewed, and 14 per cent. read in Russian. Fifty-two per cent. went to the cinema, but last year the number of them dropped because of the rise in the price of tickets. Fifty-four per cent. of the families had wireless sets.

In characterizing the progress of the repatriants' cultural adaptation, the author states that the basic link of their cultural contact with the local environment is the language. In spite of the fact that, while still abroad, the majority of the repatriants had been losing the knowledge of the Polish language, they were now quickly returning to it, a major role in this respect being played by the school; on account of the children, parents were avoiding the use of a foreign language. While limiting social intercourse mainly to their own group, and although frequently going in for nationally-mixed marriages, the repatriants retained many links with the culture of their previous social environment.

Discussing the general regularities of the process of cultural adaptation, the author states that it begins from external phenomena (pattern of clothes) and the areas of contact with the new environment (language outside home) and slowly proceeds to embrace the more intimate spheres of spiritual culture (language at home, reading habits).

CVETKO KOSTIĆ — BEOGRAD

PEASANTS AND INDUSTRIALIZATION IN JUGOSLAVIA

After the Second World War, Yugoslavia embarked on a campaign of stepped-up industrialization, with industry absorbing great numbers of peasants. Part of that manpower have left their villages altogether; others have been working in the factories and mines while at the same time living in the villages and tending their fields there. In this way they have been concurrently having two places of work, as well as two sources of income: work in the factory or mine, and tillage of the land. It is estimated that half of the manpower employed in Yugoslav industry are such peasant-industrial workers.

This category of workers come to their industrial enterprise from various distances, either on foot or bicycle, or by bus or train. The area around the enterprise, where its influence of a magnet absorbing manpower from the countryside can be observed, has been termed 'industrial zone'; and the villages within that zone, supplying the greatest number of workers, have been called 'worker villages'. In cases when the peasants go to work on foot, the perimeter of the zone is usually at a distance of 6 kilometres from the place of work. However, it does sometimes happen that they cover twice daily a distance of 12 kilometres.

The peasant-industrial-workers are not an undifferentiated mass of manpower. Dependent on their official relation to the enterprise, as well as on some other characteristics, they can be divided into the following groups:

1. 'Half-workers', i.e. those of the peasants with a permanent official relation to the enterprise. These usually have either no land of their own or only a very small strip of it and live on the average at a distance of some 6 kilometres from their place of work;

2. 'Hereditary' peasant-workers, coming from families that live around the older factories and mines; work in industry is their traditional occupation and passes from father to son;

3. Workers leaving for the village from time to time to 'change'. Those are peasants coming from distant villages, who have moved to workers' settlements 'as single people'. On Saturday afternoon, they go to their country home to change their underclothes, give a hand at some job at home and get some victuals for the week ahead; on Monday morning they return to work in the industrial enterprise;

4. 'Seasonal' workers, working in the enterprises of a seasonal nature, i.e. those in operation only during a specific period of the year. These mostly belong to the various branches of the food industry (sugar refineries, breweries, tobacco factories, etc.);

5. 'Transitory' workers, while also working for a few weeks or a month only, are employed in enterprises functioning all the year round.

The employment of peasants in industry poses a complicated antinomy. Subjectively, they are people that are both 'workers' and 'peasants' and thus have two souls: a 'peasant' and a 'worker' one; the former often hampers the latter in finding its full expression. Objectively, their work in the enterprises is advantageous and is a necessary phenomenon, because in this way employment is ensured to people who would otherwise have nothing to do in the countryside or would have only very little work. The special difficulty consists in the fact that work in both industry and agriculture is very energyconsuming and usually one kind of work is neglected or both.

SOCIOLOGY IN POLAND. TEACHING AND RESEARCH

SOCIOLOGICAL STUDIES AT WARSAW UNIVERSITY

Sociological studies at the University of Warsaw were resumed in 1957. They are organized by the following five chairs:

1. Chair of Sociology — Head: Professor Stanisław Ossowski;
2. Chair of Sociography — Head: Assistant Professor Stefan Nowakowski;
3. Chair of Sociology of Political Relations — Head: Professor Julian Hochfeld;
4. Chair of History of Social Thought — Head: Professor Nina Assorodobraj;
5. Chair of History and Theory of Morality — Head: Professor Maria Ossowska.

