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# Summaries

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# S U M M A R I E S

JOZEF CHAŁASINSKI

## SPENCER'S SOCIOLOGY AS ASSIMILATED BY THE INTELLECTUALS IN BRITAIN, POLAND AND AMERICA AT THE END OF THE 19th CENTURY

The subject of the article is the reception of the idea of social organism and evolution by the Fabian socialists in England, by the social thought in the U.S.A. and the progressive intelligentsia of Poland. The eminent Polish novelist Eliza Orzeszkowa is given as an illustration of the romantic idea of the nation as a moral unity combined with Spencer's idea of the social organism and evolution. The article also speaks of the evolution of personality types in modern society. In this relation the author points to an analogy between Riesman's other-directed type in his *The Lonely Crowd* (1950) and play-directed personality in Znaniecki's *People of the Present and the Civilization of the Future* (Ludzie terazniejsi i cywilizacja przyszłości) published in Polish in 1935.

The present article is published in English in 'Polish Sociological Bulletin', Warsaw 1962.

JANUSZ ZIÓŁKOWSKI

## SOCIOLOGY OF SOCIOLOGY

The article deals with the problem of sociological investigation of the science of society. It postulates — as do some other sociological publications — the creation of the new sociological subdivision: the sociology of sociology. The present work gives a review of past attempts to think sociologically of sociology; it gives a critical analysis of the existing — very meagre indeed — literature on the subject.

The sociologists' reflections on their discipline — contained in historical treatises, symposiums, compendiums and textbooks, were typical for the dynamic development and the coming of age of sociology, but were so far lacking in the sociological element, e. g. linking sociology as a science of society with the structure of society.

The sociology of sociology falls into the broad scope of sociology of science, which again — according to Merton — is but a part of the sociology of knowledge. All these sociological subdivisions have at the core the idea that human thought can be understood only if it is related to social existence, an idea — to be sure — of Marxist origin. After dealing briefly with the main contributions to the sociology of knowledge (Marx, Weber, Durkheim, Mannheim) and sociology of science (Merton, Barber), the author turns to the main subject of his article.

Sociology — is 'a science of society'. The term is used in its broad and narrow sense. First of all it denotes the whole discipline. It is used also more and

more to denote specialized divisions of the science of society, such as sociology of family, sociology of profession, urban sociology, rural sociology, sociology of art etc. But sometimes it means also that a given class of phenomena, processes and institutions is being considered from the sociological point of view, e.g. in their social roots and consequences, in their social structure and function. Thus we speak of 'the sociology of the struggle for Pomerania', 'the sociology of Polish-German relations' etc.

The last applies to sociology of sociology. It is still rather 'a point of view' than the full-honored sociological subdiscipline.

Sociology as a science is a specific form of social self-knowledge. We can distinguish two stages in its development: the 'precritical' phase, devoid of the consciousness of the social conditioning of the science of society (Mannheim's 'false consciousness'), and the 'critical' phase, characterized by the awareness of all factors which determine the development of sociology as a science and the social status and social role of sociologists as a group, as well as influence the conceptual framework and research methods of the science of society.

Having examined the literature on the subject — explicitly or implicitly dealing with problems connected therewith — the author characterized the situation as follows:

As predecessors can be considered: T. Veblen<sup>1</sup>, F. Znaniecki<sup>2</sup>, L. Wilson<sup>3</sup>, R. S. Lynd<sup>4</sup>, P. F. Lazarsfeld and W. Thielens, Jr.<sup>5</sup>. Of course, with some reservations. Their works fall into the broader field of sociology of science. The statements of sociology of science apply to sociology of sociology, the reverse, however, does not hold. F. Adler<sup>6</sup> was first — as far as one can judge — in using the term 'sociology of sociology', *nota bene* in form of a statement that 'a sociology of sociology, strictly speaking, is non-existent'. C. W. Page<sup>7</sup> postulates the construction of sociology of sociology and makes a substantial contribution to it analysing its place and role as a teaching institution. R. Aron<sup>8</sup>, summing up the experiences of various countries, presented in national papers, formulates the thesis on the interrelation between the development of sociology and the stage of industrialization (modernization) of society. C. W. Mills<sup>9</sup> does not seek a social explanation for the lack of sociological imagination among some American sociologists. But he is fully aware of the social background of sociology and of its influence on the sociological craftsmanship. In his work therefore — which is not a conscious attempt in the field of sociology of sociology — there are many observations of great value for this division of sociology. G. Simpson<sup>10</sup> gives the fullest outline of the problems of sociology of sociology. They center around the main issues: values and the sociologist; the role of the sociologist in modern society; his philosophical orientation. Simpson unfortunately, neither uses the term 'sociology of sociology'

<sup>1</sup> T. Veblen, *The Higher Learning in America*, New York 1918.

