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Prepared for

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

by

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introduction

It is with great pleasure that the Office of Technical Cooperation and Research of the Agency for International Development presents this volume of Community Development Abstracts.

Because community development is one of the youngest interdisciplinary approaches to national development a word is in order concerning the nature of the field itself before discussing the present publication. As is frequently the case with an evolving and dynamic concept, "community development" has taken on different meanings for different people with the result that widely different activities are supported under this broad label. Moreover, the converse is also true—similar activities often proceed under different labels and thus many activities with community development objectives are called something else.

In spite of this diversity a dominant feature of most of these programs is community self-help. There is little doubt that this concept has great appeal and urgency in the so-called developing countries. It is widely discussed by those interested in social and political development. However, it has also been recognized in both the U. S. and abroad that the end result of successful community development is not only wells, schools, or new crops, but the creation of stable, self-reliant communities with an assured sense of social and political responsibility.

Community development deals more with generational changes than it does with short-range impact changes. In its attempt to modify and create new social relationships, attitudes and institutions, it is dealing with the non-material qualitative aspects of development. In these areas the techniques for measurement and evaluation are largely undeveloped. Because of this and because programs must be tailor-made to fit local circumstances in different countries, it is difficult to develop uniform or quantitative measures of success. But this lack of quantitative evaluation is not unusual in many types of socially useful activities generously supported and widely acclaimed over the years in many industrialized, modernized societies. Certainly the basic ideas in the community development schemes developed in the Philippines, Nepal, and more recently in Comilla, East Pakistan, for example, warrant further experimentation and careful, continuing evaluation.

Hopefully, as the social sciences progress, the contributions of community development will become more measurable and specific. The present volume by bringing together a large portion of the relevant literature should contribute materially to this end. It may well be also that community development techniques developed through technical assistance when modified will prove useful in the more tradition bound, slow-to-move, underdeveloped parts of the world's more industrialized societies. The slums of great urban areas and the forgotten hinterlands in such countries might well experiment with adaptations of the indigenous multi-purpose worker who is trained to help his own people. A Comilla in Appalachia, Harlem or South Chicago is worth considering.

The present volume of abstracts should stimulate interest in many facets of community development and lay a cornerstone for continuing studies. The extent to which the field has grown over the past ten years is indicated by the number of books, articles, and pamphlets being published. Its interdisciplinary nature is indicated by the content of the material as well as the background of the authors.

Much of the material published in the early fifties as well as some current works is difficult to obtain. Furthermore, its sheer volume makes it extremely difficult for those actively engaged in action programs to locate and read. The present volume attempts to alleviate these two problems by summarizing the majority of major works published during the past ten years in one volume. It provides a handy reference for locating materials, authors and sources of publication as well as providing a resume of each work. It is both substantive and bibliographic. However, this is primarily a reference work and a guide to the literature. It does not attempt to be a substitute for reading the original material. It attempts rather to assist in the identification of relevant material worthy of more careful attention.

This volume in and of itself represents an important contribution in the application of social science concepts to problems of development. Equally important is the identification of community development as a specific information area by *Sociological Abstracts*. This means that in conjunction with the present volume concerned with past developments a means is now also provided for keeping abreast of current and future ones.

Leona Baumgartner

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users' guide

THIS volume of 1,108 abstracts is divided into two parts. Part I contains abstracts of periodical literature and is classified into 19 Sections. Part II contains abstracts of monographs, books, reports, and other types of printed literature arranged in alphabetical order. The numbering of abstracts is consecutive for the entire volume. Each number is prefixed by the letters CDA to identify it as being part of this Community Development Abstracts volume. Occasionally a cross-reference to abstracts not available in this volume but published in the complete edition of *Sociological Abstracts* is made. Such cross-referencing gives the serial number of the abstract in *Sociological Abstracts* and is prefixed by See SA XXXX. Cross-referencing internal to this volume has not been provided, since the combined indexes perform this function adequately.

As an aid in the use of this volume and to facilitate speed of search and information collation, four indexes have been provided: Author Index, Periodical Index, Subject Index, and, a Nation-Tribe-Society Index. These indexes were designed to provide a catalogue of sources as well as to aid the user in maximizing his chances of locating material. If one searches for an item and remembers only the *author*, inspecting the Author Index will locate it. If one remembers only the *journal* in which it appeared, perusing the Journal Index will locate it; if one remembers only a *key term* or *concept*, turning to the Subject Index will be most effective; and if one remembers only the *nation* or *tribe* or *society* discussed in the item, inspecting the Nation-Tribe-Society index will lead to the location of all items abstracted on the nation, tribe or society in question.

In the area of information dissemination geared to special audiences, abbreviations are but the shorthand of the subject with which they deal, and tend to increase the speed with which ideas can be taken "off the printed page". A List of Abbreviations has been provided to facilitate ease of translating the shorthand used by *Sociological Abstracts* for those not fully familiar with the sociological terminology and conceptual language. During the twelve years of *Sociological Abstracts'* existence changes in abbreviations have occurred, some having been added and some omitted. Abstracts taken from *Sociological Abstracts* of past years have not been reedited to adhere to the latest style and current list of abbreviations; thus the reader will be aware of some inconsistencies. Without the use of abbreviations, this volume would have been larger and thus unwieldy.

We should also like to say a few words about the style of abstracts. The ideas expressed in the citation of every abstract are not repeated in the body of the abstract. At times the flow of words necessitates this, but every effort has been made to use the principle of the "economy of words" to convey the greatest number of ideas, thoughts and facts an article, monograph, or book contains. Because most book titles do not fully describe their contents and because books usually deal with several subject areas, books are abstracted by identifying the complete chapter and appendix titles with a short description of what each chapter contains. This method of abstracting books makes it possible to index both the title of the book and its contents.

All abstracts are prepared from the viewpoint of the author of the original. Most abstracts are informative, which means that the author's data collection, analysis, and evaluation and/or conclusion processes have been presented.

Essays, and discursive or philosophic papers, lend themselves best to a descriptive abstract which contains a statement of the author's logical structure so that the reader, without having to know the step-by-step description of the author's reasoning, may understand the author's trend of thought.

In abstracting, one does not miniaturize or summarize. The intent of an abstract is to present the skeletal structure of the original and report the crucial findings or new processes the author presents. This means the abstracter must select the most pertinent material from the original. If readers are interested in learning more about the techniques employed in preparing abstracts, instructions together with forms for the preparation of abstracts are available on request from *Sociological Abstracts*.

In a volume of such size, errors are the bedfellows of the compilers, and we would be pleased to have errors drawn to our attention and receive any suggestions the users of this volume might care to make. Each will be considered should a new edition be undertaken.

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acknowledgments

We take great pleasure in expressing our thanks to the Agency for International Development, and particularly to Dr. Alvin S. Lackey, Miss Carol Piper, and their staffs for their tireless efforts in assisting us with the publication of this volume.

Special thanks are due to the hundreds of abstracters, professional sociologists, and students who have prepared abstracts for Sociological Abstracts *during the past decade, and to the authors who have provided us with abstracts of their own work. Were it not for them, neither the current, nor the previous twelve volumes of* Sociological Abstracts *would have been possible.*

To Miss Miriam Berg, Mrs. Eva Friedman, Mr. Herbert Barbolet, Mr. Paul Montagna, Mrs. Evelyn Weiman, Mr. Gerald Speal, and Miss Pearl Berman, go our special thanks for the editing, writing, proofreading, and the performance of the other tasks necessary for the completion of this volume. Without their cooperation and devotion, the task would have been a more arduous one. To Vance Weaver Composition, go our thanks for completing a complex job with patience and great skill.

Leo P. Chall
for SOCIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS, INC.

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01 general history (philosophy-definition-etc)

CDA 0001 Altschuler, Milton (U of Minnesota, Minneapolis), ON THE ENVIRONMENTAL LIMITATIONS OF MAYAN CULTURAL DEVELOPMENT, Southw. J. Anthrop., 1958, 14, 2, Sum, 189-198.

¶ An attempt to test & disprove the hypo: that in an environment of limited agri'al potential a high civilization cannot be born & persist. Meggers (See SA 1364) has amplified this further by stating that in such an environment a high culture may suddenly appear in an already well developed state, but that it will not diffuse from there & that its history will be one of gradual decline. Altschuler contends that the Mayas, whose high civilization existed in a poor natural environment, developed their high civilization in situ, & that the hypo is therefore not generally correct. He agrees with Meggers to the extent that he too feels that a complex civilization cannot long maintain itself in an unfavorable natural habitat. Archeological evidence shows a clear development from Formative to Classical periods in a number of Mayan sites, making it certain that the civilization of calendars, priestly temples, & religious cities was not an external intrusion. Altschuler discusses its decline as a function of this basically religio-pol'al type of state. He feels that under jungle conditions, where cultivation could not be organized on a large scale, & large surpluses could not be amassed, the environment strangled the needs of the governing priesthood which needed the surpluses of the cultivators to maintain cities of Ur dwellers. This the jungle environment did not yield, & the Mayan high culture declined. R. Landman

CDA 0002 Badeau, John S. (President, Near East Foundation, New York, NY), THE MEANING OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT, Comm. Develop. R., 1956, 2, Sep, 1-7.

¶ CD is a new name for an old process composed of 3 principles: (1) simultaneous development of all problem areas; (2) community involvement from the beginning of the program (with expert guidance & assistance, the people must begin & develop their own program according to their own desires & needs); (3) educ (permanent change of behavior) to increase living standards. Real-life examples of each principle are given. The awakened & enthusiastic peasant imposes the extreme importance of time in utilizing his new-found energies to prevent regression to traditional 'fatalism' or revolution. P. D. Montagna

CDA 0003 Baker, H. R., THE IMPACT OF CENTRAL GOVERNMENT SERVICES ON THE SMALL COMMUNITY, Canad. Publ. Adm., 1960, 3, 2, Jun, 97-106.

¶ How does big gov really affect the citizen of a small community? Central control has come to be on a very large scale, & rather impersonal for any small community. The latter, on the other hand, is very personal & has a purely local concern. It often cannot understand central actions. The community realizes that some services are the better for central admin, but also feels a powerlessness. One reason for this feeling is a lack of consultation of the small community in gov decisions. Is the centre fully aware of local conditions, of the fact that conditions vary enormously? Central field workers can be of great help here. They can prevent central policy from concentrating exclusively in benefits for provinces & the nation, to the detriment of the locality, & for this it is important that they should be co-ordinated at the local level. Often the public relations of the central depts are bad & justly give rise to local exasperation. IPSA

CDA 0004 Balandier, G. (Ecole Pratique Hautes Etudes, Paris), COMPARATIVE STUDY OF ECONOMIC MOTIVATIONS AND INCENTIVES IN A TRADITIONAL AND IN A MODERN ENVIRONMENT, Int. Soc. Sci. Bull., 1954, 6, 3, 372-387.

¶ A report on the round table organized by the Internat. Res. Office on the Social Implication of Technological Change (Paris, 1954). Technological and economic assistance programs to aid underdeveloped areas cannot be effectively carried out with reference to economics and technology alone. Problems of economic motivations, for example, are more complex than would be suggested by a simple theory of needs. They must be related to the natural, SE, and cultural environments within which they occur. Research dealing with marginal people and groups is important, but, 'marginal' should be defined more precisely. Studies should be made of people's attitudes and reactions toward money, work, new methods, production, and toward the postponment of satisfactions to accumulate capital. Industrialism itself needs to be analyzed in its varied degrees and manifestations rather than as a single type of situation. The concept of culture and the cross-cultural approach are useful in dealing with the problem of differential reactions of men to an industrial environment. Economically powerful nations tend to be ethnocentric in their relations with underdeveloped countries. To bring the problem of adaptation to industrialization to a sharper focus more research needs to be done on motivations, processes, and groups and attention paid to problems of methodology without becoming overly rigid or hasty in the process. B. J. Keeley

CDA 0005 Balandier, Georges (Ecole Pratique des Hautes Etudes, Paris), SOCIOLOGIE DE LA COLONISATION ET RELATIONS ENTRE SOCIETES GLOBALES (Sociology of Colonization and Relations Between Societies), Cah Internat. Soc., 1954, 17, 17-31.

¶ To awaken interest of sociologists in the phenomenon of colonization, the sociol'cal implications of econ, political and anthrop literature dealing with colonization is reviewed. Colonialism considered as a system of relationships between societies, exemplifies the sociol'cal problems involved when different and heterogeneous societies come into contact: what are the limits imposed upon a society and the mechanisms of its development. Since statistical criteria are insufficient to define minorities, sociol'cal ones are needed. When two unequal societies come into contact ideologies may have the same function as they have for SC's. In any existing society, clandestine dynamic forces undermine the ongoing system, in colonized societies these are magnified. It is in the framework of a general sociol of dependency that colonization has to be studied by the sociol'st. Such a sociol should concentrate on the conditions and consequences of the process of colonization and focus on: (1) quantitative criteria which can define those differences and relations between societies that contribute to creating a hierarchical order. (2) What is the interplay of antagonistic forces, generated by the dominating power and tending toward unification on the one side, and created by the subject nation and tending toward differentiation on the other? (3) What is the relationship between technical econ development and the relations existing between different societies? (4) What is the effect within each society of its relations with other societies, how does it affect the relations between classes? D. Bystryn

CDA 0006 Balandier, Georges DÉSÉQUILBRES SOCIO-CULTURELS ET MODERNISATION DES "PAYS SOUS-DÉVELOPPÉS" (Socio-Cultural Disequilibrium in, and Modernization of "Underdeveloped Nations"), Cah. Internat. Soc., 1956, 20, Jan-Jun, 30-44.

¶ In underdeveloped nations, industry is maintained usually by outsiders, who are citizens of more powerful or colonial powers. These industries, therefore, seem to be more like complexes imported from alien cultures than the result of internal needs

or demands. As a result, the artisan's livelihood is destroyed & he is plunged into a diff technological age without a period of transition. The manpower 'reservoirs' of these areas have been emptied, & cities have grown with high sex ratios, which, while increasing the status of women because of their scarcity, has, in turn, led to 'pathological' soc conditions. Low wages & poor worker org's are typical conditions. Urbanization, which has been extremely rapid in many of these countries has led to the growth of a large number of Ur proletariat. These cities are only inadequately structured & org'ed. Kinship systems tend to break down, & the nuclear family looms in importance. The heterogeneity of the city tends to increase conflict while the growth of 'Ur' norms & standards is, at best, a slow process. These cities tend to be ruled by 3 legal codes: (1) the law of the dominant, alien minority; (2) the various native laws; & (3) the new, Ur law. The presence & erratic enforcement of these legal codes keeps the new Ur citizens in an ambiguous position. In the area of juvenile delinquency & crime, it must be remembered that the statistical data from these nations are far less adequate than in more advanced countries. In general, criminal behavior seems to increase with increasing modernization. Existing behavior, accepted as normal in native communities, often falls within the area of illegal activities in the newer society. J. A. Broussard

CDA 0007 Barkley, Raymond, THE THEORY OF THE ELITE AND THE MYTHOLOGY OF POWER, Sci. Soc., 1955, 19, 2, Spr, 97-106.

¶ An analysis of and argument against the "premises" and "implications" of elite theory. Anti-democratic in origin, this theory is today gaining wide currency among liberals and much research is carried on in its framework. This leads to distortion and an inability to understand the broader historical implications of empirical findings. The basic assumptions of elite theory are unscientific. (1) Class is defined in exclusively political (power) terms, disregarding its social and economic basis. (2) The two meanings of the concept "power" are not distinguished: (a) ability to coordinate group activity toward commonly accepted goals and (b) ability to coerce conformance with goals held only by rulers. This confusion is especially likely when all SE systems are lumped together as "large-scale organizations." (3) An argument from the "inherent natures" of rulers and ruled is utilized. Elite theory questions the viability of democracy and, basically, the ability of people. While a society in which all important decisions are arrived at in full equality by all its adult members does not exist today (except perhaps among occasional tribal groupings), in "our opinion there is already evidence to indicate that as society approaches economic classlessness, it likewise begins to approach the goal of such democracy." S. L. Messinger

CDA 0008 Belshaw, H. (Victoria Coll., Wellington, N. Z.), SOME SOCIAL ASPECTS OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN UNDER-DEVELOPED COUNTRIES IN ASIA, Civilisations, 1954, 4, 4, 525-545.

¶ An attempt to develop a social and cultural point of view toward the economic development of under-developed countries in Asia as an antidote to the common approaches in terms of capital, technology, and industry. Economic development is primarily a social and a moral question depending ultimately upon people's attitudes. To be successful, it must be accompanied by (1) a sufficient identity of interests with the objectives of economic development, & by (2) a willingness to accept the change which must accompany the economic development. The economist frequently ignores these factors but, especially in Asia, they are essential to the successful development of the under-developed areas. The SE changes which must precede and accompany economic development cannot be ignored but must be considered and accounted for by economic planners. J. E. Hughes.

CDA 0009 Bennis, Warren G. & Herbert A. Shepard (Boston U. Mass & Mass Instit of Technology, Boston), A THEORY OF GROUP DEVELOPMENT, Hum. Relat., 1956, 9, 4, 415-438.

¶ To construct a broadly useful theory of group development it is necessary to identify major areas of internal uncertainty, or obstacles to valid communication which are common to & important in all groups meeting under a given set of environmental conditions. These major areas are identified with respect to a Group Dynamics' frame of reference. Dependence & interdependence, power & love, & authority & intimacy, are considered the central problems of group life. In most org's & societies the rules governing the distribution of authority & the degree of intimacy among members are prescribed. In the HR training group they are major areas of uncertainty. While the choice of these matters as the focus of group attention & experience rests to some extent with the trainer, his choice is predicated on the belief that they are the core of interpersonal experience. As such, the principal obstacles to valid interpersonal communication lie in rigidities of interpretation & response carried over from the anxious experience with particular love or power figures into new & inappropriate situations. The existence of such autism complicates all discussion & in some instances makes an exchange of meanings impossible. The study attempts to portray what is believed to be the typical pattern of group development, & to show the relationship of member orientations to the major movements of the group. F. B. Silberstein

CDA 0010 Blau, Peter M. (U of Chicago, Ill), A THEORY OF SOCIAL INTEGRATION, Amer. J. Sociol., 1960, 65, 6, May, 545-556.

¶ Social integration (SI) prevails in a group if bonds of attraction unite its members. Persons interested in becoming integrated members of a group are under pressure to impress the other members that they would make attractive associates, but the resulting competition for popularity gives rise to defensive tactics that block SI. A member who can provide valued services to the others forces them to give up their defensive tendencies & manifest their attraction to him; the process in which his services are exchanged for their respect & deference gives rise to soc differentiation. Alternatively, one who demonstrates his approachability obviates the need for the defensiveness of others & thus frees them to express their feelings of attraction to him; the process in which his disclaimer of superordinate status is exchanged for their acceptance gives rise to SI. Empirical data support the hypo that acceptance as a peer depends on approachability as well as attractiveness. AA

CDA 0011 Bonné, Alfred, TOWARDS A THEORY OF IMPLANTED DEVELOPMENT IN UNDERDEVELOPED COUNTRIES, Kyklos, 1956, 9, 1, 1-24.

¶ Modern efforts to expedite soc & econ progress in underdeveloped countries offer a great opportunity to soc sci'ts, especially econ'ts, but to date there is no coherent theoretical structure in terms of which the immense amounts of material can be properly analyzed. Since there is as yet no accepted comprehensive general theory of econom growth in the West, it is even more difficult at this point to seek an adequate theory of econ development for the less developed countries. Past theories of econ development are reviewed in terms of Schumpeter's classification: the pessimist type (Malthus, West, Ricardo & James Mill); the optimist (Carey & List); & the evolutionary (Marx). None proves too helpful or illuminating. Among recent theorists, Schumpeter has made the most important contribution, but his model has limitations in being centered on the unique aspects of Western capitalism & not fitting the conditions in underdeveloped countries. The main point of departure is the replacement of spontaneous processes with implanted mechanisms. The starting-point for any attempt to construct a theory must be an analysis of the major factors & conditions responsible for econ growth in Western countries. These are: (1) capital formation of an impressive magnitude, as a continuous process increasing in breadth & intensity, & including the formation of intellectual

capital. The introduction of mechanical means of production was of paramount importance in this process, because it radically changed the rate of progress. (2) Operation of effective incentives either in the form of material rewards (profits) or spiritual inducements or both; (3) availability of an expanding market to absorb the rising flow of goods; (4) tendency for a balanced ratio to be maintained between pop growth & econ growth; (5) a succession of scientific discoveries & a readiness on the part of entrepreneurs & technicians to utilize them for the continual improvement of techniques of production; & (6) a pol'al regime & a soc order conducive to econ development. Since several of these factors either do not obtain at all in underdeveloped countries, or obtain only partially, a theory of econ development built on the cornerstones of econ growth in the West would not fit conditions in underdeveloped countries. Specifically, the incentives in the West do not operate in the same way & degree, & substitutes are needed. Modern nationalism has become one of the prime motive forces. Generally speaking, the process is less 'self-induced' & more a gov'ally sponsored & directed one. 4 functions can here be listed as cardinal gov functions: (1) the function of deciding on acceptance & execution of development plans; (2) the nursing function (provision of a steady flow of means); (3) the pruning & clearing function (the removal of obstacles); & (4) the controlling & guiding function. In sum, the whole process in underdeveloped countries must be viewed as an implanted one, & the various elements in the econ mechanisms are geared & kept in motion in a diff manner. Underdeveloped countries are finding substitutes for the once indispensable entrepreneur in the emergence of new forms involving combinations of public agencies with private capital & labor or tenant groups. It is of interest to note that, the more a process of development becomes impersonalized & 'automatized', the easier it is to transplant it to other areas. J. B. Ford

CDA 0012 Bowles, Chester (President's Special Representative & Advisor, on African, Asian & Latin American Affairs), ADMINISTRATION OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE UNDERDEVELOPED COUNTRIES, Comm. Develop. R., 1963, 8, 1, Mar, 1-3.

¶ Orderly pol'al growth in the developing nations will depend upon what happens in the Ru areas. Because of the backwardness of Ru areas, they are easy target for Communist infiltration. Our aid program should be closely related to the improvement of agri & the encouragement of land reform. Any attempt to effectively apply such reforms will be hampered unless a coherent admin'ive system is developed. Nat'l ministries should be encouraged to create a Nat'l Ru Development Commission composed of the Ministers concerned with soc welfare & economic development; the Prime Minister acting as chairman. It will be the responsibility of this Nat'l Commission to review the problems of Ru areas & to plan for Ru development. An appropriate number of Ru development areas should be established, each headed by a qualified admin'or. Through an admin admin'ive structure of this kind, Ru development can be brought to every section of a country in a remarkably brief time. H. Umansky

CDA 0013 Bowman, Dean J. (Internat'l Voluntary Services, Laos Cambodia), LETTER FROM AN AMERICAN, Comm. Develop. R., 1959, 4, 1, Mar, 50-59.

¶ This "Laotian Diary" is a description of the author's experience in Laos. As a representative of the Internat'l Voluntary Services, the author attempts to communicate the overwhelming charm of the Laotian people & their culture. Living conditions of the mission are cited, which "are deliberately" similar to those of their next door neighbor (the Lao). An integral part of his description of the experiences of the IVS rests in his characterization of the 'boon' or party, with its emphasis on the winning charm of the people, the indigenous foods, & the exquisite quality of Lao dances & music. S. Ziffer

CDA 0014 Broom, Leonard & Kitsuse, John, (UCLA), THE VALIDATION OF ACCULTURATION: A CONDITION TO ETHNIC ASSIMILATION, Amer. Anthrop., 1955, 57, 1, Feb, 44-48.

¶ The effective utilization of the acculturational approach to study ethnic minorities has been impeded by lack of a clear formulation of the relation between acculturation and signif social forces making for and retarding assimilation. Students of the problem should study the ways that acculturated patterns of behaviour are used by groups undergoing change and the contexts in which they are used. Validation is the empirical test of the individual's achieved acculturation. The large part of the acculturational experience of the members of an ethnic group may be circumscribed by the ethnic community. Such experience does not validate acculturation. The organizations and institutions of the ethnic community change and some of them take on the essential characteristics of the institutional forms of the large society. These may be designated parallel ethnic institutions, and may be signif for the acculturational process in at least 3 ways: (1) they ameliorate the stresses of interethnic situations and provide contexts of acculturation under relatively permissive conditions; (2) they provide criteria of acculturation for the less acculturated and more isolated members of the ethnic group; (3) they legitimize the status system of the ethnic community in which we expect to find transplanted important aspects of the stratification criteria of the dominant society. Japanese Americans are used as an illustration. It may be hypothesized that the emphasis on formal educ in both American and Japanese cultures aids the acculturation process. But the validation of acculturation in many areas is for this group impaired and retarded by the societal regulations of racial exclusion. Retarding factors were discriminatory legis'ation which limited participation in political activities and considerable restriction in economic activities. Access to participation in the dominant institutions is a precondition for the validation of acculturation and consequently for assimilation. But access to the dominant society is limited by diverse factors which create stress in interethnic situations, provide for the prolonged survival of parallel ethnic institutions, and result in deferring the validation of acculturation. H. Takacs

CDA 0015 Bhattacharyya, S. N. (Ministry of CD, India), THE CENTRAL INSTITUTE FOR COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT IN INDIA, Community Develop. B., 1959, 10, 2, Mar, 33-35.

¶ Within the next 5 yrs, all of India will be involved in the Ru CD program, started in 1952. One of the major problems involves "the understanding of the sci of HR & human values." In order to cope with both the tangible & intangible problems of CD, The Central Committee of the Ministry of CD, approved the idea of setting up a Central Instit. The activities of the instit include lectures on admin, econ's, pol'al sci, sociol'al sci's, sociol, soc physiology & soc anthropol, philosophy, history, & comparative religion. Another function of the instit includes supervision & guidance for training centers. The object of all activities is "to promote an understanding of human beings." M. Berg

CDA 0016 Buitron, Anibal, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT IN THEORY AND IN PRACTICE, Community Develop. B., 1961, 12, 2, Mar, 61-67; Comm. Develop. R., 1961, 6, 3, Sep, 14-21.

¶ For a program to be defined as CD, it must operate with the active participation of the people themselves, & must have the technical & other services of the gov. However, there are many areas in which the econ, soc, & cultural conditions have done away with all confidence, initiative & hope in the people, elements indispensable to enlisting their cooperation. Therefore, some pop groups cannot begin directly with a program of CD; "it is necessary rather to begin with certain preliminary activities to prepare the people for action by giving them confidence in themselves & by improving their econ situation."

Projects of the Regional Center of Fundamental Educ for CD are discussed in this light. It is suggested that for programs of technical assistance to achieve the desired results it is necessary to accompany them with small loans available to small farmers, carpenters, mechanics, etc, through a system of supervised credit. E. Weiman

CDA 0117 Chauhan, D. S., RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN TECHNOLOGY AND SOCIOLOGY IN ECONOMIC GROWTH, Econ. Weekly, (Bombay), 1959, 11, 51/52, Dec 19, 1709-1716.

¶ An examination of the conditions for accelerating the rate of growth in the field of agri & the relationship between technology & sociol in the process of growth. It is argued that the existing level of technology & res may enable the farmers to increase agri'al production considerably. That such an increase has not been achieved is an indication that the real problem lies in the soc & org'al spheres. The importance of the human element in development is emphasized & the example of China cited where the success of agri'al programs can be ascribed more to collective effort than to technological reasons. Econ development, it is argued, shold be over-all & the pivot of thinking should be man; experience in India shows that technology & not man has been the central point of thinking. To achieve higher yields, several cooperative farms (along with individual farming) in a village & several cooperative farming societies have been advocated. Efficient service cooperatives are also deemed necessary. More important, however, is the efficient working of instit's. WAERSA

CDA 0118 Chowdhury, Kamala, RESISTANCE TO CHANGE, East. Anthropol., 1960, 13, 3, Mar-May, 75-83.

¶ An examination of the work of soc sci'ts in the area of resistance to change. It is asserted that some administrators believe that people resist change per se, while others believe that people resist change if they do not understand it. The 1st view is an oversimplification because there are changes which people actively seek. The second view contains some trut' but also considerable unreality, because while it "is helpful to inform people in advance about the change that is to be introduced,... the problem of acceptance of change is much more complex & difficult." The work of the following groups is examined: (1) Kurt Lewin & his associates - showing that "the acceptance or rejection of change is largely a soc & a group function, rather than an individual matter & that one of the signif factors for changing the behavior of an individual member is by changing the group norms," (2) Ahmedabad Textile Industries Res Assoc - which found that although signif results were obtained in the exp'al situation, change in work practices did not persist, probably because it was difficult for the supervisor to maintain the atmosphere which encouraged free discussion & "a feeling of being understood & accepted," & because "the workers were using the language of productivity to express their resentments against the supervisors & manag." (3) Elton Mayo & his associates & (4) Tavistock Instit of HR, both of which "showed that any system has a technological as well as a soc dimension, & that if changes are made only in the technological dimension, resistance due to the disruption of soc systems can arise & defeat the technological changes." It is concluded that the acceptance of change is facilitated by a "combination of pain & morale of failure & success, of redundancy & security." I. Taviss

CDA 0019 Cousins, William J. COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT—SOME NOTE ON THE WHY AND THE HOW, Comm. Develop. R., 1957, 7, Dec, 24-30.

¶ Reasons for CD are the need for development of: (1) integration of the multidisciplinary problems of communities, (2) 'optimum admin'ive efficiency', & (3) self-help. CD technicians (admin'ors, subject specialists, & cultivators) all have to work in the CD fields of: interdept'al coordination, planning & policy-making, training, implementation, & evaluation. Some 'value-assumptions' of & results of CD are discussed. 9 principles of CD are listed. P. D. Montagna

CDA 0020 Dalton, George (Bard Coll, Annadale-on-Hudson, NY), ECONOMIC THEORY AND PRIMITIVE SOCIETY, Amer. Anthrop., 1961, 63, 1, Feb, 1-25.

¶ A discussion of the reasons why econ theory cannot be fruitfully applied to the study of primitive communities, presenting an "alternative approach to analytical treatment of primitive economy." The method & content of econ theory are seen as having been shaped "by 2 central features of 19th cent Britain: factory industrialism & market org." It is suggested that the misleading assumptions that there is universal scarcity & that formal econ theory has relevance to all economies stem from an erroneous linking of 2 diff meanings of the concept 'econ': (1) "in the substantive sense, econ refers to the provision of material goods which satisfy biological & soc wants," & (2) as denoting "a special set of rules designed to maximize the achievement of some end or to minimize the expenditure of some means." In market-organized industrialism both meanings of econ are relevant. But "that every society must have substantive econ org to provide material means of existence does not mean that each must have that special set of market exchange institutions for the analysis of which formal econ theory was uniquely designed." The fact that the US is pervasively market-organized & industrialized while the Trobriands is neither "makes the diff's in econ org & processes between the 2 more important than the similarities." Thus "econ mechanisms, practices, & processes common to both primitive & Western economies are institutionalized diff'ly & often function in diff ways & for diff purposes." It is concluded that for the study of primitive economy "one must start from etho-econ analysis - with Malinowski, not Ricardo - in order to choose those transformation paths to industrialization which entail only the unavoidable soc costs." I. Taviss

CDA 0021 Davies, J. C., A NOTE ON POLITICAL MOTIVATION, West. Polit. Quart., 1959, 12, 2, Jun, 410-416.

¶ A theoretical analysis of what basically motivates people to participate in politics. For the majority, pol'al participation is almost completely instrumental. They get pol'ly active to guarantee their basic security in such things as food, clothing, shelter, health, & physical safety from intra- & international violence or to gain a sense of belonging to some group other than family, church, trade union, etc. They pursue inherently enjoyable activities largely outside politics. For the small pol'ly active minority, Lasswell has argued that the basic goal is power, deference, or the displacement of private aggressions on public objects. Businessmen also need power; movie actresses, deference; Marx displaced his private aggressions on public objects. Among presidents of the US, Harding had little evident desire for power, or John Q. Adams for deference; Jefferson was not remarkable for his private aggressions. The only common motivation for the pol'ly active is their inherent & profound enjoyment of state-craft—however strong their other motivations may be. AA-IPSA

CDA 0022 ——, DECLARATION OF DELOS, Comm. Develop. R., 1963, 8, 2, Jun, 1-2.

¶ The city has been, throughout history, the cradle of progress & civilization. Today, the world pop is expanding at the rate of 2% per yr & the Ur pop at the rate of 4%. There is a great need for Ur planning to prevent disorder & the destruction of precious historical traditions. Mankind has sufficient resources & org'al ability to meet this crisis. Ur settlements must be produced which will satisfy all aspects of man's life. The application of the basic sci's to human welfare has been fragmented in the U's. They have dealt with parts of man, but not with the whole man in community. Society requires that the following steps be taken: (1) establishment of a new discipline of human settlements; (2) initiation of basic res; (3) the bringing together of specialists; (4) the working out of new methods of training; & (5) the attraction of the best young minds into this area. H. Umansky

CDA 0023 DeFleur, Melvin, ASPECTO SOCIOLOGICO DE LA COMUNICACION A LAS MASAS (The Sociological Aspect of Mass Communication), Estud. Sociol., No date, 162-171, (Bound Vol only).

¶ The change in communications which occurred approximately 16 generations ago - with the invention of the printing press - can only be regarded as revolutionary. Previously, most messages could only be transmitted personally; with printing & the many technological innovations that followed, a mechanical procedure was interposed between the sender & the recipient of a message. Nevertheless, mass communication, which implies a large audience, has been in existence for more than a cent. The real turning point occurred with the appearance & growth of a mass circulation newspaper. Since then, with each new medium of diffusion (radio, films & TV), the revolution has advanced. It now encompasses virtually the whole world. Almost everywhere the x̄ man whose soc situation used to be characterized by intimate conversation, devotes a substantial portion of his daily time to receiving messages from mechanical means of communication. The sociol'al interpretation of this revolutionary change depends upon our theoretical presuppositions about the nature of contemporary society. In the 20's & 30's of this cent early investigators approached the mass media as if they could be used to instil any att in a passive & undifferentiated mass. This inadequate frame of reference has been challenged by other researchers in the last 2 decades. They see as vastly more complex the 2 basic questions which interest sociol: (1) how do the mass media affect soc structure? & (2) how do the mass media introduce changes in personality structure? AA

CDA 0024 de Seynes, Philippe (Dept of Econ & Soc Affairs, United Nations), THE UN AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT, Comm. Develop. R., 1957, 4, Mar, 62-67.

¶ Using the United Nations (UN) definition of CD, the need for increased contribution in CD by the UN & its specialized agencies is discussed, esp in the areas of admin'ive planning & programming, training of admin'ive & technical personnel, & demonstration projects. P. D. Montagna

CDA 0025 De Vries Reilingh, H. D., MOETEN WIJ HET PLATTELAND AFSCHRIJVEN? (Is Rural Society Inevitably to Disappear?), Mens Maat., 1957, 32, 5, 291-294.

¶ A rejoinder to Wichers (See SA 5727), who is opposed to the individualization of Ru society because the loosening of old soc ties is acceptable only if replaced by new ones. Man can only live in community. Therefore, Reilingh defends the following theses: (1) though modernization of Ru areas is necessary, this need not be identical to urbanization; (2) reconstruction of Ru society has to proceed in an original style if depop of the country is to be prevented; & (3) soc adjustment of developmental tendencies is not the ultimate wisdom. E. V. W. Vercruijsse

CDA 0026 ——, DOES COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT NEED AN INTERNATIONAL PROFESSIONAL ORGANIZATION OF ITS OWN?, Int. R. Community Develop., 1958, 1, 103-104.

¶ An exploratory statement dealing with the need to set up a professional org for the CD practitioner. Any correspondance should be sent to the Ed's. Org's from various countries of the world are listed. S. Ziffer

CDA 0027 Dohrenwend, Bruce P. & Robert J. Smith (Coll of Physicians & Surgeons, Columbia U, New York, NY & Cornell U, Ithaca, NY), TOWARD A THEORY OF ACCULTURATION, Southwestern J. Anthropol., 1962, 18, 1, Spr, 30-39.

¶ The study of acculturation has focused on the conditions & results of intercultural contact. The cultures in contact have also been characterized in terms of their relative strength as dominant or subordinate. The great variety of approaches & terminologies in the acculturation literature makes systematic analysis difficult. A framework of concepts stated at the intermediate level of abstraction is offered, designed to make possible assessment of both important conditions of contact & their consequences for the major instit's of the cultures in contact. A cultural system consists of sets of ordered, interdependent activities, each concrete instance of which can be assigned to a number of orders: pol'al, econ, military, kinship, religious, educ'al, Med, & soc-recreational. Regular, interdependent actions within a given order are governed by rules having the power to dictate conduct either by virtue of having been internalized by most of the individuals engaged in the activities, or by virtue of the higher authority which enables some individuals to impose their wills on others, or both. The relative strengths of 2 cultural systems in contact can be placed on a dimension of strength-parity-weakness in terms of the conditions of admission to their various orders of unstructured activities which each can impose upon the other. The extreme case of dominance of A over B for example, occurs when A can impose the following conditions: (1) recruit members of B into its activities in positions of Ls, (2) exclude members of B who wish admission to its activities in positions of Hs or equal status, & (3) gain admission to activities of B in positions of Hs. The case of the extreme dominance of the Afrikaner over the Bantu in the Union of South Africa is discussed. A case of parity in which neither culture has clear dominance over the other in spite of long decades of contact, is that of Spanish-Araucanian contact in the 16th to 18th cent's. In discussing the effects of contact 4 directions of change are noted: (a) alienation, which involves change on the part of members of one culture away from the rules governing their traditional structured activities without internalization of the rules of the other culture, (b) reorientation, which involves change towards the rules governing the structured activities of the other culture, (3) reaffirmation, such as is found in movements like the Handsome Lake religion, (4) reconstitution, found in the Utopian movements. The present framework makes it possible to discuss specific acculturation situations in terms of the relative strengths of the cultures in contact on a dimension of strength-parity-weakness. These are the conditions of contact. The results of contact can be analyzed in terms of the degree of the 4 directions of change. Implications for the analysis of the individual in an acculturation situation are discussed, particularly as they relate to the concept of marginality. AA

CDA 0028 Dunham, Arthur (U of Michigan, Ann Arbor), THE OUTLOOK FOR COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT - AN INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM, Int. R. Community Develop., 1960, 5, 33-55.

¶ A discussion of 4 aspects of CD: (I) The Nature of Community Development - discusses the outlook for CD as it relates to newly developing countries. CD seeks to work through self-help & cooperative effort on part of the community residents, usually with technical assistance from gov'al or voluntary organizations. (II) Accomplishments - these include: (1) the idea or concept of CD though not universal, has emerged as one approach to SE problems; (2) nat'l programs of CD have been organized in a number of countries (UN report lists 18); (3) increase in agri'al productivety, new Sch's, health centers, cooperatives, & youth clubs, etc; (4) indications of more basic soc-psychol'al results: development of local initiative, cooperation, responsibility, & self-help; (5) development of practical 'know-how'; (6) emergence of a body of professional personnel. (III) Operating Problems - discusses (A) Coordination of services of various specialized ministries & dept's, (B) attempts to change the basic att's of the villagers, (C) maintenance of the spirit of self-help & self-reliance on the part of the villagers, (D) discovery & development of progressive local leadership in the villages, (E) Obtaining enough creative, dynamic, imaginative leaders in the admin of CD, & (F) the nature of the 'core' of the nat'l program. (IV) Looking Forward - explores (i) the basis of programs, (ii) the future of CD as a program, (iii) the length of time for which the inter-professional character of CD be maintained, (iv) the type of training needed for CD admin'ors, (v) the contribution of soc work & soc workers to CD & (vi) the extent to which Ru CD can be applied or adapted to Ur CD. G. Speal

CDA 0029 Dunham, Arthur & Rameshwar Nath Paul (U of Michigan, Ann Arbor), COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT - A WORKING BIBLIOGRAPHY, Comm. Develop. R., 1959, 4, 1, Mar, 60-93.

¶ A selected annotated bibliog intended as a practical tool for workers, officials, teachers, students, & org's concerned with CD. The primary emphasis is on CD in newly developing countries & the list is limited to titles in English. It includes books, monographs, a number of recent papers, & articles. Gov reports & similar documents "have not been included because of reasons of space & lack of general availability". The items are classified under 9 subject headings & an alphabetical index by authors (or by title where no author is given) is appended. The major subject headings are: (1) CD-General, (2) CD in Specific Countries, (3) Technical Assistance, (4) Personnel and Training, (5) The Relation of CD to Special Fields and Vocations, (6) Specialized and Voluntary Agencies, (7) Case Materials, (8) Bibliog's, & (9) Periodicals. S. Ziffer

CDA 0030 Dunham, Arthur (U of Missouri, Columbia), SOME PRINCIPLES OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT, Int. R. Community Develop., 1963, 11, 141-151.

¶ The word 'principles' is here used in the sense of value-judgments or guidlines to effective practice in CD. 11 compilations of principles by various authors, concerning CD or closely related processes, were analyzed: these included 142 statements of individual principles; classified under 19 general headings. With this analysis as a background, 18 principles are proposed which relate to the following topics: (1) A CD program should be based on the needs of the community. (2) It is basically important to understand the culture of the community. (3) Initial projects should be based on the people's felt needs. (4) A program of CD should be dynamic, be based on facts, have broad objectives, sound org, careful planning, & flexibility. (5) Self-help is basic to CD. Technical assistance should encourage self-help. (6) Voluntary cooperation is the key to effective CD. (7) The development of att's of self-direction & cooperation are at least as important in the long run as specific concrete accomplishments. (8) CD should be essentially an educ'al process. (9) Within the framework of the nation & society, the community should have maximum freedom & self-determination. (10) Participation of all groups in the community is important. (11) CD should be democratic in spirit, org, & operation. (12) CD requires creative dynamic leadership & participation. (13) CD should be a part of a board democratic nat'l development program. (14) CD should seek to enlist citizen participation & to develop or revitalize effective, democratic local gov. (15) Voluntary, non-gov'al org's have an important part to play in CD. (16) CD requires trained personnel. (17) The development & training of local voluntary leadership is basic to effective CD. (18) The role of the CD staff member is to provide professional skill, guidance, assistance, & creative leadership in enabling the people of the community to achieve their objectives & to increase their capacity for initiative, integration, & resourcefulness.