In the academic year 1957—1958, the following series of lectures on sociology were given:

1. Professor S. Ossowski — Introduction to sociology (with the assistance of Assistant Professor S. Nowakowski);
2. Professor S. Ossowski — Cultural problems of the American continent;
3. Assistant Professor S. Nowakowski — Selected problems of the urban sociology;
4. Assistant Professor S. Nowakowski — Techniques and methods of social research;

5. Professor M. Ossowska — Analysis of fundamental ethical problems;
6. Professor M. Ossowska — Ethical thought of the English Enlightenment;
7. Professor J. Hochfeld — Selected problems of the sociology of political relations;
8. Assistant Professor J. Wojnar — Key problems of modern social thought;
9. Dr. A. Walicki — History of Russian social thought from the Enlightenment to the 1860's.

The total number of sociology students in the academic year 1958—1959 is 83; of these 31 are in the first year, 44 in the second, 6 in the third, 1 in the fourth, and 1 in the fifth.

RESEARCH CENTRE FOR THE HISTORY AND THEORY OF MORALITY OF THE POLISH
ACADEMY OF SCIENCES INSTITUTE OF PHILOSOPHY AND SOCIOLOGY

The director of the Research Centre is Professor Maria Ossowska. The Centre's activities are now aimed at extending knowledge of ethics, to embrace also non-European, and in particular Asian, ethical systems. The practical necessity of such studies is a result of the intensification of cultural contacts, and one of their aims is the determination of certain relationships between moral phenomena and other symptoms of social life.

The Research Centre also serves as an advisory body for individual research workers and institutions approaching it for its views on proposed questionnaires, as well as on lectures and text-book publications in the field of ethics.

CENTRE OF SOCIOLOGY AT WARSAW INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL ECONOMY

The newly-established Centre of Sociology has commenced studies of the sociology of labour, with particular emphasis on women's labour and the family transformations resulting from it.

Apart from the research work conducted under its own plan, the Centre also accepts orders from state institution for the carrying out of specific services consisting of sociological surveys or studies. At present, the small, five-person group of workers at the Institute has either started, or is continuing, research along the following lines:

1. The professional activities of women on the background of their family and professional situation (J. Piotrowski);
2. Factors determining the necessity and conditions of professional work by peasant women and the influence of such work on the transformations of peasant families (B. Bazińska);
3. The social factors of success and failure in giving advice about professional problems (L. Kaltenberg);
4. The transformations in the social role of peasant women (F. Jakubczak).

SOCIOLOGICAL INSTITUTE AT ŁÓDŹ UNIVERSITY

In the academic year 1958—1959, the Sociological Institute of the University of Łódź conducts studies for first-, second and fifth-year sociology students. The total number of students is 40, with 15 of them in the first year, 14 in the second, and 11 in the fifth. The studies are under the direction of two chairs, headed by Professors Józef Chałasiński and Jan Szczepański respectively.

In the academic year 1958—1959, the sociological curriculum is the following:

The lectures and proseminars on Introduction to sociology for first-year students are conducted by Professor Jan Szczepański, with the assistance of S. Dziecielska, M. A. Visitations of social institutions by first-year students are led by S. Dziecielska, M. A.

The lectures on the history of social thought and sociology for second-year students are conducted by Assistant Professor Antonina Kłosowska. The lectures and practical exercises on the techniques and methods of social research for second-year students are conducted by Assistant Professor Jan Lutyński.

The lectures and discussion groups on systematic sociology and the seminar for fifth-year students are conducted by Professor Jan Szczepański.

A monographic series of lectures, „America's Culture, a Mass Culture”, for students of all years is given by Professor Józef Chałasiński. A monographic series of lectures on „Environment and Education” for students of all years is given by Dr. Aleksander Kamiński.

