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# Summaries

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# S U M M A R I E S

*STANISŁAW OSSOWSKI*

## DIVERGENT ASPECTS OF SOCIAL REALITY REFLECTIONS ON THE NATURE OF CONTROVERSIES CONCERNING SOCIOLOGICAL PROBLEMS

Empirical observation leads to the conclusion that the choice of aspects in analysing phenomena, on which different investigators concentrate their attention, often accounts for controversies in the domain of social theory. When a choice of aspect is made, a certain set of particular characteristics of a phenomenon under scrutiny is being taken into consideration and enclosed into a definite frame of reference. Other features and other possible affinities are being eliminated. Such a choice is often motivated by conflicting interests or by propagandistic aims.

A variety of types of controversies can be distinguished in dealing with social problems, according to the way in which an aspect of a subject chosen for investigation is being handled. In certain cases, the fact of attributing an absolute primacy or exclusiveness to characteristics drawn from a chosen aspect of the investigated phenomena provides ground for controversies. Such treatment of different aspects of the same phenomenon by different scientists results in a given historical personage, or a given cultural movement acquiring different character in the interpretation of different researchers even, if facts, brought out by each of them, are true (Cf. the figure of Cromwell presented by his numerous biographers, the Renaissance, as interpreted by Burckhardt, Santayana and Huizinga). Another type of controversy occurs in a situation, in which a common standard for measuring incommensurate qualities of the investigated phenomenon is absent and its closeness to or remoteness from the ideal type representing the standard measure of appraisal, are determined by intuition.

The definition of causes of phenomena in terms of monistic categories and the search for their ultimate consequences constitute other remarkable sources of interpretative differences. Controversies which have their source in endowing relative opinions with the attributes of absolute validity, in an arbitrary treatment of aspects of the investigated reality and of their causal relationship, are conducted around seemingly contradictory, elliptical propositions which are devoid of logical meaning. The question arises therefore, whether these controversies are to be considered meaningless. This question can be answered in two ways: These controversies are meaningless as far as the seemingly contradictory theses pertaining to different aspects are — as a matter of fact — not contradictory. At the same time, however, they are not meaningless from the point of view of the expressive and impressive functions of propositions used in controversies, that is, because of presumable individual inclinations, appraisals and opinions of persons, expressing them, and because of an undercurrent of intention to influence the audience.

At the root of these controversies are conflicts of social tendencies and programs of action. However, the shape of theoretical conflicts is imparted to them. This may be laid to the prestige of knowledge, so characteristic for the present epoch in which knowledge has succeeded the authorities of past centuries.

JÓZEF CHALASIŃSKI

### AMERICAN NEGROES, THEIR INTELLIGENTSIA AND THE PROBLEM OF AMERICAN NATIONALITY

The emerging new Negro intelligentsia is one of the most interesting recent developments which attract attention of a foreign observer of Negro America. For a Polish sociologist this phenomenon has been the more interesting, because it shows striking similarities — and certain not less interesting differences — when compared with the history and sociology of the Polish intelligentsia.

6052 Negro graduates of American universities in a single year (1947) compared with 20 000 during the whole period 1915—1935, represent the statistical aspect of the situation. The social and socio-psychological aspects of this situation are only beginning to crystallize. The ideological separation of the Negro intelligentsia from the American Negro bourgeoisie has not been stressed by E. Franklin Frazier in his *Black Bourgeoisie* (1957). On the contrary, according to this book, 'Negro higher education has become devoted chiefly to the task of educating the black bourgeoisie [...] the present generation of Negro college students [...] do not wish to recall their past [...] they prefer to think of the money which they will earn as professionals and businessmen' (84—85). In this light, widespread student demonstrations against lunch-counter discrimination in department stores are an unexpected phenomenon. They combine the fight against discrimination with a revolt against the leadership of the black bourgeoisie with its myth of Negro economic success, which by itself is to bring the Negro people justice and equality. The Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King, the 27-year-old leader of the successful bus-boycott in Montgomery, Ala., in 1956—1957 represented the revolt against this bourgeois outlook when he emphasized moral values in Negro students' demonstrations. At a mass rally in Raleigh, N.C. in April 1960 he said: 'It is a revolt against those Negroes in the middle class who have indulged themselves in big cars and ranch-style homes rather than in joining a movement for freedom'. At the same rally he said: 'This is an era of offensive on the part of oppressed people. All peoples deprived of dignity and freedom are on the march on every continent through the world'.