CDA 0031 Dunn, Halbert L. (Chief, Nat'l Office of Vital Statistics, Public Health Service, Washington DC), THE DIGNITY OF MAN, Comm. Develop. R., 1961, 6, 1, Mar, 1-11.

¶ It is felt that a firm & rational basis for the concept of the dignity of man emerges from understanding the signif of man's perception, service to others, creative expression, & uniqueness. It is suggested that the concept is not actually in conflict philosophically with org requirements. The so-called central tendency man & variability man are not 2 diff types of individuals, but diverse characteristics within the nature of all individuals. At present, central tendency man is in the ascendency both in the Western & Eastern worlds, primarily because methods of sci have been directed largely toward penetrating the outward material world rather than the inner world of thought & spirit. Maintaining the concept of the dignity of man can be aided by: (1) "Understanding & practising in daily life perception in depth, participation in group activities, service to others, creative expression of self, & appreciation of uniqueness in the life pattern. (2) By keeping open the channels of COMM, maintaining free access to knowledge for all. (3) By building toward the transformation of men everywhere through participation in the struggle toward a common goal." E. Weiman

CDA 0032 Eaton, Joseph W. (U of Pittsburgh, Pa), COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT IDEOLOGIES, Int. R. Community Develop., 1963, 11, 37-50.

¶ An analytic survey outlining a typology for the comparative study of CD. The latter is defined as a pattern of activities to maximize the econ & human resources of an area as a village, a section of a city, or an entire region. Ideologies governing these programs are classified in terms of 3 ideal types: The Soc Darwinist approach, the Expert approach, & the Mutualistic approach. Each of these models have somewhat diff answers to such questions as: (1) Who sanctions the right to make decisions? (2) Personnel - Who are the planners of the CD? (3) Problem-Solving Process - How are the plans formulated? (4) Distribution of Gains - Who is to benefit, & how much? (5) Distribution of Losses - What is location & suffering can be anticipated as part of the development process? In the contemporary world the Soc Darwinist approach is clearly unfashionable, but it exists. The Expert approach is the most common. The Mutualist approach has the most prestige.

CDA 0033 Eisenstadt, S. N. (Hebrew U, Jerusalem, Israel), SOCIOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT IN UNDERDEVELOPED COUNTRIES, Econ. Develop. Cult. Change, 1957, 5, 4, Jul, 289-307.

¶ Most studies on the pol'al problems of underdeveloped countries make implicit assumptions about the likely consequences of given soc conditions. This is an analysis of the relationships between such conditions & pol'al development, esp in newly-independent nations. (1) The process of change in these countries is uneven; (a) the rate of change differs greatly between the central & local levels as, very often, attempts are made to change the society as a whole, (b) colonial &, sometimes, indigenous rulers often set up market-oriented economies, a centralized admin & taxation, etc, while working to maintain traditional village systems. Thus, many aspects of soc life, esp the pol'al & solidarity spheres, showed increasing lack of integration. (2) In colonial situations, nationalistic pol'al & soc movements arose which (a) emphasized new, modern, secular solidarity-symbols in their drive toward pol'al independence, & (b) attempted to reach the broad masses of the pop. These movements did not work on current policy issues, but assumed that "all of these problems would be more or less automatically solved once pol'al independence would be achieved." The emphasis on solidarity symbols, while other aspects of soc org were neglected, led to instability in pol'al org. Further, econ-professional org's (trade unions, coops, etc) remained weak. The combination of many such factors explains the importance of the Ur 'mob' & the weakness of organized PO in many colonial countries. Such problems become especially crucial when independence is achieved. "The attainment of independence has meant the extension of modern pol'al & soc institutions from the purely solidarity to the technical, adaptive, & instrumental fields, [also] the routinization of the charisma of the older pol'al movements." Following independence, serious problems arise as the new pol'al elite & its bur'cy compete with rising econ, soc, & professional groups. Attempts of the pol'al elite to control other spheres of activity inhibit econ activity & the development of other relatively autonomous groups. "The main problem in the development of the pol'al institutions in the new countries is the necessity of developing simultaneously soc support for the maintenance of diff & even contradictory aspects of modern, institutional frameworks." In the formal structure of new gov's, one sees the domination of the executive branch over other branches, often in the form of dictatorships. The judicial branch is usually weak, while independent power

centers (the army) frequently operate outside current politics. "The strategic problem [in maintaining stable gov's] is the possibility of development of various intervening mechanisms, ...& mediating institutions which facilitate the establishment of several levels of interlocking spheres within the society." There is a need for 'pol'al entrepreneurs' who will mediate between various local & national groups & institutions in producing a new integration. A. J. Field

CDA 0034 Fellows, Perry Augustus (Consulting Engineer Former Director of Planning, Ethiopia), COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT IN ETHIOPIA, Int. R. Community Develop., 1963, 11, 169-187.

¶ The combination of elements entering into Ethiopian CD is unique. These include: (1) Haile Selassie, whose background & accomplishments are rare, (2) the setting of the study, the rugged, high plateau that has been so often described before, for other purposes. To these sectors of the study should be added information about the nat'l development; the communities which include Ur, industrial, agri'al, etc, (3) a knowledge of the people is of prime importance since their presence & the changes in their manner of living are actually what constitute CD. Other items to be considered are: related cultures, internat'l relationships, worldwide econ & pol'al trends, etc. "The Italians undertook the construction of a network of hard-surfaced roads during the time they occupied Ethiopia." These & other large public works had to be rebuilt after WWII. Educ of Ethiopians was given highest priority. Today, Ethiopian graduates "are among the highest products of the worlds best training efforts. They have arrived by virtue of integrated nat'l CD'al effort."...Problems in other countries in East Africa include lack of experience in self government, in internat'l affairs, & lack of a tradition of interdependence within a nat'l framework. "There has been no gradual approach.... & no firm assurance that the nat'l org is viable." "The developments of the Ethiopian educ'al & health programs, & the agri'al extension have been great successes. CD can be even more successful in Ethiopia. Success of this kind, founded on indigenous characteristics which are centuries old, can be spread to other parts of the Org of African Unity, & thus make real independence its basic trait in building for permanence & strength."

CDA 0035 Frank, Lawrence K. (City Planning Dep't, Mass Instit of Technology Cambridge), MODEL FOR THE STUDY OF COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION, Comm. Develop. R., 1958, 9, Jun, 1-26.

¶ Org is viewed as the dynamic process arising from all the activities of its components The organizing process is a reciprocal operation (a feedback), rather than a cause & effect, stimulus-response or linear relation (input equalling output). It involves a transmission of signals & operates through a comm network whereby the org is self-regulative, self-stabilizing, & self repairing. A conception of the organizing process is formulated as is, a model of org, & a model of homeostasis in order to arrive at a conceptualization of community org. The ways in which such a scheme may be utilized are discussed. S. Ziffer

CDA 0036 Friedmann, F. A., L'INFLUENZA DELLE CIVILTÀ TECNICAMENTE PROGREDITE SULLE AREE DEPRESSE (The Influence of Technically Advanced Civilizations on Depressed Areas), Quaderni Sociol., 1957, 25, Sum, 119-128.

¶ In discussing problems arising from contacts between technically advanced societies & depressed areas we must remember that the very formulation of the subject implies a serious ethnocentric partiality. We tend to raise our motivations to the level of universal criteria, using as terms of comparison the standard of living & the degree of industrialization. Using instead the concept of need as the basis for the discussion, we will achieve a greater objectivity. The influence of technically advanced countries on depressed areas is not a new phenomenon (the Spanish in Mexico, the British in India). 3 characteristics of life in the depressed areas are: isolation, acceptance of circumstances, & subjection by feudal or neofeudal powers. With increasing contact with modern technology & its products, these characteristics are beginning to disappear. Principles to be considered in offering alternatives to the appeals of totalitarian ideologies are: we must satisfy the objective requirements of modern technology; be fully informed of the subjective demands of depressed peoples, esp their demands for new forms of justice & integration; try to amalgamate the satisfaction of such demands with the universal right of man to make signif choices. The duty of those who try to help the peoples of depressed areas consists in increasing their faith in themselves & providing them the opportunity to make signif decisions. It is of great importance to act in such a way that the impatience & restlessness that accompany liberation from ancient lethargy are moderated by a greater objectivity. It is up to the sci'st to provide an analysis of the fundamental problems & the means available for their solution. In doing so he will help these pop's to reduce to human dimensions those problems that have been insoluble, the approach to which is today suffused with an unreal messianic aura. I. Willcox

CDA 0037 Gambra, Rafael, MORAL Y CAMBIO SOCIAL (Ethics and Social Change), Rev. Int. Sociol., 1957, 15, 57, Jan-Mar, 17-28.

¶ Soc change in contemporary times must be seen not so much as a change from one way of life to another, as it is a condition of constant change. This has a profound effect upon morals. In earlier times, the mores were viewed as necessary & carried an aura of divine authority. As this feeling of supernatural sanction disappears, there is a greater tendency to rely on legislation, & the state not only must provide the norms in the form of laws, but must through propaganda become a great producer of 'prefabricated consciences'. Industrialization is the prime influence which has led to this condition of constant flux & SM. It has not been possible to generate ethics appropriate to the changing conditions. The new elites, for example, have no sense of responsibility for the under-privileged as the elites of earlier times did. Minguijon suggests that the remedy lies in a revival of local culture. While this would seem to belie the UNESCO objectives of world-wide understanding, this is not necessarily the case. It may be possible to develop pride in local culture & at the same time, an appreciation of other cultures. D. O. Cowgill

CDA 0038 Ginsberg, Morris (London Sch of Economics & Pol'al Sci, GB), SOCIAL CHANGE, Brit. J. Sociol., 1958, 9, 3, Sep, 205-299.

¶ Observations set forth to discuss soc change (SoCh) & the nature of causality: (1) historians & soc sci'ts face & are in search of the same sorts of explanation in dealing with SoCh, (2) causality does not mean regularity of succession. Rather, regularity leads to a search for causes, (3) historians tend to consider facts of history essentially as psychol'al, (4) "cause" is a set of factors jointly sufficient & necessary to produce an effect, & (5) in soc sci the concern is not with the intention of individuals, but with structural relations in their bearing on individuals. The soc sci's have not been historical enough & the historians have not been attentive enough of soc sci'ts. The major source of SoCh are seen as conditions generating strains or "contradictions" in the soc structure & the efforts made to overcome them. Sources of strain are many & not reducible to system. Despite a fundamental similarity, there are diff's between soc & physical causation; soc facts are more variable & less likely to be repeated in identical fashion, & mental factors produce an effect in causal relations. Soc causation is cumulative & frequently circular; & soc processes are "neither fatally predetermined nor free from limiting conditions. But the greater the knowledge of the limiting conditions, the larger is the scope offered to conscious direction & control." I. Taviss

CDA 0039 Gladwin, Thomas (Nat'l Instit of Mental Health Bethesda, Md), ANTHROPOLOGY AND ADMINISTRA-

TION IN THE TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS, Comm. Develop. R., 1959, 4, 2, Jun, 27-33.

¶ Anthropol'sts have played an historically important role in the US concern with Micronesia (the US administered UN Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands). During WWII anthropol'sts gathered & culled data useful in planning actual military operations, & formed a nucleus of the military gov units which landed before each island was secured. The Navy's admin of the islands included advisors trained as anthropol'sts. Following WWII, anthropol'sts were organized as a team to carry out the first field res in 40 yrs. Civilian admin not only included them as advisors, but often in admin'ive capacities on each island. The advantages of including anthropol'sts admin'or-advisors in governing the islands, are noted, specifically in retaining the indigenous culture patterns. S. Ziffer

CDA 0040 Glaser, William A. (Michigan State Coll.), THE UNITS OF POLITICAL ACTION, Southw. Soc. Sc. Quart., 1954, 35, 1, Jun, 25-35.

¶ The study of human action may be conducted from many points of view, depending on the scientist's special purpose. In analyzing political action a special group theory must be devised. The criteria for defining political groups must be directly related to the process of political action. These categories must include only persons whose political behavior is essentially similar. The units of political action are: (1) pressure groups, (2) political parties, (3) political classes, (4) nations (or comparable groups), (5) military bands, (6) individual persons. A political pressure group is derived directly from an interest group but is not identical with it. A political party is an organized association attempting to place some of its leaders in gov. office and secure certain ends on behalf of its members and supporters. A political class is a large number of persons who act alike in politics over a long period of time, the essential bond of which is myth or factors which synthesize the various moral purposes of the different members. Nations are comprised of geographically contiguous people with unit allegiance, national consciousness and solidary political action resulting from common faith in inspiring myths. A military band may be large or small, is formally organized and usually tightly disciplined. The concrete individual is an important unit of political action when he acts independently of membership in any particular political group. Research is needed to determine if there are correlations among the prevalence of particular types of pressure groups, particular economic and social institutions, and particular political institutions. E. Scott

CDA 0041 ——, GRASSROOTS DEMOCRACY: PHILIPPINE STYLE, Comm. Develop. R., 1960, 5, 1, Mar, 2-4; ICA Digest (Washington, DC), 1960, Jan, 15, 2-4.

¶ A local autonomy law giving the barrios (small villages), power to levy taxes for locally initiated community improvement projects, has stimulated the self-help movement, & extended the vote to single men & women. The vote had formerly been restricted to heads of household 21 & over. In the period following WWII, reforms were initiated in the barrios & in 1955 a law establishing legal, annually elected barrio councils to link the Ru services with the central gov was effected. Previously, headmen had been appointed. Drawbacks of the law were: (1) its limited power ie it could only suggest or recommend improvement projects; (2) lack of taxing power; (3) only heads of fam 21 or over could vote. From 1956-1960 the PACD has been helping the barrios' councils to assert the power they have & to attain the necessities of successful functioning. The new law provided changes for the Assembly, & for the council, & gave greater power to both bodies. S. Ziffer

CDA 0042 Guitton, Henri (U. of Dijon), RELATION BETWEEN PROGRESS IN ECONOMIC WELFARE AND HUMAN PROGRESS, Int. Soc. Sci. Bull., 1954, 6, 2, 178-184.

¶ The question of whether progress in economic welfare alone ensures wider human progress is approached by considering the concept of progress. By 1800 the idea of progress became dominant and while eclipsed in philosophical and economic thought by other ideas has become pre-eminent again. Logical analysis on a verbal level only vaguely defines the concept of progress. Atomistic and holistic systems of analysis in attempting to define progress are rejected and with a discussion of the ends of progress concludes that there is no automatic coincidence between economic and human progress. A relativistic position is accepted, and human progress is postulated as subjective and therefore relative as compared to objective progress which is measurable. The distinctions of objective and subjective are associated with the distinctions of individual and social progress. The observational framework influences the nature of progress since these frameworks are heterogenous and progress only has meaning for a homogeneous group. Relativity within the group is exemplified by the Veblen effect. "Human progress may depend on economic progress. But economic progress cannot cause human progress. It acquires signif. only if prepared for by previous human progress." 3 questions stemming from the relativistic position are considered, namely (1) does lasting progress cause change in human behavior? (2) does a lasting progress eliminate checks to progress? and (3) what is the relation between progress and the age of an economy? It is recommended that economists again question the meaning of their :omism. I. Gerver

CDA 0043 Haller, Archibald O. (Michigan State U, East Lansing,) THE OCCUPATIONAL ACHIEVEMENT PROCESS OF FARM-REARED YOUTH IN URBAN-INDUSTRIAL SOCIETY, Rural Sociol., 1960, 25, 3, Sep, 321-333.

¶ Farm-reared people are relatively unsuccessful in Ur occup's. It is known that youth who have low levels of occup'al & educ'al aspiration are eventually low achievers. Since farm-reared people have low levels of aspiration it has been sugges'ed that the supposedly limited general environment provided by Ru society limits the horizons of the farm youth. Later res has disproved this hyp by showing that only those farm boys who plan to farm have low levels of aspiration. A study based on [?]'s & personality test data from farm boys in a highly Ur-industrial region with excellent educ'al facilities, to infer a valid explanation for the farm-planner's low levels of educ'al & occup'al aspiration & to explain differential plans regarding farming. The explanation inferred holds that farming is the normal occup'al self-conception of farm-reared boys. This normal self-conception may be abandoned if the boy has an unusually self-reliant & inquisitive personality, if his parents are deviants in that they want him to be mobile, or if he perceives farming as inaccessible. If he develops a self-conception of non-farmer he will tend to utilize the information available in the area to develop the higher levels of aspiration needed for successfully entering Ur work; if his self-conception remains that of farmer he will tend not to utilize the information. Thus those wishing to increase the levels of occup'al achievement of farm-reared youth should attempt to modify the boy's expectation that he will be a farmer. AA

CDA 0044 Henry, Edward L. (St. John's U, Minn), DEMOCRACY VERSUS ECONOMIC SECURITY IN THE UNDERDEVELOPED NATIONS, Amer. Cath. Sociol. Rev., 1961, 22, 2, Sum, 133-141.

¶ The hyp is advanced that in the nations freed since WWII, the equalitarian element in modern democracy will seriously impede the econ growth which is a necessary though not sufficient condition for a stable democracy. The equality ideal in its matured form calls for redistributive measures & a welfare state, which the econ resources of the new nations at this point in their development cannot support. The result is likely to be regimentation now & loss of democracy for the foreseeable future. AA

CDA 0045 Herskovits, M. J. (Northwestern U.), MOTIVATION AND CULTURE-PATTERN IN TECHNOLOGICAL CHANGE,

Int. Soc. Sci. Bull., 1954, 6, 3, 388-400.

¶ The study of economic motivation under conditions of technological change is a phase of the broader problem of cultural re-adaptation. Man's economic behavior cannot be understood in isolation from his social relationship or cultural milieu. Culture is the learned, man-made totality of the modes of behavior of an interacting aggregate of individual organisms. There are universal aspects of culture as well as diversities. Enculturation (the process by which man learns his culture) begins at birth and continues throughout life. By the time a person is an adult, he is so well enculturated that much of his behavior proceeds outside of the area of conscious response. This enculturative experience functions to shape man's overt behavior, to influence his perceptions of reality, and aids him in achieving individual adjustment and social stability. It also gives rise to ethnocentrism. Though motivational drives arise out of the psycho-physical nature of man, they are products of cultural conditioning in their diverse manifestations. Since each child in a society undergoes a similar kind of enculturative experience, the motivational drives of that society take on a patterned, somewhat unified commonalty. To attempt to study economic motivation apart from this matrix of interdependent cultural and social forces is not sufficient. Progress toward more complete understanding of economic motivation will evolve from an interdisciplinary approach. Attention should be given to research in the differentials of perception and motivation which are partly functions of culture and society. B. J. Keeley

CDA 0046 Hewson, M. G., WHAT IS COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT?, Community Develop. B., 1957, 9, 1, Dec, 19-20.

¶ 5 yrs ago the term 'mass educ' was superseded by 'CD'. There are variations as to its connotation because it is used not only to describe an objective, but the org & techniques necessary for achievement of the objective. The Ashridge Conference, defined CD as "a movement designed to promote better living for the whole community with the active participation & on the initiative of the community". The ICA definition is similar. G. Speal

CDA 0047 Hoselitz, Bert F. (U of Chicago, Ill), THE ROAD TO ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, Commentary, 1959, 27, 5, May 436-442.

¶ The chief means of econ progress is the improvement of the productive potentialities of human beings. Capital is important & so are markets, but too much of the literature on econ development (ED) has paid them almost exclusive attention. In the US, tangible capital increased by 1.8% annually between 1919 & 1957, whereas income increased in the same period by 3.1% annually. The only explanation for this astonishing increase in productivity is the improvement in the human factor —a result of increased training, educ, & additional capabilities based on health & new knowledge. Primary Sch's & clinics may thus be more important for the development of underdeveloped countries than steel plants. However, if we regard the improvement of human capabilities as a central strategy of ED, we must also take into account the soc & pol'al context in the underdeveloped countries. It is in this connection that soc res can make a major contribution. J. A. Fishman

CDA 0048 Hoselitz, Bert F. (U of Chicago, Ill), BALANCED GROWTH, DESTABILIZERS AND THE BIG PUSH, Wld Polit., 1960, 12, 3, Apr, 468-477.

¶ Recent works on econ development of Gunnar Myrdal, Harvey Leibenstein, Albert O. Hirschman, & of A. H. Coale & E. M. Hoover are examined in contrast. Special attention is paid to the investment problem in developing countries, & various investment policies for econ development are discussed. Chief among them is the concept of balanced growth, the theory of the "critical minimum effort", & the proposal of artificially introduced destabilizers designed to provoke countervailing action likely to lead to econ growth. Emphasis is placed on (1) whether development theory can consider small, marginal adjustments, or should concentrate on studying the effects of major, discontinuous injections of capital, & on (2) whether it should be confined to considering only the formation of real tangible capital or should also embrace the study of the formation of 'human capital'. In accord with the works examined it is concluded that investment policy must be oriented to introduce discontinuities & should consider also the formation of human capital. I. Taviss

CDA 0049 ___, "HOW" OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT, Comm. Develop. R., 1956, 2, Sep, 67-70.

¶ In the context of a definition of & objectives of CD, is asked not only what the results of CD are, but how these results are attained. Stressed are 'voluntary self-help action' & 'technical assistance' in: bringing people together, democratic org, group participation, group discussion of needs, committee operation, maintaining CD interest, utilization of available services. P. D. Montagna

CDA 0050 Hunt, Morton M. LET THE PEOPLE LEAD THE TOWN, Comm. Develop. R., 1957, 5, Jun, 31-38.

¶ A [?] survey of 2,000 histories of community activities indicates that wide-spread citizen participation is the key to stimulation & success of community improvement projects. Descriptions of several projects (some using 'self-surveys') show the utilization & results of this participation in communities of varying sizes & with diff problems. P. D. Montagna

CDA 0051 International Cooperative Administration, THE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT GUIDLINES OF THE INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION, Comm. Develop. R., 1956, 3, Dec, 3-6.

¶ CD is defined with emphasis on it as a "process of soc action", technique, "technical assistance at the village level", & a way of creating self-help. Further information is presented on the structure, admin'ive arrangements, coordination, & utilization of host gov org, & on Internat'l Cooperation Admin org in its Operations Missions & in its Washington, DC, offices. P. D. Montagna

CDA 0052 International Cooperation Administration, PUBLIC HEALTH AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT, Comm. Develop. R., 1956, 2, Sep, 22-23; Health Summary, Mar, 1956.

¶ Listed are 12 principles of CD as it relates to public health. Major areas covered are: program planning & pre-planning; village self-help, participation, & development; minimum health standards; role of village level worker; definition, purpose, & org of a CD program. P. D. Montagna

CDA 0053 Kaplan, Gabriel L. (CD Counseling Service, Arlington, Va), NEW HORIZONS FOR THE ART OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT. Comm. Develop. R., 1962, 7, 1, Jun, 101-107.

¶ In addition to the private econ elite of a nation, youthful resources should also contribute to any CD program. The art of CD should be made available to HSch graduates who desire to undertake careers in the nat'l Ru extension service. "Though we have been able to stimulate many Ru community development undertakings, we have been painfully slow in recognizing the need for a balanced Ru-Ur approach.... It is foolhardy to overlook the possibility that the centers of heavy pop may have greater power to determine a nation's pol'al destiny than does its Ru sector which houses more human beings." CD must concentrate on building a two-way channel of COMM between the citizen mass & the power center. "And to insure that this channel does not veer to right or left extremism, we must carve out signif participating roles both for the power center & for all of the elements that comprise the private sector." E. Weiman

CDA 0054 Kaufman, Harold F. (Mississippi State U, State College), TOWARD AN INTERACTIONAL CONCEPTION OF COMMUNITY, Soc. Forces, 1959, 38, 1, Oct, 8-17.

¶ An attempt to formulate an interactional & process conception of community & to suggest some conceptual guidelines for the study of community from this perspective. 2 highly signif types of relationships in studying the community field are the interplay of community actions & interactions (1) with the demographic, ecological & physical setting, & (2) with other interactional fields both in the given locality agglomerate & in the mass society. 3 important analytical elements of any action are (i) the persons involved, as actors or community participants, (ii) the associations or groups through which the action takes place, & (iii) the stages & phases of action through time. Ways of viewing units of interaction are described. 6 types of characteristics or criteria are suggested for differentiating community action from that not appropriate to the community field: (a) degree of comprehensiveness of interests pursued & needs met, (b) degree to which the action is identified with the locality, (c) relative number, status, & degree of involvement of local residents, (d) relative number & signif of local associations involved, (e) degree to which the action maintains or changes the local society & (f) extent of org of the action. Each dimension is seen as a necessary element of a complex of characteristics. Before causal or sequential type of analysis can proceed far, indices must be developed of these various elements. Contributions, realized & potential, of an interactional & process perspective are: emphasis on dynamics & change, with structure an integral part of the formulation; scope & inductive nature of the perspective, with a concern for gathering data at a relatively low level of conceptualization for the development of fruitful hyp's that will help explain action & change regardless of where they might lead conceptually; & opportunity for treatment of both descriptive & normative data in the same context, which aids in the orientation of res toward action. H. K. Schwarzweller

CDA 0055 Khan, Mohammad Afzal (Director, Nat'l Development Academy, Peshawar, Pakistan), A NEW DAWN. Comm. Develop. R., 1960, 5, 3, Sep, 1-4.

¶ The structure of 'basic democracy' has 5 tiers. (1) Local councils for every 10 to 15 thousand people-one representative for every small community of 1,000 persons. There will be 8,000 councils. (2) There will be councils for every tehsil - 186 in West Pakistan; 411 (Thana Councils) in East Pakistan. (3) District councils - 44 in West Pakistan; 17 in East Pakistan, each representing a number of tehsils. (4) Divisional councils - 10 in West Pakistan; 4 in East Pakistan. (5) Provincial councils. Method of election: in local councils 10 persons will be elected & 5 nominated; in the tehsil council 25% of the members will be drawn from the chairmen of the local councils, 25% from other members, & 50% nominated (officials). In districts & divisions 50% from members of tehsils & divisions respectively, 50% nominated (officials). Postulates of the scheme: People have to be educated in the art of governing themselves before responsibilities of doing so can be transferred to them. The intellectuals in the services believe strongly that the country must be run on democratic lines; both admin & admin'ors are competent & willing to educate the people. G. Speal

CDA 0056 Konig, René (Cologne U), EINLEITUNG ZU EINER SOZIOLOGIE DER SOGENANNTEN RUCKSTANDIGEN GEBIETE (Introduction to a Sociology of the So-called Underdeveloped countries), Kol. Ztsch. Soziol. Soz-Psych., 1955, 7, 1, 9-23.

¶ This new branch of knowledge has been expanded especially by A. Sauvy and G. Balandier. There is unanimity in the views that the problem of underdeveloped countried (UC) has theoretical aspects, & that one science cannot deal with it, but that it needs interdisciplinary cooperation. At present the problem is dealt with mainly by economists and demographers, but it has also attracted US cultural anthropol'ts. Before WWII it was mainly a question of colonial sociol, but now it considers many other parts of the world as well. Especially the impact of technical progress on UC is studied. The US term 'UC' gives rise to misunderstandings, Sauvy calls them "pays attardés" (retarded countries). What has to be avoided is Western ethnocentrism of modern industrialization. 'Underdeveloped' should be a relative term. The contrast between UC and developed countries is not only a contrast between traditionalist and progressive societies, but exists also within the modern technological systems. Older industrial countries have a smaller degree of social integration than the others, which appears in the structure within the system. Colonial peoples which begin to industrialize show not only a clash between the traditional culture and technical progress, but also a conflict with a retrogressive form of industrialism. UC have internal stimuli for a progressive policy. Outside stimuli are accepted and then developed without assistance. In some cases outside technical innovations are rejected. The disorganization of the old order is not always caused by the introduction of new techniques, but can be the result of the clash of two different traditions. Besides the process of adaptation from outside there are changes spontaneously wished for. A precondition of technical progress is communication. It is unavoidable that in the contemporary world many different groups get in touch with each other. Adjustment plays a most important part. It is always connected with activity (creative adjustment). When certain changes have already occurred in a territory before the clash occurs, acculturation becomes easier. There is also the problem of the Grössenordnung (change in scale). It is a very different matter whether small groups clash, or when, as is the case today, large societies clash with small ones. The study of social changes in UC is not only necessary for the defense of the West but is the result of the reality of "One World". M. K. Adler

CDA 0057 Lowry, Ritchie P. (Chico State College, Calif), THE MYTH AND REALITY OF GRASS-ROOTS DEMOCRACY. Int. R. Community Develop., 1963, 11, 3-15.

¶ Studies of the small community in US society share a basic & recurring focus: an examination of the belief that the local community should best promote & sustain democratic processes. This "myth of grass-roots democracy" is based on a series of assumptions about the demographic & sociol'al characteristics of life in this primary, Gemeinschaft environment. A study is reported, based on one rapidly changing northern Calif community, & questions whether or not these characteristics are functionally amenable to democratic interaction in daily public life. As a consequence of the Ur impact, the community of Micro City has experienced increasing conflict of interest groups since 1946, involving issues such as race relations, an un-American activities investigation, a civil defense debate, & a freeway location dispute. The sociol'al nature of local community interaction gave to these public conflicts the following latent qualities: (1) manifestly non-partisan but latently partisan control of pol'al processes, (2) the pol of personality rather than of policy, (3) pronounced apathy & alienation in leadership, & (4) non-pol'al interests & activities on the part of voluntary assoc's. These conditions were a result of Micro City's small community intimacy & interpersonal proximity. The problems of the type of voluntary assoc & local leadership necessary to close the gap between the myth & reality of grass-roots democracy must be investigated in future studies.

CDA 0058 Lundstedt, Sven (Foundation for Res on HB, Ann Arbor, Mich), THE INTERPERSONAL DIMENSION IN INTERNATIONAL TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE, Comm. Develop. R., 1962, 7, 1, Jun, 75-90.

¶ A review of the scope of technical assistance at present, & current trends in the literature of technical cooperation. A widespread absence of definitive published work about interpersonal factors in technical assistance is noted. Publications closely discussed are: Margaret Clark's HEALTH IN THE MEXICAN-AMERICAN CULTURE: A COMMUNITY STUDY;

Harlan Cleveland & Gerard J. Mangone, THE ART OF OVERSEAMANSHIP: Eighty-Sixth Congress: HEARING BEFORE THE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS OF THE UNITED STATES SENATE. THE AMERICAN OVERSEAS; Group for the Advancement of Psychiatry, Working Abroad A DISCUSSION OF PSYCHOLOGICAL ATTITUDES AND ADAPTATION IN NEW SITUATIONS; The Institute of Inter-Amer Affairs, CONSULTATION IN THE BRAZIL-UNITED STATES COOPERATIVE HEALTH PROGRAM: 1942-1955; E. Ross Jenny & Ozzie G. Simmons, HUMAN RELATIONS AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE IN PUBLIC HEALTH; A. Mayer, M. Marriott, & R. L. Park, PILOT PROJECT INDIA: THE STORY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AT ETAWEH, UTTAR PRADESH; Margaret Mead (Ed), CULTURAL PATTERNS AND TECHNICAL CHANGE, Benjamin D. Paul (Ed), HEALTH, CULTURE AND COMMUNITY; Lyle W. Shannon, UNDERDEVELOPED AREAS: A BOOK OF READINGS AND RESEARCH; Edward H. Spicer, HUMAN PROBLEMS IN TECHNOLOGICAL CHANGE; Edward T. Hall, THE SILENT LANGUAGE; & Irwin T. Sanders, INTERPROFESSIONAL TRAINING GOALS FOR TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE PERSONNEL ABROAD. Interviews with 3 public health specialists are reprinted in which each is asked to discuss the interpersonal aspects of his experience with technical assistance. It is concluded that a systematic understanding of interpersonal problems is absent in all 3 interviews. E. Weiman

CDA 0059 McDowell, John (Nat'l Federation of Settlements & Neighborhood Centers, New York, NY), COMMUNITY CENTERS IN AN INDUSTRIALIZED SOCIETY, Int. R. Community Develop., 1958, 1, 43-51.

¶ Industrialization created human problems strongly affecting the fam's internal relationship. Crowded living quarters, poor physical surroundings, psychol'al loneliness, lack of soc or econ advantages, & technicological developments within industry are some factors which caused these problems. Community centers help people to deal with problems resulting from industrialization; they study conditions prevailing in a neighborhood, report their findings to appropriate gov & non-gov bodies, act on community problems, & educate the neighborhood citizens to attack the problems. Specifically, health, housing, & recreation are dealt with. S. Ziffer

CDA 0060 Mc Granahan, Donald V. (Dept. of Social Affairs, U.N.), SOME REMARKS ON THE HUMAN IMPLICATIONS OF TECHNOLOGICAL CHANGE IN UNDERDEVELOPED AREAS, Soc. Prob., 1953, 1, 1, Jun, 13-16.

¶ Underdeveloped countries go through a more rapid technological change than the West's stages of industrial development. (1) The social scientist may have to include in his analysis of the implications of modern technology in underdeveloped areas the implication of his own analysis. (2) Socially undesirable consequences of technological innovations may fulfill some function in the process of change, but this function can be fulfilled by other more desirable means. (3) Disruption of cultural patterns by technological change may produce numerous human and social ills; relatively harmless factors in the traditional patterns (child labor) may acquire a social virulence when they interact with technological innovations. Technological change is most effective if fused with and made an extension of local attitudes and values. (4) That local values are defined by local cultural patterns is an objective anthropological principle; to extend it into an ethical principle, would mean that no "compulsory" primary education could ever be advocated. Such a standpoint would make the principle of cultural relativity run counter to the principle of education into new norms and values, which alone yields basis for internal action. Economic and social development through technological means cannot be achieved without a change of those attitudes and values that are intimately bound to a static, land-based economy and its traditional kinship system and communal life; self-interest and group interest may coincide with altruistic and humanitarian interest, facilitating cooperation and confidence among larger segments of mankind. The social scientist must conduct research which will indicate paths to take, not only warnings and stop-signs. Viewing the human implications of technological change, we do not become as aware of the bad as to forget the good, and become so protective of cultures in underdeveloped areas as to block progress desirable from a human point of view. M. R. Gunther

CDA 0061 McKee, James B. (Oberlin Coll), STATUS AND POWER IN THE INDUSTRIAL COMMUNITY: A COMMENT ON DRUCKER'S THESIS, Amer. J. Sociol., 1953, 58, 364-370.

¶ Drucker sees the impersonal status pattern of the corporation as the pattern of society; its management as the new ruling elite. This is a biased oversimplified view characterizing the total society in terms of a single institution. The significance of the corporation is modified by the influence of other institutions, e.g., the community. Empirical studies are cited to show that status and power distribution, emphasized by Drucker, is influenced by other factors. Race, ethnicity, and religion affect status as well as position in the occup. structure. Unions compete with corporations for power in the community. Unions may seek to legitimatize their power in the community by showing concern for the "general" welfare, not just that of labor. That the upper stratum no longer holds its traditional monopoly of power disturbs the status system since members of low status ethnic groups may attain positions of power and associated prestige. Power is no longer vested in one group but in a number of loci, of which the corporation is only one. The democratic organization of political power contrasts strikingly with the system of power within the corporation. Power of management within the corporation is validated by the value system of the corporation, but the community has no value system which legitimizes the power of management there. Hence the legitimation of power in the community is a strategic problem. McKee suggests that commitments to traditional "fields" of sociology are a hinderance in this connection. A. S. Lourie

CDA 0062 McKee, James B. (U of Toledo, Ohio), COMMUNITY POWER AND STRATEGIES IN RACE RELATIONS: SOME CRITICAL OBSERVATIONS, Soc. Prob., 1958/59, 6, 3, Win, 195-203.

¶ A critical evaluation of John Dean & Alex Rosen's A MANUAL OF INTERGROUP RELATIONS dealing with the development of an intergroup relations strategy organized around the concept of community power structure. Their view of interlocking leadership at the top of the community power structure is criticized as being too monolithic; an adequate image of a particular community's power structure must be determined empirically. They feel that US PO supports desirable changes in intergroup relations. Therefore, the problem is solely a strategic one & the following strategy is advocated: (1) the involvement of influentials, (2) the use of organized groups, (3) the role of the professional, & (4) the technique of negotiation. But these techniques do not provide for the possibility of organized opposition & ignore the possibility of creating support for new policies by building a constituency who have a real stake in effecting change. Moreover, it is apparent that a conservative ideology lies behind this strategy since it supports the power status quo & avoids conflict. Under this system the professional is not a public leader, but a manipulator of the conservative community leaders. By detaching race relations from other soc causes, it reduces the cause of intergroup relations from a moral to a technical issue & thereby removes it from a democratic & liberal frame of reference. The appeal to the community's conservative power elite results in an attempt to keep the issue out of the hands of more militant leadership & prevent the rise of new leadership. These criticisms reveal the necessity of the expansions of the role of sociologist to soc critic & analyst. As such, he would criticize the use made of socio'al concepts by soc practitioners, ex-

plicate the ideological elements in soc policy, & explore the relationship of sociol'al concepts to soc ideology. I. Taviss

CDA 0063 McMullen, M. (UK Information Service, E. Africa), THE PSYCHOLOGY OF DISENGAGEMENT, Community Develop. B., 1960, 11, 3, Jun, 55-57; Corona, 1958, Dec.

¶ In the colonial regions, the Colonial power has generally acted in a paternalistic fashion. With independence, the people must learn to act for themselves. The CD approach for getting a group of people to think & act for itself, can provide a graduated, safe transition from one psychol'al state to the other; from a benevolent despotism to a democracy. G. Speal

CDA 0064 Majumdar, D. N., WHAT THE SOCIOLOGISTS CAN DO, WHAT THEY MUST DO, HOW THEY CAN DO AND HOW THEY SHOULD DO IT, East. Anthrop., 1956-57 10, 2, Dec-Feb, 130-144.

¶ There is a close kinship between sociol'ts & anthrop'ts, as both aim at a general understanding of the structure & function of society at diff levels. They have an important contribution to make in solving soc problems. The Community Development Program launched by the gov provides them a common focus for work. Such programs are necessarily to be consistent with the att's & culture of the diff groups. Here, the association of sociol'ts & anthrop'ts is very desirable. A thorough knowledge of intergroup relations & their re-org are the pre-requisites of any such schemes. Because of this & the use of the group approach, the services of soc sci'ts are indispensable. Particularly with reference to tribal questions, soc sci'ts have the responsibility to diagnose the roots of the trouble, & offer a solution. Thus healthy cooperation between the admin & soc sci'ts is the great need of our country. SASSA

CDA 0065 Markey, Sidney B. (Health & Welfare Council, Philadelphia, Pa), COMMUNITY COUNCILS IN THE UNITED STATES, Int. R. Community Develop., 1959, 4, 145-152.

¶ District Councils are voluntary assoc's of org's & individuals within a geographic sub-division of the city or metropolitan area. The impetus for district council org comes from sources such as settlement houses & nat'l movements in need of neighborhood tie-ins ie, civil defense, DEL'cy prevention & Ur renewal. 4 typical situations which arouse citizens to organize are: (1) a crisis arising in the community (murder, a bad street accident, an incident focusing attention on overcrowded Sch's, or a tense situation arising out of strained relations between groups in the community); (2) the need for citizen action on a specific problem (JD'cy, health educ, recruitment of foster homes for child care agencies, need for community backing for a health or welfare bill before the state or city legislative body); (3) stimulation of leaders to see some aspect of community life which may be improved (services to people who will need to prepare for relocation when Ur renewal affects the standards of housing in the neighborhood; & (4) growth of block org's & other organized groups to the point where they recognize the need for a council. Illustrations of district council org's & performance along the lines of the above situations are provided. G. Speal

CDA 0066 Masih Uz Zaman, FROM VILLAGE AID TO BASIC DEMOCRACIES, Comm. Develop. R., 1960, 5, 1, Mar, 20-27.

¶ Basic Democracy (BD) as a pol'al instit exhibits the spirit of realism, moderation, & gradualism, which has generally characterised the Martial Law Admin in Pakistan. It is a 5 tier system linking the people at every stage with the gov. It recognizes that the majority of Pakistani live in villages, are illiterate, & were subjected to colonial rule, a patriarchial admin & a feudal soc order; but, it also recognizes that the most educated & enlightened class of the country is represented in the Admin Services. The new scheme will, therefore, make use of them to teach the people the requisites of responsible self-gov. 3 types of non-official council members are distinguished: the elected, the representative, the appointed. Thus BD's might become the bridge between the people & the gov. Formerly, the admin'ive structure had reached the people, but the pol'al structure had not. The present system fills the gaps between both the adopted British system of democracy & those in areas not yet reached by CD. Both CD & BD attempt to secure peoples' participation toward desired soc ends in much the same ways. The diff's are: CD relies upon educative processes & derives it sanctions from soc norms already in existence; BD relies on the law & the will of the people; CD relies on felt-need & involves delay while BD peoples' representatives may decide what is good for the people & give it to them; in CD the units of operation depend on the soc structure, but in BD law defines the unit; voting procedures are defined in BD, but in CD they may change. BD is the 2nd stage of the process started by CD. The roles of CD & local gov are complementary; CD is the first step to effective local gov. Rivalry between the 2 may destroy both. BD & CD must define carefully their theaters of operation, thus preventing bad feeling within the local gov. A mechanism of emphasizing the complementary nature of these processes must be devised. The most important aspect of BD pol'ly is that it instit'izes a relationship that should exist between the gov & the people; & thus it makes the admin responsible to the public in more direct ways than it had been, assuring status to PO. S.Ziffer

CDA 0067 Masihuzzaman (Administrator, Village Aid, West Pakistan), BASIC DEMOCRACY AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT, Comm. Develop. R., 1961, 6, 1, Mar, 82-89.