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

The Research Centre directed by Professor J. Chałasiński is composed of two branches, in Warsaw and Łódź, working under the same directorship and holding joint scientific meetings. The main problem in which the Research Centre is at present engaged is that of mass culture. Long-term studies of several aspects of this problem have been started, the partial results of which are being gradually prepared and published in scientific and literary-social journals (cf. Bibliography).

Professor Chałasiński, who is directing all the research conducted, is engaged in problems of contemporary American culture, which serves him as a basis for discussion of the general question of the type of mass culture. Problems of readership and press circulation are studied in several selected districts of the Opole voivodship (Z. Gostkowski). In Łódź, studies are conducted of cultural consumption and the related question of the readers' political, social and economic interests (J. Kądzielski). Related problems are the subject of research into leisure-time activities, conducted in a small town (Pruszków) milieu (directed by A. Zajączkowski). One member of the team engaged in this research work investigates the life of young people (J. Komorowska).

Along with cultural consumption, another subject of study are selected aspects of mass communication and the contents of communication. Analyses are made of the contents of popular periodicals from the point of view of the social values and models popularized by those mass media of communication (A. Kłosowska). Research has also been started into the social role of the cinema (K. Żygulski) and of plastic arts (K. Orthwein), as well as musical (Z. Gross) and historical culture (H. Holland).

In addition to research devoted either to problems of the general theory of mass culture or to development processes of the various branches of culture in present-day Poland, literature-based studies are conducted aimed at supplying comparative material. These include investigations into French rural life (K. Orthwein) and the cultural relations in present-day Egypt (T. Pfabe).

In second place, research in the field of sociology of family should be mentioned. This concentrates on problems of young married couples in present-day Poland (J. Lutyński) and of mixed marriages in the Western Territories (K. Żygulski), as well as on an analysis of sociological literature concerning family problems (K. Przeclawski). Stu-

dies of the family relate to problems of small social groups, discussed in connection with mass social and cultural processes.

The branch of research dealing with the current cultural developments in Poland is linked with studies of the transformations of the Polish village. Here belongs the monograph on the village of Żmiąca now in preparation (Z. T. Wierzbicki).

Other rural problems are the subject of the studies of the professional qualifications of agricultural employees in the voivodships of Wrocław and Olsztyn, as well as of their relation to the activities of the local higher schools of agriculture and the problems of the dissemination of agronomic training, carried on in collaboration with the Society for the Development of the Western Territories (J. Poniatowski).

Also studies of the Western Territories conducted by the Research Centre relate to mass processes. Rural problems of the Western Territories are dealt with in the studies the results of which will be discussed in the publication, *Social Transformations of the Silesian Countryside* (S. Nowakowski), as well as in the research into the urbanization processes in Silesia. Research in the Western Territories also embraces the social problems of migration and the professional structure of the population (K. Żygulski).

In addition, two members of the Research Centre (A. Gołda and A. Raźniewski) have started studies of the theory of Florian Znaniecki.

POLISH ACADEMY OF SCIENCES CENTRE OF SOCIOLOGICAL STUDIES (INSTITUTE OF PHILOSOPHY AND SOCIOLOGY)

In 1958, the Polish Academy of Sciences Centre of Sociological Studies, directed by Professor Jan Szczepański, continued the research work started in previous years. Members of both the teams, in Warsaw and Łódź, as well as workers of the Second Chair of Sociology at the University of Łódź, were engaged in studies of the post-war structural transformations of the Polish working class and intelligentsia.

In the first quarter of 1958, papers on the following subjects, on which work had been started in 1957, were completed, with part of them since prepared for publication: structure of the workers' crews at the Warsaw Motor-Car Factory (S. Szostkiewicz) and the Dzierżyński Factory in Łódź (T. Miller); fluctuation of the crews in Warsaw factories (A. Sarapata); the material conditions of 227 worker families in Warsaw (J. Malanowski); workers' self-government (J. Kułpińska, H. Białkówna, M. Rokacz); attitudes of young workers towards the Union of Socialist Youth (H. Jaroszyńska and H. Najduchowska).