'The student sit-in movement represents just such an offensive in the history of the Negro people's struggle for freedom. The students have taken the struggle for justice into their own strong hands' (C. Sitton, *Negroes Criticize N.A.A.C.P. Tactics*, 'The New York Times', I. E. April 18, 1960). Here we have the idea of the intelligentsia as a leading group of the nation guarding its moral values and opposed to the bourgeoisie.

The use of Gandhian methods of non-violence, stressed by Dr. King in his appeals arises from the underlying principle of human dignity, which demands that the victory be a moral one. Not only the idea of freedom and justice makes this new Negro intelligentsia similar to the Polish intelligentsia as it had been shaped in the 19th century as a leading stratum of a nation fighting for survival. The idea of the moral mission of intelligentsia has been combined here with the idea of 'nation'.

The idea of the nation is to be understood here in the meaning given by Ernest Renan in his famous lecture entitled *Qu'est-ce qu'une nation* (1882). Renan said in this lecture: 'A grand brotherhood of people possessed of healthy souls and warm hearts gives rise to the moral consciousness of something that is called a nation'.

This meaning of nation is close to that of nationality in F. Znaniecki's book *Modern Nationalities* (1952). This idea applied to African national movements combines 'spiritual' emancipation with political independence; in this respect it is similar to the idea of national mission of the Polish intelligentsia in the 19th century. In the present American Negro movement the re-discovery of Africa is a very important factor. On the other hand, the African Negro intelligentsia discovers Negro America as a source of inspiration. In this respect a poem *To New York*

(For jazz orchestra: trumpet solo) is very interesting as a manifesto of 'negritude' ('The Twentieth Century', April, 1959). In this poem, written by Léopold Sédar Senghor, the leader of the Mali Federation, Harlem is opposed to Manhattan and presented as a source of the regeneration of human values in the American and Western civilizations.

It is an interesting symptom of the present tension that President Kwame Nkrumah of Ghana in October 1960 addressed his Harlem audience as Afro-Americans, not as American Negroes („New York Herald Tribune", Paris, October 19, 1960).

Senator John F. Kennedy, a leading candidate for the Democratic Presidential nomination, praised the Negro sit-in demonstrations as a sign that 'the American spirit is coming alive again' ('The New York Times', I.E., June 26, 1960).

Similar to the Polish Prometheistic and messianistic intelligentsia of the 19th century, the new American Negro intelligentsia does not strive, however, for an independent American Negro state.

The American Negro search for personality and for new group identification on the basis of sublimated 'negritude', on the basis of human dignity, self respect and common culture values, is related in this article to the idea of America as a 'nation of nations' and to that of pluralism in American civilisation. From this situation involving also minorities of various European origin with their respective class status and social prestige, arises also the problem of American nationality, that of American culture and its subcultures.

ZYGMUNT GOSTKOWSKI

#### AMERICAN LABOUR UNIONS AND 'RIGHT-TO-WORK' LAWS. AN ANALYSIS OF TWO IDEOLOGIES IN CONFLICT

Since the 40-ties the issue of union shop versus 'right-to-work' laws has gained a nationwide importance in the United States. In all but 5 States that issue has been, time and again, put forward in electoral campaigns, referendums and initiatives, or in legislatures on a State level. It is the only issue so widely discussed, which pertains to class divisions in America. As a result, two clearly opposed ideologies have crystallized around it. On the one hand labour unions have worked out an elaborate system of arguments justifying the union shop clause; on the other, a similarly elaborate ideology in support of 'right-to-work' laws has been developed by business groups like the Chamber of Commerce or N.A.M. It is expected that the analysis of these two ideological systems will reveal something of the character of class awareness among the American people.

The analysis is based on two kinds of material, corresponding to two levels of propaganda campaign on this issue. The higher level is represented by books or pamphlets written and read by the elite of the two camps: campaign leaders and propagandists, originators of arguments and ideas. The lower, or popular level, is represented by mass media content addressed to mass audiences of particular States or counties.

On the higher level, on the side of labour unions an official publication of AFL-CIO *Union Security, the Case Against the 'Right-to-Work' Laws* was analysed. On the side of the proponents of 'right-to-work' laws were analysed several books and pamphlets.