¶ "Basic democracy as a pol'al instit exhibits in a large measure the spirit of realism, moderation & gradualism; it is based on the realization that the majority of the people in this country live in villages." Basic democracy creates instit's at local levels to allow people to participate in decision-making in public affairs. Their pattern of representation is not fixed, but likely to change as the capacity of the people to govern themselves increases & their admin'ive experience widens. This represents the first attempt to build a sound pol'al system connecting villages with the capital of the province. Diff's between CD & basic democracy are that while CD relies largely on educ'ive processes as a means of influencing PO & derives its sanction from soc norms, basic democracy has as the basis of its authority the law & the will of the people expressed through its representatives. Basic democracy represents an advanced stage of development, institutionalizing processes that CD has brought into existence. Possible rivalries & threats that may develop between the 2 are explored. Problems include: a lack of clear definition of functions & responsibilities, & the attraction of traditional leaders & local politicians who might oppose the program because they regard it as a threat to their position. E. Weiman

CDA 0068 Mayo, Selz C. (North Carolina State Coll), AN APPROACH TO THE UNDERSTANDING OF RURAL COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT, Soc. Forces, 1958, 37, 2, Dec, 95-101.

¶ "Four features or traits of a behavior collectivity which have been posited as characteristic of a soc movement were abstracted from existing literature." With the addition of personal observation as a source of information, these concepts were then applied to the phenomenon of community development. Through the use of these 4 concepts—change, org, geographical scope, & persistence in time—it was possible to conclude that community development is a world-wide movement. The position is then taken that much understanding of community development can be gained by employing the concepts involved in a soc movement. Only 2 such concepts were actually used in the analysis: the movement's ideology & goals. It was indicated that through the use of several other concepts, additional under-

standing could be obtained of Ru community development. These concepts also indicate fruitful areas of res. G. A. Hillery, Jr.

CDA 0069 Melvin, Bruce L. (U of Maryland), THE RURAL NEIGHBORHOOD CONCEPT, Rural Sociol., 1954, 19, 4, Dec, 371-376.

¶ The concept of neighborhood as a scientific and sociol'al entity is challenged in the face of the facts of present day Ru life. Neighborhood has been defined as "a natural social unit" by D. Sanderson. Cooley and Sanderson equate the American village with the European agricultural villages. The German agricultural villages described by Toennies in Gemeinschaft und Gesellschaft were social, religious, educ'al, econ, & political units, a Gemeinde. In the US, except for the Mormons in Utah and the French in Louisiana, there have been few of these integrated Ru units since 1900. By 1910 in Savannah, Iowa, the neighborhood structure was weakened. In NY State one of the first indications of diversity of interests was the Grange organizations. The neighborhood as an isolated, self-sufficient sociol'al unit is no longer a reality in Ru America. In the present studies of Ru life, 'neighborliness' has been confused with the concept of neighborhood. K. Kessin

CDA 0070 Mezirow, J. D. (U of California, Berkeley), COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AS AN EDUCATIONAL PROCESS, Int. R. Community Develop., 1960, 5, 137-150.

¶ The CD process is "a planned & organized effort to assist individuals to acquire the att's, skills & concepts required for their democratic participation in the effective solution of as wide a range of community improvement problems as possible, in an order of priority determined by increasing levels of competence." CD is fundamentally a procedural technique in the cooperative problem solving process, & for which special competence is needed in teaching democratic HR, & the application of sci'fic methods to the solution of common problems. Action priorities are based on 'felt-need' & 'readiness to act'. The villager may not be willing to gamble on a new way of doing things, because failure will be fatal. A statistical study conducted by the Allahabad Agri'al Instit in India over a 2 yr period involved 428 villages, & compared the relative effectiveness of 4 approaches to changed agri'al practices. The CD approach resulted in a signif'ly higher % of changed methods of agri'al practices. The CD approach included work in the areas of adult literacy, & soc welfare - in addition to agri'al extension. Placing primary emphasis on agri, resulted in the smallest % of changed agri'al practices. The CD worker must develop skills in 4 areas: interpersonal relations, sci'fic method, cooperative thinking, & a resolving social conflict. G. Speal

CDA 0071 Mial, Curtis & Dorothy Mial (Community Consultant Service, Syracuse, NY), COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT - USA, Int. R. Community Develop., 1959, 4, 13-19.

¶ CD in the US was discussed with members of 2 groups of European visitors in 1956 - representing the European Productivity Agency Mission 337. Europeans felt that we need stronger more responsible civic spirit & local initiative. Though the need for CD is obvious in areas in the process of econ development, Ur communities must also be considered. Problems relating to CD are: (1) changes in values, COMM's, transportation, public service demands, patterns of living & working; (2) increase in interdependence because of increasing specialization; (3) mobility resulting in rootlessness; (4) decision making by org's outside of the actual community, (5) divided loyalties arising from involvement in many groups with diff interests; (6) need for community services, & Ur deterioration & maladjustment. Suggestions for meeting these problems are: (A) formation of community action grops, eg Nat'l Citizens' Council for Better Sch's; (B) Agri'al Extension programs in Ru areas; (C) commitment by large org's, U's, soc agencies, etc to development of effective procedures for handling community problems; (D) self-study on the part of individual communities. Areas in which work still remains to be done include: COMM's, understanding of citizenship, coordination, & org. G. Speal

CDA 0072 Milhaud, Maurice (Service de l'Assistance Technique des Nations Unies, Geneva, Switzerland), PRINCIPES ET VALEUR DE LA METHODE DU DEVELOPPEMENT COMMUNAUTAIRE (Principles and Value of the Method of Community Development), Int. R. Community Develop., 1960, 6, 9-21.

¶ An examination of the principles, mechanisms, & value of CD, noting common elements with the cooperative & mutualist methods, which are characterized by their reliance on individual initiative & on popular support & participation. All 3 methods share the same philosophical concept of society, are oriented towards the future, & constitute efficient instruments of soc transformation. However, while programs of CD involve a kind of general mobilization of the populace, cooperative & mutual societies are limited in their field of action by their statutes & by the quality & number of their members, who usually represent a small fraction of the pop. In practice, the 3 methods are often closely associated, since CD programs frequently comprise projects of a precise nature which can be realized by cooperative & mutual societies. L. Gimenez Melo

CDA 0073 Miniclier, Louis M. (Chief, Community Development Div, Office of Public Services, Internat'l Cooperation Admin, Washington, DC), COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT DEFINED, Comm. Develop. R., 1956, 3, Dec, 1-2.

¶ UN & Internat'l Cooperation Admin definitions are given & noted as reflecting 'substantial agreement'. More important than the tangible are the intangible results of CD (ie, att change toward self-confidence, respect for the individual, & faith in gov; training & skills in the democratic process). P. D. Montagna

CDA 0074 Miniclier, Louis M. (US Internat'l Cooperation Admin), VALUES AND PRINCIPLES OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT, Int. R. Community Develop., 1960, 5, 57-61.

¶ The distinguishing features of CD are: the assumption that the greatest resource of any developing country is its people; the recognition that the small community is 1 of the 2 soc groups which are universal in human societies - its method & approach proceed from the principle basic to modern soc work ie, helping people to help themselves; the program should grow out of the felt-needs of the people; help from outside the community is used, but is not sufficient to increase the dependency of the villagers; emphasis is upon the integrated development of the total community life. The distinguishing essence of CD is that it assumes responsibility for approaching the community as a whole. Its greatest contribution is the recognition of a pol'al principle of democratic action. G. Speal

CDA 0075 Miniclier, Louis M. (CD Div, Internat'l Cooperation Admin, Washington, DC), INTRODUCTION, Comm. Develop. R., 1957, 4, Mar, 1-3.

¶ As a new soc invention requiring integration of several specialist fields & transferral of principles & practices from one to another culture, CD requires role readjustment by those connected with the work of "helping people to help themselves" (ie, cultural anthrop'sts, sociol'sts, & soc psychol'sts). P. D. Montagna

CDA 0076 Parker; Hilda W. & Joseph P. Parker (Brooklyn Coll, Brooklyn, NYC & New York City), DEMOCRATIC PRINCIPLES IN SOCIAL PROBLEMS, Amer. J. Econ. Sociol., 1957, 16, 4, Jul, 369-378.

¶ On the basis of work by Mayo, Lewin, & Gardner Murphy, the following may be tentatively formulated as basic principles of

democracy for use as criteria in the sci'fic study of democratic HR: (1) "Spontaneous participation in group goals" & activities "on the basis of free communication". (2) "Equality of opportunity in respect to achievements & rewards; judging or ranking of each individual only on the basis of merit, ability & achievement within the field of activity of the group." This presupposes a balance between rights & responsibilities. (3) Spontaneous formation of informal subgroups, based on individual preferences. (4) "Participation in the goals, values, etc of the larger org of which the group is an integral part...particularly insofar as these affect the group." (5) "Personal satisfaction gained through group participation which is conducive to emotional-mental health & to well-being in general...as well as to material benefits deriving from joint understandings." R. A. Feldmesser

CDA 0077 Parsons, Talcott (Harvard U, Cambridge, Mass), SOME CONSIDERATIONS ON THE THEORY OF SOCIAL CHANGE, Rural Sociol., 1961, 26, 3, Sep, 219-239.

¶ Theoretical analysis of change should distinguish between processes which maintain the equilibrium of a system & structural changes (SC's) wherein a system moves from one state of equilibrium to another. SC occurs when disturbances in or around a system are sufficient to overcome the forces of equilibrium. For soc systems one source of disturbance is alteration in the relation of the system to its environment which produces deficits in the input of goal attainment to acting units. When such units are performing multiple functions there is pressure toward structural differentiation, an important category of SC. Differentiation cannot occur, however, unless concomitant processes of soc reorg provide facilities for performance of the functions in the new differentiated context & patterns of normative legitmation & support. Successful differentiation involves normative reorg at 4 levels: (1) the provision of opportunity through the emancipation of facilities from ascriptive ties; (2) inclusion of differentiated units in higher level collectivity structures; (3) upgrading of norms to higher levels of generality; & (4) extension of values to legitimize new functional units. The processes & conditions of differentiation are illustrated by analysis of a case important to Ru sociol, the separation of household & producing unit. AA

CDA 0078 Ponsioen, J. A. (Instit of Soc Studies, The Hague, Netherlands), COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AS A PROCESS, Int. R. Community Develop., 1960, 6, 29-39.

¶ There apparently exist contradictions in the UN's definition of CD ie: (1) gov'al agencies tend to be authoritarian & cannot accept interference by peoples' initiative, (2) local communities are parochial by nature, & involving them in policy making, makes them resist integration into the nation's life, (3) communities' interests seldom coincide with nat'l development plans. The process of CD is described in 5 stages: (A) res to delineate the region to be developed, its resources & structures, (B) introduction of the frontline workers, (C) activation of the local communities for the sake of self-confidence, (D) introduction of soc services in one center of the region, (F) set-up of functional org's. The admin may be in the hands of a pol'al party, form a part of the state-admin, or be an independent expertise admin. In any of these cases, special training is required for the frontline workers, for a HR specialist, & for the technicians of the various services, which are introduced.

CDA 0079 Pusic, E. (U of Zagreb, Yugoslavia), BASIC PRINCIPLES OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT IN YUGOSLAVIA, Int. R. Community Develop., 1960, 5, 171-176.

¶ CD denotes a consciuous & organized effort to strengthen & develop the local territorial & soc unit, & to strengthen the role of the commune, in the overall soc & pol'al pattern — in order to counterbalance, & to eventually replace the influence of centralized power structures, esp the State. The new role of the local community is the consequence of the fact that today 40% of the people earn a non-agri'al living, & the patriarchial fam & its services has been broken up. Private ownership is now negligible, & the pattern of soc decision-making has been taken over by the technocrat & bur'crat. The local community is a soc, econ, & legal entity. Voters have pol'al rights in the local Councils; these rights are guaranteed by the Constitution. Local Councils are pol'al organs of the commune & district; they enjoy far-reaching autonomy in relation to the central gov. Admin'ive org's, responsible to the central gov can be created only by law, ie customs admin. The merit of Yugoslav CD is that it is achieving its goals by use of practical methods & existant instit's. G. Speal

CDA 0080 Quigley, Carroll (Sch of Foreign Service, Georgetown U, Washington, DC), COMPARATIVE CULTURAL DEVELOPMENT, Comm. Develop. R., 1957, 7, Dec, 5-11.

¶ The present world is a 3-bloc world composed of the: (1) 'Western World', (2) 'Communist bloc', & (3) 'Buffer Fringe' of 'shattered cultures'. A comparison is made of the chronological development of (1) & (3), describing how the development of (1) was a natural evolution beginning with a Christian ideology of individualism & materialism & progressing through revolutions in commerce, weapons, agri, industry, sanitation, pop, & transportation & COMM's, whereas the evolution of (3) was in the order of weapons, commerce, transportation & COMM's, sanitation, pop, industry, agri, & finally, a Western ideology. Commerce, transportation, & pop preceded industry, & sanitation, pop, & some industry preceded agri, all driving the peasant below the subsistence level. Finally, the whole soc setting was based on the patriarchal fam system & peasant oppression. Today, the Buffer Fringe is industrializing & can choose either the 'Western', the 'authoritarian', or a "new way of dealing with their problems" as in the case of India. Included is a demographic table on pop cycles based on birth & death rates, pop size, & age distribution, & a table of the diffusion of these cycles in selected areas from 1700 to 2000. P.D. Montagna

CDA 0081 Rose, Paul W. (Office of Human & Soc Development, Washington, DC), COMMUNITY MOBILIZATION: THE WAY OF FREE MEN TO MOBILIZE THEIR RESOURCES FOR DEVELOPMENT AND DEMOCRACY, Comm. Develop. R., 1963, 8, 1, Mar, 37-41.

¶ It is the task of soc sci'ts to meet the challenge stated in President Kennedy's Inaugural Address: "Man holds in his mortal hands the power to abolish all forms of human poverty & all forms of human life." Community mobilization is the means by which resources can be organized to achieve rapid development. Effective community mobilization has six basic requirements: (1) it must be promoted vigorously by the head of the nation & its admin'ors, (2) CD must involve people in the solution of their common problems, (3) CD must mobilize & help to increase the services & facilities of the technical ministries & other instit's of the gov to insure a massive & effective transfer of technology to the local communities, (4) CD must be accomplished democratically in both the planning & execution phases, (5) CD must be supported by technically trained mobilizers supplied by the national &/or state gov's, (6) CD must be sponsored energetically & decisively by the Free World as a major means of helping newly developing nations to help themselves. H. Umansky

CDA 0082 Russell, Daniel ·RESUME OF THE MANUAL OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT IN THE HAITIAN RURAL SECTION, Comm. Develop. R., 1956, 1, Jan, 37-48.

¶ The aims & philosophy of community org (CO) are discussed within the framework of CO as a 'technique' for putting programs into action with the cooperation of gov, private agencies, & local groups, & emphasizing moral, spiritual, & leadership development. The Ru community is "the smallest independent soc unit with which we are able to work effectively." As such, there needs to be a "common problem around which to establish the CO." Some disorg of community 'solidarity' is necessary

to introduce new sci'fic techniques. An understanding of individual & cultural factors & how to use them is a prerequisite for technicians introducing change into the community. P. D. Montagna

CDA 0083 Russell, William F. (Deputy Dir for Technical Services, Internat'l Cooperation Admin), COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT-FAD OR FUNDAMENTAL, Comm. Develop. R., 1956, 1, Jan, 2-7.

¶ CD inspires econ & soc development, & formation of self-gov. CD is concerned primarily with educ of adults who are more ready psychol'ly for learning. Studies & CD experience (notably in India) have shown that the adult learns more quickly & easily than the youth. With educ'al tasks becoming more complicated & difficult, CD may be an answer to formal educ problems as "a permanent tactic of soc development & control." P. D. Montagna

CDA 0084 Saunders, Irwin T. (North Carolina State Coll, Raleigh), CULTURAL FACTORS IN RURAL COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT: A WORLD VIEW, Comm. Develop. R., 1956, 3, Dec, 30-34.

¶ 'Culture' in its total sense is composed of: (1) biological factors (physical heritage), (2) habitat (physical surroundings), & (3) culture ('man-made soc heritage') consisting of (a) material (artifacts), (b) soc org, & (c) psycho-soc factors. In CD the habitat & culture must be analyzed so as to "start where the people are" in their specific total 'culture'. M. Mead's 6 principles of cultural change are applied through example to CD work experience to point out the importance of cultural analysis in CD programming. P. D. Montagna

CDA 0085 Sanders, Irwin T. (U of Kentucky, Lexington), THEORIES OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT, Rural Sociol., 1958, 23, 1, Mar, 1-12; Comm. Develop. R., 1958, 9, Jun, 27-39.

¶ Community development is derived & possibly takes its name from programs & activities often thought of as community org as well as more ambitious schemes of econ development. Theoretical formulations are possible on 2 levels: (a) that of the practitioner, which is largely admin've & action-oriented in character, & (b) that of the soc sci'st, which is largely conceptual in nature. 4 of the current ways of viewing community development are: (1) as a process, with a focus upon sequences of interation; (2), as a method, as a means to an end; (3) as a program, consisting of content as well as procedures; & (4), as a movement, involving personal commitment & an emotional dynamic. For each of these approaches various fields of sociol have signif contributions to make. Diff theoretical implications are also determined by the geographical level (local, regional, national) at which community development is viewed as well as by the types of functionaries which are relied upon to promote community development programs. These are discussed with reference to existing sociol'al fields of inquiry. AA

CDA 0086 Schmucker, Helga, ZUR SOZIALPOLITISCHEN BEDEUTUNG DES FAMILIENEINKOMMENS (Toward the Social-Political Significance of Family Income), Soz, Fortsch., 1955, 4, 3, Mar, 59-64.

¶ Family income as a yardstick furnishes more complete information on purchasing power and the living standard of the pop than statistics of individual income. Previous income statistics yield information on the number of those who earn incomes at various levels; these figures do not explain how the earnings of family members are summed up into family income. Although the income distribution of Western German for 1950 based on tax statistics showed 9.1 million gainful workers in the lowest income rank (less than 1800 DM/yr), a close examination of the lower income layer demonstrates that family heads constitute only a small part of these 9.1 million persons. Knowledge of family income distribution is not sufficient; it is important to know the amount of income per family member. Such knowledge will provide an understanding of the 'distribution of welfare' in the pop. When income distributions are separated into those of families and of unrelated individuals, it shows that the larger the household, the smaller will be the amount of income per family member. Families with many children, and relatives of partially productive persons, are concentrated in the lowest levels of the distribution. Households consisting of 1 or 2 persons in the lower income levels exhibit higher income than those consisting of several members. Empirical studies have discovered the tendency, in households where the income of the husband is low and the number of children large, to increase income by the earnings of the wife and the children. Are these attempts effective in combatting the econ disadvantage of many children? English and US attempts are cited to estimate additional expenditures needed to provide a 2-child family with an income yielding the same standard of living as that of a couple without children. Attention is drawn to the use of sampling methods employed in US to provide current information on income. Use of sampling surveys in suggested for German, as well as the establishment of a polling organization to provide improved information on income. J. Golde

CDA 0087 Schnore, Leo F. (U of Wisconsin, Madison), SOCIAL PROBLEMS IN THE UNDERDEVELOPED AREAS: AN ECOLOGICAL VIEW, Soc. Prob., 1960-61, 8, 3, Win, 182-201.

¶ Soc sci'ts assure us that the future course of today's underdeveloped areas will differ from that followed by the West in the past. The "ecological complex" (technology, pop, org, environment) provides a guide to some of the salient problems facing 66% of the world. Technologically, the underdeveloped areas can borrow from the West, rather than waiting upon indigenous development, but there are numerous org'al resistances & a crude technological determinism is indefensible. Pop poses 3 problems: size, composition & distribution. Again, the barriers to fam limitation & to wholesale shifts in spatial patterns appear to be structural in nature. It is in the pol'al sphere that org'al issues are paramount; clear alternatives to democracy are available in totalitarian styles of org. The effective environment—that which is brought into compass by a given technology & org—is not promising in many underdeveloped areas, but appropriate modes of exploitation appear to be possible. Most of the problems facing backward areas are non-econ in nature & solutions are to be sought in adaptive structural change. Soc sci'ts should be challenged by the rich possibilities for res into the problems facing these areas. AA

CDA 0088 Sherrard, Tom (U of Chicago, Ill), COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION AND DEVELOPMENT: SIMILARITIES AND DIFFERENCES, Comm. Develop. R., 1962, 7, 1, Jun, 11-20.

¶ Study of the similarities & diff's between CD & community org in terms of their origin & development, their respective seetings, their purposes, functions, methods & theories. Community org is viewed as a soc invention designed to deal primarily with the problems resulting from industrial revolution & its ensuing soc & technological changes. CD is concerned with inducing soc change in static segments of society by freeing the latent strengths of Ru people. "Community org originated at midpoint in the development of a dynamic society, while CD came into being as a means to convert a formerly static society into dynamic creativity." Similarities include: (1) both are firmly based on the democratic tradition & emphasize realization of the full potential of each human being & the contribution he can make to the commonwealth; (2) both feel that the greatest possible measure of self-determination should be accorded to the local communities; (3) that local community improvement must be carried on within the framework of planning for the larger community or the nation; & (4) a basic technique of all community workers is fact-gathering & analysis, org & use of appropriate structures, &

planning & coordinating study groups. However, "with the trend toward interdisciplinary & interprofessional collaboration in community org, distinctions tend to disappear." E. Weiman

CDA 0089 Singh, T., THE C' PERATIVE VILLAGE, Econ. Wkly, 1958, 10, Annual an, 143-148.

¶ Because of powerful forces from within & without, new interest has been focused on the village in India. The objective of change should be to develop the village structure as part of a larger economy through local initiative & resources by assurance of equality of SS & econ opportunity & by increased production & employment. This involves basic changes in ownership & manag of land & in the pattern of employment. Current practices, though useful, do not succeed because less attention is paid to development of the community's resources & more to individual gov schemes. The land reform measures have removed injustice, but have not built the desired agrarian structure & a cooperative village is needed. In such a village: (1) the community must accept the obligation for the welfare of its members; (2) village planning must be undertaken; (3) the cooperative movement must be voluntary; (4) there must be community ownership of some land & other assets; & (5) there must be cooperative reorg of marketing & ancillary activities. SASSA

CDA 0090 Sjoberg, Gideon (U. of Texas), FOLK AND "FEUDAL" SOCIETIES, Amer. J. Sociol., 1952, 58, 231-239.

¶ Redfield's ideal type of folk society are considered particularly appropriate for so-called "primitive" societies but inadequate for more complex ones. The ideal type feudal society is formulated as: (1) static and sacred-value oriented (like the folk order), but with far greater division of labor; (2) rigid stratification; (3) complex state, economic, and educational institutions; (4) a relatively large population; and, (5) an extended territorial base. The feudal social structure is better able to survive industrial urbanization. Key posts in governmental and educational institutions must be staffed by members of the feudal elite who alone have the necessary skills to maintain order and the ability to resist social changes which threaten their position. Written tradition may be enacted into law. Even when the elite furthers some aspects of industrialization it may reject value orientations and structural arrangements usually associated with it, as in Japan. Some folk societies preserve their identity under industrialization, though not their folk character, by developing new institutions, notably an educated elite. The distinction between folk and feudal societies has implications for: (1) the evaluation of community; (2) the validity of "cross cultural survey" generalizations in fields other than kinship and family; and (3) future studies of industrialization in feudal societies.

CDA 0091 Slocum, Walter L. & Case, Herman M. (State Coll of Wash), ARE NEIGHBORHOODS MEANINGFUL SOCIAL GROUPS THROUGHOUT RURAL AMERICA?, Rural Sociol., 1953, 18, 52-59.

¶ 8 leading rural sociology texts agree that neighborhoods persist as signif forms of association in rural America, though less prevalent and less important than in earlier times. Recent studies shed doubt upon this. 152 families have been interviewed with the aid of maps asking them to delineate neighborhoods. Lay experts at the county level outlined some open county "neighborhoods". These were not sociologically meaningful to residents of the "neighborhoods" and areas contiguous to them. The authors question the empirical validity of "neighborhoods" delineated by the use of methods not reaching the cognitive-behavior systems of the individuals under study. L. P. Chall

CDA 0092 SSRC Summer Seminar on Acculturation, 1953, ACCULTURATION: AN EXPLORATORY FORMULATION, Amer. Anthrop., 1954, 56, 6, 1, Dec, 973-995.

¶ An approach to the study of cultural change as it is generated by culture contact. Acculturation may be defined as culture change that is initiated by the conjunction of 2 or more autonomous cultural systems. The unit of analysis is taken to be any given culture as it is carried by its particular society. The formulation envisages 4 principal facets of the phenomenon: (1) the characterization of the properties of the 2 or more autonomous cultural systems which come into contact; (2) the study of the nature of the contact situation; (3) the analysis of the conjunctive relations established between the cultural systems upon contact; and (4) the study of the cultural processes which flow from the conjunction of the systems. Each of these facets embodies distinctive theoretical problems which bear upon developments following the meeting of diverse ways of life. H. Takacs

CDA 0093 Sparkman, John J. (US Senator from Alabama), ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND POLITICAL IMPLICATIONS OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT, Community Develop. R., 1961, 6, 2, Jun, 1-9.

¶ CD permits soc change without breaking with the past, puts emphasis on the central role of the individual's participation, & is concerned with the balanced, integrated development of the community as a whole. It is a link between village development & nat'l development. Its pricipal economic contribution comes from tapping the latent resources of unused or underused labor, skill & knowledge. Further, it creates motivation in the individual to produce better. The pol'al contributions: (1) it is an important tangible effort by new nations to bring effective freedom to its citizens, (2) it is a means of unifying the people in a movement for nat'l improvement, (3) it provides a stable, popular base for pol'al support, (4) it contributes to developing & strengthening local instit's of self-gov & (5) it promotes civic responsibility & pol'al maturity. S. Ziffer

CDA 0094 Spencer, Robert F. (U of Minnesota, Minneapolis), CULTURE PROCESS AND INTELLECTUAL CURRENT: DURKHEIM AND ATATURK, Amer. Anthrop., 1958, 60, 4, Aug, 640-659.

¶ A unique culture process is exemplified by the soc & pol'al nationalism precipitated in Turkey after WW I under the inspiration of Kemal Ataturk. This national action consisted in a deliberate Westernization of the medieval Arab 'ethos,' culture, & state, & adopted a rationale for its revolution from the works of Emile Durkheim. Due to its historical & geographical marginal nature, Turkey has been marked in the past by an eclectic culture pattern, with the imperfect integration & extremes of rigidity & elasticity charactertistic of marginality. The Ottoman pol'al admin eschewed the cultural dynamism of Europe & sought to entrench a medieval Arab & Byzantine culture. The incipient Westernization of the 18th cent, particularly among the military, was never vital, & was climaxed by a concerted effort of the Sublime Porte to stem infiltration of European ideas. The 19th cent, however, saw Turkey obliged to defend its Balkan & Mediterranean domains with an army instructed in Western military tactic, which necessarily opened this group to the literature of the Age of Enlightenment. It was from this progressive military clique that the Ataturk forces came. A long series of abortive attempts at reform & modernization, such as the Tanzimat of Abdulmecid II & the efforts of the 'Young Turks,' was culminated in 1918 with the shattering of all Turkish nationalist dreams & the severing of Turkish ties with the Arab world. The stage was set for the enforced culture change & wholesale Europeanization policy of the Kemalist reform. The reforms were mainly soc, consisting in the adoption of new legal codes, modification of pol'al structure, econ reform, & the separation of church & state. This revitalization was directed toward internal change & growth, & though executed by Ataturk, was conceived by a discontented revolutionary & patriot, Mehmet Ziya, better known as Ziya

Gokalp. A mentor of Ataturk, Ziya had read widely in French materials, & having discovered Durkheim by 1912, concentrated upon applying the new theories to the problems of the Turkish State. The primary rationale for the entire change process was seen by Ziya to lie in Durkheim's concept of collectivism, the supremacy of a society wherein all soc process is resident in the internal composition of the soc group. The new system of Turkish ideals was derived from the new 'collective consciousness,' which soc unity, unpossessed previously & now required by the new program, was easily supplied by the Kemalist constitution which severed all previous cultural, pol'al & religious ties & stressed the "internalized, organic wholeness of the Turkish nation." Following Durkheim's concept of the growth patterns of society & the moral consciousness, Ziya justified the use of Islamic moral & religious institutions as means in the process whereby religious collective-representations would eventually be transformed into patriotic & national ideals of the soc collective. Though unlike Durkheim, Ziya claimed the nation, as distinct from society, as the end product of the Turkish soc process, this nation was to be the idealization of a national culture embodied in a national society. The problem of Europeanization was theoretically met in Durkheimian terms by distinguishing culture from civilization. Civilization being a supercultural development, homogeneous Turkey could now adapt the benefits of Western civilization while retaining the fullness of its cultural integrity. The semblances of socialism or totalitarianism in Turkey today are quite directly the result of Durkheim's priority to society & collective action, rather than to the individual. The Turkish phenomenon is distinct from the ordinary cultural process of diffusion & integration. Sister B. M. Leonard

CDA 0095 Spiro, Melford E. (U. of Connecticut), HUMAN NATURE IN ITS PSYCHOLOGICAL DIMENSIONS, Amer. Anthrop., 1954, 56, 1, Feb, 19-29.

¶ Psychology and anthropology have tended to deny the existence of a generic human nature. The author intends to evaluate three positions: (1) the idea of psychological equivalence, which is based on the assumption that the behaviour of organisms, human and infra-human, is automatic; (2) of social psychology which distinguishes human behaviour from infra-human behaviour in the complex reportory of "secondary" drives which are merely "elaborations" of the biological or "primary drives, shared by all mammals; and (3) of anthropology which sees a unique human nature based on the criterion of culture; but a universal human nature is non-existent, for it is relative to the experience and configuration of each society. The author discusses the evidence for the existence of a unique human nature: (1) The capacity for symbolization which is a unique cognitive function, distinguishes the class, human, from the class, infra-human. (2) Society has become a natural condition for the survival of man, qua organism. Since his acquired drives constitute his uniquely human motivations, and are as natural as his biological motivations, they may be characterized as constituting another psychological dimension of a uniquely human nature. (3) The existence of a universal culture pattern presupposes a universal human nature. The author discusses universal culture in terms of a number of behavioural principles which are universal: needs, values, ego processes, and defense mechanisms. H. Takacs

CDA 0096 Stensland, G. (Center for Community Studies, U of Saskatchewan, Canada), SOME PREREQUISITES FOR COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT, Int. R. Community Develop., 1960, 6, 81-90.

¶ A paper based on consultation & study work in Western Europe in 1958, & a CD project in Saskatchewan, Can. Prerequisites are: (1) CD must be inclusive, relating all relevant disciplines & special professions & all sectors of life. (2) In time of inevitable change, (growth of large pop centers, technological unemployment) planning & direction to the change must be provided. It is urgent to bring the soc sci researcher in contact with the practitioner. This has been lacking in Europe, some signif community res has been made. There is a need for a close relationship between res & action projects. (3) Achievement of balance between citizen & gov, local initiative & central control. One gets citizen participation when their interests are at stake, when they understand the situation, & when there is a reasonable chance of success in the project. Also, soc custom & pol'al environment decide what kind of involvement is natural & needed. When gov assumes control of the direction of planning, people do not become involved. However, there is evidence of gov resistance new programs, eg, CD, & without direction from the central gov, program efforts are hampered. What is needed is a balance of public & non-public efforts according to the soc pattern of the country. Local independence is necessary but the focus should be on interdependence, no community is independant. (4) A new kind of worker is needed. The person with the professional skill in some area must also learn to understand the community as a whole & develop skills in using & disseminating available knowledge & working with people across special interest lines. G. Speal

CDA 0097 Tannous, Afif L. (US Dept of Agriculture), ASSUMPTIONS AND IMPLICATIONS OF "COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT" IN UNDERDEVELOPED COUNTRIES, Hum. Org., 1954, 13, 3, Fall, 2-4.

¶ The term 'development' has become a cornerstone of our foreign policy and deserves a through scrutiny, conceptually and from the point of view of implementation, so that it may be sufficiently reliable for the guidance of action programs. Some assumptions of community development in operation in foreign countries are examined: (1) "That assisting other countries in their efforts to develop their resources is highly effective for the achievement of econ prosperity and econ stability". (2) That development at the level of the local community, be it a tribal unit, village, or town, is the answer to the need for sound national development and stability. (3) That stimulation of development at the local community level must be aimed at the core of its organization. (4) That by means of a few successful demonstrations the method and principles of community development can be established and progressively adopted within a country or a region. (5) That the stimulation and development of adequate leadership constitute the most dynamic and productive approach to community development. (6) That the local community is an integrated cultural unit, and that programs aimed at its development should include the various aspects of its life simultaneously." The implications of these assumptions are considered in relation to the underlying aim of 'development' (technical assistance) producing democracy. S. F. Fava

CDA 0098 Taylor, Carl C. (Foreign Operations Admin), COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS AND METHODS, Comm. Develop. R., 1956, 3, Dec, 34-42.

¶ As a method of econ & soc development, CD is defined as self-help with technical assistance used only to 'implement' this self-help. Steps in the methods of local CD are: (1) systematic discussion of felt needs by community members, (2) systematic planning of the community-selected first self-help project, (3) org of the community's physical, econ. & soc facilities, & (4) maintenance of continued interest for additional program projects. "Based on observations of a fairly large number of countries" with both successful & unsuccessful CD programs, implementation of a CD program involves: a large number of "grass roots village workers", training for these workers, & technical personnel (with gov agencies to train them) to assist village workers. P. D. Montagna

CDA 0099 Taylor, Paul S., (U. of California, Berkeley), CAN WE EXPORT "THE NEW RURAL SOCIETY"? Rural Sociol., 1954, 19, 1, Mar, 13-20.

¶ In the U.S. we are in the process of developing a "New Rural Society" characterized by security and a higher standard of living. Can this new society be exported in the manner in which American technology is exported? The Artibonite Valley development project in Haiti is used as an example to shed light on this problem since American funds and technology are being used to construct an irrigation, drainage and power project. Engineering, agricultural science, and credit do not by themselves add up to a good new rural society. Although the people in the valley are illiterate, the population density is great, and individual farms are small, the society is characterized by social equality, classlessness and security. The technological advance will tend to displace peasants from land ownership and produce an agglomeration of holdings which will result in a loss of status and security for most of the peasants. Another prospect is the excessive subdivision of holdings through inheritance. Such potentialities raise the important question of whether we can raise peoples' level of living through technological know-how "without unleashing contending forces that will trample their security and equality underfoot." R. Murphy

CDA 0100 Taylor, Paul S. (U of Calif. Berkeley), COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT, Comm. Develop. R., 1958, 10, Sep, 1-15.

¶ Koreans, like most Asians, are prodominantely farmers living in villages. But the growth of a money economy & advancing technology lures many of them to the cities. CD seeks to solve the problems engendered by the spread of technology & urbanization, & deal with them in a democratic way. Korea has followed other Asiatic nations, such as India & the Philippines, in inaugurating a program of CD. Korea has an over-populated & under-productive Ru area. CD is a method & an operation designed to complement the improvement of conditions from above, by the improvement of conditions through the initiative of the people themselves. CD brings together 2 sets of forces: (1) Self-help & cooperation on the community level; (2) The techniques & tools available to nat'l gov's & agencies. The essence of CD is the elicitation of popular participation in the planning & execution of projects. The community must be dealt with as a whole, as well as in parts, to create an impact on the total community. Korean villages are relatively homogeneous, caste & religious diff's being absent. The villagers are friendly & frank & have a strong tradition of cooperation. Kaes (groups) exist for a multitude of community & soc functions. Korea has a very high birth-rate & this is a threat to any program of CD. CD is starting later in Korea than in other Asian countries, but it can make Korea a showplace of Ru development. "It can generate stability while it generates progress." H. Umansky

CDA 0101 Thompson, Laura (City Coll, NY), THE SOCIETAL SYSTEM, CULTURE AND THE COMMUNITY, Sociologus, 1956, 6, 1, 18-29.

¶ Despite radical revisions in the concept of culture, the author feels that no adequate theory can emerge until: (1) human culture will be recognized explicitly as the product & process of human organisms. (2) After accepting the biological base of culture, "the sci of biology had to develop beyond an essentially descriptive classifying phase to a functional, integrative phase." (3) This theory has to account not only for the activities of single organisms but also of groups or communities. (4) An adequate theory of personality has to be created, which would account for the decisive role of culture in the development of personality. (5) A sci of linguistics has to develop. (6) A multi-disciplinary, deeply integrative methodology has to be developed. (7) Isolated human communities should be analyzed multidimensionally to study the creation, growth, adaptation & integration, crisis, reintegration, & disintegration of culture. Having worked within the framework of a multi-disciplinary methodology, the author found 6 dimensions useful for purposes of analysis: (1) The ecologic dimension - the pattern of relations between the community & its effective natural environment; (2) the sociologic dimension - the transacting human organisms which comprise the community viewed as a society; (3) the somatic dimension - the human community viewed as a group of transacting somatic units; (4) the psychic dimension - the community viewed as a group of transacting human personalities in process of formation & self-realization; (5) the symbolic dimension - the communal symbolic system including language, ceremonials, arts & crafts, mythology, folklore, sci, etc; & (6) the core values dimension - the community's system of largely implicit, emotionally tinged beliefs & att's regarding the nature of the world, of man, of animals & plants, & the sources & dynamics of power within that system. The author concludes that "a human culture may be viewed appropriately as a complex, multidimensional evolving pattern of related human events in space & time, both product & process of human organic organizations." J. H. Bunzel

CDA 0102 Thompson, Wayne E. & John E. Horton (Cornell U, Ithaca, NY & U of California, Los Angeles), POLITICAL ALIENATION AS A FORCE IN POLITICAL ACTION, Soc. Forces, 1960, 38, 3, Mar, 190-195.

¶ The concept of pol'al alienation is developed as a factor relevant to pol'al behavior, particularly to protest voting in local referenda. Pol'al alienation is defined as a combination of perceived lack of power in community affairs & distrust of those who hold power positions; & as such it is hyp'ed to be closely related to lower SES. Empirical data are presented which provide tentative substantiation of both the hyp that pol'al alienation is inversely related to SES & the hyp that pol'al alienation leads to an att on a given issue which represents a protest against the existing power structure in the community. However indexed, a deprived position in the soc structure appears to be a signif factor which contributes to pol'al alienation: those whose status precludes maximal effective action in the community are the more likely to feel pol'al alienation. Further, those who are pol'ly alienated are the more likely to hold a negative att & to vote 'no' when they go to the polls. Moreover, the effects of pol'al alienation appear to hold independently of the effects of self-interest, 'subcultural orientation' & more general misanthropy. IPSA

CDA 0103 Tinker, H., AUTHORITY AND COMMUNITY IN VILLAGE INDIA, J. Afr. Adm., 1960, 12, 4, Oct. 193-210; Pacific Aff., 1959, 32, 4, Dec, 354-375.

¶ It is asked: What are the pre-suppositions which have accumulated about Indian village society and its role in natl development what is the ideal of village democracy as the foundation of nat'l reconstruction & how does it contrast with the central development program of reality; how far can ideal & reality be brought into a more harmonious adjustment? The conflicting propositions that the villager is uniquely aware of his village as his own place & that the village's capacity for leadership & its corporate sense have generally proved inadequate to make the village a better place are not irreconcilable, for one can demonstrate that village associations are powerful but mainly negative, working against corporate action & initiative. The dramatization of the nat'l effort has to be mirrored by an effort within the village, & signs are not wanting that in some villages a new spirit of self-confidence is building up, shattering the pathetic contentment of the age-old village world. It is necessary to reverse the flight of the educated to the towns, to overcome resistance to the attempts of the lower castes to raise their status, to encourage the rich to accept their obligation to utilize part of their wealth for the good of the community. Change will not come by means of admin'ive or sociol'al devices, but by the example that the nation's élite set of service to the community, of simple living & of refusal to tolerate caste exclusiveness. IPSA

CDA 0104 Turhan, Mumtaz (Istanbul U), DIE BEDEUTUNG EINIGER FAKTOREN FÜR DEN KULTURWANDEL (Some Significant Factors of Cultural Change), Köl. Ztsch. Soziol. Soz-Psych., 1956, 8, 2, 224-242.

¶ R. Linton tried to answer the ? whether a group belonging to a certain culture can understand the contents of another culture. He postulates 4 characteristics decisive for cultural change: form, meaning, use, function. The outsider can understand easily only form (overt behavior). Diff's also arise as to whether some parts of another culture or a whole culture are transferred. Of all factors favorable to a transfer is understanding. It is more difficult to integrate a whole culture complex with another than to accept only some single elements. Often the change is only superficial, while the old notions prevail in a diff form. The understanding of another culture depends much on the nearness or otherwise of the alien culture. Though sci is a fundamental part of Western culture, in others it is substituted by traditional or empirical knowledge. When a primitive society comes into contact with Western civilization it accepts only those things which can be understood, & which agree with its own mentality. If more is accepted disintegration takes place. In primitive cultures there is not one single activity without psychol'al signif. The diff between the religious & the secular is moch less distinct there than in modern societies. This refers also to highly developed, non-western societies. The relationship between material & non-material culture influences cultural change in 2 ways: (1) To each element in the alien culture a new value is attached & it receives a new meaning. (2) Only external similarities & diff's are recognized, while functional relationships go unnoticed. Since even the most primitive culture satisfies the needs of its members, a far-reaching change causes the overthrow of the existing order, & a new equilibrium has to be established. M. K. Adler

CDA 0105 Turner, J. Sheldon, THE FIFTH FREEDOM, Comm. Develop. R., 1962, 7, 1, Jun, 63-68.