<sup>2</sup> F. Znaniecki, *The Social Role of the Man of Knowledge*, New York 1940.

<sup>3</sup> L. Wilson, *The Academic Man*, New York 1942.

<sup>4</sup> R. S. Lynd, *Knowledge for What?*, New York 1945.

<sup>5</sup> P. F. Lazarsfeld and W. Thielens, Jr., *The Academic Mind*, Glencoe Ill. 1958.

<sup>6</sup> F. Adler, *The Range of Sociology of Knowledge*, in: H. Becker and R. Boskoff, *Modern Sociological Theory*, New York 1957.

<sup>7</sup> C. W. Page, *Sociology as a Teaching Enterprise*, in: Becker and Boskoff, *op. cit.*

<sup>8</sup> R. Aron, *Société Moderne et Sociologie*, 'Transactions of the Fourth World Congress of Sociology', vol. I, London 1959.

<sup>9</sup> C. W. Mills, *The Sociological Imagination*, New York 1959.

<sup>10</sup> G. Simpson, *Sociologist Abroad*, The Hague 1959.

nor sees the necessity for establishing the new branch of sociology. J. Hochfeld<sup>11</sup> a Polish sociologist, on the other hand, does use the term and advocates most emphatically its creation. For him sociology of sociology is long overdue. In his essay Hochfeld tackles the problem of ideology and its impact on the sociologist's research.

It is very characteristic that the above mentioned publications with the exception of Adler's article appeared in the last two years (1959—1960). That does not seem to be a matter of sheer coincidence. The sociology of sociology, investigating the social context of the scientific research on society, is not free itself from the influence of the social conditions. There is recently, on the one hand, the mounting pressure of social demands on sociology, a hope, that sociology will enable the rational social planning and improve the forms of social life. On the other hand, the sociologists themselves are aware of the fact that the prospective development of their discipline, that is the evolution of an empirically verifiable sociological theory and in this way the possibility to shape the social life — depends upon the sociological reflection on the science of society. If sociology is to fulfill the hopes attached to it, it has to reach the higher level of methodological maturity, which is equivalent to a sociology of sociology.

ZYGMUNT GOSTKOWSKI

#### CHANGE OF STATE FRONTIER AND THE INTEGRATION OF SOCIAL SPACE

The geographical space of a group constitutes for its members a specific 'territorial value'. This means that the group's members have certain common and characteristic associations, notions and valuations concerning particular parts of their territory and its borders. The territory of a state has such a 'territorial value' for the nation as a whole. The territory the group occupies, as evaluated and imagined by that group, may be called its social space.

Of particular interest are situations such as those which have frequently occurred in Polish history, where there have been fundamental changes in the territorial borders of the nation. The new shape of the state frequently had to be incorporated anew in the national consciousness. This process whereby new evaluations and notions emerge concerning the new territorial shape of a country may be called social space integration.

A small study on social space integration was made among the young people of a Polish town in the autumn of 1960. Prior to 1939, this town was very near the Polish-German border. After World War II Poland's borders shifted far westwards as a result of the Potsdam agreement between the Allied Powers. At present the town is in the middle of the country. The problem to be investigated was this: how strong and accurate is the post-war generation's memory of the former border? What are their attitudes and valuations concerning the Western Territories of Poland?