The method of analysis consists in presenting arguments of either side synoptically, each argument on the one side being juxtaposed to its counterpart on the other. In this way two lines of argumentation are drawn in two parallel, vertical columns. The analysis proceeds from 'offensive' arguments of the proponents of 'right-to-work' laws, down to their 'defensive' arguments. Consequently, labour unions arguments are presented beginning with their 'defensive' arguments and ending with the 'offensive' ones.

The aim of such an analysis is to ascertain objectively the degree of desintegration in values

underlying both lines of argumentation. Results: in 7 'clashes' of arguments the underlying values were identical, each side arguing on behalf of: labour peace, absence of class division, balance of power, free competition, high wages and purchasing power. In 5 'clashes' the underlying values were different. Here union arguments were based on the acceptance of the common good of the group, security, solidarity of labour, whereas the other side opposed to these the absolute freedom of choice of an individual, freedom of the minority to secede from majority decision. This difference in declared values seems to justify considering the union shop ideology as a collectivistic one in contrast to the individualistic ideology of the 'right-to-work' proponents. On the lower level, an impressionistic description of propaganda campaign was made in Seattle, Washington, concerning the 'right-to-work' proposal submitted to the popular vote in the 1958 elections. Leaflets and advertisements in 'Seattle Post Intelligencer' and 'Seattle Daily Times' were analysed. Conclusions: there was, on this level, a sharpening of the above discrepancy in values; much class aggressiveness was found in union arguments, this theme being shunned by the Right-to-work proponents (the opposite was found on the elite level); despite class symbols being used, like 'big business', 'poverty of many', 'lower wages' — business profits remained unattacked.

All things considered, one may safely conclude that in both ideologies there are clear indications of class awareness being involved in the issue, but that it is a sort of class awareness devoid of any radical anti-capitalist bias.

*ANDRZEJ BORUCKI*

#### FROM THE RESEARCH ON THE SOCIAL AND PROFESSIONAL SITUATION OF THE OLDER GENERATION INTELLIGENTSIA IN PEOPLE'S POLAND

The present study presents a fragment of a research on the Polish intelligentsia, conducted by the Section of Sociological Research of the Polish Academy of Sciences. The group selected for investigation was composed of graduates of one of the grammar schools (Gymnasiums) for boys in one of the large industrial cities of Poland. All of them graduated from the school in the period 1923—1939. The major part of this group was represented by persons of the working class origin (53,8% were born in families of workers, 13,3% in families of craftsmen, 3,6% were sons of merchants, 23,6% belonged to the intelligentsia, 0,5% were of bourgeois origin and 5,2% of other origin).

The majority of those questioned are at present in an age, in which the apex of a man's career is being attained in this country, that is, between the age of 40 and 50.

With the exception of a few persons without a clearly defined professional status, all of them belong to different categories of qualified professional men, among whom economists, engineers, scientific workers and teachers prevail. Next come physicians, jurists and persons working in the field of art. Out of the total of 195 persons interviewed, 72,8% were professionally occupied before 1939, others pursued then their studies.

All are professionally active since the end of the war. Only few of them are working in the un-socialized sector (7,2%). These who work in the socialized sector are in executive posts (15,9%), managerial posts (47,7%); 22% are in responsible postes and 7,2% perform subordinate functions.

The main problem of the research on this group of intelligentsia is the problem of their adaptability in the new conditions in contemporary Poland. The necessity of adaptation is a result of social, political and economic changes which occurred in the fields in which they lived and worked in the pre-war period. It has been established on the basis of an analysis comprising professional situations, the frequency of changes of working places and reasons for these changes, that the pre-war period showed greater stability than the post-war period. Professional promotion

depended then on the number of years of work to a greater extent, than in the post-war period. The rate of changing places of work is higher after the war than it was before. The average number of places of work per person amounted to 1,7 before the war compared to 3,3 after the war. As regards the reasons for a change of place of work before the war, personal considerations came to the fore (37 compared with 14), whereas external circumstances prevailed in the post-war period (86 compared with 56).