¶ It is suggested that effective implementation of the fifth freedom (having a voice in the affairs of one's own community & country) in underdeveloped countries would require an expansion of CD resources & activities of the foreign aid admin through certain specific actions: (1) Establishment of a res & training program interdisciplinary in nature to examine aspects of local self-gov & people's motivations. (2) Selection & training of a corps of top men qualified to analyze the situation in a particular country. (3) Recruitment & training on a multidisciplinary basis of a supporting staff to advise & participate in carrying out of crucial functions of org training & operations. (4) Establishment in each major mission of a res & evaluation staff to measure the effects of activities regarding the spread of local instit's, the rate of acceptance of new ideas & methodologies, & the modification of att's. (5) Provision of support for the rapid spread of a variety of host country training activities as a planned extension of the participant program. E. Weiman

CDA 0106 UN Administrative Committee on Coordination to the Economic & Social Council, COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION AND DEVELOPMENT: DEFINITIONS OF TERMS, ROLES AND OBJECTIVES, Comm. Develop. R., 1956, 1, Jan, 20-30.

¶ "Community org & development is a generic term used to describe the processes by which local communites can raise their own standards of living." Outside assistance & self-help are the 2 major characteristics of community org & development (CO&D). When fully developed, it encompasses the soc, econ, & pol'al spheres. On request, the UN, through the Econ & Soc Council, assists in general development & guidance of the CO&D program. Its specialized contributions on the local level are described in the roles & objectives in the fields of: educ (UNESCO); health (WHO & ILO); agri (FAO); cooperatives (ILO & FAO); home econ's (FAO); auxiliary & community workers (WHO & FAO). P. D. Montagna

CDA 0107 UN, Economic & Social Council, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND RELATED SERVICES-UNITED NATIONS (Document E/2931), Comm. Develop. R., 1956, 3, Dec, 7-29.

¶ A 'clarification & redefinition' of CD, stressing the role & needed integrated utilization of nat'l services, delineates (1) CD & related concepts: (a) meaning & scope of CD; (i) CD elements (Ru & Ur), (ii) econ & soc development, & (iii) CD processes (educ'al & org'al). (b) CD nat'l services; (i) integrated approach concept, (ii) admin'ive org, (iii) interrelationships between admin'ive org & org's of the people, & (iv) training of personnel. (c) responsibilities of UN org's; (i) policy, planning, & coordination, (ii) CD org & admin assistance, & (iii) CD personnel training assistance. (2) CD technical services: (a) agri'al. (b) nutrition. (c) educ; (i) educ in CD, (ii) Sch's in CD, & (iii) 'fundamental' educ in CD. (d) vocational guidance & training. (e) cooperatives. (f) handicrafts & small industries. (g) soc welfare. (h) housing, building, & planning. (i) health. P. D. Montagna

CDA 0108 Vander Zanden, James W. (Duke U, Durham, North Carolina), RESISTANCE AND SOCIAL MOVEMENTS, Soc. Forces, 1959, 37, 4, May, 312-315.

¶ Resistance, closely associated with cultural persistence, implies "behavior on the part of some or all of the members of society, either passive or active, which is directed toward the rejection or circumvention of a soc change." Unfortunately, 'soc movement' has been defined traditionally in a manner which would automatically exclude movements resisting soc change. Thus, sociol'ts have neglected the phenomena of resistance in their studies of soc movements. It is not enough to study only the change oriented movement to understand the ultimate outcome. Soc movements often stimulate the rise of movements opposed to the change, generating a countermovement which, in turn, influences the speed, degree, & nature of the soc change. The southern white resistance movement to integration is illustrative. The question, whether the southern white resistance in fact constitutes a soc movement, is answered by applying R. Heberle's 6 criteria of a soc movement to the case in point. It can be demonstrated that this movement does indeed qualify as a soc movement with regard to all Heberle's criteria but the first (it does not seek to initiate soc change). If a soc movement is defined exclusively in terms of its altering the status quo, what is to be done with 'movements' which seek to preserve the status quo? A definition is suggested: "A soc movement is a more or less persistent & organized effort on the part of a considerable number of members of a given society either to change a situation which they define as unsatisfactory or to prevent change in a situation which they define as satisfactory. H. K. Schwarzweller

CDA 0109 van Nieuwenhuijze, C. A. O., ONDERONTWIKKELDHEID, SOCIOLOGISCH GEZIEN (Underdevelopment from a Sociological Viewpoint), Mens Maat., 1961, 36, 1, Jan-Feb, 1-14.

Until now the sociol'al study of the problem of underdevelopment has largely been viewed as a residual problem of an econ approach. An attempt is made to give a pure sociol'al approach in the form of 6 propositions: (1) in an underdeveloped territory tendencies of secularization often appear in an acute & pernicious way, (2) underdevelopment means incoherence & invariance of forms of soc org, (3) soc differentiation in an underdeveloped territory is not integrated into one whole system, (4) forms of soc control are of reduced value, (5) there is no integration of the nat org (state) into the soc life of the underdeveloped territory, & (6) the systems of communication within an underdeveloped territory with other territories are fragmentary & erratic. H. M. Jolles.

CDA 0110 Verner, Coolie (Florida State U, Talahassee), THE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROCESS, Comm. Develop. R., 1961, 6, 1, Mar, 49-58.

¶ CD is distinguished from community action by its emphasis on the educ of members for intelligent participation in democratic action programs. It is appropriate only when we seek to help people learn the techniques of democratic group action while they are solving some common problem, & the operation of the process is more important than the results achieved. Stages in CD have been defined by C. C. Taylor: (1) systematic discussion of common felt needs by members of the community; (2) systematic planning to carry out the first self-help undertaking that has been selected by the community; (3) complete mobilization & harnessing of the physical, econ & soc potentialities of local community groups; & (4) creation of aspiration & the determination to undertake additional community improvement projects. Educ has a prominent place in each of these steps for learning how to proceed from one step to another. The process must also be community-centered, means oriented, & have a functional structure. E. Weiman

CDA 0111 Voget, Fred W. (U. of Arkansas), THE FOLK SOCIETY —AN ANTHROPOLOGICAL APPLICATION, Soc. Forces, 1954, 33, 2, Dec, 105-113.

¶ Redfield's concept of the "folk society" arose out of general social scientific interests in Ru/Ur diff. and their historical development, particularly the effect of industrialism on native economies. The construct contains 3 conceptual areas: "social process, value process, & historic process." Thus the folk society may be characterized by emphasis on strong interpresonal bonds, the all-pervasive nature of the normative order, or in terms of the change from folk to Ur society. Redfield's been primarily concerned with the value system and historical process, not social structure. In characterizing some types of society with complex social structure and technology, e.g. the peasant society,as folk in their moral order, collective sentiment has been made the distinguishing characteristic. Therefore "the idea of the collectivity should be applicable...to any society or culture without regard to technical complexity, pop. size, and isolation." This change of position, as well as current critiques, suggest a reformulation taking into account opposing values: collectivism and individualism. The other factor to be considered is the implicitness or explicitness of these values, leading to a fourfold classification of socio-cultural systems: (1) Covert Collective, (2) Overt Collective, (3) Covert Individualistic, (4) Overt Individualistic. Presumed correlates in each of these systems, as well as possibilities of variation and change within systems are discussed. Methodologically, structural-functional analysis focused on institutionalized patterns is suggested. W. C. Kaufman

CDA 0112 Wagley, Charles & Harris, Marvin (Columbia U), A TYPOLOGY OF LATIN AMERICAN SUBCULTURES, Amer. Anthrop., 1955, 57, 3, Jun, 428-451.

¶ The present taxonomy of subcultures attempts to distinguish between culture & society, & to account for not only the diff among communities but also for internal heterogeneity within communities. 9 signif Latin American (LA) subculture types, in a preliminary fashion, would seem to be useful for ordering the universe of LA cultural materials: (1) Tribal Indian comprising cultures of few remaining aboriginal peoples; (2) Modern Indian, resulting from fusion of aboriginal & 16th & 17th cent Iberian institutions & culture patterns; (3) Peasant, carried by relatively isolated horticultural peoples & frequently by Le's of small isolated towns who are called variously mestizos, cholos, ladinos, caboclos, or other local terms; (4) Engenho Plantation or the subculture of workers on family-owned estates; (5) Usina Plantation, the way of life on large modern corporation-owned establishments; (6) Town, Mc & Uc existence of inhabitants of numerous settlements serving as admin'tive, market, & religious centers; (7) Metropolitan Upper Class, characteristic of the highest SE strata in the large cities & of plantation owners; (8) Metropolitan Middle Class, the emerging group of big-city professional & white collar workers & owners of medium-sized business; & (9) Urban Proletariat, the mass of unskilled & semiskilled industrial & menial workers in larger cities. Undoubtedly there are many other important LA subcultural types, & it is hoped the present taxonomy will be refined or serve to stimulate others to formulate a more useful system. The transition of pop's from one subculture type to another still goes on; they are changing under Ur & industrial influences; & the changes in content in all these subculture types are adequately embraced by the folk-Ur transition suggested by R. Redfield. H. H. Smythe

CDA 0113 Warren, Roland L., TOWARD A REFORMULATION OF COMMUNITY THEORY, Hum. Org., 1956, 15, 2, Sum, 8-11; Comm. Develop. R., 1958, 9, Jun, 40-48.

¶ The theoretical approaches to the community of MacIver, Park & Burgess, & Wilson, Galpin, & Sanderson are inadequate partly because of new developments in community living. These changes are described in terms of a horizontal axis (locality, involving relationships of individual to individual, or group to group within a locality) & a vertical axis (specialized interest, involving relationships of the individual to a local interest group & of that local interest group to a regional, state or national org). Community living is being progressively reorganized (not disorganized) so that the vertical axis is becoming increasingly more important. The major weakness of conventional community theory is its orientation to the horizontal axis. Competing systems of fund-raising for health & welfare are used to illustrate an appearing problem with increased emphasis on the vertical axis: coordination of the specialized parts. Such coordination may be achieved through the horizontal axis (all-inclusive community chest campaign) or the vertical axis (special fund-raising campaigns of state & national org's reaching into local community). The conflicts & deficiencies resulting from these 2 approaches in the health & welfare field illustrate "that providing sufficient horizontal coordination is becoming more of a problem as vertical orientation & coordination develop." The need for horizontal coordination is emphasized by the emergence of the role of local community coordinator—permissive & tension-reducing—to complement the disruptive & tension-producing activities of the vertically-oriented problem area specialist. Similarities of this analysis to T. Parsons' analysis of the US family (mother as expressive & father as task-oriented leader) & Bales' analysis of small groups (task-oriented & soc-emotional leader) are noted. Inducing community change requires both types of leaders. S. F. Fava

CDA 0114 Watson, James B. (Washington U.), FOUR APPROACHES TO CULTURAL CHANGE: A SYSTEMATIC ASSESSMENT, Soc. Forces, 1953, 32, 2, Dec, 137-145.

¶ An attempt to analyze the relationship among the empirical and theoretical studies of cultural change. Although many diverse studies have been made of this problem, systematic understanding is needed in organizing knowledge and theory. Literature in the field is analyzed with respect to an underlying order in the treatment of basic problems. Four kinds of problems and hypotheses utilized in the study of cultural change are discussed. First, with regard to scope, studies are either limited, here called "Psychological" or more holistic—"Institutional" or "Cultural." Secondly, studies range with respect to theoretical interest. Some are concerned with cyclic or linear development—"Developmental," others with the correlation and causal inter-dependence of variables—"Causal-Correlational." The former seem to be concerned with the "what" of culture change, the latter with the co-variation among events. Either

type of theoretical approach may be large scale or small, and each may serve as a basis for prediction. In Developmental studies, prediction is a matter of limited possibilities; in the causal-correlational studies, prediction involves specific probabilities. The uses of and need for systematic analysis of cultural change are briefly discussed. R. J. Murphy

CDA 0115 Westcott, Regina H. (Holmes Beach, Florida), NEW STRUCTURES OF DEMOCRACY DEVELOPED BY THE DYNAMIC CONCERN OF VOLUNTARY ASSOCIATIONS, Int. R. Community Develop., 1959, 4, 107-118.

¶ Our citizens must administer their communities in terms of democratic values & procedures if we are to have a democratic society. An example of such an episode based on this approach in CD took place in a small industrial city in the Southwestern US. The Superintendent of Sch's asked the writer & a consulting psychol'st to study why certain conditions of fam & community life were slowing down & handicapping the distinctive functions of the Sch in its community. Both the Sch & the city were above average in the quality of community life, being neither very rich nor very poor. The Board of Educ, the staff of the Sch, & the PTA were markedly cooperative. The objective was to help the community discover & provide those conditions which would make more effective the functioning of the nuturing agents of the community - parents, neighbors, teachers & other leaders responsible for the development of the child. The participants were 70 mothers selected by the Sch personnel & local PTA's, representing the various seotions of the city. The mothers spoke about their neighborhoods & communities, & soon there was recognition of common ground between them. The leader picked out 6 problems with which the parents could deal. Mothers were asked to think through these problems & offer their views. The parents developed a 'Play Group' for preSch children as part of their weekly meetings. The fathers were brought into the group, as it was necessary that both parents be similarly motivated towards changing the fam situation. The group procedure was further reconstructed through the benefit of experience. The formative period was never over. This is the way a democracy is continued. G. Speal

CDA 0116 Wileden, A. F. (U of Wisconsin, Madison), THE SOCIOLOGIST'S ROLE IN PUBLIC POLICY DISCUSSIONS, Rural Sociol., 1959, 24, 2, Jun, 131-139.

¶ Ru sociol'ts have pioneered in the development of a public policy discussion emphasis within the Agri'al Extension Service. They encouraged it as an educ'al method for coping with many of the problems of an increasingly complex society, as a means of citizen involvement & of increasing citizenship participation in public affairs, & as a way of dealing with many soc & econ problems of a rather highly controversial nature. The importance of this emphasis is now officially recognized in the Extension Service's STATEMENT OF SCOPE AND RESPONSIBILITY. Because of this recognition it is now doubly important that Ru sociol'ts take a fresh look at the situation, lest the use of the discussion method become generally accepted as just another method of communication or be limited to areas of econ concern. The sociol'st can well concern himself with the study & further development of this method as a part of his concern for the total group process; he can properly suggest & encourage its use as a means whereby groups can consider some of their more perplexing & controversial problems; & he can use it as a means of disseminating much of his own subject matter. These are a part of his responsibility as a S of society in his chosen professional field. AA

CDA 0117 Williams, Howell V. (US Operations Mission, Tunisia), COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT STUDIES AT THE UNIVERSITY OF LONDON, Comm. Develop. R., 1957, 7, Dec, 12-17.

¶ The U's Dept of Educ in Tropical Areas offers CD courses to officers experienced in the field. Course members' problems & questions are presented on: (1) definition of CD; (2) relationship between agency & community; (3) the agency - aims, org, & methods employed; (4) the community - structure, customs, leadership, & initiative; & (5) evaluation of CD work. Course bibliographies on intra- & inter-group cooperation & on group techniques are annotated. P. D Montagna

02 communications

CDA 0118 Berndt, Catherine H. (U of Western Australia), SOZIALER UND KULTURELLER WANDEL (Social and Cultural Change in New Guinea), Sociologus, 1957, 7, 1, 38-56.

¶ There is much discussion about the pol'al future of the Australian Mandate of New Guinea. Ways in which knowledge about the compact is being achieved are considered. The communication media in New Guinea are: myths & material of similar type usually in narrative form, contemporary songs which are composed by human beings in recent times as contrasted with traditional songs, such as appeared in secondary myths. These are composed mainly by men, sometimes by women, & occasionally by children. Most inhabitants of the East & Central Highlands are illiterate. These cannot be reached by the usual mass media, particularly the radio, but messages & communications are based only on personal contact. The messages are of definite & concrete types. Myths & contemporary songs transmit not only traditional contents but also news which may have some connection with the presence of the white people. News of this kind is not concerned with an uncritical att but frequently attempts to test the credulity of the bearer of the news. Through the Pax Australinia the whole area increased & it is not dangerous for an individual to travel which has increased the potential of verification. Natives in the service of the white ones, are the experts who play the role of amateur ethnographs & communicators. In their relationships to the whites, the spatial distance is more important than the SD. Even here the natives are making use of mediaries, mainly because of linguistic reasons. The white men too are depending upon experts for their knowledge. J. H. Bunzel

CDA 0119 Brunner, Edmund deS. (Columbia U), RURAL COMMUNICATIONS BEHAVIOR AND ATTITUDES IN THE MIDDLE EAST, Rural Sociol., 1953, 18, 2, Jun, 149-155.

¶ 1,200 interviews conducted in Egypt, Jordan, Syria and Lebanon on a non-stratified sample with about 1/3 of S's in Ru communities. The breaks included: (1) high, middle and low income groups; (2) Ru and Ur residence; & (3) S's with more or less elementary education. Radio listening in Ru areas was found to be a social activity, the number of listeners per set being high. News ranked high in program preferences being somewhat higher in Ru areas than in cities, education making no difference. Most radio listeners also read newspapers and attended movies occasionally. A little over 50% of listeners heard at least one foreign broadcast a month, with variation between countries. The BBC reaches 86% of listeners, 22% listen to the US, 12.5% listen to the USSR, and in Syria and Lebanon, 40% listen to Radio France. Fewer Ru and Ur listeners heard foreign broadcasts, though in Egypt and Syria the audience for US broadcasts tended to be Ru. (Expanded AA)

CDA 0120 Cleland, Charles L. (University of Tennessee, Knoxville) CHARACTERISTICS OF SOCIAL SYSTEMS WITHIN

WHICH SELECTED TYPES OF INFORMATION ARE TRANSMITTED, Rural Sociol., 1960, 25, 2, Jun, 212-218

¶ All of the adults living in a township in Dane County, Wisconsin, were personally interviewed during the summer of 1956. Among other things each adult R was asked to describe certain characteristics of each informal & formal group (soc system) in which he participated more or less regularly. Specific questions were included concerning the amount of each of 5 types of information which was transmitted by each soc system. There were 195 diff soc systems described which involved at least 2 township households. Because of their greater reliability the 94 described by more than one R were used in the analysis. The soc system was made the unit of analysis by combining descriptions of the same system into a composite description. Statistical analysis using the X^2 technique was carried out with the .05 level being accepted as critical. The 5 types of information were used as the dependent variables & each dichotomized according to amount of information transmitted. The characteristics of the soc systems transmitting signif'ly more of the particular types of information were found to be as follows: (1) farm & home practices—informal, non-church related systems involving friends who get together frequently; (2) political—small, informal systems involving M friends & relatives living outside traditional neighborhoods & rarely church related; (3) other people's incomes—small, non-church related system involving M relatives & not in F-only groups; (4) personal—systems involving friends & relatives who get together frequently & who live within traditional neighborhoods; & (5) religious—church related systems involving friends & relatives who see each other frequently outside such system contexts & usually involving husbands only, wives only, or whole family, but not husbands & wives without other family members. This type of analysis is seen as having great potential utility since the resulting descriptions of soc systems, while derived from statistical analysis, correspond closely to verbal descriptions of groups encountered in everyday experience. It provides objective verification of subjective knowledge of soc groups. AA

CDA 0121 Copp, James H. (Pennsylvania State U), PERSONAL AND SOCIAL FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH THE ADOPTION OF RECOMMENDED FARM PRACTICES AMONG CATTLEMEN, Manhattan: Kansas AESTechB: 83, 1956, 31 pp.

¶ 157 beef producers in a 3 township area of Kansas were studied to locate factors in the life situation of farm operators that might influence adoption of recommended farm practices. Statist analyses, including multiple-regression analysis, revealed that the strength of the general predisposition to adopt recommended farm practices in this sample is related to 5 basic factors: (1) gross farm income; (2) total acreage operated; (3) number of cattle; (4) degree of acceptance of professional & scientific values in farming; & (5) flexibility of the farmer's mental approach to problems of farm operation. Data on the use & evaluation of the various communication media are presented. Adoption of farm practices seems to be related to the amount of effort that operators expend in obtaining technical information. Operators with high rates of adoption were most likely to be reached by the more technical promotional media, while operators with low adoption rates were reached mainly by the non-technical media Mass media apparently are more effective among farmers with high-adoption rates than among farmers with low-adoption rates. "An important part of the explanation for failure to adopt recommended practices is involved in the operator's occup'al philosophy: whether or not he views farming as a profession, whether or not he sees farming as a problem-solving situation, & whether or not he identified with non-local reference groups." M. A. Straus

CDA 0122 Copp, James H., Maurice L. Sill, & Emory J. Brown (Pennsylvania State U, U Park), THE FUNCTION OF INFORMATION SOURCES IN THE FARM PRACTICE ADOPTION PROCESS, Rural Sociol., 1958, 23, 2, Jun, 146-157.

¶ A study of the use of information sources by farm operators in in the farm practice adoption process, reporting a model to account for the differential use of sources as farmers progress toward adoption. Utilizing a less-structured interviewing technique, the findings from this study of 175 Pennsylvania dairy farmers lend support to previous investigations of the use of information sources in the various stages of the adoption process. The model constructed to account for the differential use of information sources as farmers progress toward adoption involves 5 considerations: (1) institutionalization of information sources, (2) the temporal sequence of sources, (3) the possibility of negative recommendations, (4) scheduling limitations, & (5) the need for local legitimation. A reasonably good fit was obtained between the model & the data. A prediction derived from the model, that farmers citing peer influences as sources in the early stages of the adoption than farmers citing other sources, was also supported by the data. AA

CDA 0123 Damle, Y. B., THE PROBLEM OF CULTURAL COMMUNICATION OF MODERN IDEAS IN INDIAN VILLAGES, Agra Univ. J. Res. (Lett.), 1955, 3, Dec, 109-114.

¶ The aim of the paper is to study the amount of percolation of ideas & concepts which emanate from cities. Certain ideas & concepts were selected for the study like the germ theory of disease, notions about sanitation, ideas about nutrition, child care & stages of child development, new foods, crops & cultivation, mother-care, birth-control, etc. The problem was studied with reference to 7 villages in the Poona District. The villages were chosen in such a manner as to represent not only the factor of distance from the city of Poona but also to represent other factors like the econ development, working of external agencies, etc. The methodology used is the sfa. The main conclusion is that the soc structure to a large extent determines whether a new idea or concept can be useful. The functional analysis is applied in detail in each case. (SASSA)

CDA 0124 Damle, Y. B. (Deccan Coll, Poona, India), COMMUNICATION OF MODERN IDEAS AND KNOWLEDGE IN INDIAN VILLAGES, Pub. Opin. Quart., 1956, 20, 1, Spr, 257-270.

¶ An examination of the communication of the following ideas & knowledge into 7 Indian villages: national pol'al scene, national policies, world pol'al structure, international policies, modern ideas regarding caste & religion, & new ideas of recreation. It is not merely the distance from the city which affects the process of communication. The nature of the structure of the recipient village largely determines the process of communication. Selectivity of ideas & knowledge is brought out. The perception of communications is largely guided by their function for the audience. AA-IPSA

CDA 0125 Dube, S. C. (Cornell U), SOME PROBLEMS OF COMMUNICATION IN RURAL COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT, Econ. Develop. & Cult. Change, 1957, 5, 2, Jan, 129-146.

Ru community development program in India which stresses educ more than service is discussed, with case materials on one Project (Oct, 1953) in Uttar Pradesh. Village level workers & higher officials were trained in communication techniques. Communication difficulties are discribed, & it is noted that, in order of effectiveness, sources of information could be ranked as: pol'al meetings, press, radio, movies. The use, problems & effectiveness of following communication methods are described: (1) slogans, (2) pictures & posters, (3) pamphlets & publications, (4) movies, (5) tournaments & competitions, (6) exhibitions & conferences, (7) propaganda meetings, (8) fraternization, (9) visits by dignitaries, meetings & speeches, (10) soc educ classes & community centers, (11) camps & sight-seeing tours, & (12) work with local agents

of change. Examples of each method are given, with a stress on the importance of adapting methods to village soc, cultural, etc, conditions. Failure of demonstration techniques is analyzed. Poor, opportunist att's of local officials, inadequate central planning, & communication 'down' but not 'up' were among sources of difficulties. The Project used conventional democratic tools (revival of village panchayats) as self-gov, & certain media of communication alien to village culture, without much success. "In the final analysis the problems of communication in Ru community development are those of adapting the agents of change, the media of communication, & the form & content of communication to the culture, value system, att, & world view of the community." Among problems of using local leadership, econ, pol'al, & family rivalries are discussed. A. J. Field

CDA 0126 Fanelli, A. Alexander (Mississippi State Coll), EXTENSIVENESS OF COMMUNICATION CONTACTS AND PERCEPTIONS OF THE COMMUNITY, Amer. Sociol. Rev., 1956, 21, 4, Aug, 439-445

¶ A study of communication behavior (who talks to whom about specific community problems & projects) among the white adult pop in a Mississippi town of 5,000. Extensiveness of communication (the range of an individual's communication contacts rather than f) is examined as a function of the individual's perception of & participation in his community. Differences between high (extensive) & low communicators (selected by interviews with a random sample of white adults) are presented: (1) positional factors (age, sex, soc status) show no statist signif relation to extensiveness of communication; (2) community identification & participation in community affairs are signif'ly greater among high communicators, although the relationship is complicated when soc status is controlled; & (3) perceptions of the community differed signif'ly with high communicators having more accurate perceptions. It is concluded that "extensiveness of communication contacts is a prerequisite to objective perceptions of community affairs" & suggests that removing communication barriers between various groups may be necessary before appropriate action toward community goals can be taken. S. F. Fava

CDA 0127 Firth, Raymond (London Sch of Econ & Pol'al Sci, GB), RUMOR IN A PRIMITIVE SOCIETY, J. Abnorm. Soc. Psychol., 1956, 53, 1, Jul, 122-132.

¶ Observations made on the Polynesian island of Tikopia are recorded. Rumors are not mere negative soc verbalizations, in fact they serve as soc instruments, aiding the individual & group in the achievement of goals. Rumor is communicated in Tikopia mainly by mouth. Though the mode of communication is predominantly verbal, mass media of communication have recently developed. Evidence of rumor content in such new modes is available. The Tikopia are great storytellers. They take extreme pride in their narrative abilities. Very common is their use of free fantasy of an 'emotional order'. Such fantasy encourages much rumor development. Of signif importance is the content of Tikopia rumor. Most minor rumors are similar to familiar Western exaggerations. Such rumors, most insignif in meaning, are quite ephemeral. They occur & are forgotten very rapidly. Of more consistence & soc importance are the major rumors which the author subdivides into 3 content areas: movement of vessels, movement of persons, & violence & soc strife. The entrance of a foreign vessel into Tikopia waters is a momentous occasion & thus, many rumors have their foundations here. These rumors are of greater intensity, receive more attention & are more durable than others. They are often the result of optical illusion, the sight of a low cloud on the sea horizon, etc. Newcomers to the island serve as excellent objects for the development of fantasy. The soc & psychol'al motivations of the natives are often expressed in rumors about the selfishness, the evil doings & the purposes of the stranger. Suspicion is a dominating tone of many stories. Rumors of violence & soc strife most vividly are related to the experiences of the people. During times of famine, executive officials became the subjects of quite horrid stories. Seen as the responsible protagonists for the famine, they were often depicted as robbers, murderers, & executers. Throughout the content of all Tikopia rumor is seen the "public reliance placed on the pronouncements of spirits". Such public reliance upon spirits serves a basis for public action. Also noted is the close relation between rumor & religious ideology. The coexistence of Christian & pagan elements finds manifestations in the rumor content. In summary, "with the Tikopia, the content of rumor is closely related to their experience. Whether its use be conscious or unconscious, rumor in a primitive as in a civilized society is rarely neutral. The fact that it is interest-based almost necessarily gives it destructive potentialities." D. Sudnow

CDA 0128 Gallup, George THE ABSORPTION RATE OF IDEAS, Publ. Opin. Quart., 1955, 19, 3, Fall, 234-242.

¶ The period of absorption, or incorporation, or lag of a new idea into the thinking process applies to groups in even more pronounced fashion than to individuals. The most important factors determining its rate of acceptance are its complexity, its degree of diff from usual patterns, its susceptibility to demonstration & proof, extent to which it is opposed by persons with vested interests, degree to which there is a felt need, & the f with which the public is reminded of it. The developments & new ideas in 3 diff fields, PO sampling, educ, & pol'al sci are discussed in relation to this time-table concept. K. Geiger

CDA 0129 Hirabayashi, Gordon K. & M. Fathalla El Khatib (Soc. Res Center, American U at Cairo, Egypt), COMMUNICATION AND POLITICAL AWARENESS IN THE VILLAGES OF EGYPT, Pub. Opin. Quart., 1958, 22, 3, Fall, 357-363.

¶ The hypo's were (1) within a largely illiterate pop the most frequently utilized medium of communication remains the person-to-person, direct-contact type, & (2) within a pop largely confined to the "real world" of its own & neighboring villages, national & international consciousness is relatively nonexistent. The study was conducted in 5 contiguous villages of Menoufia, north of Cairo, with a pop of from 700-5,000 each. The villages cut across 2 pol'al & 2 Ru soc center districts but were a natural area. Background data were secured from a 5% random sample of household heads, their wives, & others 15+ yrs of age. This sample was interviewed in Aug 1956, after the nationalization of the Suez Canal by Egyptians in their own dialect. 146 schedules were completed. The literacy rate in the sample of 20.5% did not include the new literates 6-14 yrs old. Those exposed to newspapers approximated the literacy rate. 55% listened to the radio. Koran recitations were favorite radio programs with most listeners; music (59%) & news (38%) were the next most popular. Mass media were used as a basic source of information by less than 20% of the villagers. 45% reported discussing local & national news mostly through conversations. The diff between a plebiscite & an election was the test used to indicate pol'al awareness. No F's & 20% of the M's could distinguish the 2; no illiterates could distinguish them, & 3 times as many newspaper readers as nonreaders could distinguish them. More radio listeners than nonlisteners could distinguish the terms, but they represented only 20% of the listeners (only 50% of educated, Ur Egyptians interviewed at the same time could distinguish these terms.) Village affairs & politics are the main topics of leisure time interest for 45% of M villagers. The majority of villagers knew that the monarchy had ended, that a republic had been established, & that Nasser was President of the Republic. A list of world figures (Eisenhower, Truman, Churchill, Eden, Nehru, Tito, and Hammarskjold) was presented for identification. One F could identify some of these; from 7%-27% of the men identified each. Foreign news is remote compared to local & national affairs. Concern about national interests & aspirations (the nationalization of the Suez Canal) was quite apparent. J. D. Twight

CDA 0130 Janis, I. L. & Feshbach, S. (Yale U). EFFECTS OF FEAR-AROUSING COMMUNICATIONS, J. Abnorm. Soc. Psychol., 1953, 48, 78-92.

¶ An experiment designed to investigate consequences of using fear appeals in persuasive communications presented in an impersonal group situation. One of the main purposes was to explore the potentially adverse effects that might result from defensive reactions of the sort previously noticed in more restricted situation (such as psychotherapy). An illustrated lecture on dental hygiene in 3 different forms representing 3 different intensities of fear appeal were presented to 4 equivalent groups of 50 high school students each. An equated control group was not so exposed. A [?] was administered to all groups before exposure, and post-communication [?]s given immediately upon and one week after exposure. Conclusions indicate that fear appeals were successful in arousing affective reactions. The 3 forms of illustrated talks (strong, moderate, & minimal) were equally effective in terms of teaching facts, modifying beliefs, etc. As compared with others the strong appeal evoked a more mixed-ambivalent attitude and the greatest amount of subjective dislike. The greatest amount of conformity to the communication, as judged by reports about tooth-brushing practices, was produced by the minimal appeal. The strong appeal failed to produce any signif change in dental hygiene practices. One week after the talk, exposure to counter-propaganda proved the minimal group to be most effective in resistance to counter-propaganda. Results tend to support the proposition that the use of strong fear appeal is less successful than a minimal appeal in producing stable attitude changes. F. B. Silberstein

CDA 0131 Lionberger, Herbert F. (U. of Missouri), SOME CHARACTERISTICS OF FARM OPERATORS AS SOURCES OF FARM INFORMATION IN A MISSOURI COMMUNITY, Rural Sociol., 1953, 18, 4, Dec, 327-338.

¶ An investigation of the characteristics which differentiate farm operators who were often used as sources of farm information in a northeast Missouri community from those less sought after. All of the 279 farm operators in the community indicated to whom they discussed farm problems and with what frequency. On the basis of this information four groups of farmers were classified in order of the frequency as sources of advice. The data were analyzed with respect to differences in general characteristics of the farmers, participation in formal groups, SES, symbols of mass society status, community prestige, and technological competence. Those sought for information do not differ from those not sought with respect to age, educational attainment, or length of farm experience. They do own large farms, have higher incomes, obtain higher prestige ratings, and were more active in formal organizations Further, those farmers sought as sources had a broader social orientation and greater awareness of new ideas about farming and were more competent in their occupation than other farmers. In this regard such "knowing" individuals are influential in the community. The possible application of such findings to other communities is discussed. R. Murphy

CDA 0132 Lionberger, Herbert F. (U. of Missouri) INFORMAL SOCIAL GROUPS AND DIFFUSION OF FARM INFORMATION, Rural Sociol., 1954, 19, 3, Sep, 233-243.

¶ An attempt to evaluate the importance of selected types of informal groups in the interpersonal exchange of farm information in a Missouri farming community. 38% of farm operators were members of work, kinship or intimate friendship (clique) groups. There were 5 possible situations involving informal groups and the interpersonal exchange of farm information: (1) where both the information seeker and the one sought were members of the same group; (2) where neither was a member of any informal group; (3) where the seeker was a member of an informal group, but the one sought was not; (4) where the one sought was a member of an informal group, but the seeker was not; and (5) where the seeker and the one sought were members of different groups. It was hypothesized that situation (1) would represent the most favorable condition for transfer of farm information, situation (5) most unfavorable. Data concerning 4 types of relationships were available. These were: (1) contacts with those designated as "Local influentials"; (2) contacts with those named as personal sources of information; (3) contacts with those designated as most frequently sought sources of farm information; and (4) persons named as those whose opinions R's valued most highly as sources of farm information. Examination of these items regarding information diffusion involving informal groups revealed that contacts were facilitated among fellow members. There was some evidence, especially regarding influentials, that mechanisms of group exclusion set up barriers that limited information seeking contacts. B. Robinson

CDA 0133 Lionberger, Herbert F. & Hassinger, Edward (U of Missouri), NEIGHBORHOODS AS A FACTOR IN THE DIFFUSION OF FARM INFORMATION IN A NORTHEAST MISSOURI FARMING COMMUNITY, Rural Sociol. 1954, 19, 4, Dec, 377-384.

¶ The pattern of diffusion of information in Ru neighborhoods seems to be on a localized, person-to-person basis. The locale for study is in a N.E. Missouri grain and livestock-raising community. SES indices are generally above the state X. Neighborhoods are delineated by residents responding to [?] requesting them to designate neighborhood boundaries, each neighborhood designated having some service or institution that might be considered as the center. Control areas are set up to include those areas not included in the neighborhood boundaries. 73% of the persons named as sources of information by the farm operator lived in the same neighborhood, only 52% of persons named by farm operators in the control areas lived in the same locality. Proximity is a factor in the choice of sources of information. The problem arises: is there a difference as to the place where information seeking occurs between farmers who lived in neighborhoods and those who lived outside of it? It is found that non-neighborhood residents place greater reliance on village centers and institutionalized sources, neighborhood dwellers seek neighborhood centers and personal contacts. Preferred sources of information: (1) intimate associates, (2) mass communication, & (3) institutionalized sources indicate a greater % of non-neighborhood residents choosing (2) & (3), neighborhood operators selecting (1) & (3). K. Kessin

CDA 0134 Lionberger, Herbert F. (U of Missouri, Columbia), COMMUNITY PRESTIGE AND THE CHOICE OF SOURCES OF FARM INFORMATION, Pub. Opin. Quart., 1959, 23, 1, Spr., 110-118.

¶ In noting farmers' reliance on other farmers as sources of farm information, researchers have attended little to factors, such as community prestige, that structure these interpersonal communications. As part of a broad study of barriers to information flow, prestige ratings & information seeking relationships (ISR's) of farmers were obtained in a Northeast Missouri farming community. To obtain prestige ratings 16 local judges who came primarily from the middle & upper ranks in the community & the principal investigator rated those whom they knew. In order to determine inter-judge consensus on class groups, judges were permitted freedom of choice in the number of ranks to be used in rating other farmers. Each judge's prestige ratings were converted to standard scores. A composite prestige score for each farmer was obtained by averaging the standard scores of judges that applied to him. 3 measures of farmers' ISR's were obtained: "(a) those with all persons named as sources of farm information, (b) those with persons named as most frequently sought sources, & (c) those with local influentials named as sources." In this community farmers indicated a total of 430 seeker-sought pair relationships of the 1st kind, 159 of the 2nd, & 130 of the 3rd kind. As

to findings: (1) the wide disagreement among judges as to the number of ranks needed in placing farmers & the absence of class names indicates a prestige continuum instead of clear-cut SC's, & the frequent use of high prestige sources by persons with low ratings suggests the absence of class domination in interpersonal communication patterns. (2) However, farmers usually, but not always, sought information from persons standing higher in prestige than themselves, & the prestige gap was largest for ISR's involving 'local influentials.' (3) Analysis of the proportion of all possible relationships actually used by farmers indicates that subordinate to the tendency to bridge prestige distances was a lesser tendency in ISR's involving all personal sources & those most frequently sought "to use progressively fewer opportunities for contact with high prestige sources as prestige diff's between the information seeker & person sought increased. (4) An r = .40 between farmers' community prestige & technological competence based on farming practices used suggests that in obtaining information from more prestigeful sources than themselves farmers also were getting information from more technologically competent sources. C. M. Coughenour

CDA 0135 Majumdar, D. N., RURAL LIFE AND COMMUNICATION, East. Anthrop., 1958, 11, 3/4, Mar-Aug, 175-188.

¶ A study of Mohana village about 8 miles north of Lucknow in Uttar Pradesh. Thakurs, though 2nd in numerical strength, are the dominant caste because they are proprietory cultivators & have econ dominance. The abolition of Zamindari has affected their prestige & SS, & resulted in a change in Ru occup's & inter-caste relations. Thakurs & Brahmins are opposed to the educ of low castes because it would bring about equality of castes. The lower castes favor educ. The postal service is not appreciated nor are newspapers popular, mainly due to illiteracy. Ur contacts broaden the outlook of the villagers but films are popular among the youth & have a harmful influence on them. During the last elections villagers supported the Congress Party—without being conscious of the aims & objects of diff parties. They are critical of the present gov due to the levy of taxes, & judge the competence of admin on the basis of the welfare it renders to them. Some agencies of communication are: Lekhpal, tax collectors from the Malihabad Tehsil & the District Board, some villagers who are employed at Lucknow, Dhobis who have their clients there, & S's at Bakshi-ka-Talab Sch near the village. Information brought from their respective places is passed on orally in village gatherings. Those who are taken into police custody for criminal behavior work as experts in conveying legal & technical information on such matters. Among the important centers of information are: the Pradhan Gaon Sabha, Sirpanch Adalti Panchayat, & the village Chowkidars employed by the police. Nais & Pasis function as messengers to carry messages regarding ceremonies in the village. SASSA

CDA 0136 Meier, Richard L. (U of Chicago), COMMUNICATIONS AND SOCIAL CHANGE, Behav. Sci., 1956, 1, 1, Jan, 43-58.

¶ Advances in communications theory in the last few yrs give the appearance of an important sci'fic breakthrough. They provide principles for translating into similar terms & quantitative units communication interactions both among human beings & among machines, as well as between men & machines. They also suggest aspects of a more inclusive theory or org. Technology is being broadly influenced by these new developments —automation being a highly publicized & poorly comprehended example of such effects. The article outlines possible ways that the communications advances may alter such diverse aspects of soc behavior as the flow of traffic, the use of mass media, & the development of personal values & esthetic standards. AA

CDA 0137 Neurath, Paul (Queens Coll, NY), SOCIAL RESEARCH IN NEWLY INDEPENDENT COUNTRIES: AN INDIAN EXAMPLE, Pub. Opin. Quart., 1960, 24, 4, Win, 670-674.

¶ In India & other newly independent countries soc res & action are closely connected. Institutions of higher learning & decisions for soc welfare belong in the sphere of gov. The press of problems, their complexity & the lack of trained personnel limit surveys which can be carried out quickly & provide readily meaningful results. A study of this kind was set up in 1956 to determine how to transmit as rapidly as possible to largely illiterate Indian villagers information about agri, hygiene, org's, etc. The Farm Radio Forum has been operated successfully in Canada since 1941 but there were questions about Indian listening, learning, & acting which needed answers before trying wide use of radio forums there. UNESCO financed an exp in Bombay state in which radio forums (20 members each) were organized in 150 villages. For 10 weeks each group listened twice weekly to special half-hour broadcasts. 20 of the 150 exp'al villages & 20 control villages (10 with radios but no organized listening & 10 without radios) were surveyed before & after the series of broadcasts. Data were obtained from 3,200 R's & hand tabulated. Findings were: (1) that levels of knowledge increased considerably in villages with organized farm forums, very little in villages with only radios, & not at all in villages without radios, & (2) in forum villages action often followed immediately & further action was planned. After results were presented to the Community Development Commissioners Conference a resolution recommending "Radio Farm Forums" as a means of soc educ was passed. By late 1957 farm forums were operating in 3 states & in 1959, 900 farm forums were opened over all of India. C. M. Coughenour

CDA 0138 Stensland, Per G. (European Productivity Agency, Project 400, Sardinia, Italy), COMMUNICATION BETWEEN THE PEOPLE IN THE COMMUNITY AND THE ADMINISTRATION AND TECHNICAL SERVICES, Comm. Develop. R., 1958, 10, Sep, 29-37.