Over 200 young people aged 16 to 20 were given a questionnaire. They were asked to locate 8 former German and 8 former Polish localities lying near the 1939 border. The answers showed that the memory of the former border line, as measured by the amount of correct knowledge as to which state each locality

<sup>11</sup> J. Hochfeld, *Sociology, Historical Materialism and Sociology* (in Polish), „Studia Filozoficzne”, No. 6/1960.

belonged to, was much obliterated. On the average, each locality was correctly located by less than half of the respondents. The errors committed consisted more often of retrospective 'polonization' of former German localities than of the 'germanization' of Polish ones. Memory as to the position of small localities — even villages — situated near the domicile of respondents was much more exact than that concerning big cities of national importance, but more distant from it. Moreover, statistical analysis shows that differences exist between two groups of respondents: those whose families came after the war from eastern Poland have considerably less knowledge of the past state adherence of the former German towns and less frequently 'germanize' in retrospect former Polish border towns than do those from autochthonous families. The memory of the former border was also measured by asking all the respondents how far their town was from the 1939 border: only one third of answers was correct, more errors consisting in 'moving away' the border in the respondents' memory than in moving it nearer their town.

The respondents' attitude toward the Polish Western Territories was measured by asking them where would they like to live and work when they finished school: in central Poland or in the Western Territories, — or if they were indifferent. 29% chose the Western Territories, 36% central Poland, and 36% said it did not make much difference where they would live and work. The reasons given for these answers revealed that the large majority of respondents thought of the Western Territories as an integral part of Poland, easily accessible and politically secure. Only 9% expressed some fears as to the political future of these Territories in connection with West-german revisionism.

Finally, an attempt was made to determine what kinds of integrative attitudes were to be found among these young people. At the time of this study, the town was celebrating its 300th anniversary. In the public ceremonies it was emphasized that in 1282 two Polish princes met in this locality and reached an important agreement, etc. Comparatively few respondents showed any interest in the historical background of their community.

It is hypothesized that there are two types of social space integration that can be found among the younger generation after a change in the national frontiers. One is characterized by its historical dimension, e.g. it is based on the memory of the group's history and is accompanied by a knowledge of the ideological and historical validation of its actual territorial shape. The other type of integration may be called ahistorical. The integrative attitudes and notions are based mainly on the lifetime experience of the group members, without any historical background. The chief source of such integrative attitudes is recent integration in the economic field, in communication, and mass culture of the nation. This latter type of social space integration seems to be much more frequent among the post-war generation.

BOGDAN MOLIŃSKI

## THE SOCIO-PSYCHOLOGICAL FRONTIER OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY IN A BIG INDUSTRIAL CITY IN POLAND

A STUDY ON THE CITY OF ŁÓDŹ

The present work, written in 1961, concerns a teen-age group which the author has known since 1951. The author was a member of this group before it became

the object of his systematic observation. The members of this group were the author's peers (teen-agers).

In 1958 the large industrial city of Łódź had a population of 691,000. The author did not undertake the task of studying the whole problem of juvenile delinquency in this city. The subject of his work is the problem of transition from play through misbehaviour to unmistakable delinquency in teen-agers.

The author is familiar with Chicago ecological studies of juvenile delinquency. He took the ecological aspect of the problem into consideration in his work. The natural history of the teen-age group, which is the subject of this work, begins with the promenade strip. The promenade strip is the name given to that part of the street where the teen-agers meet for fun and play. The strip was an institution of the teen-age subculture. The strip was not yet an institution of delinquency.

The group, which is the subject of this study, moved from the strip to the café. The more experienced habitués of the strip drew the group to the café. The cafés were an area of illegal trade in dollars. Here the frontier between behaviour condemned by society and that tolerated by it became blurred. Opportunities for making money presented themselves. Drunken revels and rivalry for girls began. One of the cafés became the central clearing office for the task groups. The task groups were the centres of activity of a specific and more loosely bound group of teen-agers. This activity consisted of all kinds of group undertakings, including the making of money. But the most important object of these groups were to spread fear. The crowning point in the natural history of this teen-age group was the raids on a student dormitory. The entire house was intimidated. The students finally shook off their fear and threw the gang out. The rule of the gang came to an end and the group began to disintegrate.

A few years went by. Some members of the gang left the sphere of violence and entered upon a normal life. But not all. The author has added two biographical sketches of the members of the group which he described. The present article is a fragment of a study now being prepared by the author.

*PAWEŁ ZAKRZEWSKI*

#### PREDICTING DELINQUENCY IN THE LIGHT OF GLUECKS' WRITINGS

The author presents Gluecks' scales of predicting delinquency and some American criticisms, with particular attention given to Taft's views.