A detailed analysis of professional careers has shown, that during the whole 15-year post-war period 36,9% of those questioned worked in the same category of posts (hierarchically equal), 31,3% have advanced and 26,2% shifted to lower posts. The course of professional careers shows a fair correlation with the opinions of those questioned concerning the attitude of the intelligentsia toward the post-war social and political changes in Poland.

An attempt at establishing a scale of social status is the last problem discussed in the article. Trying to explain their answers pertaining to a subjective appraisal of their own social status, the interviewees concentrated their attention mainly on the importance of their posts, on their earnings and education. These factors have served to construct a comparative scale. Particular factors were assigned definite numerical values from 0 to 5. (post 0—5, earnings 0—4, education 0—3). The scores obtained by each informant permitted his allocation on a 12-grade scale, which is a scale of synthetical gradation in a sense accepted by St. Ossowski in his work *The class structure in social consciousness* (Łódź, 1957).

As a result, 18 persons, i.e. 9,2% received a low location (0—2), 115 persons (54%) a medium location and 62 persons (31,8%) a high location (7—12 points). Such a division of the group shows a certain correlation with the appraisals of their social status given by informants themselves

KAZIMIERZ ŻYGULSKI

#### RESEARCH ON OCCUPATIONAL PRESTIGE IN THE REGION OF OPOLE

The report presents partial results of investigations carried out by the author in the Voivodship of Opole in 1959, concerning the prestige accorded to different occupations. Research was organized within the programme of work of the Sociological Section of the Silesian Institute in Opole. The work was based on a poll conducted among parents of pupils graduates from general education primary and secondary schools of the 1959 school year. Schools were selected by random in these regions of Opole, which are characteristic for their economic and demographic structure, and parents were reached through the teachers.

The questionnaires were completed in the presence of instructors who gave advice. A total of 1159 questionnaires were collected, of which 414 were gathered in 6 cities and 745 in 64 villages. The poll also included questions concerning the choice of profession for the child of the respondent. This was done in order to add a touch of reality to the situation under investigation. The questionnaire consisted of an informative introduction and 13 questions.

The main task of those questioned consisted in ranking 10 professions in 7 different branches of the national economy. The list of occupations included those of unqualified workers as well as white collar professions.

The report contains a selection of data obtained in the preliminary study of the amassed material, namely of questionnaires collected in the county of Brzeg, inhabited by an overwhelming majority of people who moved over from the former South-Eastern Voivodships of Poland (prior to 1939). It was established that the social standing of many professions in town and country could be considered to be stabilized. In cities, the most stabilized position seemed to be that of the group of industrial professions, whereas the position of professions connected with transport was most stabilized in the countryside. The position of the group of professions in the field of

education, health, culture was the least stabilized in town as well as in the country. In this group the only stabilized position was that of a physician.

The appraisals of the position of priests and lawyers showed a characteristic divergence. The statistical computation has shown the following ranking scale points: The priest in the countryside — 9 points, in the city, 0. The lawyer in the countryside — 4 points, in the city, 8. In general, however, a hierarchic range of appraisal, based on the average for each group of professions, has shown a marked similarity in the degree of respect accorded to professions by town people and by the rural population.

*TADEUSZ GRZESZCZYK*

### ECONOMIC ASPECTS OF ALCOHOLISM (A Pilot Study in the Voivodship of Łódź)

Author's Note: Special fund granted by the Voivodship Social Anti-Alcoholic Committee for the promotion of scientific activities made the research possible. The work was conducted in consultation with the Section of Sociological Research of the Institute of Philosophy and Sociology of the Polish Academy of Sciences. The present report constitutes a fragment of a larger study.

While this research was going on, a decision was made to investigate the effects of alcohol consumption on the workers in industrial plants and to study the social-psychological traits characteristic for alcohol addicts. The principal flaw in the research in the domain of alcoholism so far, was the incomplete knowledge concerning the social scope of alcoholism and of its influence on productivity. An attempt was made, therefore, to investigate selected local groups, closely associated by work in common and by daily contacts. Six industrial plants were chosen for the purpose: Two glass-works, two local metal-industry enterprises and two building and construction repair enterprises. This choice was prompted by the desire to secure material from the average workers' staffs of medium-sized factories.

It has been ascertained that, during the year 1958 and the first half of 1959, absenteeism increased by 9%—16% on Mondays and on the days after holidays. It rose even by 24% after pay-days. The rate of the increase of unjustified absence on these days is even higher.