¶ COMM is the basic process in motivating & unifying the partners in CD (eg the people, & the admin'ive & technical staff). Since the initial hurdle in CD tends to be the lack of sufficient motivation to change, COMM has as its first task the establishment of an acceptant att to the idea of development. The second major COMM task is the establishment of an active partnership in the job of CD between the people & the admin. The Sardinia Project of the ETA is used to illustrate this motivating & then unifying force of COMM. The Sardinia Project overcomes stumbling blocks by: (1) recruiting multipurpose representatives in local communities from among local people, (2) utilizing existing agencies & org's created by the people, rather than setting up new agencies for CD, (3) use of existing COMM channels (eg the daily stream of common messages reaching the people; esp the gossip or small talk channels, (4) providing a means for people to talk to representatives of a project, everyday, & unofficially, & (5) allowing opportunities for people to exchange ideas on their own experiences, & through this exchange communicate with admin. The second major discussion area suggests that development projects need to operate through existing & familiar COMM channels. Several summary questions for discussion are appended. S. Ziffer

CDA 0139 Strauss, A. & Schatzman, Leonard, CROSS-CLASS INTERVIEWING: AN ANALYSIS OF INTERACTION AND COMMUNICATIVE STYLES, Hum. Org., 1955, 14, 2, Sum, 28-31.

¶ Analysis of lengthy interviews with residents shortly after a tornado struck Ru Arkansas communities. 10 cases were selected to represent the "upper" group (at least some Coll educ & income of $4,000+ per yr) & 10 cases from the "lower" group were randomly matched to them (grammar Sch educ or less & family income $2,000- per yr). Comparison of the interaction & styles of communication between the groups indicated: (1) the "lower" does not readily organize a narrative or even give a very clear account, thus making it necessary for the interviewer to use many pinning probes, etc & to

maintain "tight control over the interview lest it fall apart altogether"; (2) the "lower" group is much less sensitive to the demands of various kinds of queries, particularly those which call for an abstract answer or for listing or relating of classes of persons or acts; & (3) the "lower" group has little of the rich conversational interplay with the interviewer which is so characteristic of the "upper". It is suggested that the Mc respondent ("upper" group) can grasp pretty clearly the relationship between many of the interviewer's ?'s & the larger purposes of the study, while the "lower" has much less insight into the interviewer's intentions & perceives the interview mainly as a face-to-face situation rather than a session that is part of a much larger series of events. Therefore, the interviewer takes a much larger part in developing the interaction with the "lower". A final question is raised: "whether these diff's between the groups are in the nature of class diff's or whether they are reflections of diff's in IQ, educ or family income". S. F. Fava

CDA 0140 Yankauer, Alfred (Madras Med Coll, India). AN AMERICAN PEDIATRICIAN IN INDIA REFLECTS ON PROBLEMS OF INTERCULTURAL COMMUNICATION IN TECHNICAL CONSULTATION, Comm. Develop. R., 1960, 5, 2, Jun, 9-17.

¶ The technical consultant in a foreign country must become involved in a major way with the forces & direction of cultural change; the dynamics between gov & agency, requesting assistance on the one hand & supplying it on the other, also affect the worker's role. "It is far easier to express than to believe in the pious hope that cultural change in a technologically underdeveloped society will mean change only of the weak or detrimental values of its culture while the strong points are retained." The uncertainty, stress & discomfort which rapid change produces give the technical consultant a special role to play as a sustainer of morale, while at the same time he is trying to act as an agent of change. "In order to so perform he must believe in the ability of technologically advanced society to serve the cause of human dignity & spirit rather than solely the cause of materialistic comfort. It is not so much the skill itself which the visiting technical consultant can help to transmit as it is the point of view & way of life necessary to its acquisition in the first place; not so much the details of knowledge as the value systems necessary to the continuing growth of knowledge; not so much the specifics of a professional discipline as the principles or organizing & applying this discipline to the service of society." E. Weiman

03 community & area studies

CDA 0141 Anderson, Frank & Barney Burke (Bur of CD, U of Washington, Seattle). SOME OBSERVATIONS ON A NON-DIRECTIVE APPROACH TO COMMUNITY SELF STUDY. Int. R. Community Develop., 1959, 4, 187-192.

¶ Since 1950, the U has had experience with the non-directive approach in 32 community self-study programs throughout Washington. The framework through which the U's Bur of CD operates is: The bur must be asked by the community to help conduct the self-study program. Communities with the greatest promise are chosen. From late Sum, when intensive activity begins, the consultant devotes his time to one community, acting in an advisory position. His approach is to offer the barest skeletal outline of what needs to be done. The consultant makes clear his function through personal relations with small groups. He tries to gain the confidence of the people, & esp the opinion setters. He must be sensitive to the capabilities of the individuals & the community as a whole. He permits people to exercise initiative & leadership, while still offering guidance. The att of the individual consultant is critically important for any community self-study program, & the personality of the man largly determines the success of the work. The non-directive approach has been effective, but problems of understanding the consultant's function & continuity of efforts, do exist. Success depends on variable factors such as community potential & consultant effectiveness. G. Speal

CDA 0142 Anderson, Nels (UNESCO Instit for Soc Sciences Cologne, Germany), DIVERSE PERSPECTIVES OF COMMUNITY, Int. R. Community Develop., 1961, 7, 15-25.

¶ Community, (CO) a widely-used term with many meanings, still has utility for soc sci. One must accept flexible global definitions, using precise ones in particular frames of reference. CO's today, from village to city, assume more the Ur way of life. Studies of old cities or of primitive CO's help little in understanding modern, dynamic industrial Ur CO's. Primitive man knew his CO by the border, modern man by its center. CO becomes more understandable when seen in terms of networks of CO's; villages, towns, cities, which may be local, regional or global. Industrialism, the means of livelihood for the urbanized, is basic to the global extension of urbanism, the global DofL & global exchange networks. Ur society, including towns & villages, turns from parochial to cosmopolitan perspectives & to mass types of org. Secondary relationships predominate, changing but not eliminating primary relationships. This new order of CO life seems chaos to some, but disintegration is paralleled by integration & re-integration. Guided development can be achieved, once the limitations & possibilities for control are understood. Plans for development must take into account the dynamics of the changing scene. Control calls for utilizing diverse organized groups. It is the role of the soc sci'st to evaluate the dynamic forces, to detect the direction of change, to estimate program prospects, & to assist in the design of flexible plans for development.

CDA 0143 Anderson, Nels (UNESCO Instit for Soc Sci, Cologne, Germany), RETHINKING OUR IDEA ABOUT COMMUNITY, Int. R. Community Develop., 1962, 10, 143-152.

¶ A paper re the soc effects resulting from the multiplication of pop & inventions. Pop expansion gave birth to the Ur center. In the city, pop pressure took the form of competition for work or sales. This has been the chief stimulus in the evolution of our industrial Ur civilization. Unequal distribution of wealth & work opportunities between Ru & Ur, areas results in incongruities in pop distribution. In Ur areas, there are diff's in M F pop's because of immigration, & job & space competition. Inventions provide a change in living location ie, motor transport, enabling workers to live further away from the factory, material goods, & job skills. Mobility is the result of the competitive ever-changing nature o. industrial work, & it takes the form of intra-country immigrat on, occup'al or professional mobility & SM. Leisure, because o the rationalized separation of work from other activity, gives rise to 3 types of activities: (1) work, (2) non-work (church, union, friend, & fam activities), & (3) leisure for fun. Previous emphasis in studies has been on the evils of leisure, ie gambling, drinking, public dancing, spectatoritis. This is a legitimate area for rethinking. The fam has shown resilience in face of these changes. Though the traditional functions have changed in the way they are performed, the fam still rears the children & is an in-group whose inner cohesiveness is more important today, as ties to kin & instit dissolve. Neighborhoods are not whole in that they may reflect only 1 class of people, or only a few of the activities of the individual. The greater Ur center contains all SC's & is the center of all activities. G. Speal

CDA 0144 Baker, W. B. (Director, Center for Community Studies, University of Saskatchewan Canada), SASKATCHEWAN APPROACHES COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT: PRE-

REQUISITES FOR A SOCIAL TECHNOLOGY, Community Develop. R., 1961, 6, 2, Jun, 40-57.
¶ Saskatchewan provides a useful case study of evolving welfare societies of Western civilization. Historically, the Province has had to acquire an adaptive capacity as industrialization came. Initially, the adaptive efforts were ameliorative; recently, more attention is being given to preventive programs such as the org of the Center. An imaginative rethinking of welfare state concepts is required if instit's are not to dehabilitate primary communities. Community-oriented professions & their related agencies will be called upon to make fundamental contributions. Clinical rather than ad hoc conceptions of CD processes are required. Though most community-oriented professions are seeking more clinical approaches, much more rapid growth is necessary if a reputable soc technology is to emerge. This suggests various opportunities for concerted action by all community service professions: the creation of a more dynamic soc res, the establishment of centers for the advanced study of CD, & commitment to an explicit code of professional ethics. Values of sci must be incorporated into both professional & public philosophies if we are to be successful. This calls for inter-professional & inter-agency support for more imaginative continuing educ. Without 'educative publics', soc technology cannot emerge as a fully creative force in bringing civilization face to face with its own implications. S. Ziffer

CDA 0145 Bopegamage, A. VILLAGE WITHIN A METROPOLITAN AURA, Sociol. B., 1956, 5, 2, Sep, 102-110.
¶ In the past 70 yrs Delhi has grown from an area of 5.5 square miles with 175,000 people to nearly 70 square miles & a pop of almost 1.5 million. Most of the villages which occupied this area & their inhabitants have disappeared. This paper describes one village which has persisted: Regharpura. The Chamars who inhabit the village are traditionally leather workers & an untouchable caste. The village today is part of Delhi. It covers about 92 acres & contains a pop of 26,600, 25% of whom are of the Chamar caste. There is an elected village headman & a group of elders who represent the village in dealings with the outside world & adjudicate disputes within the village. An example of such a dispute is given. Neighborhood unity is strong including cooperative work groups for house & well building. M. A. Straus

CDA 0146 Clunies-Ross, Edward (U of London, Instit of Educ GB), RURAL CENTRES IN UNDERDEVELOPED COUNTRIES, Int. R. Community Develop., 1958, 1, 33-37.
¶ The central problem of under-developed countries is improvement of the average community through the people's own initiative, planning & labor. 3 examples of Ru centres now in actual operation are given. (A) The Philippines – progress in San Esteban is due to the sound community Sch approach. Problems tackled were raising the level of the street beyond reach of the tide, improving Sch sanitation, strengthening the boy & girl scout movement, establishing a puericulture center, & erection of a reading room. 6 puroks were set up at the neighborhood level with a barrio council to coordinate activities. A purok is a group of houses forming an org of fam's. The responsible units are fam's, & home-life improvement is stressed. (B) Kenya – Jeanes School is not a Ru community center, but Ru development is its main concern. A majority of the students are African men & women from Ru areas, many active in their community. They have little educ. They attend Development & Citizenship courses, most lasting 5 weeks. Other courses are farming, trading, physical educ, music & drama, hygiene & homecraft. (C) India – The Friends Ru Center at Rasulia bears resemblance to ashram-type settlement. The centre serves 15-20 neighboring villages. There is a meeting house, workshop, Sch buildings & study centre. Efforts are made to involve the village people in the work, emphasis is not on expertness or efficiency. Traditional village gatherings such as bullock cart races, fairs & weekly Ramayan Mandal are utilized & the Centre organized 1 & 2 day talks. The program of each centre is determined by the ethusiasm & qualifications of the worker. Centres have been established at Nitaya, Palanpur, Jasalpur, Adamgarh, Phepertal & Raisalpur, all located within a 12 mile radius of Rasulia. S. Ziffer

CDA 0147 Community Development and Economic Development, Part II A: A CASE STUDY OF THE GHOSI COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCK, UTTAR PRADESH, INDIA, ECAFE/FAO Agrl. Division, 1960, 100 p. $1.
¶ The publication embodies the findings of an investigation undertaken to study the impact of CD programmes on econ development, particularly the development of agri. The extent of acceptance of improved agri'al practices, changes in output, level of living & capital formation associated with CD activities in the 6 selected villages covered by the Ghosi CD Block were studied & compared to the conditions in 6 other villages in a similar area not covered by CD activities. The study records solid gains from the angle of changing the outlook of the individual & promoting an all-round development of village community, whereas in respect of improved techniques of production & increase in productivity the achievements are termed as modest. WAERSA

CDA 0148 de Vries, E. (Instit of Social Studies, The Hague), COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND DEVELOPMENT, Int. R. Community Develop., 1960, 5, 87-94.
¶ CD has its origin on the fringes of a highly organized market economy with great econ & soc mobility. In the context of modern society, CD principles should be adopted to problem areas, ie slums, & backward river valleys; it is an accessory to the autonomous process of modern society. Community org's may become the corollary of planned development. However, the extensive use of Keynesian & post-Keynesian macro-econ study of society, resulting in development programs, prohibit CD approaches. Organized CD has a better chance in the framework of regional planning. Steps to efficient planning include: (1) a nat'l survey of resources & markets, (2) a provisional distribution of resources over the planning period, both by functional sector & by larger admin'ive geographic unit, (3) a detailed regional survey of resources & needs within each unit, (4) a consultation between representatives of the smaller admin'ive units within the regional planning authorities, (5) the smallest units should draw up a list of felt-needs which could be carried out through community effort, & (6) integration of the nat'l plan with local needs, & distribution of available resources. If a nation uses the CD approach, it must succeed, or face pol'al disaster. It would be wise to limit a program to a small part of the nat'l territory, since a nationwide program requires long term planning in resource development, staffing, & org.
G. Speal

CDA 0149 Dickson, A. G., BATTEN ON COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT, Comm. Develop. R., 1958, 8, Mar, 70-77.
¶ A review of T. R. Batten's COMMUNITIES AND THEIR DEVELOPMENT (Oxford U Press) considers the work a classic statement of the aims, approaches, & existing techniques of CD. Batten's concentration is on 4 'tasks' of carrying on a CD program: (1) adopting new skills, (2) tackling problems arising from change, (3) creating a 'sense of community', & (4) retaining a sense of community. Examples of lack of understanding the local culture, paternalism, overemphasis on material achievements & underemphasis on the individual's satisfaction, & methods of educ show the validity of the 4 tasks. The 'reviewer's reservations' state that the CD field worker "must stand for something"—he needs to practice ideas & ideals, thus he cannot divorce himself completely from his 'agency', whether it be country, group team, UN, or other.
P. D. Montagna

CDA 0150 Donnison, David (London Sch of Econ & Pol'al Sci), THE SOCIAL STRUCTURE OF A CANADIAN COMMUNITY, Brit. J. Sociol., 1956, 7, 4, Dec, 346-351.

¶ A res report based on a study of soc admin in a small Canadian town. Field work was done by 3 people who lived there for 3 months. "An attempt was made to trace responsibility for the planning & admin of the town's soc services." Present leaders in Brockville are the managers, executives, professional workers & the wives of such people. Very few are natives. The dominance of these leaders rests on the fact that the costs of welfare services are high & there is need to organize money-raising projects that will secure voluntary funds from a large number of people. Categories were set up based on the rank of all members of the community. There was no evidence that the members of a category recognized themselves as members of a SC with common interests. Those taking the leading parts in the admin of the soc services were drawn from the higher ranks of the community. People in the community seldom spoke in terms of soc rank except when referring to the extreme levels. Many diff types of soc distinction were found such as that between natives & outsiders, & that between those with more sober habits & those with a less restrained way of life. Ethnic distinctions did not play a large part, perhaps because of the general homogeneity of the pop. Pol'al diff's, which once sharply divided the people, have become relatively unimportant. An analysis such as this cannot be reconciled with any account of soc stratification, because its categories cannot be ranked in terms of prestige. J. E. Jacobi

CDA 0151 Dyer, William G. (Brigham Young U), DEVELOPMENT OF A MORMON LINE COMMUNITY, Rural Sociol., 1956, 21, 2, Mar, 181-182.

¶ Most early Utah communities were patterned after an ideal community plan called the Plot of the City of Zion. This study of a Utah community that did not follow the ideal plan attempted to determine the factors influencing the deviant development. Site of res was Orem, Utah, the state's 6th largest city (pop 8,351). To see the pattern of change, a form of constructive typology was employed along with historical culture case study. It was hypo'zed that Orem was between the pure form of ideal community & the construct of the randomly developed community regarding its ecological formation. 5 factors appear to be most important in determining the deviant ecological development: (1) no group was formally sent with the express purpose of forming a community or colony of the church; (2) farms sprang up along a main highway running through the area; (3) early settlers identified with larger communities from which they had recently moved; (4) when incorporated, Orem was brought together with church & Sch centers where pattern of land use & settlement had already been established, & (5) the practice of locating residences & businesses was continued. A.D. Orman

CDA 0152 Garigue, Philip (McGill U), ST. JUSTIN: A CASE-STUDY IN RURAL FRENCH-CANADIAN SOCIAL ORGANIZATION, Can. J. Econ. Pol. Sci., 1956, 22, 3, Aug, 301-318.

¶ St. Justin, studied by Leon Gerin in 1886, was the basis for the model of the French-Canadian Ru community developed by him & such later soc Sci'ts as Miner, Hughes, & Falardeau. The model depicted an isolated, self-sufficient peasant community, composed of stable & well-integrated families, working farms sufficient for their needs & those of the aged & the migrants, forming a single SC, lacking motivation for or econ innovation, & dominated by the parish priest. The community required that non-inheriting children be able to secure land or migrate; it disintegrated with shortage of suitable land & with industrialization & urbanization, which brought conflict with a rational, English-dominated culture. Restudy indicates that St. Justin has always been a farming community in which land is an element in the commercial production of crops rather than a peasant community in which land is a trust; that its soc org is both complex & dynamic; that its leadership is widely diffused & not limited to the priest; &, that it has many contacts with the outside world. This suggests that, Miner & Hughes to the contrary, there is not & may never have been a sharp cultural differentiation between Ru & Ur Quebec. J. Burnet

CDA 0153 Goitein, Shelomo D. (Sch of Oriental Studies, Jerusalem), PORTRAIT OF A YEMENITE WEAVERS' VILLAGE, Jew. Soc. Stud., 1955, 17, 1, Jan, 3-26.

¶ Preliminary report of a pilot project for linguistically-based ethnographic research among Oriental immigrants in Israel. Attempts to single out previously unstudied groups which had formed life units in their country of origin and continuing in Israel. Emphasizes need for continuing study of life units (village, little town, district, family, local craft) before attempting synthesis in describing whole tribes. Methodological problem of community studies not in situ is raised. The project began 2 yrs after community's settlements in Israel. It is claimed that sudden, total break with past allows R's to become aware of many facts impelling them to compare traditional way of life with new environment. An attempt at reconstruction of original community, al-Gades, through collection of personal and community documents, artifacts, observation of customs, and oral literary tradition is made. A systematic [?] containing 320 ?'s, incentive and associative questioning to set R's talking about related subjects is used. Technique is described as psycho-ethnographic investigation. Al-Gades is described in terms of: (1) origin and composition of pop; (2) geographical and social setting of the all-Jewish village, including SC differences within the village and relations with neighboring Muslim villages, (3) crafts and agriculture, with emphasis on major craft of weaving; (4) legal position and relation to environment; (5) concept of community; (6) family; & (7) cultural life. It is concluded that the new method has been "entirely justified...for the first time, we have detailed information about the life of a Jewish village of Lower Yemen." Further research is needed in field of physical anthrop in addition to rendering of hundreds of recorded texts into phonemic standard transcriptions followed by translation. L. W. Moss

CDA 0154 Grimshaw, Alice D. (Indiana U, Bloomington), THE ANGLO-INDIAN COMMUNITY: THE INTEGRATION OF A MARGINAL GROUP, J. Asian Studies, 1959, 18, 2, Feb, 227-240.

¶ The Anglo-Indian (A-I) community of India is one of several hybird Eurasian pop's which have found themselves in precarious positions in some of the newly independent nations. Original size of these groups & policies of colonial & nationalist Gov's have determined whether they have: (1) been submerged & assimilated, (2) have attempted to flee to Europe, or (3) have been forced to attempt the maintenance of soc & cultural solidarity as permanent minorities. The A-I's have been variously characterized as a 'disorganized marginal group' & 'a coherent, self-conscious, minority group.' An examination of historical materials supported the legitimacy of the definition of the community as a self-conscious 'group' in the pre-Independence period. In an investigation of the current position of the community all references in the Times of India over a 5.5 yr period (Jan, 1950-Jul, 1955) were examined. During this period the community demonstrated its strength & solidarity in the Bombay Sch's Case. In defeating an attempt to withdraw financial aid from A-I Sch's, the community not only presented a united front but gained support from other sectors of Indian society & the Indian courts. Among the reasons for the sources of the A-I community in maintaining its unity as a group are: (a) the relative amicability of the British withdrawal, (b) the permeation of Indian culture with British customs, particularly an emphasis on 'rule by law', & (c) the legacy of Gandhi & an emphasis on moral leadership in world affairs & on the primary of ethical consideration in domestic affairs by India's leaders. AA

CDA 0155 Hager, Don J. (Comm. on Comm. Interrelat. Amer. Jewish Congress), TRAILER TOWNS AND COMMUNITY CONFLICT IN LOWER BUCKS COUNTY, Soc. Prob., 1954, 2, 1, Jul, 33-38.

¶ A conflict situation between a trailer pop. of highly-skilled construction workers and their families (US Steel Fairless Works) and the local community is analyzed, and consequences for future development outlined. Hostility and antagonisms developed despite the fact that the trailer families (considered as "transient" and "undesirable" by the local pop.) SE'lly differed from families in other communities only by their higher mobility and above-average income. Analysis reveals: (1) Coordination between civil authorities, local communities, and private enterprise was incomplete. (2) The local governments possess primarily negative restrictive, not positive initiary, powers. This permitted each minor civil division to seek its own solutions, producing a network of unstandardized assessments and regulations which irked the trailer pop. (3) Lack of community participation brought hasty and unreflective actions and ill-considered attempts to outlaw trailer parks and their residents. This furthered organization of pressure groups on both sides, with the result that unfavorable group images and stereotypes were reinforced, farther isolating segments of the community and preventing their integration into the whole. The problems of temporary communities are (a) those concerned strictly with regulations and control, and (b) those concerned with the general pattern of social relationships. Joint action by the permanent community and the large-scale developers in setting up a planned temporary community is required. Advance planning should include prior establishment of adequate and comprehensive development regulations and control, and effective means for enforcement. Community participation and control is necessary, otherwise business and industrial enterprises would be left free to structure and guide the development along lines of immediate pragmatic interests and demands while the community's necessary non-profit services would develop only as afterthoughts with the attendant factors of dislocation, inconvenience, and heavy expenditure. M. R. Gunther

CDA 0156 Hart, David M. (The Ford Foundation), NOTES ON THE RIFIAN COMMUNITY OF TANGIER, Midd. East J., 1957, 11, 2, Spr, 153-162.

¶ This analysis is designed to point out some of the soc & econ aspects of the Rifian Community of Tangier & to indicate the adaptation of these mountain people to urbanism. The Rifian people are not segregated geographically, but live in small concentrations throughout the city. 70% of the pop of Tangier is Rifian in origin & the possession of the following factors classify them as a community: common origin, common interests, endogamy, ethnic identification, & mutual aid. The community is composed of Old Rifians & New or Post-Drought Rifians. There is some geographical segregation & occup'al differentiation between these 2 groups but no hard & fast lines are drawn. Econ'ly Rifians live fairly well when measured by their own standards, though a segment of the New group is disadvantaged. The process of assimilation is evident in the areas of language & dress. The Rifians speak Arabic, especially the old Rifians, & have adopted the dress of city Arabs. The Rifian people are highly ethnocentric & maintain connections with their kinsmen in the Rif. Their value on hard work has aided them in making a satisfactory adjustment to Ur life. A. S. Lackey

CDA 0157 Herskovits, Melville J. (Northwestern U), PEOPLES AND CULTURES OF SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA, Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. Soc. Sci., 1955, 298, Mar, 11-20.

¶ The pop is estimated at 150 million native Africans, 3 million Europeans, 750,000 Indians, & a spinkling of Near Easterners. Racial variations are associated with geographic regions but migrants have resulted in continuous mixture. Diff's in physical type have not signif influenced contact. 6 cultural areas may be distinguished in the Sub-Saharan region & these grouped into 2 econ areas: (1) the eastern group mainly pastoral consists of (a) the East African Cattle Area, (b) Eastern Sudan, (c) parts of the East Horn; & (2) the Western group comprising societies that are basically agricultural consisting of (a) Congo, (b) Guinea Coast, & (c) Western Sudan. In the Pastoral societies the herded animal is the essential element in the prestige system. "A subsistence econ, clearly distinguished from the prestige system & marked by family self-sufficiency is based on agriculture." There is no exchange of produce but the exchange of beasts on the occasion of marriage "provides some of the strongest supports for the total tribal structure." Specialization takes 2 forms: tribal in West-central Africa, & by craft along the Guinea Coast & to the North. Specialization has had the usual econ consequences. The diff's between these cultural provinces have been signif in the differential adjustment of their inhabitants to European contact & control. Africans having a pecuniary unit of exchange of their own & a developed commerce have been better able to adapt to European influences. Notwithstanding substantial diff's there are broader unities present in the sub-Saharan area such as: (1) unilateral descent systems, (2) the religious importance of the ancestor & the respect for age, (3) the institution of age grades & the educ'al device of the puberty school, (4) the concept that ownership of the land rests in the community, (5) a pluralistic world view, (6) the decisive role of women in determining att's & shaping tribal policy, (7) the technique of soc control through satire in song & narrative, & (8) the role of magic. D. L. Levine.

CDA 0158 Konig, Rene (Cologne U), EINIGE BEMERKUNGEN ZUR SOZIOLOGIE DER GEMEINDE (Some Remarks on Community Studies), Kol. Ztsch. Soziol. Soz-Psychol., 1957, Supplement 1, 1-11.

¶ The definition of community is extremely controversial. Hillary lists no less than 94 definitions. When we consider the community as a global society, we arrive at a complex type of definition including local unity, soc interactions & common ties. It should be understood that these 3 elements are not sufficient in every case. The admin've point of view of the community is not entirely useless but not important for the basic definition. In most cases it is clear from the outset whether a certain location can be considered a soc reality. With the small community one can literally see its boundaries. There can be sub-groups living within larger groups without sharing their values. Community studies today include both Ru & Ur sociol & they concern themselves with the relationship between town & country. Community must always be considered as part of a larger whole. A community is a cultural microcosm. Community studies should be part of area studies. Though the community is subject to society, the value of community studies becomes clear when we know that the individual experiences soc life outside the family 1st in the community. The historical background is most important in community studies because space & time cannot be separated from culture. Community self surveys have led to the mitigation of tensions within the community. M. K. Adler

CDA 0159 Lloyd, P. C. (Nigerian Institute of Soc & Econ Res, Ibadan), THE YORUBA TOWN TODAY, Sociol. Rev., 1959, 7, 1, Jul, 45-63

¶ The Yoruba towns, albeit possessing many of the criteria of urbanization, are nevertheless 'tribal' towns: soc & pol'al relationships within them are based on criteria of kinship or age & not on territorial groupings of non-kin. The patrilineal northern Yoruba (where all members of the town officially reside within its walls, having hamlets on the blocks of farmland), & the southern Yoruba people of Ijebu & Ondo (where the town is surrounded by small villages each of which is a distinct soc & pol'al unit), having diff soc & pol'al structures, have each produced their own peculiar settlement pattern. There is still not much territorial mobility in spite of the apparent intensity of the commercial revolution & the Yoruba are still a peasant society. The literate clerks & teachers are the only mobile

section of the pop. The traditional age sets & grades of Yoruba society are rapidly declining & their functions are performed by the egbe or voluntary associations of men of a similar age & usually from the same quarter of the town. They tend to be formed by men in their late 'teens or early 20's & continue until the men reach the soc & pol'al status of elders. New associations of great importance are the merchants & craft guilds, membership being open to natives & non-natives of the town. These guilds have purely econ functions. Local gov elections are fought on a party basis though there are attempts to create concepts of Yoruba nationalism. The kin group remains a residential group, most men continuing to live in the compounds of their birth. Positions of highest SS in towns are still to be achieved within the traditional kin groups & chieftaincy system. Thus "whilst it cannot be denied that the Yoruba today probably has more SR'ships with men outside his own kin group than did his ancestors...the enhanced value of corporate rights to land held by the kin groups have counteracted any tendency for these groups to wither away. Their traditional org has been reinforced by modern techniques—proper accounting of money & written records of proceedings at the meetings." Apart from the org of the Christian churches & of nationalist pol'al parties, most associations "are still confined to the traditional pol'al units & show little evidence of even attempting to transcend these." E. T. Chambers

CDA 0160 Majumdar, D. N., A LITTLE COMMUNITY, Sociologist, 1956-57, 1, 1, 1-9.

¶ Life in Jadi, a small village 6 miles to the north of Forest Dak Bungalow in Chakrata which is the headquarters of the Tehsil & of Jaunsar Bawar in the Dehra Dun District is described as well as the habitation, food, clothing, etc of the people. Caste structure reveals fundtional interdependence of the various castes such as the Rajputs, the Doms, the Lohar & the Koltas. Family is patrilineal. Polyandry prevails. Women do most of the domestic work as well as assist their husbands in the farming operations. Music & dancing are favorite pas times. Winter is the season for soc meetings & merry-making. The villagers resent the very idea of their life being interfered with by extending gov'al admin. They would rather like to be left alone. Case studies of a few persons are given. SASSA

CDA 0161 Manners, Robert A. & Steward, Julian H. (Brandeis U. & U. of Illinois), THE CULTURAL STUDY OF CONTEMPORARY SOCIETIES: PUERTO RICO, Amer. J. Sociol., 1953, 59, 2, Sep, 123-130.

¶ The traditional holistic approach seemed inadequate for the examination of Puerto Rico's heterogeneous over 2 million population. Four subcultures, each with a different crop emphasis, whose size and cultural trends made them seem of major importance were examined: "(1) landless workers on a corporate, American owned sugar plantation on the south coast; (2) landless and near landless workers on a Land Authority, proportional-profit plantation on the north coast; (3) hacienda owners and laborers engaged in coffee production in west-central highlands community, and (4) the small farmers and landless workers of a tobacco and minor cash-crop adaption in the eastern highlands." Field workers spending a year and a half in these communities whose population ranged from 13-21 thousand became well acquainted with 200-300 representatives of the subcultural types. The communities are described in terms of the following variables in their relation to crop emphasis: (1) size of land holdings; (2) seasonality of employment; (3) inheritance patterns and rate of landholding turnover; (4) use of land for subsistence crops; (5) family and class structure; and (6) religious and political patterns. "These data suggest that under a system of production for profit and in the multiple context of dependent, class-structured society, which participates in the world market, certain cultural forms and productive arrangements tend to be associated in special ways with the crop cultivated." D. Wolsk

CDA 0162 Nath, V. (Program Evaluation Org Planning Commission, New Delhi, India), AREA DEVELOPMENT, Comm. Develop. R., 1958, 8, Mar, 58-64.

¶ The smallest unit at which teams of specialists have been established is the 'block' (about 100 villages with a pop of 50,000-60,000), which has become the primary Ru development planning unit. Area or 'regional' development (AD) constitutes a larger physical area than the block, but its scope of operations is smaller, being concerned with major conservation projects (irrigation, electricity, large industry). Through coordination of AD dept's & blocks, AD can avoid waste & loss of effort due to duplication, & contribute the services of its high-level specialists to block programs. "AD has been given a prominent place in the CD & nat'l extension service program (in India)," but much has to be accomplished in achieving its accepted ideas in practice. P. D. Montagna

CDA 0163 Niederfrank, E. J. (US Dept of Agri, Washington, DC), RURAL ASSOCIATIONS AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT. Int. R. Community Develop., 1959, 4, 179-185.

¶ Types of Ru org's include: (1) General farm org's - serve as spokesmen re farm policy. Groups are organized on a local & state-wide basis, but members usually meet once a yr as a state or regional assoc. (2) Agri'al commodity assoc's or producers groups - organized informally on a community or county basis, though they may be federated. They are concerned, primarily, with educ'al programs relating to their particular commodity interest. (3) Cooperative marketing & purchasing assoc's - In the US there are 9,000 cooperative buying & selling assoc's; some are local in nature, others regional or state-wide. They are commercial businesses, sometimes maintaining res & service departments. (4) Public agency-sponsored org's - Farmers pay dues for water & maintenance of drainage work, etc. Educ'al programs are provided to raise the levels of living of Ru people. (5) Civic & soc org's - These are formally organized, holding monthly meetings of an educ'al & soc nature related to the purpose of the group. (6) Health & welfare org's - carry on programs of educ, service & res relating to their particular field, with finances provided by voluntary contributions from nationwide fund-raising campaigns. (7) CD clubs or councils - consist of local groups organized for the purpose of sponsoring various projects for the community. This type of org is widely found in the Ru Southern US. Major problems include unifying the efforts of the many special interests org's so that overall CD can be achieved. Greater attention is now being given to developing stronger Ru/Ur relations. G. Speal

CDA 0164 Pant, Y. P., A NEPALI VILLAGE, Kurukshetra, 1956, 4, 12, Sep, 41-43.

¶ Nepal can be divided into 2 broad natural divisions; the mountainous region & the Terai belt. Kumaran is a small village of the eastern Terai, situated on the left bank of River Kosi in the sub-division Khesara, of Mahottari district in eastern Nepal. The Σ pop is 284 & there is no pop problem at all. Though there are caste divisions & sub-divisions, yet cooperation among the diff castes is not lacking. As a matter of fact, a caste here is a large community within which closer relations can be promoted by marriage as also the ties of econ effort, religion & friendship. 87% of the village pop are partly or wholly dependent on agri, with no subsidiary means of livelihood except fishing, service, oil-pressing, merchandising & cattle-breeding on a very small scale. Lack of good manure, cattle & implements has made agri a hand-to-mouth affair. Again, except the ziral land, the evil effects of sub-division & fragmentation of holdings are quite rampant in the village. Therefore, the chronic poverty of the villagers has kept the per capita income low. There is no Sch in the village; 35 of 284 people are literate. The people seem to be strongly opposed to F educ. SASSA

CDA 0165 Phillips, Paul G. (CD Division International Cooperation Admin) COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT IN IRAN, Comm. Develop. R., 1958, 11, Dec, 55-70.

¶ CD programs generally gain their impetus in one of 2 ways: (A) when a nat'l leader sees the critical needs of the pop as a whole & calls on the people to exert efforts toward self-help, & (B) sets up a highly placed bur to carry on the program of assistance, training, & guidance to local leaders, & furnishes the pol'al strength & power to assure the establishment of the program, as in the case of Nehru. However, such far sighted nat'l leadership may not emerge. Iran is an example of a country in which the need for CD was critical, yet the program was left to obscure gov servants who had no power to exert influence on a nat'l level, & were required to work on a modest scale. Sensational results were lacking & moral as well as technical & financial support from outside aid agencies were imperative to the secuirty of an effective CD program.
S. Ziffer

CDA 0166 Poston, Richard W. (Southern Illinois U, Carbondale), COMPARATIVE COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION, Comm. Develop. R., 1963, 8, 1, Mar, 21-25.

¶ The village masses of Latin America & Asia lack instit's of local gov & are ruled by a central gov which is often mistrusted. This void between gov & people is a cause of instability & violence, & a barrier against development. In the US, local gov is highly developed, but there is a lack of coordination between local jurisdictions. This is proving to be a serious drawback to the improvement of our communities. CD is a type of community org that attempts to involve viable democratic instit's in solving community problems. This approach has been neglected, however, & gov agencies have replaced community efforts rather than supplementing them. Also, the emphasis on specialization in our society has led to a 'splinter approach' to the solution of community problems. This approach also adversely effects our foreign aid program by failing to create unified, civic-minded, problem-solving communities. Our efforts to solve the problems of the US city are a reflection of the same problem on a larger scale. Rarely does a US city take action for the comprehensive development of the community as a whole. One of the most urgent needs of our society is to build a more vital sense of community in each of the metropolitan areas in which Amer's live. H. Umansky

CDA 0167 Queiroz de, I. P. Maria, (U of São Paulo, Brazil), DÉSORGANISATION DES PETITES COMMUNES BRÉSILIENNES (Disorganization in the Small Brazilian Communes), Cah. Internat. Soc., 1960, 28, Jan-Jun, 159-173.

¶ Collective activities in Ru Brazil take the form of a mutirão, a voluntary, communal org, consisting of neighbors & relatives, who join together to carry out various agri'al activities. Along with this group, the bairro, or estate, served as a nucleus for communal feeling. With the abolishment of slavery, the peasant began to regard voluntary, self-directed activities as the ideal, & considered any form of outside direction as a form of enslavement. The growth of large estates, with their retinue of share-croppers, continued to be associated with a peasantry that valued spatial mobility, abhorred wage labor, & enjoyed communal work. Only a thorough awareness of these values of the Brazilian peasant can make his transition from the ancient peasant society to a modern agri'al one an easy passage. J. A. Broussard

CDA 0168 Ravell, Carola (CD CORDIPLAN, Venezuela), COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT IN VENEZUELA, Comm. Develop. R., 1963, 8, 2, Jun, 79-87.

¶ "CD is a means of effectively working towards the incorporation of the community in nat'l life, & the conditions of quick, sustained & balanced development are established thereby." However, for CD to be effective, its methods must always be made to fit the situation & not the other way around. Soc Change in Venezuela discusses the high rate of growth of the economy (8 or 9% per yr), the virtually 'painless' birth of the new soc org, the high spirits which enterprise is in, the state as an important econ body (because of oil), & the rapid rate of pop growth (3.5% per yr). Econ maladjustments of the system include: unequal distribution of income, inequality in sectoral contributions to the nat'l product & structural unemployment. The S-cul maladjustments revolve mostly around the migration of people from the country to the cities & the resulting anomie & rootlessness. "The rapid SM (horizontal, vertical & mental) caused a 'very favorable att toward change' on the part of the people." This is also reflected the very high aspiration levels relevant to the reality situation. The concept of CD in Venezeula & the evolution of the program is discussed. The basic instruments for achieving CD are divided into community participation & coordination. The objectives are also divided into 2 categories: (1) the tangibles & (2) the intangibles: (1) includes improvement in the standard of living, increase in basic soc capital & satisfaction of extra-market housing needs. (2) includes development of the personality, development of leaders, & greater community integration. No complete details are yet available as to the achievements of the CD Program in Venezuela. CD & the fight against hunger & its role in Nat'l Plans, is emphasized. A chart of the "strategy followed in the Nat'l CD Program" is presented. H. Barbolet

CDA 0169 Ross, Murray G. (U of Toronto, Canada), COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION, Int. R. Community Develop., 1960, 5, 107-119.

¶ 2 major forms of participation (P) require consideration: (1) traditional concepts of western democracy which includes the right of man to analyse for himself; (2) collectivist society with self-realization through submission to the common or soc will. The prerequisites for P in modern society require a broad general backround, a liberal arts educ, & the ability to identify priorities. (3) possible structures of P are: (A) pol'al parties, (B) 'Royal Commissions' as in GB or Canada, & (C) service clubs, ie Rotary, Kiwanis, etc. The questions of what kind of participation is practical in our society, & who may participate, still remain to be answered. G. Speal

CDA 0170 Ryan, Bryce F. & Straus, Murray A. (Wayne U. & Wash. State Coll.), THE INTEGRATION OF SINHALESE SOCIETY, Res. Stud. SCW, 1954, 22, 4, Dec, 179-227.

¶ Sinhalese society is described as "loosely structured," a concept (by Embree) to indicate a society in which considerable variation of individual behavior is sanctioned. Part I presents detailed evidence for the Sinhalese parallel to that given by Embree for the Thai to demonstrate the comparability of the two societies in respect to looseness of social integration. Some of the evidence presented is: (1) the easy gait of the Sinhalese and the absence of walking in step or respect for traffic regulations by those in cars; (2) absence of a military tradition; (3) flexibility of authority patterns in the family; (4) lack of village cohesiveness; (5) improvisation in poetry and song contests; (6) lack of regularity and inability to stick to rules and regulations in business and government; (7) the transitory nature of political allegiances; (8) an attitude of non-interest and non-responsibility towards those in difficulty; (9) insecurity of physical property; (10) relative lack of nationalistic feeling; (11) uncertainty of succession to the monochracy and high valuation on achieved status in spite of a caste system; (12) lack of exact procedure in public events and ceremonials; (13) informality of dress and mixing of indigenous foreign styles; (14) relative absence of a work ethos; (15) love of fun and games; and (16) emphasis on personal prestige as compared to organizational achievement. Part II systematizes the concept of loose structure as an analytical tool by deducing from the

material in Part I, 3 structural conditions which account for every type of behavior instanced. These are: (1) Norms are expressed with a wide range of alternative channels of conformity. (2) Non-normative behavior is condoned or tolerated without need for rationalization to competing or conflicting norms except in so far as the value of tolerance is considered normative. (3) Values of group organization are undeveloped giving group life a character of informal unstable associations in which group roles are subordinate to individual ends. A series of structural dimensions is specified for each of these three components. In Part III the Sinhalese family system is analyzed in detail to test the hypothesis of loose structuring by determining the degree of conformity and nonconformity to the theoretical model. The following aspects of the family system are treated: forms of marriage and their legalization; selection of mate; rules of descent and inheritance; kinship reciprocities; relationships within the nuclear family; composition of family groups; and treatment of deviance. A concluding section illustrates the utility of the concept of looseness vs. closeness of societal integration for three areas of current research interest: personality and culture, acculturation, and social change. J. F. Short

CDA 0171 Saito, Hyoichi (Hokkaido Educ Res Instit, Japan), GYOSON-SHAKAIGAKU NO KADAI, (The Subjects of Sociology on Fishing Community, A Research of Sociological Problems in Fishing Village and Fishing Town), Jap. Sociol. Rev., 1955, 5, 3, Mar, 10-22.