*ZBIGNIEW T. WIERZBICKI*

#### THE EVOLUTION OF THE SENSE OF NATIONAL IDENTITY IN AN ISOLATED RURAL COMMUNITY

The village of Żmiąca, which at the present moment has 146 farms and not quite 800 inhabitants, lies isolated from cities and communication routes in the Carpathian foothills of southern Poland. The village was first described by the Polish scientist F. Bujak in 1903. At that time Żmiąca lay within the frontiers of Austria. These territories were annexed by Austria in 1772 (the first partition of Poland). When Poland regained her independence in 1918, these areas returned

to Poland. F. Bujak described Żmijača in his monograph (1902) as an ethnic community which did not yet develop a sense of national identity.

The development of national identity was retarded because the memory of serfdom from before 1848 was still alive — as a result, the term 'nobleman' and 'Pole' were long held synonymous — as well as because of the low standard of education and last but not of the least importance because of Austria's liberal and at the same time skilfully conducted policies after 1867.

Broad autonomy in Galicia (southern Poland annexed by Austria) made it possible to conduct lessons in Polish in schools. However, according to the opinion of all the older people of the village, as institutions schools did not inculcate patriotism but on the contrary, in view of the far worse political situation in the part of Poland annexed by the partitioning powers of Russia and Prussia, schools here were instrumental in spreading a sense of loyalty toward the Austrian monarch. This feeling was particularly strong among the peasants due to a few historical and psychological factors. Namely, the abolishing of serfdom, which the peasants in their simplicity ascribed to the benevolence of the Austrian Emperor. Being Catholics they considered him their own. Although the county town of Nowy Sącz, a mere 25 kilometres from the village, hummed with some sort of national life and young people established secret organizations, nothing of this permeated the village of Żmijača which was devoted to Austria and her socio-political system.

The sense of national identity grew slowly in Żmijača due to the efforts of individuals and to certain historical events. The teacher, priest, educational leader acted as private individuals and made use of the considerable individual freedom granted in the Austrian monarchy. But they had to take account of a special situation. Although the Austrian monarchy was the conquering power, in the eyes of the village people it was not an antagonistic force which they should resist. On the contrary, the stereotyped enemy was the Polish nobility or its descendants. The leaders of the independence movement made an interesting substitution. In their programs they put Russia and Prussia in place of Austria. This was accomplished quite easily because these two powers did suppress Polish culture and professed a different religion. In view of an absence of national tradition in the peasant class, episodes of the history of the country were interwoven with religious lore.

As soon as this substitution was made, the mechanism of group antagonism was set in motion. Professor J. Chałasiński gave a description of this process at one time using the example of the Polish-German conflict in Upper Silesia. Consequently, the closer stereotyped class enemy receded into the shadows.

Polish historical novels were most helpful to the leaders of the independence movement. Out of a group of 16 older persons whose youth fell to the period of before the World War I, most of them mentioned books (particularly the novels by Sienkiewicz) as the source of their sense of national identity, then came the teacher mentioned by name, the priest and finally the Poles in America and peasant newspapers.

During the period between the two world wars, the program for the promotion of the sense of national identity was based, not only on individual inspirers but also on institutions. Schools occupied the first place, followed by various social institutions, like Catholic Youth Associations with books occupying third place. A specific non-institutionalized factor were the intelligentsia of peasant origin. They exerted a strong influence on their own families and neighbours.

Poles in America played an important role. The Polish emigrants constituted a peculiar historical event. The peasants of Żmijała who emigrated to America came in contact with an alien, though not antagonistic community which made them aware of their national identity. The rest was accomplished by Polish national and religious organizations, newspapers, books and conflicts with other, more strongly defined national groups. The repatriate from America usually came back as a Pole, frequently with Polish books which he would never have bought in Poland.

The wars of 1914—1918, 1920 and that of 1939—1945 played a very specific role. Particularly the last war. Strong patriotic feelings were roused in the village due to the extermination policy conducted by the German occupant as well as due to the powerful guerrilla movement.

This last fragment of history brought the evolution of the small mountain village of Żmijała toward a full national identity to a close. The process was completed in two generations.