The increase of absenteeism appeared not only on the days traditionally connected with increased consumption of alcohol. It could be traced to particular groups of workers. In each of the factories under investigation a part of the staff (6%—10%), evincing a steady tendency to absent themselves from work, could be isolated.

Similar disturbances in the regular progress of work can also be observed in the field of productivity. A certain glass-works plant was chosen for investigation. On critical days, during the period of investigation, the average decrease in output amounted to 11%. On extremely bad days, the execution of the daily plan barely reached 62% (with an average level of execution at 111,18%).

In the same glass-works, 60 workers, whose work was decisive for the progress of production, were subjected to investigation. From the point of view of productivity, these workers fell into two, distinctly different groups. The majority of them had the diagram of the weekly progress of productivity within reasonably regular limits, others, however (a group of 14 persons), produced a curve of productivity of a striking irregularity, displaying a marked disparity of effort. In this group the daily output vacillated between 23% and 183%.

The irregularity of effort, ruinous for the health, also had a negative effect on the average output. The latter was 10% higher in the first group, compared with the second group, during the period of investigation.

It has been established, that all members of the second group were found among workers showing a tendency to increased absenteeism on the days after holidays and after paydays. It was found that they were known for indulging in excessive drinking.

The above particulars have been brought forth for the purpose of illustration. The groups are not representative and conclusions should not be generalized.

Further stages of investigation will permit a more detailed analysis.

MAKSYMILIAN SIEMIENSKI

### CULTURAL-EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES IN NOWA HUTA

The problem of leisure of definite social groups and, in this connection, of the existence of a basis and possibility to engage in the pursuit of cultural experiences, is one of the important social-cultural problems. The search for interdependence of a man's professional, profitable work, of the amount of time at his disposal after work, the manner of its utilization and his possibilities of participating in cultural-educational activities, i.e. the time budget, is of prime importance.

The research reported here was conducted in Nowa Huta by the staff of the Chair of Education and Culture of Adults at the Jagiellonian University in 1956, 1957 and 1958. The investigation was based on questionnaires and interviews. Two hundred and ninety-nine workers were questioned. The research aimed at establishing the amount of leisure time, the actual budget of time spent on the main professional work, on additional work and voluntary (amateur) work.

The investigation disclosed the absence of the sense of time, in the subjective psychological meaning, among the subjects. They care little about time, they fail to evaluate time and to plan their lives in terms of time. This leads to wastefulness in handling different stages of work or action, and, often to complete inactivity.

The conclusions which emerge from this investigation should be considered by people who organize the cultural life of the Nowa Huta workers.

### SOCIOLOGY IN POLAND. TEACHING AND RESEARCH

#### GENERAL MEETING OF THE POLISH SOCIOLOGICAL SOCIETY

The annual General Meeting of the Polish Sociological Society was held in Warsaw on March 18, 1960. The General Meeting accepted reports of the Main Board and of the Audit Commission for the period from March 1, 1959 to February 28, 1960 and elected three members of the Board to succeed the retiring ones. They were: Professor Dr. Tadeusz Szczurkiewicz, Professor Dr. Nina Assorodobraj and Docent Dr. Antonina Kłoskowska. Professor Dr. Nina Assorodobraj and Docent Dr. Antonina Kłoskowska were elected for the second term and Professor Dr. Julian Hochfeld succeeded Professor Dr. Tadeusz Szczurkiewicz.

It was decided that a National Sociological Congress will take place in 1961.

At the conclusion of the debates Docent Dr. Antonina Kłoskowska gave a lecture entitled: *The Concepts of Patterns and of Models in Sociological Study of Family Life.*

#### THE ŁÓDŹ BRANCH OF THE POLISH SOCIOLOGICAL SOCIETY

A Branch of the Polish Sociological Society was created in Łódź on February 15, 1960. Professor Dr. Jan Szczepański was elected Chairman of the Board.

In the period since its establishment until May 31, 1960, three scientific sessions have been



organized. Lectures were given by Professor Jan Szczepański who spoke on the subject of *Social Status of Intellectuals in Industrial Societies*, Professor Stefan Truchim who lectured on the *Genesis of the Polish Intelligentsia in the 15th Century*, and Professor P. Chombart de Lauwe from Paris whose lecture was entitled: *Research on the Social Status and Family Role of Woman in Contemporary France*.