¶ Sociol'cal research of fishing communities (village & town) is lagging behind that of agricultural and city communities. The reasons are: (1) Half agricultural and half fishing villages have been regarded as fishing villages and treated as similar types of agricultural village. (2) Therefore, the social structure of fishing and that of agricultural village has been thought nearly alike, and no research has been made on the character of the pure fishing village (Chisaki Buraku or front village). (3) No careful attention has ever been directed both to the "fishery group" (Yakubito system of Okiage and Okamawari), or the living groups peculiar to fishing village and to the emigrant fishers, chief constituent members of those groups. The author advocates a theory that though the fishing community as a village community, has much in common with the agricultural community, it has its own peculiarity. The following points are to be considered. (1) The diff between the character of arable right (including farming right) and that of fishery right; this stems from the difference of common ownership of arable land and fishery. (2) The characteristics of class-relations between fishers' employer (Amimoto or Oyakata) on the one hand and fishers and emigrant fishers (Amiko or Kokata) on the other, in fishery group in Teichi or drift-net fishing, and between ship-owner and ship-fishers (Noriko) in engine-ship fishing; the problem of blood, regional and occup'l relations in the unions of emigrant fishers and the problem of their local, occupational dissolution and mobility. (3) The problem of fishers' consciousness, more exclusive or conservative than that of farmers and supported by the deep-rootedness of a family union with a house in its center, and the problem of power relations mingled with the kinship and unionship of fishers. Sociol'cal characters as above-enumerated constitute the fundamental areas of studying the sociol of fishing community. Research in the following sujects is to be undertaken: (1) sociol'cal character of fishing community, (2) sociol'cal structure of fishing community, (3) group structure in fishing community, (4) structure of sociol'cal consciousness of fishers, (5) comparison of the character of fishing community with that of agricultural and city community. T. Sakata

CDA 0172 Saito, Hyoichi (Hokkaido Educ Res Instit), THE SUBJECTS OF SOCIOLOGY ON FISHING COMMUNITY: A RESEARCH OF SOCIOLOGICAL PROBLEMS IN FISHING VILLAGE AND FISHING TOWN II, Jap. Sociol. Rev., 1955, 5, 4, (20), Apr, 33-54.

¶ The most difficult problem in studying fishing communities (See SA 1786) is that a typology of fishing communities has never been made. For example, even if a fishing community is classified from the point of view of the social structure (group structure), as 'kinship village', or 'union village' or 'mixed village', there are many questions to be discussed; or even if it is regarded as 'a front village' (fishing village) or 'a town village' (fishing town), or 'a small harbor village' (Funairima Buraku), or 'a fishing harbor village', there also remains much to say. Therefore, it is almost impossible to classify fishing communities. 'A front village' & 'a town village', which the author has named tentatively, are aimed to mean for the former, the diff between a fishing community & agricultural community, & for the latter, the diff of a fishing community from a city community. (Modified AA)

CDA 0173 Sarker, S. C., THE CHINESE COMMUNES, Ind. Quart., 1959, 15, 1, Jan-Mar, 26-52.

¶ Chinese communes originated in 1958 in the merging of farm farming, credit, supply & marketing cooperatives into one, & of the merging of these 3 also with handicraft & transport cooperatives. At the same time there was a merging of agri'al cooperatives. By Sep 1958 nearly 90% of the peasant holdings in China had formed 23,384 people's communes. Communes comprise 2,000 to 20,000 Ru families; they manage industrial & agri'al production, culture, educ, & pol'al affairs. Land, owned collectively in cooperatives, is owned by the whole people, & dividends on land generally abolished. The diff's between agri'al & industrial workers will gradually be abolished, though wage differentials are likely to stay for some time. As regards distribution, a system is envisaged whereby members will be provided with food & other necessities, plus wages, thus thus all families are insured a living. Continuing paying wages on a basis of quantity & quality of work provides incentive. Modern industry is incompatible with the traditional family of a pre-industrial economy: the Marriage Reform Law (1950) attacked the problem at its roots. Communal cooking & child rearing freed F labor for fields & factories; this was a bold experiment. China is the first country to institute community kitchens for large groups of people. Labor within the communes is organized on military lines. Communes are one of the boldest ventures in modern history; only time will show whether they can fulfill their founders' hopes. IPSA

CDA 0174 Schaffer, Albert (Eastern Michigan Coll, Ypsilanti), A RURAL COMMUNITY AT THE URBAN FRINGE, Rural Sociol., 1958, 23, 3, Sept, 277-285.

¶ A report on a study of a Ru Sch district in the Piedmont section of North Carolina. 2 major industrial cities were accessible to residents of the district. Dependency on these cities had increased since the turn of the cent, including a recent upsurge in employment of district residents in Ur industry. Conceptualization of the interaction of the neighborhoods of the Sch district in the context of the metropolitan community was accomplished by the use of the concept 'boundary maintenance.' Institutions, community org & soc stratification were analyzed as boundary mechanisms. Though change on a wide front had occurred, the Sch district retained considerable stability. The soc org of the district became more like that found in Ur centers. Consolidation of Sch's brought the neighborhoods into a larger territorial unit that had become more than an admin've entity. AA

CDA 0175 Schroeder, J. (Conseil de l'Europe), COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT A l'ECHELON EUROPEEN - VERS UNE POLITIQUE COMMUNAUTAIRE EUROPEENNE DE DEVELOPPMENT REGIONAL (Community Development on the European Level - Towards a European Community Policy of Regional Development), Int. R.

Community Develop., 1960, 6, 39-52.
¶ A discussion of the problems of under-development (U-D) within Europe & in other areas, presenting the following conclusions: (1) the problems of U-D within Europe (Area A), are radically diff from those of U-D in non-European zones of the world (Area B); (2) this distinction is based not only on the diff's in degree, nature, & causes of U-D, but also on the problems of financial & technical aid appropriate to the respective areas; (3) such aid, in Area B, is often contingent on fundamental reforms in the SE structures already existing, & on the creation of new psychol'al orientations designed to liquidate the soc causes of stagnation; (4) such reforms are of such immense nature & importance that multilateral assistance to Area B can only be usefully applied when accompanied by such reforms; (5)the diff between U-D in areas A & B is all the greater when consideration is given to the new instit'al solutions being sought in Area A through such creations as the Common Market, based on regional dimensions & common econ structures; (6) org's such as the UN, UNESCO, FAO, as well as European org's, should keep in mind the distinction between U-D in Areas A & B; & (7) CD must also be defined in one of 2 ways, either as intergov'al cooperation, granting public & private aid to U-D'ed countries, or as a policy of regional development, within the context of the European Econ Community, or a similar enlarged context. L. Gimenez Melo

CDA 0176 Srinivas, M. N., REGIONAL DIFFERENCES IN CUSTOMS AND VILLAGE INSTITUTIONS, Econ. Wkly, 1956, 8, 7, Feb, 215-221.
¶ One of the most important regional diff's is the village setglement. The diff systems of land distribution (the zamindari & rayatwari) determine the nature of soc & econ relationships. Whether or not a village is nucleated or dispersed determines or at least conditions the soc org in villages. The diff land tenure systems range from peasant proprietorship to feudal elements. Accordingly, the system of stratification in Ru society differs from region to region. The system of village servants & the Jajmani system also differ from region to region. Then again there are diff types of cultivation. For example the tribal method of cultivation (shifting cultivation) is in every respect diff from other methods. Irrigational facilities, whether provided by the State or otherwise, determine the nature of the soc economy. Caste & food habits change from one region to another. India can be broadly divided into 2 regions; one north of Vindhya & the other to its south. Marriage & family patterns are also diff. Right from the northern patrilineal family to the matrilineal family in Malabar there are various types of family. Intervillage relations are also determined by the system of hypergamy. Notions regarding pollution differ from region to region so that SD or nearness are accordingly conditioned. Village unity & mechanisms to maintain or rather to bolster up the same is also discussed with reference to diff regions. The notion of self-sufficiency of villages is disproved. SASSA

CDA 0177 Starr, Betty W. (Hendersonville, N. C.) LEVELS OF COMMUNAL RELATIONS, Amer. J. Sociol., 1954, 60, 2, Sep, 125-135.
¶ A socio-anthropological study of 3 Ru communities in the region of Low Tuxtlas, Mexico, which classifies and describes the levels of communal relations that serve to integrate the individuals in the local communities to the larger SE region. The levels are distinguished on the following criteria: "(a) the peculiarly characteristic social structure; (b) the definition of membership; and (c) the typical kinds, number, and frequency of social relations." The levels identified and described were the: "(1) household group; (2) dooryard group; (3) neighborhood; (4) village; (5) municipio or country; and (6) region." Ru societies are seen to be characterized by levels of communal relations as a result of having folk society characteristics, but unlike the ideal folk society, having to interact with an Ur society. The levels of communal relations "constitute a series of steps by means of which the nature of social relations become gradually transformed from that type predominant in the folk society to that type predominant in the Ur society." The author makes explicit the conditions within which the levels of social relations would be expected to develop. D. E. Roos

CDA 0178 Tripathi, C. B., SOME NOTES ON A CENTRAL JAVANESE VILLAGE, East. Anthrop., 1957, 10, 3-4, Mar-Aug, 155-173.
¶ Because of the great variety in diff parts of Java, as regards climate, cultivation, & cultural & linguistic factors, except for certain general facts, these observations should not be regarded as representative of a typical Javanese village. In desa (village) Djatijosa, the climate is cold. With dry land & nonfertile soil, there is constant fear of famine & food shortage. All villagers are peasants, either landowners or land-laborers. Cooperative movement, though becoming popular, is not successful because of the lack of admin'ive knowledge of the leaders, problems of marketing & competition against Chinese merchants. Though Muslims, they know very little of their religion. Only 11% of the pop is literate. In spite of the existence of many pol'al parties there is not much pol'al consciousness in the village. Permanent migration to cities is very rare. The villagers do not have much Ur contact. Their living is very simple & 'land, health & security' are their primary needs. SASSA

CDA 0179 van der Kroef, Justus M. (Michigan State Coll), VILLAGE SOCIETY AND RURAL ORGANIZATION IN BALI, Rural Sociol., 1953, 18, 2, Jun, 137-149.
¶ Balinese culture exhibits great variety and contains elements of Javanese, Hindu, Muslim and other origins, as well as the indigenous. For instance, 3 calendars are in use: (1) of Hindu origin, based on the lunar yr, is used in forecasting agricultural, Ru activities and feasts; (2) the Javanese, based on months, is used by the aristocracy in official court documents and for certain feast days; & (3) the Western, used in more modern sections of cities and by the government. In religion, the mixture of foreign and native is more conspicuous. Hindu gods are venerated; Sanskrit litanies recited; temple architectural structure is Balinese. Basic to the religion and the conception of the universe is the dualism of mountain (good fortune) and sea (evil). Between the two lies the manipanda, sphere in between the world men. The dual principle has further subdivided the manipanda into a fourfold division corresponding to the four wind directions. "Every wind direction is a social classification, and probably reflects the traditional fourfold clan division." The Balinese village is viewed primarily as a religious community existing for the purpose of veneration of gods, pacification of demons, maintenance of temples and cooperation with the forces of the universe. All other activities are secondary. Ru society is divided in the dimension of degree of complexity into (1) the regional community—a group of villages, united through religious and cultic ties and having the origin in one mother community to whose officials nominal authority is acknowledged; (2) the desa association—a village containing 3 temples and full-fledged membership in the desa is granted only if participation in all ritualistic events occurs; (3) the banjar—the village ward and an association of all members of the ward concerned with secular aspects of desa life (care of roads, public works, harvesting and storing rice, collection of taxes, etc.); (4) task associations—some desa members (traditional with some families) associated for purpose of social service (educating the young, being the connecting lines with other organizations); (5) the Geneological Societies—cut across different desas for purpose of maintaining shrines and some members are considered priestly assistants; & (6) the private associations—service clubs initiated on private request and dissolved at will, for

purposes of cremating the dead, for music, for dancing, theatre, harvesting, etc. The process of social change is rapidly developing. It is felt, however, that the basic structure of the Ru society will remain the same. L. P. Chall

CDA 0180 Wagley, Charles (Columbia U), ESTUDOS DE COMUNIDADES NO BRASIL SOB PERSPECTIVA NACIONAL (Community Studies in Brazil from the National Viewpoint), Sociologia, 1954, 16, 2, May, 3-22.

¶ Community studies are designed to describe a local culture as an integral part of a large and more complex society, employing primarily the qualitative methods of ethnology. In recent years, more than 20 such studies have been completed in Brazil. It is time to ask how far these give a representative picture of Brazil as a whole, and to draw up a national frame of reference that will allow future researchers to fill in the principal gaps in the present picture. For an adequate coverage of Brazilian national culture, in its diversity and common core, two groups of variables are suggested: (1) regionalism; (2) subculture. Tentatively, Brazil is divided into 6 major regions (Amazone Valley, Northeastern Sertao, Northeast Coast, Central Mountain Region, South, West), and into 5 national subcultures: Cabocla (isolated Ru groups, relatively archaic traits), Fazenda (plantations, now shifting toward corporate-industrial patterns), Small Town, Metropolitan Uc, & Uc. A given community usually contains more than one subculture, and each subculture shows regional variations. With reference to the above regions and subcultures, 3 major gaps are noted among the Brazilian community studies done so far: (1) omission of the metropolitan subcultures; (2) neglect of the more modern industrialized type of plantation; & (3) among regions, the extreme South and extreme West are not yet covered. In view of the complexity and size of the large cities, studies there might be limited to the relatively small and closed Uc, and to individual working-class districts. More important than a complete coverage of all regions and subcultures is the selective study of those subcultures, in each region, which are most likely to further our understanding of Brazilian national culture. L. Pap

CDA 0181 Wolf, Eric R. (U of Virginia, Charlottesville), CLOSED CORPORATE PEASANT COMMUNITIES IN MESO-AMERICA AND CENTRAL JAVA, Southw. J. Anthrop. 1957, 13, 1, Spr, 1-18.

¶ A paper concerned with recurrent features in the soc, econ & religious org of peasant groups in 2 areas: Mesoamerica & Central Java. The cultural configuration discussed concerns the org of such groups into closed, corporate communities. By peasant is meant an agri'al producer in effective control of land who carries on agri as a means of livelihood, not as a business for profit. In both areas are found peasant groups with similar characteristics. Both maintain a body of rights to possessions, such as land. Both put pressures on members to redistribute surpluses at their command, preferably in the operation of a religious system, & try to induce them to content themselves with the rewards of 'shared poverty'. Both strive to prevent outsiders from becoming members of the community & both place limits on the ability of members to communicate with the larger society. The causes for the development of such communities in these areas may derive from characteristics of the larger societies which gave rise to them. Relegation of the peasantry to the status of part-time laborers, providing for their own subsistence on scarce land, together with the imposition of charges levied & enforced by semi-autonomous local authorities, tends to define the common life situation which confronts the peasantry in both societies. The closed corporate peasant community is an attempt to come to grips with this situation. Its internal, as opposed to its external function in the soc, econ & pol'al web of the dualized society, is to equalize the life chances & the life risks of its members. Such communities exist because their functions are contemporaneous. The disappearance of these communities where they have existed in the past, & the lessening number of surviving communities of this type, show that in the long run they are incapable of preventing change. J. H. Rick

CDA 0182 Zarour, Mariam (London Sch. of Econ.), RAMALLAH: MY HOME TOWN, Middle East J., 1953, 7, 4, Aut, 430-439.

¶ A descriptive, historical account of Ramallah, situated north of Jerusalem in Trans-Jordan. A christian-Arab society, these people have an unwritten history starting around 1517, and descended from the eldest son of a certain Christian Shaykh having two wives. The social structure of the town is based on two tribes, each descending from one of these wives. There are 8 clans, 4 in each tribe. Inter-clan competition in the social and economic development of their individual members "led to rapid development of the town," but rivalry was dropped when an external threat appeared. Ramallah's population in 1948, including emigrees to the U.S., was 7,000, though, since 1947 and the partition of Palestine, the influx of 10,000 Arab refugees has seriously enlarged it. The town is modern with electricity, movies and wide paved streets. Literacy is about 80-85%. Education and welfare services are good, though separated for men and women. The latter have no vote. The Arabic dialect is gradually dying, being viewed as inferior to "Falahi" or rural dialect. The distinctive hospitality of Arab culture is retained, each clan having its "guest room" with modern equipment. The exaction of a bride-price has become a substantially symbolic observance due to Western influence but few couples attempt to avoid this ritual. The family is patriarchal based on the consaguineous relationship, though a slight tendency toward the conjugal family is seen. The status of women is inferior though they are now employed outside the home. The moral code governing relations of the sexes remains strict. The sick and the indigent seek assistance without shame, or obligation to repay, from members of their own clan. Ramallah native dress is being replaced with Western styles. The native-born of Ramallah have a strong Esprit-de-corps. W. Pratt.

04 decision-making

CDA 0183 Barth, Ernest A. T. & Stuart D. Johnson (U of Washington, Seattle), COMMUNITY POWER AND A TYPOLOGY OF SOCIAL ISSUES, Soc. Forces, 1959, 38, 1, Oct, 29-32.

¶ In the study of community decision making, little attention has been given to analysis of the conditions under which influencing behavior occurs. According to Rossi (See SA 7017), one set of such conditions involves issue content. Failure to consider the impact of issue content on the selection of influentials has led to problems in building models adequate to describe structures of community influence. In a pilot project, the attempt to derive a typology of community issues based on institutional categories was found inadequate. It was concluded that 2 major requirements are of primary importance to view the dimensions along which community issues are to be typed: (a) the dimensions must be generic to all issues, & (b) variations in each dimension must be theoretically relatable to variations in patterns of influencing behavior. Concern, here, is with: (i) the types of community structures involved in the flow of influence with respect to a range of issues, (ii) the direction of the flow of influence on any issue, & (iii) the direction of the flow of communications around a range of issues. Reanalysis of the pilot data led to development of the following dimensions, treated from the point of view of community leaders: (1) unique-

recurrent dimension, (2) salient-nonsalient to leadership, (3) salient-nonsalient to community publics, (4) effective action possible-effective action impossible, & (5) local-cosmopolitan dimension. Directions for future res steps are suggested. It is expected that diff types of issues will exhibit varying patterns of influence & communications flow for the several stages of issue life cycle. A classification of community issues based on the dimensions proposed will make it possible to control one of the major variables in the study of influence systems. H. K. Schwarzweller

CDA 0184 Bennett, Edith B. (U of Michigan), DISCUSSION, DECISION, COMMITMENT, AND CONSENSUS IN "GROUP DECISION", Hum. Relat., 1955, 8, 3, 251-273.

¶ An exp to assess the relative effect of 4 variables previously demonstrated (in Lewin's classical studies of changing food habits) in the processes of group decision. The diff between "group decision" as ordinarily used & "group decision" involving the case where individuals are induced to reach a personal decision in a group setting is stressed. 4 factors were used: (a) Group Discussion as a means of conveying information; (b) Decision to perform a specified action; (c) Commitment (focus upon the degree of publicness or privacy with which the decision is indicated); & (d) Degree of Consensus by the group in reaching the requested decision. The S's consisted of U S's, & statist analyses were presented. The results may be summarized as: (1) Group discussion, as an influence technique, was not found to be a more effective inducement to action than a lecture or no influence attempt at all. (2) The factor of decision regarding a future action was found to be effective in raising the probability that such action would be executed. (3) A decision indicated by a public commitment was not found to be more effective in assuring the execution of the decision than one indicated less publicly or anonymously. (4) A high degree of actual or perceived group consensus regarding intention to act was found to raise the probability that individual members of the group would execute the action above the probability of action by members of groups characterized by a low degree of consensus (an objective action criterion was employed). It is felt that the study should not constitute a blanket negation of the usefulness of the Lewinian factors, but the study demonstrates that the Lewinian results are often overgeneralized. F. B. Silberstein

CDA 0185 Brameld, Theodore (Boston U, Mass), EXPLICIT AND IMPLICIT CULTURE IN PUERTO RICO: A CASE STUDY IN EDUCATIONAL ANTHROPOLOGY, Harv. Educ. Rev., 1958, 28, 3, Sum, 197-213.

¶ A discussion of the degree of compatibility between the explicit or ideological level on which Puerto Ricans (PR's) publicly communicate their att's & policies & the implicit or configurational level of experience, with specific reference to the terms democracy, religion, & morality & their relevance for PR educ. Interviews were conducted in a sugar-cane community, a coffee community, & a Mc Ur community, & with 16 nat leaders. The inconsistency between the ideology & practice of democracy was greatest in the persistence of the personalism tradition: a tendency to idolize leaders & leave too much policy-making in their hands. A greater degree of inconsistency was found in the case of religion; 80-85% of the pop was formally affiliated with the Catholic Church, but there is "meager concern for its religious ceremonials & dogmas." The investigation of inconsistency in morality was confined largely to standards of sex conduct, where the double standard prevails. However, PR culture can be considered as less inconsistent than others because it is modest in its claims. There is reasonable certainty that "much the same congruities & incongruities that prevail in the PR cultural configuration prevail also in educ." The gap in the concept of democracy is slowly narrowing; in religion the ideological principle of separation of church & state is not adhered to; & sex instruction is only touched upon by most curricula. However, PR culture & educ appear to be "more implicitly democratic than other Central or South American cultures." I. Taviss

CDA 0186 Euler, Robert C. & Naylor, Harry L. (Museum of Northern Arizona & US Technical Coop Admin, Iran), SOUTHERN UTE REHABILITATION PLANNING, A STUDY IN SELF DETERMINATION, Hum. Org., 1952, 11, 4, 27-32.

¶ In July 1950 two Southern Ute groups of Indians were awarded more than $ 12,000,000 by Congress as restitution payment of lands taken from them. The tribal councils of both groups were asked to submit plans for the use of the money, rather than using plans already worked out for them by the Bur of Indian Aff (IB). The following difficulties were encountered. (1) After many years of paternalistic authority by the IB, the two groups were not adequately prepared for self-determination or self-government. (2) The tribal council, considered politically more democratic by the IB, had not been completely accepted by the groups. The councils' authority tended to break down at general meetings of the groups. (3) The two Southern Ute groups were considered as united by the IB, because they had similar names and formed the same administrative area. Actually, the two groups were culturally different and required different handling by administrators. (4) Friction between the tribes and the government since the beginning of the reservation period still existed. (5) Dissident groups at the general meetings to challenge the councils' plan arose and advocated different proposals. The plans for distribution of the money were submitted to Congress and neither was found acceptable. W. Linton

CDA 0187 Folkman, William S. (U of Arkansas, Fayetteville), BOARD MEMBERS AS DECISION MAKERS IN FARMERS' CO-OPERATIVES, Rural Sociol., 1958, 23, 3, Sep, 239-252.

¶ Decision making in 6 co-operatives in Arkansas was studied to determine the influence on this process of various role definitions, role conflicts, reference groups, & SE characteristics of the members of their boards of directors. Through the observation of board meetings & personal interviews conducted with directors, managers, & other influential people the decision process undertaken by each co-operative in a specific action was reconstructed. The above-mentioned factors were found to be influential. AA

CDA 0188 Form, William H. & William V. D'Antonio (Michigan State U, East Lansing & Notre Dame U, Indiana), INTEGRATION AND CLEAVAGE AMONG COMMUNITY INFLUENTIALS IN TWO BORDER CITIES, Amer. Sociol. Rev., 1959, 24, 6, Dec, 804-814.

¶ Studies of community power structure have tended to assume the existence of single, socially integrated elite groups dominating the decision-making process. The present study was designed to ascertain whether or not those who were presumed to be business & pol'al influentials are indeed integrated. Integration was measured in 4 ways: (1) extent to which businessmen & politicos were chosen as influential both in business & politics; (2) extent of commonality of soc backgrounds & participation in selected voluntary associations; (3) extent of perceptual agreement on business & gov practices; & (4) agreement on major problems facing the community & groups working for or against the solution of these problems. The study was carried out in a cross-cultural setting, using twin border cities. The data show greater integration in the American than in the Mexican city, where institutional boundaries are rather sharply delineated. In neither case do the data suggest the existence of a single power system; power conflicts may arise between groups which overlap institutional boundaries in US communities, while in Mexican communities conflicts may arise between institutions. AA

CDA 0189 Freeman, Charles & Selz C. Mayo DECISION MAKERS IN RURAL COMMUNITY ACTION, Soc. Forces, 1957, 35, 4, May, 319-322.

¶ An attempt to see for various community actions how a group through interaction sets goals & allocates means within limiting conditions, in accordance with the group's orientation over time. Leadership is a complex process of group action in which individuals are leaders to the extent that they influence a group in the making of decisions. Decision making (DM) processes in an open-country community were compared with the processes found in complex situations. Characteristics of the community led to the expectation that there would be no sharp breaks in interaction between diff levels in the leadership structure & no sharp diff's between makers of major & minor decisions. Some of these characteristics were emphasis on neighborliness & equalitarianism, few people to act as lieutenants for major community leaders, diffuse roles, no sharp distinction between functions of various local institutions. An open-country agricultural community in the Piedmont of North Carolina was chosen. There were 800-925 whites in 3 neighborhoods & 125 Negroes in one neighborhood. There were 19 agencies & org's, + 13 sub-org's within the churches. Data were collected in personal interviews from Jul, 1953-Feb, 1954, by the interviewer who lived in the community & participated in its activities. Formal leadership scores were gained for each individual in the community on the basis of formal positions held. Informal leadership rank was calculated on the basis of rating of 4 judges to each of about 30 leaders in each neighborhood. DM scores were calculated for all individuals on the basis of interview data. Data supported the expectation that upper leaders in open-country community will interact with lower, intermediate, & upper leaders. The exceptions to this were among a few professional leaders who exercised influence through high-ranking lay leaders. "The same individuals who made high cost decisions tended to make low cost decisions." Both upper formal & informal leaders tended to have a larger part in making decisions than lower formal & informal leaders. Upper leaders, formal & informal, were in contact with individuals at all levels of the leadership structure. The same individuals tended to make high & low cost decisions. J. B. Perry

CDA 0190 Guetzkow, Harold & Gyr, John (Carnegie Inst. of Tech.), AN ANALYSIS OF CONFLICT IN DECISION-MAKING GROUPS, Hum. Relat., 1954, 7, 3, 367-381.

¶ An exploratory study of the conditions under which tension or conflict in a face-to-face conference may either be harmful or helpful. A large number of decision-making meetings in government and business were observed, so that groups in conflict that terminated in consensus might be contrasted with groups in conflict that did not so terminate. Each conference had been in operation for some time before it was observed. The conference-groups usually consisted of about 5-20 persons, representing a number of different departments within the organization, meeting together in order to make policy and staff decisions. The research team consisted of 3 specialists who observed the conference during an actual meeting. The categories of observation included: a record of participation (who gave and received), problem-solving, information giving, behavior based on self-oriented needs, etc.; about 100 measures were used to characterize a meeting. Study of conflict itself revealed it to be not a single characteristic, but to consist of 2 relatively unrelated traits. "Substantive conflict" was associated with intellectual opposition among participants, derived from the agenda. "Affective conflict" was tension generated by emotional clashes during the interpersonal struggle involved in solving group problems. Certain conditions existing within the conference in either type of conflict were associated with the conference ending in high consensus (when there is little expression of personal, self-oriented needs, or when self-needs are expressed and tend to be satisfied during the meeting). A large number of other conditions are developed and discussed. F. B. Silberstein

CDA 0191 Janes, Robert W. & Harry L. Miller (U of Illinois & Center for the Study of Liberal Educ for Adults), FACTORS IN COMMUNITY ACTION PROGRAMS, Soc. Prob., 1958, 6, 1, Sum, 51-59.

¶ An exploration of " the possibility of isolating & defining through factor analysis the common attributes of action programs," employing an inventory for rating community action programs compiled by 15 soc sci'sts. This inventory was applied to 17 projects chosen from the literature of community action. Using a 3-point scale, a matrix of r-coefficients was secured & a centroid solution made of it. 5 factors were then extracted: (1) community involvement, (2) economy, accessibility, & stimulus, (3) divisive community structure combined with inadequate program, (4) community cohesion & limited soc distance to non-community project leaders, & (5) organized opposition. A successful program must be so organized as to insure involvement of the pop & its leaders, whereas an ineffective program accentuates divisive elements in the local soc org. Among pop's where primary SR'ships predominate, outsiders can be incorporated into decision-making roles only through low SD relationships. The econ function of a community is not related to the success or failure of a project, except "where it is negatively associated with degree of transportation accessibility & the extent to which the stimulus for the program comes from the outside." A series of hyp's are offered to explain the emergence of organized opposition; & the need for further res is indicated. I. Taviss

CDA 0192 Kammeyer, Kenneth (U of California, Davis), A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF DECISION MAKING IN RURAL COMMUNITIES, Rur. Sociol., 1962, 27, 3, Sep, 294-302.

¶ As a result of the Sch reorg movement many small communities in recent yrs have had to vote on the question of discontinuing their HSch's. An attempt is made to determine the factors which increase opposition to Sch district reorg, ie, the loss of the community HSch, analyzing the relationships between 4 demographic/ecological variables & the amount of opposition to Sch reorg. Cases include 110 Iowa communities, each of which voted on a reorg proposal (RP) between 1956 & 1959. Each RP provided for closing the HSch in the community & sending the students to Sch in a neighboring town. To facilitate communication the community which was to close its HSch will be referred to as the losing community (LC) & the community which was to receive the students from the closing Sch will becalled the gaining community (GC). The dependent variable is the amount of community opposition to the Sch district RP, & was measured by the % of Σ community vote that was negative, ie, opposed to the RP. Of the 4 independent variables: (1) was the distance between the LC's & GC's. Previous studies had shown that fears re children's increased travel distance to Sch was a strong deterrent factor. No relationship was found between distance & % negative vote. (2) was a ratio value between size of the HSch in the LC & in the GC. A ratio of 3.0 indicates that the gaining HSch is 3 times larger than the losing HSch. The relationship between HSch size ratio & % negative vote was moderately high & positive, as indicated by a value of Yule's Q of .62. It was concluded that opposition increases as size of the gaining HSch increases, because parents in the LC fear their children will recieve less individual attention & be less able to win awards & honors in the larger Sch. (3) was a ratio calculated between the assessed valuation per resident child in the LC's & GC's. A ratio value of 3.0 indicates that the LC has 3 times as much assessed valuation per child as the GC. A positive relationship between assessed valuation ratio & % negative vote was found, with the Q equal to .45, indicating that fear of increased taxation acts as a deterrent factor. (4) was the pop size of the LC. The smaller the pop of the LC, the greater the opposition to Sch district reorg. The Q value was .52. It was concluded that perhaps the opposition was greater in the very small community because the HSch represented the last remaining function of the community. Modified AA

CDA 0193 Klapp, Orrin E. & L. Vincent Padgett (San Diego State Coll, Calif), POWER STRUCTURE AND DECISION-MAKING IN A MEXICAN BORDER CITY, Amer. J. Sociol., 1960, 65, 4, Jan, 400-406.

¶ A reputational study of the local power structure of Tiajuana (Mexico) shows the elite to be composed mainly of businessmen, though no single group runs things; local gov is weak, & the major sources are outside the community. Though leadership is not democratic, neither is it oligarchic, because the elite is poorly integrated. Indeed, rather than over-all gov, there is an ecology of games. Characteristic roles of leaders & patterns of decision-making are described. AA

CDA 0194 Miller, Delbert C. (U of Washington), THE PREDICTION OF ISSUE OUTCOME IN COMMUNITY DECISION-MAKING, (Proc. Pac. Sociol. Soc. 1957), Res. Stud. SCW, 1957, 25, 2, Jun, 137-147.

¶ An outline of a theory of 'issue outcome' utilizing data concerning the 'Right to Work Initiative' voted upon in a Pacific Coast city in Nov, 1956. 3 factors are viewed as accounting for the outcome of a community issue: (1) the critically activated parts of the institutional power structure; (2) power arrangement of the community power complex; & (3) solidarity of the top influentials. Each of these factors are defined at length. Issue outcome is defined as the "final vote by a sovereign body which provides a decision either for or against the issue". Employing a formula incorporating the 3 factors, it was successfully predicted that the above initiative would fail to pass. This is viewed as a favorable test of the theory, demonstrating its ability to aid the understanding of power structure & decision making processes in the community The community power structure is viewed as an accurate indicator of influential forces operating to produce a particular decision, whether by voters, city council, or other body of community representatives. E. H. Pfuhl, Jr.

CDA 0195 Miller, Delbert C. (Pennsylvania State U, State College, Pa), INDUSTRY AND COMMUNITY POWER STRUCTURE: A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF AN AMERICAN AND AN ENGLISH CITY, Amer. Sociol. Rev., 1958, 23, 1, Feb, 9-15.

¶ A test of the hypo that business men exert predominant influence in community decision making. Pacific City, in the Northwest of the US, & English City in Southwest GB, are studied. Both cities are comparable with F. Hunter's Southern City in size, industrial diversification, higher educ'al facilities, & other aspects. Focus is on roles of: (1) Top Influentials (TI), the reservoir from which particular persons are drawn depending on issue at stake; & (2) Key Influentials (KI), the sociometric leaders among TI's. Names were secured of leaders in 9 institutional sectors including business, educ, politics, & gov, labor, & culture. Panel raters judged the most influential. 44 TI in Pacific City & 32 TI in English City, stratified by 9 institutional sectors, are interviewed. Newspaper, [?], & interview data are used to test hypo. It was found that business had largest representation among TI but a considerable spread existed over other sectors. KI are those chosen by TI as the 10 leaders desired to head a major project. In 2 US cities business predominated among KI while English City revealed more even representation from various sectors. Evidence of the actual influence of KI is presented. Differential occup'al prestige system & a diff city council system are discussed as responsible factors in power structure diff between US & English cities. W. F. Kenkel

CDA 0196 Miller, Delbert C. (Pennsylvania State U, State Coll, Pa), DECISION-MAKING CLIQUES IN COMMUNITY POWER STRUCTURES: A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF AN AMERICAN AND AN ENGLISH CITY, Amer. J. Sociol., 1958, 64, 3, Nov, 299-310.

¶ This study tests the working hypo that key influential leaders in a community influence policy-making by acting in concert through cliques. A comparative res design utilized a large city in the Pacific Northwest & a comparable city in southwestern England. Findings show evidence of group patterns but not a rigid clique structure with specific clique leaders. However, on certain issues a high degree of clique solidarity is evidenced. Greater fluidity is observed in English City, where there is no single solidary elite structure & no hierarchical dominance based on one institutional sector. AA

CDA 0197 Mills, C. Wright (Columbia U. New York, NY), THE STRUCTURE OF POWER IN AMERICAN SOCIETY, Brit. J. Sociol., 1958, 9, 1, Mar, 29-41.

¶ Power concerns decisions men make about the arrangements under which they live & the events which make up the history of the times. The frequent absences of ideologies & mass indifference are 2 of the major pol'al facts about the western socities today. In modern society there has been an enlargement & centralization of the means of power in econ, pol'al, & military institutions. As a result, the powers of quite small groups of men, which we shall call elites, are now of inhuman consequences. In the US today, 3 broad levels of power exist: (1) the power to make decisions of national & international consequences is clearly in the hands of the pol'al, military, & econ institutions. This triangle of power is the key to any understanding of the higher circles in the US today; the high military, the corporation executives, & the pol'al directorate have come to form the power elite in the US. Corporation men have become pol'ly eminent. The corporation executive together with military leaders are likely to make the important decisions. The military has become the largest & most expensive feature of Gov. (2) The middle levels of power, the key man of which is the politician, have mostly to do with balance & compromise in US society. The shift of corporation men into the pol'al directorate has accelerated the decline of politicians to the middle levels of power. (3) At the bottom of this society there is emerging a mass society, but the influence of the masses is fast declining. Such influence as the masses do have tend to be more & more guided by the mass media of communication. J. E. Jacobi

CDA 0198 Norris, Thomas L. (Emma Pendleton Bradley Home, R. I.), DECISION-MAKING ACTIVITY SEQUENCES IN A HACIENDA COMMUNITY, Hum.Org., 1953, 12, 3, Fal, 26-30.

¶ Concrete descriptions of 3 decision-making activity sequences of a coffee hacienda in Aquiares, Costa Rica: (1) the election of a popularity queen; (2) a meeting of the PTA; and (3) a campaign to encourage the construction of outhouses. For purposes of analysis, the pop. is divided into a structure of 5 classes or "systems": (1) an administrative class; (2) a managerial class; (3) a colono class (those who have a contract with the owner to care for and harvest a coffee lot for a stipulated price per unit harvested); (4) a peon class (day wage-earners); and (5) a tangential class (school teachers, doctors, police, and others representing outside agencies). Analysis indicates that in all 3 activity sequences the decision was ultimately controlled by the individual with the highest formal structural position involved. It is concluded that in such a community the highest locus of authority needs to be reached for community change to be effected. Some observations on the use of rural school teachers as "catalytic agents" in social change are included. S. F. Fava

CDA 0199 Polsby, Nelson W. (Yale U, New Haven, Connecticut), THE SOCIOLOGY OF COMMUNITY POWER: A REASSESSMENT, Soc. Forces, 1959, 37, 3, Mar, 232-236.

¶ An attempt to reassess a body of sociol'al res pertaining to the power structures of US communities. The proposition that power is predictably distributed in the pop, which is implied in the designation power 'structure,' has never met adequate empirical test. Greater concern with decisions as

units of inquiry would make possible the classification of communities according to the breadth & kinds of decisions in the hands of an elite group. The fact that issues are entirely unspecified even when citizens & experts are questioned is further indication of this neglected area. Another assumption, often made, is that econ value distributions determine other value distributions, hence econ elites determine decisions in other sectors of the community. The circumstances under which this is so remain a question for investigation. In order not to prejudge the question of which power bases are most signif in community decision making, taking decisions as the focus of study is a suggested approach. From these criticized assumptions, the researcher is guided into the study of reputations rather than behavior, & his attention is directed to intentions rather than outcomes. The tendency to regard power as pyramidal is frequently noted in studies. Lacking a pyramid the situation is characterized as 'a power vacuum.' This is symptomatic of what T. Parsons has called a 'zero-sum' conception in which the elite are seen as running the community for their own benefit. The important theoretical question is whether citizens are, without knowing it, implicated in decisions in which they profess no interest, or whether the analyst is justified in accepting the citizen's own feelings of saliency as usually adequate in determining whether or not he is sufficiently represented in the decision-making process. A final problem noted is the discontinuity between data collected & theory of community power in the most recently published studies. H. K. Schwarzweller

CDA 0200 Polsby, Nelson W. (Yale U, New Haven, Conn), THREE PROBLEMS IN THE ANALYSIS OF COMMUNITY POWER, Amer. Sociol. Rev., 1959, 24, 6, Dec, 796-804.

¶ 3 problems in community power analysis are addressed on the basis of res done in New Haven, Conn. The panel technique for identifying leaders is criticized & a 2-step process is substituted, in which extensive 'leadership pools' are constructed & then pared down by studying issues & activities within specific policy areas. The 'power structure' concept is reformulated so as to account for the incidence of specialized, non-repetitive leaders in community affairs. It was discovered that econ, status, & power elites in New Haven overlap very slightly, though econ & status leaders were not wholly excluded from decision-making in the 3 areas studied. It is concluded that diff's in theory & res procedure, not peculiarities in New Haven's soc structure, seem likely to account for the wide divergence of these findings from those of other community studies. AA

CDA 0201 Rossi, Peter H. (U of Chicago, Ill), COMMUNITY DECISION MAKING, Admin. Sci. Quart., 1957, 1, 4, Mar, 415-443. (See Also SA 7095).

¶ Modern society is characterized by change, much of it the result of cumulative individual decisions, but much the result of community decisions. A 'community decision' is a choice of action made by an authoritative person or group within community institutions & of which the goals are change or maintenance of community-wide institutions or facilities. 'Community issues' are policy choices open to authoritative decision makers. A 'partisan' is a person or group concerned with the choice of one particular alternative by the decision makers. 3 approaches to the subject are reviewed & evaluated (rational decision-making models & psychol'al studies of decision processes are excluded as not concerned with community decisions): (1) the characteristics of decision makers; (2) the influence of partisans; & (3) the processes of decision itself. Re (1) differential recruitment patterns for decision makers are revealed by the literature & the effect of background on decisions made is usually inferred. This approach neglects the powerful strictures of role definitions. Re (2) the power & influence of partisans has been studied by power potential, power reputation, & actual use of power. Questions must be raised as to % of decisions actually influenced by the power structure, the types of decisions & decision makers most vulnerable to it, & the forms of its use. Re (3) the decision process has been studied in controlled laboratory settings & in tracing the career of an issue in the field (voting). These studies highlight the effect of org & reveal important similarities between laboratory situations & field situations. Comparative materials re needed. The Inter-U Case Program is being set up for the urpose. In all studies, the actual content of decisions has een neglected. The choice of approach should be made on the basis of appropriateness in context. Res should be extensive, not intensive, & comparative, not case-study. Comparisons of types of decision makers within types of institutional settings & concerned with a range of issues should be made. B. Beck

CDA 0202 Rossi, P. H., POWER AND COMMUNITY STRUCTURE, Midwest J. Polit. Sci., 1960, 4, 4, Nov, 390-401.

¶ This paper deals with some structural characteristics of local communities which are relevant to their power structures & decision-making processes. Studies of community power structure are based on the following types: pyramidal, where lines of power tend to have their ultimate source in one man or a very small number of men; caucus rule, where lines of power tend to end in a relatively large group of men who make decisions through consensus; & polylith, where separate power structures are definable for major spheres of community activity. The conditions under which pol'al parties have a vigorous life are defined by such structural features. A general hyp may be stated as follows: in communities where party lines tend to coincide with class & status lines & where the party favored by the lower class groups has good chances of getting elected to office, community power structures tend to be polylithic rather than monolithic. IPSA

CDA 0203 Sanders, Irwin T. (Boston U, Mass), THE STAGES OF A COMMUNITY CONTROVERSY: THE CASE OF FLUORIDATION, J. Soc. Issues, 1961, 17, 4, 55-65.