Seven members of the Warsaw team are now engaged in problems of the working class. Collection of materials has been started for the study of the following problems: social mobility in industry; fluctuation of industrial crews; industrial conflicts; integration of new workers; activities of the Conference of Workers' Self-Government; participation of workers in the management of enterprises and their relations with the supervisory staff; and social status of young industrial workers. It is estimated that in 1960 the results of those studies will be prepared and published.

The second extensive problem covered by the Centre's activities is that of the present-day Polish intelligentsia. In the first half of 1958, the results of two years of research were submitted for publication; these consist of eight comprehensive papers which will appear in a special two-volume publication under a joint title, with an introduction and summing-up by Professor Jan Szczepański. Volume one will contain stu-

dies concerning the professional work and social status and role of graduates of the Technical School for Advanced Workers (S. and Z. Kowalski) and a follow-up of secondary-school graduates who were not admitted to institutions of higher education (S. Dzieścielska and A. Borucki). It will also include a paper by S. Dzieścielska on problems of the Polish intelligentsia in periodical publications, 1945—1956. Volume two, composed of five separate studies, will present a social and professional follow-up of graduates of Łódź University's Faculties of Law, Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry, and Philology, as well as of the University courses in Pedagogy and the Social Sciences (W. Piotrowski, T. Izydorkiewicz, K. Lutyńska, J. Woskowski and K. Kądzilska).

Research into problems of the intelligentsia has been continued. The centre (12 workers) has been engaged in studying the social status of the following professional categories of white-collar workers in this country: journalists, writers, plastic artists, teachers, engineers and office-workers. At the same time, studies have been continued of the rural intelligentsia, the status of intellectuals in the Party, and the adaptation of the pre-war intelligentsia to conditions of life in People's Poland. The Centre has also taken continued interest in the diaries of young members of the intelligentsia, sent in for the 1957 competition, and has used these in scientific publications.

In addition to those two main lines of the Centre's activities, research was also started in 1958 into the social causes and consequences of alcoholism and the effectiveness of sanitary training.

UNIVERSITY SOCIOLOGICAL CENTRE IN CRACOW

Sociological studies at the Jagellonian University of Cracow were resumed in 1957. They are directed by two chairs: the Chair of General Ethnography and Sociology headed by Professor K. Dobrowolski, and the Chair of Sociology and Demography headed by Professor P. Rybicki. The total staff of the two chairs consists of 3 senior and 6 junior scientific workers.

In its research work the Chair of Sociology and Demography deals with problems of both the past and the present, relating to the common frontiers between ethnography and sociology. The two main subjects of study are the processes of the socio-cultural transformations of rural regions and the formation of the working class and its culture through the inflow of rural inhabitants to the towns and industrial centres.

The Chair of Sociology and Demography of the Jagellonian University has based its programme of activities on specialization along three lines: history of social thought; urban sociology and demographical and sociological problems connected with the processes of population migration. With regards to the first line of specialization, work in this field, except for Professor P. Rybicki's studies of the influence of Aristotle's „Politics” on modern social theories, is not yet far advanced. Research work in the second line of specialization, urban sociology has progressed at a livelier pace.

Didactic functions are performed jointly by the two chairs. As part of the division of work, Professor P. Rybicki last year gave a series of lectures on the introduction to sociology and the fundamentals of demography. This year, apart from directing an introductory course in sociology, he lectures on the history of social thought in the period preceding the development of sociology as an independent discipline of study. At last year's sociological seminar, discussions were held of problems of urban sociology and of the main directions of research in this field. This year's sociological seminar deals with problems of social groups in sociological theories. This year Professor Rybicki has

also been holding a demographic seminar, devoted to problems of migrations. The curriculum naturally also includes exercises for student-beginners, conducted by assistant scientific staff.

A special characteristic of the Cracow centre, as far as the didactic aspect of its work is concerned, is, at least for the moment, the decisive quantitative preponderance of students-graduates of other faculties. Last year this category constituted practically the whole body of first-year students. This year, three quarters of all the students enrolled in the first and second years are persons with masters' degrees. They include graduates of the faculties of law, philosophy, ethnography, history, Polish philology, and even of the technical and agricultural sciences.