The seat of the Łódź Branch of the Polish Sociological Society (P.T.S.) is at 3, Uniwersytecka Street, Łódź.

#### SOCIOLOGICAL RESEARCH IN OPOLE-SILESIA

Since 1957, when the Silesian Institute was established, through 1958 in the forefront of research works in Opole-Silesia as well as in other regions of Polish Recovered Territories were problems of migrations, that of adaptation of new settlers as well as that of mutual relationships between the indigenous population and new settlers.

S. Nowakowski's *Adaptation Processes among Opole-Silesia Population*, published (in Polish) in 1957, pioneered in this field. *The Repatriants' Old and New Homelands* by K. Żygulski, *Mixed Marriages in Opole-Silesia* by A. Olszewska-Ladykowa and K. Żygulski, both of them published in the 'Sociological Review' (vol. XIII, 1—1959) and *Mixed Marriages in Opole-Silesia in 1945—1957* by K. Żygulski, published in 'Studia Śląskie' (Silesian Studies vol. II, 1959) belong to the initial period of Sociological Section research work.

In 1959—1960 the emphasis has been shifted from the older to the younger generation and from migration and adaptation studies to community studies. Polish Recovered Territories have for 15 years belonged to the Polish state. J. Ziółkowski in his paper on *Demographic and Social Changes in Polish Recovered Territories*, published (in English) in the Review of Polish Academy of Sciences (July — December 1958) has demonstrated that of the more than 7 million inhabitants of the Recovered Territories young people to 15 years of age in 1957 constituted 35%.

Z. Gostkowski's case study of the local newspaper 'Trybuna Opolska' aims at giving a picture of this daily as an institution of the city of Opole and that of the whole Opole voivodship. The town of Opole which had 38, 500 inhabitants in 1950 and 56,400 inhabitants in 1956 is the capital city of the voivodship of Opole which had in 1956 — 896,000 inhabitants, of them 591,000 rural population and 305,000 urban population.

State Teachers' College (Państwowa Szkoła Pedagogiczna) in Opole as well as other cultural establishments have become a part of the urban community of Opole's sociological project.

Changing social attitudes and national group-identification among high school boys and girls in Opole has been a theme of Miss A. Kłosowska's study. Occupational choice attitudes among teenagers has been studied by H. Cierniak. The young generation of Opole-Silesia is becoming more and more the focus of Sociological Section interests.

The changing rural community under the impact of industrialization and urbanization is an important research field of the Section. The new phenomenon of the invasion of television into the region has been taken for investigation by Mrs A. Olszewska-Ladykowa. In the City of Opole there were 157 television sets in September 1958 and 1775 television sets in September 1960. Rural communities are by no means behind. Among the rural population of two counties under observation — Opole and Niemodlin — there were 78 television sets in 1958 and 1340 in 1960.

The changing occupational structure of the Opole voivodship population has been investigated by S. Golachowski's team of research workers. Research on occupational prestige has

been done by K. Żygulski. It is reported in this issue of Sociological Review. A delinquency study by W. Świda and W. Gutekunst is also under way.

J. Chałasiński is the head of the Sociological Section of the Silesian Institute.

#### ACTIVITIES OF THE SOCIOLOGICAL DIVISION OF THE KRAKÓW CENTER OF PRESS RESEARCH

The Kraków Center of Press Research began its work in 1957 as a scientific service agency at the Workers' Publishing Cooperative 'Prasa' ('Press').

The Sociological Division of the Center under the direction of W. Kobylański conducts investigations on the role and on the social influence of the media of mass communication. It concentrates particularly on the study of the Press, in keeping with its organizational character.

Along with empirical investigations, work is conducted on the methodological aspects of sociological investigations of the Press and of the Radio, on problems of verifying methods of research, in particular of sampling methods, of the polling and interview techniques as applied in a variety of investigations, on problems having for objects different social groups.

A national conference, devoted to problems and methodology in studying mass media of communication, with the participation of interested scientists is planned for 1960.

A bibliography of works on investigations of mass media of communication published in Polish and in foreign languages is also prepared.