¶ Community controversies are viewed as passing through a series of stages leading up to a community decision. When the issue comes to the community forefront again, these same stages repeat in a 2nd or 3rd sequence. The stages include: (1) initiation, in which the initiator seeks primary group support & the idea is still in the discussion stage, (2) the preproposal stage, in which those involved start making secondary contacts & begin to formulate a plan of action. Unofficial opposition may appear at this time. The proposal stage is the move for legitimation, in which there is formal presentation of the proposal & a necessity for action by the legitimizing body, (3) the community action stage, in which in the case of controversy there is an active opposition & some general community involvement, (4) the decision stage offers 4 options to the legitimizing body: postponement, rejection, amendment, or adoption, & (5) in the aftermath stage the decision is carried out or delayed through maneuvers by the officials. A description is offered of how fluoridation controversies illustrate these stages, noting that the initiators are usually professionally involved (dentists, public health officers, water superintendents) & are frequently unprepared for the pol'al leadership required in the community action stage. Some org's which start out supporting fluoridation withdraw their support when it becomes controversial. The key leaders of the community tend to avoid the fluoridation issue, & the pro-fluoridationists make use of outside help in the initiation or preproposal state, whereas the anti-fluoridationists rely on outside help in the community action stage. Referenda generally go against fluoridation. AA

CDA 0204 Schulze, Robert O. (Brown U, Providence, RI), THE ROLE OF ECONOMIC DOMINANTS IN COMMUNITY POWER STRUCTURE, Amer. Sociol. Rev., 1958, 23, 1, Feb, 3-9.

¶ An investigation of the historical role of econ dominants in the power structure of 'Cibola', a Midwestern industrial community of 20,000 pop. It is hypo'ed that in a relatively self-contained community those who exercised major control over econ system would tend also to control its socio-pol'al system by active leadership & participation in community pol'al & civic life. Econ dominants are those who: (1) were in top formal roles in largest industries & banks; (2) were on board of directors of 2 major industries or banks; & (3) were largest property owners. Reconstructing Cibola's econ dominants from 1823 to 1955 shows the withdrawal of econ dominants from active participation in public life. Prior to 1900 over 80% of econ dominants were in public office. During this period all dominants were local residents, major econ units were locally owned, & most dominants were in extensive econ networks within community. The changing relationship of Cibola's econ system to larger society is thought to have brought about the changed role of economic dominants, about 25% of whom now hold public office. Cibola has experienced a growth of branch plants of large, absentee-owned corporations, more local plants in supplier relation to non-local plants, & a dissolution of interlocking director- & officerships. Local executives of absentee-owned corporations have a 'hands off' policy toward local politics. Overt direction of Cibola's civic & pol'al life is now in the hands of Mc business & professional men, rather than econ dominants. W. F. Kenkel

CDA 0205 Torrence, E. Paul GROUP DECISION-MAKING AND DISAGREEMENT, Soc. Forces, 1957, 35, 4, May, 314-318.

¶ There is a paradoxical situation concerning the problem of disagreement. Some put emphasis upon group agreement while others worry about 'living in an age of conformity'. What is the meaning of this paradox for group decision making? Is disagreement 'good' or 'bad' as far as attainment of goals is concerned? Evidence shows that disagreement which directs attention to group goals has 'good' effects on group & individual performance The range of judgment considered in making a decision will increase if there is a willingness to disagree with the group, & accuracy of the decision is related to the judgment range. When low status persons are asked their opinions first, the range of judgments is highest. When everyone's judgment is solicited, even when high status persons were first solicited, the range of judgment is greater than that gained by usual procedures. Low status individuals are reluctant to express judgments in opposition or in fear of being in opposition to high status individuals. A failure to communicate real opinion may result in misunderstanding affecting group processes. Willingness to disagree may mean the diff between survival & failure in groups. Individuals in survival situations are more willing to innovate than when in groups. "Willingness to disagree appears to increase willingness to take calculated risks." Evidence suggests that there is greater consensus, on the decision, when there has been a greater expression of disagreement. Person-oriented agreement, as person oriented disagreement, may impede small group process. Status or power diff's may restrict disagreement. The influence on the group's decisions is in direct proportion to the power or status of group members. The less powerful of 3 man groups were unwilling to disagree with the most powerful member. When individuals are shifted to a less permanent group which does not exercise permanent power over them, they express opinions more freely. In more or less permanent groups the opinions & suggestions of high status members are more likely to be accepted without question. In regard to leadership techniques, exp's show there is a preference for a technique which allows expression of judgments by the leader & members. Decision makers need to realize that task-oriented disagreement is almost always 'good'. Disagreements centered in power roles & personalities may be destructive to the unity & productivity of the group. A group needs to be able to tolerate disagreement without becoming emotionally involved. J. B. Perry

CDA 0206 Warren, Roland L. (Alfred U), TOWARD A TYPOLOGY OF EXTRA-COMMUNITY CONTROLS LIMITING LOCAL COMMUNITY AUTONOMY, Soc. Forces, 1956, 34, 4, May, 338-341.

¶ A study reporting on some conceptual & typological considerations which arose out of an attempt to delineate & describe some of the formal & informal extra-community controls which affect local processes & limit local action. The res was conducted in a small, incorporated Western New York village of approximately 1,351 residents & was part of the Alfred U Area Study program. Discussion presents some dimensions of community autonomy, & distinction between formal & informal extra-communal controls. All of the churches had outside affiliations while local industries were completely independent of outside affiliation. Stores & service trades were preponderantly non-affiliated while the voluntary associations were almost completely affiliated. P. Widem

05 economic aspects

CDA 0207 Bertrand, Alvin L. & Harold W. Osborne (Louisiana State U, Baton Rouge, & Baylor U, Waco, Texas), RURAL INDUSTRIALIZATION: A SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS, Rural Sociol., 1960, 25, 4, Dec, 387-393.

¶ Current trends indicate that millions of dollars will be spent on industrial expansion in small towns & Ru areas in the next decade. This article reports an investigation made to determine the impact of a sizable industry on a Ru area & presents a theoretical frame of reference - situation analysis - for analyzing the findings. The field survey technique was used in the implementation of the study & personal interviews were held with 204 factory employees & 302 persons from open country families within community distance of the factory. The study showed that industrialization served to raise levels of living substantially but did not change soc participation, soc institutions, & farming endeavors to a great extent. These findings are interpreted in terms of 'situational' theory as follows. The situational change occasioned by the coming of industry was not extreme enough to be of a crisis nature. Patterns of behavior were changed only slightly because the people in the community were equipped with predefinitions for meeting the changed situation. It may be generally concluded that predictions regarding the impact of industrialization on a Ru community cannot be made successfully until it has been determined whether or not industry will represent a new & unique situation. AA

CDA 0208 Chase, Stuart, REDESIGNING AN ECONOMY, J. Soc. Issues, 1953, 9, 2, 4-8.

¶ Puerto Rico is about 100 miles long and 36 wide. More than half the area is mountainous. The population growth is 30 per 1,000 per year. Its assets for a solution to this "population explosion" are its: (1) capable top government echelon; (2) cooperative relationship between government and business; (3) utilities and industries planning experience; and (4) "intelligent system of proprities used to shift the economy." The Economic Development Administration (Fomento) engineers the program called "Operation Bootstrap" whose aim is the replacement of the one-crop sugar culture with diversified industry plus diversified crops. Since only the government could obtain large scale capital cheaply enough, they have constructed the plants and projects for lease or sale to private enterprise. Puerto Rico's success with this program has applicability in other underdeveloped areas. D. Wolsk

CDA 0209 Chiva, I. (Paris), CAUSES SOCIOLOGIQUES DU SOUS-DÉVELOPPEMENT RÉGIONAL: L'ÉXEMPLE CORSE (Sociological Factors Leading to Regional Underdevelopment: The Example of Corsica), Cah. Internat. Soc., 1958, 24, Jan-Jun, 141-147.

¶ Corsica is an extreme example of Ru stagnation in a society where Ur development is proceeding at a rapid pace. Corsica is faced with the problem of a rapidly deteriorating Ru economy without a corresponding development of industry. The chief feature of Corsican society which has maintained this econ backwardness is the village communal orientation, a characteristic of French Ru life which disappeared on the mainland before the 19th cent. The survival of this communal feature of Ru life has led to a dependence upon local methods of soc control rather than upon reliance on some central authority. Communal ownership of land is a common feature in Corsica, private ownership being a recent innovation. What private property there is, is usually family owned. Because of these features, property is seldom sold, & ownership is 'frozen', for all practical purposes. Similarly, agri'al work, itself, tends to be communal in nature. These features plus the fact that the island has poor agri'al possibilities, has led to extensive migration on the part of the inhabitants, & this aspect of Corsican culture has seriously mitigated against the possibility of a growth of an industrial economy on the island. J. A. Broussard

CDA 0210 Crist, Raymond E. (U of Florida, Gainesville), LAND FOR THE FELLAHIN, XIII, Amer. J. Econ. Sociol., 1961, 20, 2, Jan, 115-126.

¶ Land hunger in the Near East is not being satisfied because of cultural limitations. There are cultural barriers even to overcome endemic hunger; it is as important for people to want to eat the protective foods, as to be able to produce them. When the USSR pushes its frontiers southward & eastward into the Near, Middle & Far East it introduces a higher material level of living, arousing minimal resistance on the part of the people to an advance over the status quo of many ignorant, disease-ridden, poverty-stricken countries. The package of Soviet military & pol'al regimentation, as long as it also contains econ benefits, does not scare the peasants of the Near East who for millennia have submitted to totalitarian regimes offering no quid pro quo of material benefits. If cooperation with the gov's of the Near East is to be meaningful, their friendship & goodwill of the peoples must first be won, largely through the friendship & goodwill of those engaged in agri, for they form from 80 to 90% of the Σ pop. AA

CDA 0211 Crucillo, Cornelio V. (Office of Foreign Aid Coordination, Nat'l Economic Council, Manila, Philippines), THE ROLE OF THE PHILIPPINE NATIONAL ECONOMIC COUNCIL IN COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT, Comm. Develop. R., 1957, 4, Mar, 68-77.

¶ CD is a process of "local improvement through community effort," its main base being self-help. In response to Ru problems, in 1954 the CD Planning Council formulated short & long range CD plans. & in 1956 the Presidential Assistant on CD was appointed to plan & implement CD program objectives. The role of the Nat'l Econ Council (NEC) is to effect integration & coordination of all Ru programs in its 5 yr CD program. By the end of fiscal yr 1958, the Philippine Gov will have contributed 12,364,225 & the US Gov. 8,758,000 to the NEC-Internat'l Cooperation Admin joint program covering the areas (followed by number of projects) of: agri (29); manufacturing & mining (15); transportation (8); public health (12); educ (16); public admin (24); & CD & housing (3). This program has made a "substantial contribution to the econ growth & progress of the country," & has created a marked change of att toward self-help. P. D. Montagna

CDA 0212 Dey, S. K. (Indian Civil Service), COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND RURAL PROJECTS, Ind. J. Soc. Wrk., 1954, 14, 4, Mar, 333-338.

¶ Community development and rural welfare projects throughout the world have many elements in common. However, these must not be allowed to obscure the crucial differences which exist. The special situation in India due to colonial experience, the problem of overpop, and the influence of ancient traditions is pointed out. The possibilities for large-scale investment in industry are limited in relation to needs. Thus, rural development in India must focus on the re-establishment of village trades and crafts. Only in this way can the process of capital formation be started from the ground up. M. A. Straus

CDA 0213 Deyrup, Felicia J. (New Sch Soc Res), BACKWARD ECONOMIES: THE PROBLEM OF PARTIAL DEVELOPMENT, Soc. Res. 1955, 22, 4, Win, 399-416.

¶ Consideration is made of the "effect on underdeveloped countries of prior contact with econ'ly advanced countries, the limitations of various methods of furthering development, and the prognosis for rapid and permanent econ changes in the less advanced regions of the world." Rapid econ advance produces certain dominant features: (1) "an increased rate of capital formation and application of capital to new fields of investment," (2) "rapid invention and the introduction of the machine technique," (3) "a shift from small-scale production to large-scale production," (4) "a change in the structure of production," (5) "an increase in the size, both geographical and structural, of the markets for many types of goods," (6) "a shift in the nature of labor and in the bargaining position of the worker," (7) "an increase in the dynamic activity of the entrepreneur, resulting in the appearance of new industries as well as in new methods of production and distribution," & (8) "an overall readjustment of political power among the different econ groups in society, a process that usually eventuates in increased centralization of government." Econ development permeates the entire society. There is an interplay of factors, and when a change occurs in one other factors are affected. The major changes have been econ, social, political, and ideological. These underdeveloped areas "... are determined to acquire the wider benefits of industrialization without being willing to undergo the social costs involved in earlier industrialization." Future growth of these areas is restricted by the existing conditions of partial development. In stimulating further growth any single method presents additional restrictions. No single method by itself can change the structure of an economy. "...All possible approaches must be studied thoroughly, and practical measures applied along all lines...if econ development is to make and hold substantial gains." Econ development is desired, but because it brings a change of the cherished values, it is feared; therefore it is a slow process. S. Shively.

CDA 0214 Di Franco, Joseph (Instituto Inter-Americano de Ciencias Agricolas, Turrialba, Costa Rica) DIFFERENCES BETWEEN EXTENSION EDUCATION AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT, Comm. Develop. R., 1959, 4, 1, Mar, 10-29.

¶ The arguments between proponents of extension educ & proponents of CD divert energy from the real job of helping people to help themselves (educating them). The 2 apparently divergent approaches are compared in terms of 4 catagories: (1) objectives, (2) process, (3) form (org), & (4) principles. It is concluded that similarities between these categories abound; all approaches aim at working with people through educ. The diff's lie in philosophic org, respective objectives. & the form in which the job is to be done. Even here, however, the diff is one of emphasis; extension educ emphasizes the need for the individual to improve Ru conditions for all people, while CD places emphasis on the cooperative or group action for improving the Ru conditions for the benefit of its individuals. In

terms of form, extension educ is a more indirect gov approach to helping people help themselves than is CD. Extension educ seeks to bring about change by individual decision making & that CD emphasizes decision making by groups or representatives of individuals. Extension educ is more highly specialized than CD in that it concentrates on agri'al production & home economics. CD, on the other hand, is responsible for attacking all elements of human welfare, be they agri'al production, housing, public utilities, fundamental educ or credit, to name a few. It is stated that CD may be a prior stage in helping people develop, & that extension educ services, health units, public utilities, credit agencies, formalized educ, pol'al groups, etc would accompany a second stage of development. The need for cooperation & COMM between the 2 disciplines is stressed. S. Ziffer

CDA 0215 Eames, Edwin, POPULATION AND ECONOMIC STRUCTURE OF AN INDIAN RURAL COMMUNITY, East. Anthrop., 1955, 8, 3-4, Mar-Aug, 173-181.

¶ A study of Gohana Kallan, a village 8 miles north of Lucknow. Village transportation facilities are limited, the most common means being by bullock cart, cycle, horse-drawn ekka, & foot. There are 3 shops but the major marketing is done at a biweekly bazaar in Madyaon 2.5 miles away. Though agriculture is the basis of village life (every household is dependent upon it to some extent) it is not a secure or satisfying one because of the limited amount of land available for cultivation. Other occup's are iron working, earthen pot making, laundering, shopkeeping, winnow basket making, barbering, & wood working. Poverty is extreme, there is not a single brick house or well, & there is little in the way of wearing apparel to distinguish rich from poor or high from low caste. In 1954 there were 614 individuals made up of 329 M's, 285 F's, and 15 caste groups comprising 117 households of joint family form. Until recently there was complete lack of emphasis on educ, there being no school of any kind until 1945, and currently daily attendance is 30 or less out of an enrolment of 61. Educ for girls is unpopular because of low age at marriage, (usually 10-12 yrs). Only about 20 people can sign their names. The Thakurs, forming 21% of the pop, own most of the land, while Khatik and Baksor castes own none and earn their livelihood by winnowing and selling baskets. 7 men commute to work daily (to Lucknow) and the total income brought into the village from Ur employment does not exceed 400 rupees a month. Chaff cutting machines have recently been introduced, and those who own them permit others their use without charge but the resultant obligations make most people want to own their own. H. H. Smythe

CDA 0216 Firth, R. (London Sch. of Econ. & Pol. Sci.), MONEY, WORK AND SOCIAL CHANGE IN INDO-PACIFIC ECONOMIC SYSTEMS, Int. Soc. Sci. Bull., 1954, 6, 3, 400-410.

¶ In this preliminary, analytical, theoretical examination of the social changes associated with the introduction or expansion of a system of monetary exchange in a peasant economy examples are drawn from the Indo-Pacific region. The major characteristics of a peasant economy of this region are: a simple technology, narrowly limited market, relatively rigid price structure, non-capitalistic control of the means of production, and highly personalized economic relations. Though such an economy may be unwilling to reject any of its major institutional elements, it may be willing to accept new items. The introduction of a system of monetary exchange involving money acquisition through wage payments may have the following effects: (1) an element of uncertainty concerning SE activities may be added; (2) a temporary or pseudo-inflation may occur; (3) certain skills and abilities along with the responsibilities of workers may be diminished; (4) the general income structure may be modified through enlargement of the incomes of some workers and through differential accumulation of wealth; (5) marginal categories of workers (physically defective) may be excluded from employment; (6) the traditional division of labor between the sexes may be altered; (7) production and consumption may not necessarily increase, especially to the extent expected; & (8) changes in the structure may not be a necessary resultant of changes in income structure. B. J. Keeley

CDA 0217 Foster, George M. (U of Calif.), COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND THE IMAGE OF THE STATIC ECONOMY, Community Develop. B., 1961, 12, 4, Sep, 124-128.

¶ The individual villager is not cooperative. He is suspicious of his neighbor & will not join in any venture with him for fear of being cheated. Reasons for this att are: (1) The fam is nuclear & there are no soc blocks of sufficient size with a recognized headman to undertake cooperative enterprises. (2) There is no tradition of 'authority' or 'leadership'. (3) Work is individual & not approached through communal effort. Most important is the villager's image of the econ process as being static – there is only so much 'pie' to divide, & if a neighbor gets more, he is being robbed in some way. The successful person invites suspicion & retribution. A CD worker must: (A) reexamine traditional belief about cooperativeness of villagers, (B) find ways to change the villager's image of the economy. G. Speal

CDA 0218 Geertz, Clifford (Harvard U, Cambridge, Mass), CAPITAL-INTENSIVE AGRICULTURE IN PEASANT SOCIETY: A CASE STUDY, Soc. Res., 1956, 23, 4, Win, 433-450.

¶ A capital-intensive form of econ org may come to act as an engine for econ development if introduced into a traditional soc structure, & may stimulate reform of the traditional structure toward a more productive pattern of adaptation. Ways in which such stimulation can fail to occur are more numerous & more easily realized than ways in which it can succeed. Broadly cultural & soc rather than narrowly econ variables are most important in determining the final outcome. These hypo's are drawn from the pre-WWII history of a town-village complex (Modjokuto) in the eastern part of Central Java. First settled in 1850, Modjokuto's original ecological pattern was an open, flexible mode of adaptation, seemingly capable of development in any one of several directions. Soon after, however, the region developed typically Central Javanese modes (the essentially static village society & a rigid, overcrowded, undynamic situation). Responsibility here is laid to the Dutch & their introduction of a particular type plantation system, for the policies of their plantation companies were intended to dampen rather than enhance the intrinsically transformative effects of capitalistic econ org on a traditional structure. Accordingly, the role of commercial, plantation-like, 'capitalistic' agri must be a central concern in any discussion of the future of Java. One should ask: Is a more beneficient role in the process of soc change possible for plantation agri under altered pol'al conditions, or is plantation agri an inherently 'anti-welfare' form of econ activity? Recent dissolution of unified European control of cultivation, processing, & marketing in certain regions of Java has made for a more workable relationship between peasant & commercial agri. A. B. Shostak

CDA 0219 Green, James W. (CD Advisor, Federation of Rhodesia & Nyasaland), COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AS ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT: THE ROLE OF VALUE ORIENTATIONS, Community Develop. R., 1960, 5, 3, Sep, 8-32.

¶ The discussion considers 16 points: (1) CD is an effective mechanism for the expression of wants for which village people are willing to pay. (2) CD provides a channel for recognizing emerging aspirations & for establishing prestige symbols & rewards for entreprenurial village level activity. (3) CD makes it easier to obtain common goals & is an experience of common efforts & loyalities. (4) Building-up small scale industries or big operations into small scale industry makes possible the

operation of CD & avoids difficulties which normally follow the establishment of industry in big cities. (5) CD youth clubs contribute to educ of youth, esp in inculcating the norm of need-achievement. (6) Community & individual accomplishment through CD create a soc climate conducive to guarantee of investment through greater localization & personalization of control over some of the factors of production. (7) CD gives people confidence in their ability to improve their own lot by added responsibility & tangible evidence of success. (8) CD gives practice in the cooperative component of the entrepreneurial function. (9) CD fosters group-focused progress. (10) CD creates the 'growth perspective' by achieving common objectives through organized planning & self-help activity. (11) CD's ideology appeals to leaders of many underdeveloped countries' & confirms their positive evaluation of the democratic process. (12) CD, by centering on the development of human personality & soc groups, contributes directly to the growth of individual traits ie interest in material things, responsiveness to new ideas, & willingness to learn. (13) CD employs successful methods for 'devising the surplus' & 'enlisting hidden resources', esp labor, for both group & individual projects. (14) CD channels resources into the production of items which raise living standards & contribute to development, preventing diversion of resources into pure consumption only. (15) CD provides a framework for favorable reinterpretation of old codes of conduct. (16) CD promotes stable pol'al conditions as a spur to greater unity of nat'l development planning & implementation. G. Speal

CDA 0220 Hagen, Everett E. (Massachusetts Instit of Technol' Boston), HOW ECONOMIC GROWTH BEGINS: A GENERAL THEORY APPLIED TO JAPAN, Pub. Opin. Quart. 1958, 22, 3, Fall, 373-390.

¶ The beginning of economic growth (EG) requires the integrated attack of sociol'al (includes anthrop'al) & psychol'al theory. EG is defined as a continuing rise in per capita income because of progress in the techniques of production. The problem of transition from a static technology to continuing technological progress is treated as a specific example of soc change with Japan from 1600-1868 as an example. For EG technical advances must be widespread & recurrent. Adaptation of techniques to a new culture is closely related to new invention. One condition for technological progress is that many indigenous people shall be innovators which requires fairly high intelligence, a world view, needs, & values. The world view must assume a capability of intervening directly & successfully in physical processes. The values required for technological innovation include (1) personal achievement determines one's merit; (2) business is as good an occup as land working & ownership; (3) manual-technical activity is pleasant & interesting; (4) knowledge of the operation of the physical world is pleasant & interesting; & (5) an acceptance of manual work. The favorable need complex is one where the individual believes he is independent of others & he enjoys facing & solving problems. Discussion of the psychol'al needs for achievement, autonomy, aggression, dominance, affiliation, & dependence is briefly presented: consistent innovation depends on high need for achievement & autonomy, low need for affiliation & dependence. A high controlled need for aggression & higher need for dominance when org of others is required are tentatively suggested. In pre-industrial societies, this personality structure is scarce. The status of the elite comes from position not achievement; they are attached to the land; they are uninterested in sci & do not conceive of intervening in the physical world. A group of persons must be inculcated with the new values & needs before econ growth can begin. The soc conditions which bring about the changes in the personality structure are given in 5 laws: (i) if historical developments create a subordinated soc group, (ii) if the subordinating group has traditional values which the (iii) subordinated group rejects if avenues of advance are blocked, (iv) if the external circumstances are such as to make econ innovation a promising road to the gaining of status, & (v) if the subordinated group, which innovates, is favorably valued in the society, then EG is apt to begin. The requirements of the external circumstances include a base of sci'fic & technical knowledge, availability of capital for deviant ventures, SP freedom to permit deviant activity, & a favorable econ situation. These principles apply to EG whether gov'ly or privately controlled. J. W. Twight

CDA 0221 Halpern, Joel Martin (U of California, Los Angeles), TRADE PATTERNS IN NORTHERN LAOS, Comm. Develop. R., 1958, 10, Sep, 42-47.

¶ A discussion of Luang Prabang, Laos re trade relations & econ interdependencies. In the valley along the Mekang River dwell the Lao, the dominant pol'al econ, & soc group. Glutinous rice, their food staple & principal crop, is supplemented by small vegetable gardens, the keeping of pigs & chickens & some fish. The Lao easily feed themselves, are self-sufficient & not motivated to produce surpluses for market. On mountain slopes are the Khamu, the original people of Laos whose affiliation is Indonesian. Their economy emphasizes slash & burn agri & the gathering of forest products. Laotinization of many Khamu has caused their way of life to lose distinction. On the mountain tops are the Meo, emigrants from China. Crops are exclusively slash & burn - new fields are cleared on the mountain faces yr'ly. The chief cash crop is opium; glutinous & non-glutinous rice, corn & some vegetables are also raised. Livestock includes small horses for transport over the steep mountains. A Lan (the term designates the person & instit as well) is usually a Lao who acts as intermediary between the trader & the gov on one hand, & tribal peoples on the other. Lan is a distinctly reciprocal relationship existing mainly between the Lao & the Khamu. The Meo carry on most of their trade directly; & now, some Khamu are learning Lao & handling their own trade. There are 3 ways to transport trade goods: dugout, river barge, & small commercial airplanes. Meo & Khamu are moving into the towns because of trade possibilities, however, Khamu-Lao trade relations remain closer than Meo-Lao because of traditional dependency through Lan. Thus, if Khamu lack sufficient goods to trade, they hire themselves out as servants to the Lao on either a semi-permanent basis, or until they have purchased the goods they came to town for originally. Lan has declined but is still signif in Lao-Khamu trade. The various peoples of Northern Laos are being drawn into interdependence because of increased transportation & availability of consumer goods. S. Ziffer

CDA 0222 Hamilton, C. Horace (North Carolina State Coll, Raleigh), THE SOCIOLOGY OF A CHANGING AGRICULTURE, Soc. Forces, 1958, 37, 1, Oct, 1-7.

¶ The development of agri is considered an organic process containing many interacting cultural, soc, eco, & technological variables. Changes in US agri are explained in terms of major characteristics in the evolution of Western civilization - in particular, its value systems & the changes in its soc org. Agri early in this cent was a relatively simple, localistic, family-sized operation. Farm people were motivated by the dominant values of Western culture to escape the drudgery of peasant-like existence. The rapidity of the accompanying change has been explained by the accumulation of inventions, technical & soc, which, until checked, tend to follow exponential curves. The curves for some elements in the changing agri have already leveled off, but many others are still following the exponential trend. Rapid agri'al mechanization continues as a dominant pattern, resulting in increased production even with a decrease in farm pop. The role of the Federal Gov in this change is seen as a resultant of growing soc unrest among US farmers. The image of the

Gov as a benefactor of Ru life has become a dominant trait in the minds of farm people. A major part of the change is seen in the capacity of agri to produce a surplus of both people & food, leading to the rapid growth of non-farm pop's, these pop's in turn contributing greatly to the development of commercial agri & to the decline of self-sufficing farming. Under the impact of these trends, large, commercial farms are becoming dominant in US agri. These farms depend heavily on family labor. But agriculture is seen to have residence, subsistence, & security as well as commercial functions. Low income farmers rely on agri for these non-commercial functions & are not likely to be easily removed from the agri'al scene. The most signif aspect of the new agri, however, may prove to be the process of soc & econ integration of agri with business. About 40% of all workers in the US are engaged in "agri-business," which includes all activities involved in producing, processing, & marketing farm products & in providing services of all kinds to farm people. In conclusion, technological change is expected to continue for many yrs, though a majority of the curves of cultural growth will slow & level off. Particularly, agri will become even more oriented toward & integrated with the dominant commercial interests & soc systems of the total society.
G. A. Hillery, Jr.

CDA 0223 Heskin, Oscar E. (US Operations Mission, Egypt), COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AS AN ELEMENT IN THE INDUSTRIALIZATION OF UNDERDEVELOPED COUNTRIES, Comm. Develop. R., 1957, 5, Jun, 15-22.

¶ Factors impeding econ development in underdeveloped countries are: (1) low nat'l rate of savings, (2) lack of an entrepreneurial class, (3) small domestic market for consumer goods, (4) 'protectionist' tariffs, (5) unemployment, (6) village level apathy toward econ improvement, (7) lack of technical skills, (8) inadequate gov org & admin, & (9) inflation (due to large scale investment in fixed capital goods). Introduction of "cottage & small scale industries", properly coordinated & integrated into the nat'l CD program, can contribute to the solution of these industrialization problems. CD has a 'mechanism' by which village participants & technical specialists can be linked, a key step in implementation of this program.
P. D. Montagna

CDA 0224 Horobin, Gordon W. (U of Hull, GB), COMMUNITY AND OCCUPATION IN THE HULL FISHING INDUSTRY, Brit. J. Sociol., 1957, 8, 4, Dec, 343-356.

¶ An account of some interrelationships of community & occup in the fishing industry at Hull, & their relevance to practical problems of recruitment & Ur development, & to wider theoretical issues in the fields of Ur & industrial sociol, based on res carried out by the Soc Studies Department of the U of Hull in 1954. The res indicates that there is close interdependence between fishing & the community. The community forms the recruiting ground for the industry, while fishermen tend to stay in the community because of personal soc & occupational ties. Related to the practical implications of recruitment, various factors have recently led to a decline in numbers. Present recruitment policy is based on financial incentives & may be inadequate considering the importance of community influences. Town planners should take account of the probable connection between place of residence & choice of occup in their redevelopment plans. The situation raises further theoretical problems for the Ur & industrial sociol'st. Particularly the application of the 'balanced neighborhood' theory may have unanticipated results in these special circumstances. Further res into labour turnover might make a useful contribution to knowledge of the structure & function of small groups in industry. B. M. Thomas.

CDA 0225 Jaffe, A. J. (Columbia U, New York, NY), AGRARIAN REFORM AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHANGE, Amer. J. Econ. Sociol., 1960, 19, 4, Jul, 337-354.

¶ Beginning with a review of Senior's LAND REFORM AND DEMOCRACY (U of Florida Press, 1959), the author then compares Senior's account of land reform in La Laguna, Mexico, with similar reforms in Japan as reported by Seiichi Tobata, AN INTRODUCTION TO AGRICULTURE OF JAPAN. Selected materials bearing on changes in land tenure & agrarian reform in other underdeveloped countries, are introduced. Since Senior's Vol is concerned with Mexico, Jaffe's brings to bear additional materials which permit wider generalization (of Senior's observations) on the interrelationships of changes in land tenure, agrarian reform, increases in agri'al production, & the development of the non-agri'al sector, in underdeveloped countries. It is concluded that mere changes in land tenure alone will not necessarily bring about a higher level of living for the farmers. Rather, agrarian reform (together with changes in land tenure, if necessary) is required. This may be described as a matrix of factors comprising: (a) the introduction of new sci'fic & technical methods, (b) the shifting of workers from agri to non-agri & thereby increasing output per worker, (c) the educ of the farmers & teaching them to live & work efficiently in a modern market economy, (d) the provision by the Gov of educ'al aids together with dams, irrigation, marketing mechanisms, etc. Such agrarian reform can proceed only as the non-agri'al sector of the economy also develops; indeed, attempts to promote either sector alone will probably result in failure. Finally, it is noted that changes in land tenure alone will not reduce the already high rate of pop growth which, in many countries, is impeding econ development. Only across-the-board econ development accompanied by soc & cultural changes will reduce the rate of pop growth.
AA

CDA 0226 Keyfitz, Nathan, THE GROWTH OF VILLAGE POPULATION AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN SOUTH ASIA, Pop. Rev., [Madras], 1957, 1, 2, Jul, 39-43.

¶ A discussion of the problem of determining the most effective measures for dealing with a situation in which pop growth, especially in Ru areas, is producing increasing demands on the food supply. 2 instances are cited in support of the contention that a tendency toward rapid pop growth is likely in Asia under present conditions: in Ceylon disease control lowered the death rate from 20 per 1,000 in 1946 to 11 in 1955, while the birth rate held constant at 38, so that natural increase rose from 1.8% to 2.7%; special health measures in a model health area near Jogjakarta, Indonesia, lowered the death rate from 18 to 13 in 4 yrs, at the end of which time a birth rate of 43 implied a natural increase of about 3%. The relationship between agri'al & manufacturing production is elucidated by a simple model. If the Ru pop grows faster than the food it produces, the surplus food available for trade with cities will be reduced. In consequence, Ru areas will have access to smaller quantities of manufactured products & city producers will find their markets growing smaller. On the assumption that the demand for food is less elastic than that for manufactured goods, & within the institutional arrangements of South Asia, there will be a tendency toward a lowered volume of industr' accompanied by an increase in the industrial use of m. d-vanced, labor-saving techniques. Meanwhile, in agri the effects are likely to be smaller & of an opposite kind: an increase in output & a shift toward more labor-intensive technology. To the extent that the model describes the real situation, it implies that the introduction of labor-saving devices in Ru areas where labor is the method of distributing output widely would not be useful & would result in greater inequality of incomes. In contrast, technically sound schemes for increasing the food supply might increase the maintainable manufacturing sector of the economy. Modified AEQ

CDA 0227 Keyfitz, Nathan, (Federal Office of Statistics, Ottawa, Canada) DEVELOPPEMENT ECONOMIQUE ET ACCROISSEMENT DE POPULATION: UN EXEMPLE ACTUEL EN INDONESIA (Economic Development and Population Growth: The Case of Indonesia), Popul. 1958, 13, 3, Jul-Sep, 433-439; Commentary by Alfred Sauvy, 439-440.

¶ Results of investigations of overpopulated villages in central Java are presented. The consequences of demographic growth for village life are connected with farm production & importation of modern techniques for production of goods. There is little elasticity of demand for manufactured goods. Where there is enough to eat, efforts should be directed at industrial development, where the food supply is inadequate. Speedy industrialization is improbable. R. Thomlinson.

CDA 0228 Malenbaum, W. & W. Stolper, POLITICAL IDEOLOGY AND ECONOMIC PROGRESS: THE BASIC QUESTION, Wld Polit., 1960, 12, 3, Apr, 413-421.

¶ Both democratic & communistic states are providing assistance to uncommitted nations which seek an acceleration in their rates of econ growth. Must they make a choice of ideologically distinct routes to econ progress? The past decade has shown communist China's economy push ahead of democratic India's, while democratic Western Germany has made signif'ly more econ progress than communist East Germany. Analysis of these contrasting records indicates that it is not ideology which brings progress but the soundness of the specific growth pattern adopted & the objectivity with which these patterns are pursued. Any planned program must remain flexible enough so it can adapt to the actual circumstances & relationships encountered in the specific efforts to make the program work. This communist China & democratic West Germany did, in contrast to India's perseverance to a Russian model not suited to its labor & material endowments. Nations seeking growth—& nations aiding them—must be aware that it can be costly for a country to adhere persistently to doctrines which counter indigenous econ & SR's. IPSA

CDA 0229 Malenbaum, Wilfred (U of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia), THE ECONOMIC IMPLICATIONS OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT, Comm. Develop. R., 1960, 5, 4, Dec, 1-10.

¶ Traditional assumptions underlying typical models for econ growth are (1) the pre-growth economy is one which is trapped by a resource shortage, & (2) little if any improvement can be made in labor productivity without a greater supply of items which are deficient. From these premises, it is generally deduced that a poor society is therefore one in which additional labor in agri will not yield additional product; the poor nation needs large amounts of resources from abroad; & people in poor countries have limited ability to add to their own investment through savings. It is held that all of these assumptions need modification. The problems are less problems of shortage than of degree of utilization of resources already available. Examples are cited of countries in which output has increased in ways which reflect an increased utilization of man hours. There is also considerable evidence to suggest that even in poor societies the tendency for consumption to increase with income is less pronounced than is generally thought. It is stressed that greater attention must be given to the qualitative & humanistic dimensions of the econ growth process. Growing Ur centers do not use their full potential because there is an insufficient demand from the Ru pop. "Only through an increase in Ru levels of living, an increased desire for the kinds of things that modern industrial output makes possible will a large Ru demand become effective." E. Weiman

CDA 0230 Mann, M. (District Officer, Nigeria), CRAFTS AND COMMUNITIES, Community Develop. B., 1954, 5, 3, Jun, 66-70.

¶ In Nigeria, craft industries are closely linked to the soc & religious life of the community. The industries help to preserve that which is good & useful in the old order. But the craft system is threatened by western industralization occuring in the country & the importation of cheaply produced goods. Craft industries can give strength & stability to industrial society & use resources that otherwise would remain latent. In an agri'al country, the step from farm to factory can be bridged & made easier by craft industry. The craftman's personal qualities are an asset to the community, & being independant he is more likely to speak his mind, in a moderate & responsible manner than an employed man who is more likely to feel rebellious & subservient to the employer's policy. Villages are breaking up & youth is going to the city. Having local crafts will keep him in the village & in village life. Though big business is efficient, the initimate relationship of workers & small business makes it a moral obligation to work hard & well. Absenteeism & the will to work hard may offset the efficiency of the large group. Econ reasons for craft industries are: (1) small outlay of capital is required; (2) local investment trains the peasant to use his money to develop his country; (3) the simplest of buildings, equipment etc are needed & great sums are not lost each yr in depreciation; (3) craft industries offer employment for those drifting from the farms (Nigeria, 1938, 60,000 people employed in mat-making); (4) the econ unit is built on the traditional econ unit of the fam, so that problems which beset large industrial concerns are minimized; (5) 'under-employment' during periods when farmers are idle could be a source of employment & income. G. Speal.

CDA 0231 Miller, Morris (Dept of Natural Resources, Saskatchewan, Canada) AN ECONOMIST LOOKS AT COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FROM THE VANTAGE OF SOME CANADIAN EXPERIENCE, Comm. Develop. R., 1959, 4, 3, Sep, 17-36.

¶ The problem of Indian & Mestis adjustment is being studied & acted upon with the process of planning & promoting northern development in Saskatchewan. Certain philosophic & conceptual problems of CD & econ development are reviewed. The impact of industrial development in Saskatchewan has made it necessary for the Indian & Mestis pop to accommodate to the dynamic economy of the area. The objectives of gov policy are outlined. It is suggested that internal resistance to change, the consequences of change for the Indian & Mestis who remains close to his kin, as well as for those who migrate to the cities & are more dramatically confronted with conflicting mores, all must be studied & considered in the econ framework of CD policy. The problem of the Indian & Mestis is essentially the problems of poverty complicated by unique cultural characteristics. The ultimate aim of CD in Saskatchewan is that there will be, through the process of involvement, a change in the Indian & Mestis culture from which a sense of progress will become the pervasive value in the culture. S. Ziffer

CDA 0232 Mintz, Sidney W. (Yale U, New Haven, Conn), THE ROLE OF THE MIDDLEMAN IN THE INTERNAL DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM OF A CARIBBEAN PEASANT ECONOMY, Hum. Org., 1956, 15, 2, Sum, 18-23.

¶ Presentation of evidence, based on field study in Jamaica, BWI for the thesis that small-scale middlemen (those buying & selling mainly agri'al produce which they convey from Ru areas to open town & city markets) are econ'ally efficient under the conditions prevailing in the Caribbean. Though the Jamaican economy is dominated by large plantations there are many small peasant farmers who produce food for their own use, for internal distribution, & for world markets. Internal distribution is handled by 2 types of producer-distributors & 3 types of small-scale middlemen (called higglers in Jamaica, & usually women). The middlemen are effective under the prevailing conditions of poor transportation, limited storage facilities, dispersed demand, limited capital reserves, & small

small scale production. Also the middlemen pay for the right to fulfill their role through transport fees, marketing fees, & interest. Criticisms of the middlemen are reviewed & it is noted that the critics incorrectly assume the Jamaican economy is like that of GB or US. Applied anthrop can help put econ reform measures into proper context. S. F. Fava

CDA 0233 Nash, Manning (U Chicago), SOME NOTES ON VILLAGE INDUSTRIALIZATION IN SOUTH AND EAST ASIA. Econ. Develop. & Cult. Change, 1953, 3, 3, Apr, 271-277.

¶ A discussion of the general problem of describing resul's of introducing Western factory methods into non-Western villages. Analysis is focused on certain effects the particular cultural setting has on intra-factory relations and on effects that the factory system may exert on village institutions. 6 case studies are presented: (1) a "folk-like" factory system of iron smelting in Japan where the community, religious, kinship and status rituals were integral to the factory organization; (2) a "cooperative" system for silk manufacture controlled by a sericulture school in China which seemed to influence the decline of the chia (patrilineal extended family) due to raising the status of women and providing alternate income other than inherited land; (3) a government owned factory in S. Yunnan, China, where cultural conflicts between the lower echelon and the higher groups may have contributed to low morale and inefficiency; (4) another factory in China, where demands were made, especially by F workers, for personal services and intimate relationships which may relate to traditional kinship norms; (5) small scale weaver shops in Sholapur Province, India, which drove out family shops, created a class of wage laborers and shop owners who each formed voluntary organizations; & (6) a "cooperative" finishing factory owned by a number of small shops making farm implements in Indonesia. "The sambatan, the moral obligation to give mutual assistance, is a binding tie to the Indonesian villager, and has been built into the industrial system." It is "certain that the process of industrialization does not inherently have to repeat the pattern of the European tradition"; handicraft dies out in competition with the factory; no evidence yet shows that changes in village institutional forms is due to "industrialization qua industrialization" as too many other variables are at play in the same contact situation. E. Harburg

CDA 0234 Minicher, Louis M. (Deputy Director for CD, US AID), ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT, Comm. Develop R., 1963, 8, 2, 25-29.