## SOCIOLOGY IN POLAND

### A CONFERENCE OF POLISH AND SOVIET UNION SOCIOLOGISTS IN MOSCOW

A group of Polish sociologists, professors and research workers of the Institute of Philosophy and Sociology, Polish Academy of Sciences, took part in a scientific conference with professors and research workers of the Soviet Union which was held in Moscow from November 29 to December 4, 1961.

The joint conference was opened with an address given by Adam Schaff, who presented the state of empirical sociology in Poland and emphasized the need for its further development. Polish delegates read the following six papers on research projects under way: 1) J. Szczepański — The changes taking place in the intelligentsia, 2) Z. Bauman — Youth in the period of industrialization, 3) S. Nowakowski — Urban communities and the processes of urbanization in postwar Poland, 4) B. Gałęski — Changing agriculture and problems of rural sociology, 5) A. Sarapata — Working class and problems of industrial sociology, 6) A. Pawełczyńska — Public opinion polls in Poland.

The following reports reviewed projects conducted by research centres in the Soviet Union: 1) A. Zvorikin — on the Institute of Philosophy, Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R., 2) Andreeva — on the Moscow University, 3) L. N. Kogan — on the Ural University in Sverdlovsk, 4) Shubin — Research on selected villages in Moldavia. In addition to this, Zamoshkin and Igichtinian, scientific workers of the Institute of Philosophy, Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R., presented the methodological principles of the research conducted in the Soviet Union.

It is evident from the papers presented by Soviet sociologists and from informal talks that empirical research in the Soviet Union is focused on many basic problems. Hence, research on the social structure of the Soviet Union, the changes taking place in the working class due to the influence of technological progress, mechanization, automation and assembly line production. The object of interest are: social mobility, changing professional structure of the intelligentsia, the relations of the intelligentsia to the working class, the workers with a higher education performing physical work, the disappearance of differences between the intelligentsia and the workers, the mobility between trades, the development of technical and scientific cadres, and others.



The aim of the conference was to establish co-operation in the sociological field. The discussion brought out a number of parallel research projects in Poland and in the Soviet Union: on the intelligentsia, the working class, industry, influence of technological progress on the character of work, its influence on personality, and others. Two topics were selected for further consideration both from the point of view of results as well as research methods used. These subjects are: a) influence of technological progress on changes in the professional structure, b) development of engineering cadres. A decision was taken to undertake new comparative research in the near future based on jointly prepared polls and questionnaires and on the same methods. Agreement was reached on a mutual exchange of bibliographies, publications and materials as well as on an exchange of lecturers.

A Commission was elected composed of: Professor Szczepański, Assistant Professor Bauman on behalf of Poland, Professor Osipov and Professor Shubin on behalf of the Soviet Union. This Commission will help in the co-operation between sociologists, organize joint seminars and conferences and co-ordinate the planned research programs. The Commission will meet twice a year. The first meeting is scheduled for the beginning of 1962 in Warsaw.

S. N.

INSTITUTE OF PHILOSOPHY AND SOCIOLOGY  
OF THE POLISH ACADEMY OF SCIENCES

With the 1961/1962 academic year, a reform was introduced in the universities and Polish Academy of Sciences, which enforces a sizable reduction in the number of scientific workers employed simultaneously in several institutions. The sociological research centres of the Institute of Philosophy and Sociology, Polish Academy of Sciences, were reorganized in consequence of this reform.

Professor Stanisław Ossowski, Ph. D., being a full time staff member of the sociology Department at the Warsaw University, is no longer the head of the Research Centre of the Theory of Culture and Social Changes, the Institute of Philosophy and Sociology, in consequence of which fact the Centre was dissolved. The Centre of the Theory of Morals, headed by Professor Maria Ossowska was closed down for this same reason. The staff of both research centres either went to work in the University or other sociological research centres of the Polish Academy of Sciences.