RESEARCH WORK AT THE POZNAŃ CHAIR OF SOCIOLOGY

The Chair of Sociology at the Adam Mickiewicz University of Poznań resumed its activities in March, 1958. It continues the historical studies of the Wielkopolska region (Władysław Markiewicz) and the historical-field studies of the social processes in the industrial towns of the Western Territories and in Poznań (Janusz Ziółkowski, Władysław Markiewicz, Zbigniew Żechowski), started in earlier years.

Prominent place among the latter group is taken by Janusz Ziółkowski's historical and field studies of the Upper Silesian industrial basin, primarily of the social development and functions of the cities of Katowice and Sosnowiec. Besides, studies are conducted on the development and the economic achievements of the city of Poznań and the socio-economic role of the International Poznań Fairs. This group also embraces the attempts at an analysis of the socio-economic causes for the Poznań events of 1956 (Zbigniew Żechowski) and Władysław Markiewicz's field studies of the transformations in the consciousness of miner-repatriantes from France.

Last year the Chair initiated research into the sociology of education and the sociology of crime, which is now being developed. The studies of the influence of the children's family environment and of the social structure of school classes on the processes of school children's development have been extended to embrace also research into the school's social environment in the city of Poznań. These studies are aimed at explaining the dependence of the school's educational problems on the structure of its social milieu (Stanisław Kowalski) and are supplement with the collection of materials for a paper on juvenile delinquency, now being prepared by Bolesław Maroszek.

WROCLAW SOCIOLOGICAL CENTRE

The Chair of Sociology at the University of Wrocław has been in existence since October, 1957 and is a continuation of the Centre of Sociology, which was active there in 1946—1952 and was at that time directed by Professor Paweł Rybicki. In 1957, the organization of the present Chair of Sociology was entrusted to Assistant Professor Stefan Golachowski.

Soon after the establishment of the Chair, an extracurricular sociological seminar was opened for advanced and post-graduate students of the humanistic faculties. The subjects discussed at the seminar are closely linked with the field studies, in which the majority of the seminar participants have been engaged. In the academic year 1958—1959, separate exercises on industrial sociology have been started for students taking part in on-the-spot sociological research in places of work.

The Chair conducts its studies of Silesia in collaboration with the Silesian Institute of Opole. The Sociographic Section of the Institute was organized by Assistant Professor Stefan Golachowski, and scientific supervision over the Section has recently been taken over by Professor Józef Chałasiński.

In addition to the studies of the Opole region, conducted within the programme of the Sociographic Section, Wrocław sociologists are also engaged in studies of the city of Wrocław itself. The latter concern the social and professional structure of one of the city's districts (S. Golachowski), one of the major Wrocław factories (B. Garyga), as well as problems of urban planning and the life of the repatriate-residents of Wrocław.

SOCIOGRAPHIC SECTION AT WESTERN INSTITUTE OF POZNAŃ

Sociological studies are included in the programme of a number of research institutes, engaged in problems relating to the Western Territories. The Sociological Division of the Western Institute of Poznań deals, among others, with questions of the social integration and adaptation of the settler population in various regions of Western Pomerania, the Zielona Góra voivodship and Lower Silesia. Studies of this problem are conducted in selected cities and small towns, as well as in villages and fishing settlements.

The Sociological Committee of the Silesian Scientific Institute of Katowice conducts research into the structure and fluctuation of crews in Upper Silesian coal-mines. A comprehensive monograph has been commenced on one of the mining settlements in the area, and another monograph is being prepared on a satellite-town of one of the big industrial centres. Studies are also in progress of the causes for the departures to Germany of native Silesian inhabitants.

The Sociological Section of the Silesian Institute of Opole, which collaborates closely with the Wrocław sociological centre, is engaged, among others, in studies of the distribution of the Polish native population in Opole Silesia in the years 1910—1957, as well as in a demographic analysis of the region; it also organizes the preparation of monographs of rural settlements.