#### FROM THE WORK OF THE CHAIR OF THE SOCIOLOGY OF THE ARMY AT THE F. DZIERŻYŃSKI MILITARY POLITICAL ACADEMY

The Chair of the Sociology of the Army was created at the Dzierżyński Military Academy at the beginning of 1957. Two courses are given there: 1. Sociology of the Army, 2. Methods and Techniques of Sociological Research.

The Chair undertook research work under the direction of Professor Dr. Jan Szczepański along with teaching work. Two basic directions of research can be singled out: The problems of the role of the Army in the political and social life in different stages of the historical development of the society, and investigations of various contemporary problems in the domain of sociology and social psychology of the Army. The following themes are subjects of investigation: the social role of a noncommissioned officer in a sub-detachment; the attractiveness of the profession of a Polish Army officer; factors of adaptation and re-adaptation of reserve officers to the conditions of civilian life; opinions in the army detachment about the social role of formal groups.

The book by J. Wiatr entitled: *Army and Society* published in 1960 discusses the problems of the sociology of the Army.

#### RESEARCH CONDUCTED BY THE SOCIOLOGICAL SECTION OF THE CENTRAL INSTITUTE FOR THE PROTECTION OF WORK IN THE POLISH INDUSTRY

The Central Institute for the Protection of Work is one of the initiators of the research in the field of industrial sociology in Poland.

Research work started in 1956 with the preparation of a sociographic monograph of one of the large Warsaw metal plants with particular emphasis on the phenomenon of the fluctuation of the crew, on problems of initiating new workers, of female labour and professional aspirations of young workers.

Toward the end of 1959 the Sociological Section undertook a long term study of the sociological aspects of technological progress in the industrial enterprises in this country. A series of local researches was planned for the year 1960 with the following selection of themes, the socio-professional role of the rationalizer in the factory, the process of adaptation of young engineers to the place of their first professional job after studies, sociological aspect of work under conditions of an advanced division of labour.

## SEMINAR ON TOWN PLANNING AND SOCIOLOGY

The Committee on Urbanism and Architecture and the Institute of Urbanism and Architecture, assisted by the Housing Institute and a number of correspondent institutions have organized a Seminar dedicated to sociology and town planning, which was held on May 25—28, 1960.

The Seminar was attended by Mr. Chombart de Lauwe, Director of the Groupe d'Ethnologie Sociale at the Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique (Paris) and Professor S. Groenman of the University of Utrecht, besides the representatives of the Central Institutions and Town Planning Offices and sociologists from the University centers of Poland. Reports delivered at the Seminar and the discussion referred to recommendations of the town planning circles concerning the intensification of co-operation with sociologists. The speakers stressed the necessity of sociological research on strictly defined subjects such as the structure and character of families, evolution of the aspirations of the inhabitants concerning housing conditions and their attitude toward certain communal arrangements. Theoretical problems of urban sociology were also discussed.

## A SESSION ON PHYSIOLOGY, PSYCHOLOGY AND SOCIOLOGY OF WORK

A Conference organized by the Polish Academy of Sciences and the Chief Technical Organization for the purpose of analysing the state of productivity in the national economy and of discussing methods of its intensification was held in Warsaw on January 27—29, 1960.

Two theoretical sections: The Section of Economics and the Section of Physiology, Psychology and Sociology of Work as well as ten other sections analysing problems of productivity in particular branches of the national economy held discussions in accordance with the program of the Conference.

The work of Section II concentrated on the following problems: 1. Reporting on the present state of knowledge of the human factor, i.e. of physiological, psychological and sociological processes in the national economy; 2. Substantial analysis of all causes of low productivity; 3. The present state of the scientific study of man in Poland, particularly of the physiology, psychology and sociology of work and the present possibilities of conducting scientific research in this field; 4. Attitude of the Administration, Ministries of Industry and other authorities toward the science of man; 5. General social conditions of importance for the intensification of productivity for technical progress and for the intensification of industrial production. General organizational problems of the work of particular scientific agencies and means for the coordination of research were also discussed.

## SUMMER FIELD STUDIES OF THE STUDENTS OF SOCIOLOGY IN OPOLE-SILESIA

The Łódź Sociological Center and the Chairs of Sociology at the Warsaw University, substantially assisted by the Silesian Institute in Opole and the Society for the Development of Western Territories organized summer Researches for training students of Sociology in Opole-Silesia in 1959.