In consequence of the reorganization of the Institute of Philosophy and Sociology the following research centres are operating at the present time:

The Centre of Urban Sociology, headed by Professor Stefan Nowakowski, Ph. D., conducts research on urban communities and urbanization. The Centre of Rural Sociology, under Dr. Bogusław Gałęski, is working on problems concerning changes in the professional structure in the countryside, the transformation in the occupation of the farmer, changes in the rural social structure and other processes which are the result of socialist industrialization and technological progress. The Centre of Industrial Sociology, headed by Dr. Adam Sarapata, is continuing research in the field of industrial sociology, at the same time broadening the scope of its research to include new problems. The Centre of Basic Sociological Research, with Professor Szczepański continuing as its head, will continue research on the stratification of the Polish society. The following research centres have been established in the Institute: Research Centre on Mass Culture, headed by Dr. Kazimierz Żygulski, conducts research in the field that is implicit in its name. The Research Centre of Social Psychology, working under Dr. Malewski, Research

Centre of the Sociology of Political Relations, headed by Assistant Professors: Dr. Zygmunt Bauman and Dr. Jerzy Wiatr.

All the research works conducted in the Institutes are encompassed in the broadly conceived problem called 'Social processes and effects of socialist industrialization and technological progress'.

The centres of the Institute of Philosophy and Sociology conduct basic research and are not involved in applied sociology. The latter is being taken over in an ever greater degree by the network of sociological centres established in various ministries, regional or factory institutes. Moreover, the Institute of Philosophy and Sociology should become a centre of theoretical thought and methodological reflections, concentrating for this purpose scientific workers employed full-time in other institutions.

Moreover, the Conversatorium of Sociology, headed by Professor J. Szczepański, conducts its theoretical works within the Institute. The aim of the Conversatorium is to discuss the theoretical assumptions of research, to inspire discussions on sociological theory and to define the fundamental concepts, and other problems. Simultaneously inter-institute methodological Seminars are conducted by Assist. Professor Zygmunt Gostkowski, Ph. D., devoted to discussion on problems of methods and techniques in sociological research and field work.

The Institute of Philosophy and Sociology wishes to concentrate divers initiatives and to help in the development of sociology in Poland. To this purpose, the Institute organizes open conferences and invites research workers from other centres, which are not incorporated in the Polish Academy of Sciences, to give lectures.

J. Sz.

#### UNIVERSITY OF ŁÓDŹ SOCIOLOGICAL CENTRE

Beginning with the 1961/62 academic year the Sociology Department, University of Łódź — formerly under the Faculty of Philosophy and History — has become a part of the Economic Faculty. Industrial sociology is expected to constitute the core of the new program of the Department of Sociology. Full-time staff members of the Department are: Dr Jan Szczepański, Professor of Industrial Sociology, Dr M. Hirszowicz-Bielińska, Assistant Professor of General Sociology, Dr A. Kłoskowska, Assistant Professor of History of Sociology and Social Thought, Dr J. Lutyński, Assistant Professor of Sociography and Deputy Chairman of the Faculty.

#### THE SOCIOLOGICAL SECTION OF THE SILESIA INSTITUTE IN OPOLE

A session of the Sociological Section of the Silesian Institute took place in Opole in November 10 and 11, 1961. The subject was the problem of the generation as a sociological category. The chairman of the Session was Professor Józef Chałaśński, Ph. D.

Papers were read on the following four problems: Dr. K. Żygulski (Łódź) — The problem of the generation as a sociological category in the light of research conducted in Opole; Professor S. Nowakowski, Ph. D. (Warsaw) — Three generations in the urban community of Kędzierzyn; Assistant Professor Z. Gostkowski, Ph. D. (Łódź) — Change of State Frontier and the Integration of Social Space (this paper is published in the present issue of the 'Soc. Review') and J. Woskowski,

M. A. (Łódź) — Two generations of teachers in the light of research on teachers of primary schools in the Opole region. The following two reports were given: Dr. W. Świrski (Wrocław) — Problem of the generation in research on repatriates of the Opole countryside and W. Piotrowski, M. A. (Łódź) — The generation as a sociological category in the light of research on the suburb area of Łódź.

A. B.

#### STUDENTS' SYMPOSIUM OF SOCIOLOGY

The Scientific Circle of Students of Sociology at the Warsaw University, together with the Commission of Science of the Chief Council of the Polish Student Association as well as with the co-operation of the Scientific Circles of students of sociology at the Łódź and Cracow Universities, organized an Inter-University Student Symposium of Sociology from August 30 to September 12, 1961. The intention of the organizers was that the students studying sociology at various centres should become acquainted and exchange views on certain problems of sociological theory and practice. About 40 students took part in the Symposium.

In the course of fourteen days, the following lectures were given at the Symposium: The character of certain disputes in social sciences. Separate schools or continuity in science. May we speak of a Polish school in sociology and in what sense? Science and ideology in the light of K. Mannheim's sociology of knowledge and in some works by Marx. The empirical approach in the practice of American sociology. Problems and research methods in micro-sociology. Sociology and problems of social engineering. The social role of a sociologist.

In addition to the lectures, a number of reports were given on the following topics: 'The model of Polish fine arts from 1946 to 1949 on the basis of an analysis of the contents of the *Przegląd Artystyczny*'. 'Parsons — Lazarsfeld — Mills: a dispute on sociology'. 'Planning and Criteria in choosing a subject of sociological research in the Public Opinion Research Centre of the Polish Radio'. 'The program and realization of sociological research on the Polish countryside'. 'Description of the criminal group according to Sanderson's scales'. 'Research on morally neglected and maladjusted youth in the Lublin and Warsaw communities'. 'Sociometric research of participators of Dr. S. Nowak's Seminar'. 'Industry as an object of sociological research'. The work of the Scientific Circle of students of sociology at the Warsaw University, of the Łódź Sociological Circle and of the Scientific Circle of Sociologists at the Cracow University was also reviewed.

The program of the Symposium also included two trips. The first to the Shoe Factory at Nowy Targ with the purpose of visiting a modern factory and of meeting the administration. That same day the students also visited the Ochotnica village in the Nowy Targ County, where sociological workers and students of the Cracow University have been conducting research for a number of years.

A. Borucki

#### THE PRESENT AND FUTURE OF THE CULTURE OF CONTEMPORARY SOCIETY

That was the title of a series of lectures given from May 8 to 13, 1961 at the Catholic University in Lublin, organized by the rector of the University. The following lectures were given in the order enumerated: Adam Rodziński — Introduction to the problems of culture; Józef Chałasiński — Essential features of

contemporary society; Józef Chałasiński — The educated classes of Africa and their role in national movements in countries south of the Sahara; Edward Rosset — The demographic situation in the world; Antonina Kłoskowska — Mass Culture; Belesław Korninek — The moral and religious reality of contemporary society; Juliusz Braun — A contemporary city as a social community; Czesław Bobrowski — Contemporary methods of production as the substructure of social changes; Jerzy Ozdowski — Alienation and humanization in industry; Jan Turowski — Trends in the changes in social structure; Aleksander Kamiński — Life ambitions of contemporary youth against the background of cultural changes.

All the lectures were published in the quarterly 'Scientific Papers of the Catholic University in Lublin', 1961, No. 4. The number opens with an introduction by the rector of the Catholic University in Lublin, Rev. Professor Marian Rechowicz, Ph. D. and the address given by Professor Czesław Strzeszewski, Ph. D. of the Catholic University in Lublin.

#### POLISH SOCIOLOGICAL BULLETIN

No. 1—2, June—December 1961, of the new Polish Sociological quarterly 'Polish Sociological Bulletin', published in English by the Polish Sociological Association, has come out. Contents: J. Hochfeld *Two Models of Humanization of Labor*; M. Ossowska *Fictitious Beings in Sociological Definitions*; S. Nowak *General Laws and Historical Generalizations in the Social Sciences*; J. Szczepański *Problems of Sociological Research on the Polish Intelligentsia*; A. Kłoskowska *National Concepts and Attitudes of Children in a Middle-sized City in the Polish Western Territories*; B. Gałęski *Rural Sociology in Contemporary Poland (Principal Research Problems and Some Results)*; H. E. Malewska *Religious, Rigid Ethics, and Severity in Upbringing*. — Research Notes. — Book Reviews and Comments. — Polish Sociological Research Centres.

#### ON POLISH SOCIOLOGY ABROAD

A new publication entitled *Handbuch der empirischen Sozialforschung (Textbook of Empirical Social Research)*, Vol. 1, Ferdinand Enke Verlag Stuttgart 1961, contains a chapter written by Professor Jan Szczepański, Ph. D. called 'Die biographische Methode' (The Biographical Method), p. 551—569. The author gives due credit to the large contribution of Polish sociology of the period between the World War I and II in making use of autobiographical and personal material in sociological research.