The themes of the researches centred around the following subjects: traditional forms of communal organizations and of economic cooperation in the countryside, the development of national consciousness among the native population, the social role of the parish in rural areas, the problems of migration, conflicts between the country and the town, the influence of the city on the life in the countryside, the role of Radio and Television. Papers prepared by students after their stay in Opole-Silesia are used by the Chairs of Sociology in Łódź and in Warsaw for didactic purposes and as material for monographic studies on Silesia.

The Łódź Sociological Center, organizer of these Researches, continued them in Opole-Silesia in the year 1960.

## SOCIOLOGICAL STUDENTS' CIRCLE AT THE UNIVERSITY OF ŁÓDŹ

The Sociological Circle of the Students of Sociology at the Łódź University was organized on November 12, 1959. The aim of the Circle is promoting and cultivating interest in sociology and strengthening the bonds of friendship uniting members of the Circle.

There are two Sections within the Circles: The Bibliographical Section and The Section for the Promotion of Knowledge. The Bibliographical Section co-operates with the Editors of the 'Sociological Review' („Przegląd Socjologiczny”) in editing a Bibliography of sociological articles in Polish periodicals and prepares a Bibliography of „Przegląd Socjologiczny” covering the whole period of its existence (1930—1960).

## THE BULLETIN OF THE INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL ECONOMY

The Institute of Social Economy attached to the Central School of Planning and Statistics in Warsaw started publishing the quarterly bulletin in 1958. It contains materials currently worked out by the sections, of which the Institute is composed, devoted to main issues of national economy.

## THE PHILOSOPHICAL MOVEMENT

The publication of 'The Philosophical Movement' („Ruch Filozoficzny”) a periodical of high merit and importance for the development of the Polish philosophical thought before the war and in the first post-war years was resumed in 1958.

The periodical is published in Toruń, Professor Dr Tadeusz Czeżowski, editor, and contains a section of reports besides a section of articles.

## REVIEWS

## POLISH SOCIOLOGY IN THE INTERNATIONAL BIOGRAPHICAL LEXICON OF SOCIOLOGISTS

*Internationales Soziologen Lexicon*, W. Bernsdorf Editor, Stuttgart 1959.

The reviewer discusses the principles of selection of the names of Polish sociologists included in the publication and takes into consideration the general view on Polish sociology arising from this selection. He also dwells on the average age of contemporary Polish sociologists whose names were included as compared with the age of American and German Sociologists.

by *J. Chalasiński*

## FIRST POLISH TEXTBOOK OF SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY

S. Baley, *Wprowadzenie do psychologii społecznej* [*Introduction to Social Psychology*], Warsaw 1959.

The work was written by S. Baley during the year 1948/1949 and had not been definitely prepared for publication by the author who died in 1952.

The reviewer draws attention i.a. to the fact of a nearly complete omission by the author of works of Polish sociologists in the field of social psychology. He stresses at the same time that the book constitutes the first systematic textbook on social psychology in the Polish language.

by *J. Chalasiński*

## ON METHODOLOGICAL PRINCIPLES AND RESULTS OF THE INVESTIGATION OF PUBLIC OPINION IN POLAND

In connection with the work of J. J. Wiatr entitled: *Certain Problems of Public Opinion in the Light of 1957 and 1958 Elections* published in 'Sociological-Political Studies' („Studia Socjologiczno-Polityczne“ No. 4, Warsaw 1959).

The review refers to investigations concerning voting behaviour of electors and the results of elections which the author has discussed in the recensed work. The analysis leads to the conclusion, that the design of research is in itself, fallacious. The author has made the decision of the elector the main subject of his research without ever studying the electors themselves and confined his examination to the analysis of the figures of the returns and of the results of electoral campaigns. Having no direct data at his disposal, the author relies on the un-avowed assumption that all voters in Poland were competent and reasonable. This assumption is, most probably, in-correct.

The review further analyses in detail the method of statistical analysis of data and points out frequent errors which deprive of scientific value the major part of the author's conclusions concerning voting behaviour under study. Further comments refer to the practicability of applying methods of investigation evolved in the West to the study of elections in Poland.

The report also contains an attempt at a new treatment of certain aspects of the elections of 1957 and 1958.

*by J. Lutyński*