¶ Discusses the evolving concepts, theoretical bases & procedures of CD & its relation to econ development. We are at a point in history which demands new approaches to human org. In spite of a lack of great progress through CD, an ever increasing number of nations are looking to this process as a way to econ growth. People are considered to be the "most important, the most complex & least predictable factor in development". The eclectic approach to CD may be the beginnings of "synthesis from which could emerge a theoretical basis for CD". The well-being of Ru dwellers can be greatly increased through non-agri'al means, noting that CD cannot be divorced from econ development. Increasing human mobility continues to destroy established patterns of fam & community living. H. Barbolet

CDA 0235 O'Dea, Thomas F. (Fordham U, New York, NY), CHANGING ATTITUDES TOWARD ECONOMIC COOPERATION: THE ROLE OF THE MISSIONARY AS AN AGENT OF CHANGE, Comm. Develop. R., 1958, 8, Mar, 40-57.

¶ Using C. C. Taylor's 4 steps of CD as a process, examples are examined of CD programs in 4 small communities, 2 achieving change intrinsically (1 successful, 1 not), & 2 achieving change on outside initiative (1 successful, 1 not). Regardless of how change occured, success depended on whether att's & the soc instit's that embodied them were ready for change. The outside agency can prepare the community for change by carefully utilizing "existing att's & soc structure." With special emphasis on the role of mission personnel, 7 problem areas in promoting change are briefly discussed. P. D. Montagna

CDA 0236 Phillips, Paul G. (Program Officer, USOM, Egypt), THE COMMUNITY FUNCTION IN ECONOMIC PROGRESS, Comm. Develop. R., 1956, 2, Sep, 24-29.

¶ Emphasizing the econ factor, a definition & structural functional description of the community polarizes 2 types of village economies—'subsistence (non-productive) & 'exchange' (productive) — both essential to 'country econ progress'. Through self-help both types can be made more 'dynamic' & attain further econ progress. Factors limiting econ progress are not econ but "reside in the persistent cultural value system." P. D. Montagna

CDA 0237 Ritzenthaler, Robert E. (Milwaukee Public Museum), THE IMPACT OF SMALL INDUSTRY OF AN INDIAN COMMUNITY, Amer. Anthrop., 1953, 55, 143-148.

¶ The 1,200 Chippewa Indians living on the Lac Du Flambeau Reservation in northern Wisconsin were hard pressed economically until 1946. Income was dependent on tourist trade and seasonal harvesting of crops for local farmers. With an eye on the labor supply which the Indians offered, en electric meter manufacturing company came to Flambeau and offered 50-odd employees a regular income for the first time. During the first 2 yrs, there were major problems of adapting the Indians to the requirements of the wage-hour system and the time clock. At the present time, punctuality and absenteeism are no longer problems. The bringing of job opportunities to the reservation should be considered as a way in which many of the Indian communities may achieve economic security. A. Levine

CDA 0238 Ryan, Brice; Arulpragasam, Chandra, & Bibile, Cuba, THE AGRICULTURAL SYSTEM OF A CEYLON JUNGLE VILLAGE, East. Anthrop., 1955, 8, 3-4, Mar-Aug, 151-160

¶ The village described while permanently settled, still has its major dependence upon the surrounding jungle. Bulupitiya is in the Wellasa Division of Uva Province, one of the more isolated, wild, and rugged areas within the dry zone (area with highly seasonal rainfall stored in artificial lakes or tanks). Here the chena cycle (slash and burn or "fire agriculture") is the core of econ life and to it all other community activities are geared. This degree of jungle dominance is not typical in Ceylon and there are signs throughout this region of a trend toward a reintegration of life around settled agriculture. Throughout this region jungle gathering, hunting, and migratory agriculture are the foundations of the econ. Bulupitiya enjoys a relative prosperity, and large pop (115 persons in 1951) mainly because of permanent paddy fields in supplement to chena and gathering. The chena season begins in the latter part of July when the southwest monsoon brings drying winds. The major operations of felling, clearing, burning and fencing (to guard against wild animals) the entire area are done by collective work without regard to "individual property" rights. After the fencing of individual plots or yaya, the collective work system stops and persons are on their own, though individual enterprise is tempered with help of neighbors who are usually kinsmen as well. Much of the harvesting is done by women and children. The harvest begins in late Nov and continues until mid March. Paddy cultivation with a collective work pattern is of secondary importance with some 25 acres devoted to it. With all of this arduous labor there is much time for relaxation and other pursuits some of which are of mixed recreational econ value. But all revolve about the jungle. Fishing is of less importance than hunting. The above pursuits are not considered sources of money income, though some trading may be done. The chief source of cash lies in gathering nuts of the Aralu tree. Men may

participate in this but it is typically an occup of women and children. Collective efforts of production do not prevail in regard to nut gathering. H. H. Smythe

CDA 0239 Sayres, William C. (Yale U), INDIANS AND THE MARKET: MODEL AND MODE IN A COLOMBIAN COMMUNITY, Amer. J. Econ. Sociol., 1956, 16, 1, Oct, 1-10.

¶ In the Popayan area of southern Colombia, the folklore has it that the Indians are better bargainers than the Mestizos, who are econ'ly, pol'ly, & socially the higher-status group. Investigation of market performance in the town of Coconuco in 1951-52 showed that the contrary was actually the case: Mestizo vendors typically received higher prices, & Mestizo buyers typically paid lower prices, than did Indians in comparable transactions. This is attributable to 4 factors: (1) The Mestizos lived on the pueblo, where the marketing took place, while the Indians made once-a-week trips in from the adjoining reservation & so were forced to buy their necessities before returning. (2) The Indians sold chiefly perishable goods, which many Mestizos produced themselves, whereas the Mestizos sold both these & a wide range of non-perishable products (salt, candy, medicines, canned goods, fibers, cigarettes, etc) which they brought in from Popayan, 30 kms away, & on which they had a monopoly in Cocunuco. (3) Mestizo sellers were acutely aware of their status superiority & were thus reluctant to let themselves be out-maneuvered by the Indians, while they were more willing to make concessions to other Mestizos. (4) The Mestizos were econ'ly able to make occasional trips to Popayan, which gave them, as sellers, an additional market for their goods & enabled them, as buyers, to resist higher prices which might be charged in Coconuco. The myth about the superior bargaining abilities of the Indians nevertheless persisted, since it served to strengthen status lines: (1) The Mestizos used it to justify their treatment of the Indians: "if some of us did not get back at them now & then, there is no telling how much they might take from us". (2) "For the Indians the model served to conciliate & console." It helped compensate them for their clear inferiority in other areas of life. The Mestizos willingly supported the Indians in their belief, since it kept the Indians coming back for the fleecing. R. A. Feldmesser

CDA 0240 Singhy, Y., LAND REFORM AND SOCIAL TENSION IN VILLAGES, J. Soc. Sci., 1958, 1, 2, Jul, 89-103.

¶ The study is based on investigations conducted in 6 villages of eastern U.P. during 1956-57. Att's of villagers, as to whether a relationship between land reform & soc tensions exists, have been studied & corroboration of these att's tested by a 10 yr record of court figures & litigation. That land reforms have created more situations for soc tensions in villages, is confirmed by every group. There is consensus of opinion supporting the hypo of r between Zamindari abolition & increased feuds. The facts collected from records do not corroborate the prevalent feeling among villagers that litigation has gone up as a result of Zamindari abolition. The opinion of the people shows that land reforms have failed to create a harmonious pattern of socio-econ relations. Soc frustrations are r'ed with the extent of gap between the expected & the realized changes as a result of land reforms. SASSA

CDA 0241 Sitzler, Friedrich (Stuttgart), DAS SOZIALE UND DIE MARKTWIRTSCHAFT (The Social Factor and Market Economy), Soz. Fortschr., 1954, 3, 1, Jan, 1-2.

¶ The last German parliamentary elections brought about the decision that those who want to influence social events have to replace ideologies by a realistic policy and be conscious of their responsibility. Concerning the social partners in national economy (1) the Unions are conscious of the necessity of a new orientation because social evolution has passed beyond a number of traditional concepts, goals and methods of labor movement, and (2) the entrepreneurs have to use every possibility to increase social standards. Nevertheless, the entrepreneur will always judge the situation with regard to rentability, and the worker with regard to his standard of living. This difference in judgment leads to a conflict of interest. The more a market economy takes social factors into consideration, the more it will refuse to solve this conflict of interests through the price, for what is useful for an individual industry need not be useful to the national economy as a whole. In a social market economy, social policy is not alien but has a legitimate position in an economic system. Social measurements are no longer interventions, non-conforming to the system, but an integral part of the economic order. H. Hoffmann

CDA 0242 Sjoberg, Gideon (U of Texas), THE PREINDUSTRIAL CITY, Amer. J. Sociol., 1955, 60, 5, Mar, 438-445.

¶ A survey of the preindustrial city as it differs from the modern industrial city. (1) The ecological organization differs from modern cities, there is no "real specialization of land use," and the "business district" does not hold a dominant position. (2) Econ organization differs greatly, primarily because of the absence of industrialization; there is little specialization of work, the econ structure operates with little "rationality." (3) Social organization of the preindustrial city is characterized by a 2 class system - the elite and the poor. Social mobility is minimal. Kinship and familial systems display rigid patterns. Age grading is an effective method of control. "The religious system influences the city's entire social structure." Neither formal education nor formal government are highly developed. The social structure of American cities cannot be taken as typical of cities of other societies. D. E. Roos

CDA 0243 Urquidi, Arturo (U Cochabamba); LA COMMUNIDAD INDIGENA BOLIVIANA: SU ORIGEN, SU EVOLUCION HISTORICA Y LAS PERSPECTIVAS DE SU POSIBLE FUTURO EN EL PROCESO DE LA REFORMA AGRARIA (The Bolivian Indigenous Community: Its Origin, Historical Evolution, and Prospects for Its Possible Future in the Agrarian Reform Process). Rev. Mexic. Sociol., 1954, 16, 2, May-Aug, 235-261.

¶ Consideration of the definitions of terms used to denote various forms of primitive social organization leads to the conclusion that the ayllu, successor to the primitive horde, is not an organization sui generis, but simply the Peruvian gens, or patrilineal clan. The territory corresponding to the dominion of the ayllu is known as the marca, although marca is also used to refer to the Ur center of the ayllu, and thus has often been defined as a village community. The Incan Empire was a vast conglomerate of ayllus, but under the Incas, under Spanish colonial rule, and also in the time of the Republic, the ayllu has undergone fundamental changes, and became what is known today as the "indigenous community." A basic question concerns: the future indicated for the indigenous community in Bolivia. Two main trends of thought involve the development of (1) Ru communes which would take advantage of the "innate socialism" of the natives in a fashion suggestive of Russian populism; & (2) socialist cooperatives. Neither would lead directly to a socialist organization of society. Nevertheless, in the present historical circumstances it is necessary to liquidate archaic, feudal forms of production by gradually transforming the indigenous agrarian pop into free farmers. This can be done through voluntary cooperatives and will constitute a capitalist phase in the movement of society toward socialism. K. Geiger

CDA 0244 van der Kroef, Justus M. (Lake Serene, Washington), ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN INDONESIA: SOME SOCIAL AND CULTURAL IMPEDIMENTS, Econ. Develop. & Cult. Change, 1956, 4, 2, Jan, 116-133.

¶ Description of major cultural & soc obstacles to econ de-

velopment of Indonesia is centered on 3 aspects of problem: (1) low productivity of labor, (2) parasitic function of the autochthonous entrepreneur, & (3) high degree of state control over those with intellectual & developmental skills. In re (1), 2 influences are considered: (a) influence of doctrines of revolutionary nationalism with mystical & religious components, on labor productivity; & (b) persistence of a subsistence orientation in the econ. Both influences involve the accelerating proletarianization of Indonesian masses, & 'fetishization' of the revolution. Increasing strength of organized labor is seen to create problems because unrealistic demands are made before substantial industrialization has taken place, or adequate capital resources accumulated. In re (2), native entrepreneurs have consistently performed small-scale operations, with important middle-man & banking-credit functions being taken by Chinese & other Oriental minorities. Post-Independence restrictions on alien entrepreneurs, under weak, inexperienced gov, & fiscal instability have led to extensive graft & corruption in licensing, taxation, etc. This, & traditional familial & ethnic att's, [nepotism, & distaste for 'Western' (seen as colonial) business attitudes, have encouraged parasitic & 'adventurist' rather than 'capitalist' entrepreneurs]. Usury, tax evasion, insistence on excessive liquidity of assets, & weak gov credit policies all maintain 'dualistic' traits, & obstruct sound development. In re (3), vast expansion of gov bur'cy, assisted by revolutionary nationalist traditions, & premature demands for state welfare services, reduces potential private econ leadership. Proliferation of contradictory policy-making gov offices & red tape obstruct both private & public development efforts. Conflict is noted between Constitutional directive to support cooperative or collectivist econ structure, & gov efforts to develop favored class of private Indonesian entrepreneurs at the expense of Western & Chinese interests who provide major share of country's revenues & investment capital. For this reason, foreign capital is increasingly reluctant to invest in Indonesia. A. J. Field

06 educational aspects

CDA 0245 Batten, T. R. & M. Batten, (U of London, Instit of Education, GB), AN EXPERIMENT IN INTER-DEPARTMENTAL IN-SERVICE TRAINING IN RURAL DEVELOPMENT, Community Develop. B., 1962, 13, 2, Mar, 38-42.

¶ A paper dealing with 3 inter-depart'al seminars in British Guiana during 1961. Discussions included: (1) how to get people to accept change which conflicts with traditional ways, (2) how to maintain interest once change is created, (3) how to get better cooperation between officers of diff dept's, (4) how to work effectively in a community divided by factions, & (5) how to improve understanding re difficulties encountered by field officers carrying out headquarter instructions. The officers who attended the seminars welcomed the training provided, felt that it had been benefical, & suggested that they be held for gov officers at all levels of seniority. G. Speal

CDA 0246 Bradford, Leland P. & Dorothy, Mial, (Nat'l Educ Assoc, Washington, DC), SENSITIVITY TRAINING, Comm. Develop. R., 1963, 8, 1, Mar, 31-36.

¶ Almost all life situations demand personal skills of collaboration, soc sensitivity, & creative work with others. The behavioral sci'ts who have developed sensitivity training have worked under the assumption that such skills can be enhanced through training. Sensitivity training assumes that skills may be acquired in a training situation & then applied in everyday life. The broad goal of 'laboratory' training has been defined as helping trainees improve the quality of their membership & participation in human affairs. Sensitivity training has its origins in the group dynamics concepts of K. Lewin. Much attention is now paid to group experiences & the need to rehumanize relationships within bur'tic structures. The primary setting for sensitivity training is the residential training laboratory & the central training unit within a laboratory is the sensitivity training group. The success of the training group depends upon the willingness of the members to become involved, & ideally it should be a deeply involving experience. The Nat'l Training Laboratories coordinate the work of over 150 trainers across the US. Individual org's, such as Esso Standard Oil Company, have incorporated sensitivity training into their training programs. CD can be enhanced by sensitivity training by fostering cooperation between groups that seem to be working at cross purposes. H. Umansky

CDA 0247 Chadwick, E. R. (Mill House, Ashford, Kent, GB), CORRESPONDENCE: THE SECOND PHASE IN COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT. Community Develop. B., 1960, 11, 2, Mar, 46-48.

¶ After the initial stage in which the people obtain the things they want, further advances will depend on educ & appeals to local pride. During the 2nd phase, the following will happen: (1) Cash contributions will replace hard physical work as the economy grows (esp among young people who were students during the 1st phase). (2) Community level amenities will be maintained by local gov through local taxation. (3) Groups of people with special interests in common will tend to keep those interests under their own control. (4) Amenities & services that appeal to special interest groups rather than the community as a whole will tend to become the concern of clubs or cooperative societies. (5) Voluntary effort will tend to be individual in character, & directed towards special groups in accordance with personal sympathies. (6) Youth will play an important part in CD. Further correspondence on this subject is invited by the Ed. G. Speal

CDA 0248 Chatterjee, Pranab (U of Tennessee, Knoxville), SOCIAL WORK AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT, Ind. J. Soc. Work, 1961, 21, 4, Mar, 417-423.

¶ An examination of the role of soc work in India today, contending that soc work as a profession is "still in its infancy." It is pointed out that the role of the soc worker in CD is that of educator, a role in which the professional relationship is lacking. In contrast to group work, in which there is back-&-forth COMM, in soc educ the COMM is only from worker to group. The soc intergroup process, as distinct from community org, involves both individual & community needs. It is suggested that group work be instituted at the local level & intergroup process at the 'beyond-local-level' in the place of soc educ. I. Taviss

CDA 0249 Davis, Morris (U of Wisconsin, Madison), COMMUNITY ATTITUDES TOWARDS FLUORIDATION, Pub. Opin. Quart., 1959-60, 23, 4, Win, 474-482.

¶ A great deal is being said in the press & in public discussion about the need for better educ, esp in sci, to serve our requirements for highly educated manpower. Less attention is being given to the need for a great deal more knowledge & understanding of sci & issues connected with it on the part of the citizens whose opinions & votes profoundly influence national policy. The need for such understanding in local politics is exemplified by the conflict over fluoridation. If one believes that it is ethically preferable that as large numbers of people as possible affect the decisions on issues important to them, then he must also believe that they should be educated enough to express their opinions on real issues, instead of merely stating that they are unfamiliar with those issues. Otherwise, with a public ignorant about general sci'fic method, the results of

democratic referrals can be only a repetition of the sad results experienced in the fluoridation controversy. Without the broad agreement on method & evidence that educ brings, the only pol'al patterns of decision making on sci'fic matters will be either a public buffeted about hopelessly by erroneous arguments & ineffective counterpropaganda & finally deciding 'not to gamble' or a public excluded from the effective decision-making process, which instead will be confined to a small coterie of sci'ts & more or less official Gov'al personnel. IPSA

CDA 0250 1953 Annual Report (Dep't of CD, Uganda) COMPETITIONS, SHOWS AND EXHIBITIONS, Community Develop. B., 1955, 6, 4, Sep, 74-75.

¶ Organized inter-village & inter-group competitions are part of the repertoire of District Teams of community developers. Development officers are invited to organize these competitions; judging is done by officers of other dept's (Health, Agri, & Veterinary). In Buganda, prizes were given to the 4 parishes showing the greatest progress in each of 6 counties. In Busoga, emphasis was on housing competitions. Agri'al & pastoral shows, usually with sections for handicraft exhibits, are annual affairs. Gov dept's take the opportunity to publicise what they do & to demonstrate methods of progress. Commercial firms profit by the chance to exhibit their wares. G. Speal

CDA 0251 Duncan, James A. & Kreitlow, Burton W., (Virginia Polytechnic Institute & U of Wisconsin), SELECTED CULTURAL CHARACTERISTICS AND THE ACCEPTANCE OF EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS AND PRACTICES, Rural Sociol., 1954, 19, 4, Dec, 349-357.

¶ The null hypothesis is whether there are differential attitude responses toward educational, farming and social organizational programs and practices between Ru neighborhoods that are homo- or heterogeneous in their ethnic and religious composition. 19 pairs of Ru neighborhoods are matched and compared on their acceptance of 30 school practices. In each pair a homogeneous is matched with a heterogeneous neighborhood. A random sample of 10 farm families is selected, and their $\bar{X}$ score is considered as the acceptance value of the neighborhood; the neighborhood representing the unit of analysis. A statist signif diff in favor of the heterogeneous neighborhood is observed in attitudes to educ'al goals. Consistent differences in favor of the same group occurs in 15 educ'al practices considered to be necessary for comprehensive educ'al opportunities. Homogeneous neighborhoods are found favorable toward school organizational practices. On a farm practices index, it is found that there are differences favorable to heterogeneous neighborhoods in respect to improved methods. It appears that factors of culture, tradition and social control operate as barriers to improvement. Formal organizational participation is compared according to (1) membership, (2) attendance during the past yr, (3) offices held in the past 5 yrs, & (4) committees served on during the past yr. On the basis of a composite score the heterogeneous neighborhoods show only slight difference in greater amount of participation. When organizations are compared as to type, differences are more pronounced with heterogeneous neighborhoods participating in educ'al and agricultural organizations, and the homogeneous neighborhoods engaging in religious and social groups. In the homogeneous neighborhoods differences are noted in the several ethnic-religious groups. In organizing and planning professional educators must consider the part culture plays in future organizational objectives. K. Kessin

CDA 0252 du Sautoy, Peter & Ross D. Waller (U of Manchester, GB), COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND ADULT EDUCATION IN URBAN AREAS, Int. R. Community Develop., 1961, 8, 33-50.

¶ A presentation of 2 articles by the authors, each commenting on the work of the other. Article (1) is concerned with the semantic problems involved in defining (A) CD (of British origination applied to intended work in African countries, UN definition accepted); (B) adult education (British accepted definition is taken though it is recognized that there is wide disagreement); (C) Ur area (The characteristic factors are the ever increasing instit'zation of society & the individualization of man. The CD worker has a close affinity with the adult educationalist, as they are both concerned with cultural & soc problems in the Ur area. Both must have an understanding of the dynamics of groups at work, & know how to explain new ideas in simple, attractive terms. The diff is in what is taught, & the ultimate purposes. The CD worker will work with any group which shows signs of developing the community in any reasonable field. The adult educationalist is concerned with 'educ'. The CD worker covers a wider field, but less intensively. Perhaps the true solution is that the CD worker acts as the spearhead or catalyst, & then hands the group over to the adult educationalist. Article (2) notes that CD has not found much root in GB, perhaps because of the traditional socio-pol'al set-up. Soc planning is looked upon with suspicion, it is accepted more & more in response to the demands of modern society. Adult educ, by inspiring & equipping the individual, is the traditional & often successful source of soc change. U Extra-Mural Dept's & Workers' Educ'al Assoc's work together or separately to constantly recruit, inform, & train people for action in society. Independent org's keep alive the spirit of a developing democracy; making their contributions toward the development of their communities. G. Speal

CDA 0253 Freedman, Ronald (U. of Michigan), THE DETROIT AREA STUDY: A TRAINING AND RESEARCH LABORATORY IN THE COMMUNITY, Amer. J. Sociol., 1953, 59, 1, Jul, 30-33.

The Detroit Area Study is a program to train U. of Michigan graduate social science students and to conduct a cumulative series of studies of the Detroit metropolitan area. Some of the principal features are: (1) Annual sample interviews of a cross section of Detroit conducted by students and staff of the Survey Research Center. Thus while student training is provided, the sample size is not limited. Data collection meets minimum professional standards. (2) Problems and basic research design are formulated by faculty and advanced students, which allows the pursuit of basic research objectives. (3) First year student participation is substituted for individual M.A. dissertations in sociology. This gives the student a wider range of research training and still produces high standard research. Problems of time scheduling and limited student knowledge in complicated areas, such as sampling, are met by use of faculty and professional staff who carry out these tasks and explain them to students who then contribute modifications and discussion. (4) the Study proposes an accumulated annual series of cross sectional data to collect information about crucial variables and provide a comparative basis for intensive studies. (5) A Citizens Advisory Council of civic leaders aids in solving field problems, providing research materials, and in return receives information of value. W. L. Nicholls

CDA 0254 Froelicher, Hans Jr. (Park School, Baltimore), THE SCHOOL AND ITS ROLE IN COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT, Marr. Fam. Living, 1955, 17, 2, May, 162-168.

¶ Public and private schools can be instruments of great importance in the tasks of slum clearance, neighborhood improvements and the dissemination of attitudes favorable to Ur planning. Citizens organizations such as the Citizen Planning and Housing Association (Baltimore) can work together with the school and local agencies to stimulate civic interest in sanitation and housing problems. In Baltimore, the CPHA has since 1937, been organizing and conducting workshops dealing with housing problems. It helped direct public attention to many facets of this problem, provided teachers with information and class material concerning housing standards and inadequacies,

and stimulated public agencies to attack these problems more forcefully. The introduction of basic data about slum problems into various courses in the curriculum, and the development of a wide variety of projects and activities concerned with the improvement of Baltimore as a place in which to live, has demonstrated the active and efficacious role which the school can assume in helping to deal with these problems. D. E. De Groot

CDA 0255 Golden, Hilda H. (Columbia U). LITERACY AND SOCIAL CHANGE IN UNDERVELOPED COUNTRIES, Rural Sociol., 1955, 20, 1, Mar, 1-7.

¶ Literacy provides an excellent index of the level of SE achievement of a country, and because the entire institutional structure of a country is reflected in the degree of literacy, it is a signif factor in the growth of underdeveloped areas. Material gathered by the Pop Division of the Bur of Appl Soc Res indicates a high degree of association between the levels of industrialization and educ'al achievement, with r = .87 in 1950. Exceptions are isolated by a regression equation. Rate of literacy, defined as the ability to read and write one's name, is found to be low in traditional Ru areas, but as industrialization moves in, educ becomes a key to improved living. Countries with a greater degree of literacy as compared with industrialization are shown to be making greater progress than those whose literacy rates is low in proportion to industrialization. Paradoxically, nations aiming at greater development must spend funds on educ which they can ill afford in order to raise their educ'al level. K. Kessin

CDA 0256 Halpern, Joel M. (U of California, Los Angeles), LAOS AND HER TRIBAL PROBLEMS, Comm. Develop. R., 1961, 6, 3, Sep, 51-60.

¶ Laos has probably the smallest number of Coll-educated people of any sovereign nation. Approximately 50% of the pop is ethnically non-Lao, composed of tribal peoples speaking languages mutually unintelligible to the Lao. Today these groups are isolated & indiff, discontented, & conscious of change. Among the many problems they face as they seek a readjustment from their traditionally inferior status are the questions of educ, participation in the nat'l gov, & their ability to share the fruits of modern Western technology. Many resident Amer's working with Ru problems have adopted the Laotian att of assimilation as the only solution. But even this policy is at most an implicit one, since the Lao gov has no explicit policy with regard to her minority groups; gov officials still practice discrimination in the allocation of funds for Sch's & other projects. One proposal is that of resettlement of the tribal peoples in the valleys, where they will be more closely linked with the gov; but the Lao gov lacks the resources to undertake resettlement program on a nat'l scale. There have been no sci'fic investigations of those who have moved down & the types of problems they have faced. Other possible approaches include: the use of minority languages in the first few yrs of primary Sch; the use of interpreters in the courts; & the allocation of educ'al & health facilities to the mountain people on an equitable basis. E. Weiman

CDA 0257 Hurbli, A. (UNESCO, Paris), QUALITIES WHICH STUDENTS DEVELOP AT ASFEC, Community Develop. B., 1959, 10, 3, Jun, 50-54.

¶ Sch's were established by the Arab States Fundamental Educ'al Centre, founded 1952, with help from UNESCO, for the training of specialists in adult educ. The function of the Centre is: (1) to provide regular courses in fundamental educ for people selected from the Ministries of Educ of the participating Arab states; (2) to provide short-term courses in principles & methods of fundamental educ & use of educ'al & commu techniques at a higher professional & technical level for Ministerial personnel; (3) to provide specialized courses in literacy, health & agri, etc when requested; (4) to carry out exp'al studies of educ'al methods & COMM techniques development programs & to provide model fundamental educ'al materials for use in Arab countries. Students are given a general background in fundamental principles for understanding Ru communities (Ru society studies, Ru psychol, & simple methods of soc & statistical res); they are given a professional educ program with the study of principles & methods of fundamental educ & COMM technique, improved methods of org, with field work involved with studying a village, planning projects for it, & then working with the village people to help them solves their problems, establishing councils, producing & using educ'al materials to convey ideas, etc. The Centre provides, by means of a clearing house, visits of the staff to participating states, short orientation courses & seminars, & similar devices for continuing educ. G. Speal

CDA 0258 Jackson, I. C. (District Officer, Awgu, Nigeria). THE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT TRAINING CENTER, AWGU, Community Develop. B., 1954, 5, 4, Sep, 81-85.

¶ The center trains gov officials to be a part of CD through an understanding of the people they serve & the job they do. The aims of the scheme are: (1) to raise the standard of technical competence of both councillors & staff, (2) to put across to councillors a few simple but fundamental ideas for enriching village life, & (3) to instill the idea of public service into all students, whether councillors or staff. Training methods include a 3 week course with 20 students participating. Technical training is not the chief end of the Center, though it may be for the student. Instruction is intended to organize the student's existing knowledge & to show that what is laid down now forms a rational part of a larger system. It involves mock courts, mock councils, & illustrative work in the field or larger settings. CD training includes an educ'al tour which is considered an important method. Before setting out, the itinerary is fully explained & the relevance to their own areas is discussed, ie, before visiting a cooperative store, or leprosy village, cooperation & leprosy are discussed. The purpose of the tour is (a) as a morale raiser, & (b) as instruction. Other means besides the tour are films, reading rooms, & exhibition rooms. The moral aspect includes an attempt to instill a feeling of public service. In every course, talks & discussions show how dishonesty & corruption harm the true interests of the student, his village, & his country. During its 10 month existence, 160 students in 10 courses have been trained. G. Speal

CDA 0259 Kelly, Isabel (16 de septiembre nos. 29 y 48; Tepepan (z.p. 23), DF, Mexico), SUGGESTIONS FOR THE TRAINING OF VILLAGE-LEVEL WORKERS, Hum. Org., 1962-63, 21, 4, Win, 241-245; Comm. Develop. R., 1963, 8, 2, Jan, 89-94

¶ Observation of various kinds of CD programs in Mexico, Bolivia & Pakistan gives the impression that the critical point is that of contact with the public, hence more time, thought, & money should be invested in training the village-level worker. Pooling of training sources is suggested. Initial preparation of a worker should be general; the final preparation, specialized. The latter should include orientation to the trainee's own culture. Examples are given, chiefly from Pakistan, to show how certain aspects of the local culture could have been of positive assistance to the program, had they been appreciated. Recommendations are: a series of field studies in key areas, using an anthrop'al, not sociol'al approach; preparation of cultural files for the use of the training staff; & collaboration of the latter with the field investigators, to select the cultural aspects most pertinent to the preparation of the village-level worker. AA

CDA 0260 King, Clarance (New York Sch of Soc Work, NY). THE USE OF CASE MATERIAL IN TRAINING FOR COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT, Comm. Develop. R., 1959, 4, 1, Mar, 1-10.

¶ Analysis of case material has many advantages over the lec-

ture method of teaching CD. It encourages the student to seek his own information, stimulates his interest, & facilitates the student's re-evaluation of his own basic policy of working with people. 2 limitations of the case material approach are: (1) it is time consuming, & (2) it does not allow the instructor to fully exhaust the subject. Suggestions for using case materials include: (A) mimeograph case materials & distribute them about 2 days before the discussion to allow students to become familiar with the problem, (2) pose a few evocative questions on the day of discussion, & sum-up each class session with a succinct statement of the conclusions reached. It is suggested that a written explanation of a problem existing in the student's community be substituted for a written test. S. Ziffer

CDA 0261 Knowles, Malcolm S. & Bradford, Leland P. (Adult Educ Assoc & Nat Educ Assoc), GROUP METHODS IN ADULT EDUCATION, J. Soc. Issues, 1952, 7, 11-22.

¶ A survey of group methods in adult education reveals: (1) a trend towards informal group methods in which "interactive group experience itself produces learning" oriented towards problem-solving; (2) a wide scope provided by a variety of organizations and institutions using mostly volunteer leadership with part time in-service training; (3) an estimated 30 million adults enrolled (1950) in either (a) organized classes and lecture series or (b) clubs and associations with learning as a secondary goal; (4) a wide range in form, size and method, the permissive-discussion-leader-method becoming predominant; (5) a theory based on assumptions of interaction, involvement, growth, group belongingness, self-concept and the group as a medium of change; (6) a trend towards flexibility in the members and leaders roles which calls for increased emphasis on training adult educators in "understanding the behavior of individuals, groups and communities." (17 item bibliog.) D. Wolsk

CDA 0262 Lee, Miles, (Belgrave Mews Puppet Theatre, Edenburgh, Scotland), DRAMA AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT, Community Develop. B., 1961, 12, 2, Mar, 44-48.

¶ At a UNESCO sponsered Audio-visual aids Conference, held at New Delhi, in 1958, it was agreed that the most successful media for instruction & educ, in order of impact, were: (1) drama, (2) puppets & (3) the film. Advantages of (1) are: local habits, allusions & customs can be readily interpolated. The teaching of a direct lesson through a 3rd person on stage is invaluable for dealing with a contentious subject. Illiterate person may be unable to understand techniques & symbols used in photographs & illustrations, but readily respond to their use in a drama. A double purpose may be served by use of indigenous drama; putting a message across & providing an enjoyable soc occasion. It may revitalize & cultivate a new sense of awareness in a local art. At present, 4 or more of the Indian State Gov's have song & drama dept's connected with their soc services. Re (2) exp's & activities were done in Indonesia, China, Burma, Egypt, UNESCO Fundamental Education Center (CREFAL) at Patzcuaro, Mexico, & Ghana, etc. Failures have resulted mainly from uninspired use of these techniques by specialists in other professions, who are over-burdened with other work & have no knowledge of the techniques required. Special training courses, permitting acquisition of techniques suited for local conditions, are needed. G. Speal

CDA 0263 Lippitt, Ronald & Watson, Jeanne (U Michigan), SOME SPECIAL PROBLEMS OF LEARNING AND TEACHING PROCESS IN CROSS-CULTURAL EDUCATION, Int. Soc. Sci. Bull., 1955, 7, 1, 59-65.

¶ A small sample of 29 German professional personnel and gov workers who came to the U Michigan in 3 separate groups was studied intensively by the use of several structured interviews, a sentence completion test, and observations of the visitors in group meetings. Instead of summarizing the findings, 5 special problems of learning and teaching relevant to the interaction between visitors and hosts are described: (1) Achieving personal security and self-esteem. Because the visitors perceived their national status to be inferior to that of the host country, they were overly defensive and hostile. The hosts, in turn became over-polite and lacked genuine warmth in their attempts to cover-up the hostile feelings arising from their perceptions of ungrateful, critical visitors. (2) Ambivalence about responsibility authority, and autonomy. Both in relation to the peer group and to the teacher the visitors turned to extreme roles of dominance or submissiveness, with mutuality of dependence and responsibility lacking. The hosts interpreted the demands of the visitors for authoritarian leadership and their simultaneous rejection of many suggestions as attacks on them and their program rather than as a problem of cross-cultural dynamics. (3) Transforming cross-cultural differences into learning experiences. The individual visitors responded with varied reactions and degrees to the perceived differences between the home country and host country: confirmation of pre-existing judgments, acceptance of certain US values or behaviour patterns with the reservation as being good in the US but not transferable to Germany, acceptance of US practices without this reservation, and/or the development of a more cosmopolitan attitude. The hosts tried to provide opportunities to explore differences, but both felt each other to be guilty of selective perception. (4) The problem of maintaining one's relationship to the home country. Some visitors seemed to have difficulty in adjusting to the host culture by their rigid maintenance of "back home" as a reference group. Others either inhibited these concerns or realistically tried to take into account the US and "back home" situation. The hosts did not help the visitors keep their "back home" membership as salient as they might have because a cooperative relationship between visitor and host failed to develop. (5) The problem of maintaining and using new ideas back home. The visitors reacted with a sense of depression on their return home. The personality changes (greater with a greater length of stay) the visitors had experienced led them to perceive a distance between themselves and other Germans. Most tried to bridge this gap. B. J. Keeley

CDA 0264 Marin, Governor Luis Munoz (Governor, Puerto Rico), STATEMENT OF MOTIVES, J. Soc. Issues, 1953, 9, 2, 9-10.

¶ A description of the aims and accomplishments of the Division of Community Education in Puerto Rico. In a 1949 act of the Legislature two major directives were given to the Division: (1) to provide a basic education to adult citizens meeting in groups; and (2) give to the communities "the wish, the tendency, and the way of making use of their own aptitudes for the solution of many of their own problems of health, education, cooperation, social life through the action of the community itself." Division personnel are now working in 1,050 communities. D. Wolsk

CDA 0265 Mayo, Selz C. & Scarborough, C. C. (N. Carolina State Coll), A COOPERATIVE EXPERIMENT IN TEACHING METHODS OF COMMUNITY RESEARCH TO STUDENT TEACHERS MAJORING IN AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION, Rural Sociol., 1954, 19, 4, Dec, 391-395.

¶ A cooperative plan designed to acquaint student teachers with the community was begun in the Fall 1953 between the Dept of Ru Sociol and the Dept of Agricultural Educ. The work was divided into 2 phases: an introductory session and a mid-term lecture-discussion period. Problems that arose in the first trial sessions were ironed out and a more interesting, organized and relevant research program devised. The research centered about (1) mapping the community, (2) pop of the community, (3) econ development of the community, & (4) educ'al development of the community. It was found that these areas were of most importance to the Agricultural educ student

teachers, and helped them in understanding their community. K. Kessin

CDA 0266 Mayo, Selz C. (N. Carolina State Coll, Raleigh), TEACHING METHODS OF COMMUNITY RESEARCH TO NON-SOCIOLOGY MAJOR, Rural Sociol., 1958, 23, 1, Mar, 68-73

¶ In discussing teaching in the Vocational Agri Educ program in the US, 6 types of role performance of the teacher have been isolated: (1) the role of the teacher of the all-day HSch boys, (2) (2) the role of the teacher of adults who are established in farming, (3) the role of the group organizer & group sustainer, (4) the role of interpreter of community changes, (5) the role of technician—knowledge & skill, & (6) the role of a member of agri'al workers' council & other county planning groups. Experience in teaching S's vocational agri as well as the problems, & the res challenges are described. L. P. Chall.

CDA 0267 Metaweh, Ibrahim Ismet (U. of Minnesota), AN EGYPTIAN EXPERIMENT IN FUNCTIONAL EDUCATION, Rural Sociol., 1953, 18, 4, Dec, 379-382.

¶ In 1947 in the village of Munchat-Elkanatir, an experimental rural community school was established to train rural social leaders and classroom teachers. The major aims of the school are to integrate education with the rural environment, to provide students a contact with the rural situation, and to induce an interest in social reform. The aims and methods of the school are discussed along with problems of its administration. The method employed by the school is based on observation, reasoning, and experimentation in an attempt to teach the functional problems of the school, the farm, and the village. R. Murphy

CDA 0268 Mico, Paul R. (U of Calif), SOUTH TUBA: COMMUNITY IN TRANSITION, Community Develop. B., 1963, 14, 2, Mar, 40-45.

¶ The Navajo Health Educ Project has concentrated, in its second phase, on developing a local level program of intensified health educ activities. The Tuba City Service Unit was chosen as headquarters for this phase. It is 1 of 6 Public Health Service Units on the Reservation & has an estimated pop of 9,000. The majority of the adult Navajo pop has had little or no formal educ & cannot speak English. In recent yrs, the Navajo Tribal Council has created a CD Dept within its Public Service Division, having a Dept Head & 5 workers, none of whom have formal training in CD. It handles the planning, organizing & administering of the Tribal program for the development of reservation communities. In conjunction with the plan for the suburbanizing of South Tuba, it has brought about a series of tribal chapter meetings to discuss development in the area, & the creation of a "Tuba Neighborhood Development Board of Directors." Health educ has been a 'service' provided to the Sanitation Program to enable it to achieve its educ'al objectives. Prior to installation of a water line system, a survey of South Tuba was taken, revealing that 'leaders' who came to pre-survey meetings were not the real leaders, & there was very little mixing or COMM between unrelated 'camp' groups (aggregate of a number of fam's but less than 'outfit or clan'). The Tuba City Tribal Chapter was not felt by the people to represent their interest. The soc aspects of the survey showed that very few of the camps are dependent on livestock for a living as in the Ru areas. Welfare, some weaving, & employment in the Tuba City community are the basic source of income. Evidence indicated that adult programs on infant care & nutrition might be welcomed. Once the sewerage system was started, the Community Worker (Health) by means of demonstrations, community wide meetings, camp-to-camp meetings, & face-to-face approach, showed the people what was expected of them in the way of installing sink units & digging sumps for waste disposal, & maintenance of the units. G. Speal

CDA 0269 Read, Margaret H. (London U, England), EDUCATION IN AFRICA: ITS PATTERN AND ROLE IN SOCIAL CHANGE, Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. Soc. Sci., 1955, 298, Mar, 170-179.

¶ After a brief historical sketch of the earlier educ'al systems salient features of the present systems are identified: (1) integration with system of the trusteeship power. In British sphere local autonomy in educ'al policy exists up to the end of the secondary Sch while the French territories are unified with that of France. (2) Degree of educ'al uniformity & methods of control: there is a universal pattern of inspection, an examination system, & defined standards for admission to higher training & employment, & control of theacher training & conditions of service. (3) Appearance of an educ'al ladder: selection for further opportinities utilizes IQ & achievement tests; & (4) universal primary schooling: compulsory educ has become a policy but adequate provision of facilities & teachers still poses problems. Though educ has exerted a powerful force for soc change there are few studies of this relationship. Educ has had a relationship to: (1) occup'al mobility, (2) urbanization, & (3) changes in Ru life: particularly affecting the status of women. Variables by which the impact of educ on soc change in Africa may be measured are suggested. D. L. Levine.

CDA 0270 ——, TEACHING WIVES AND MOTHERS, Community Develop. B., 1955, 6, 2, Mar, 26-27; Newsletter for Women Workers, 1954, 6.

¶ Report on the first yr's work at the development area Sch, Fort Roseberry. The course lasts 6 months & 24-30 women attend. The entire fam participates; the men learning carpentry, bricklaying thatching, tailoring, cobbling, etc. Women learn how to keep their house & yard tidy & clean, child care, mothercraft, sewing, knitting, cookery, & laundry work. One day is set aside for Mass Literacy. It is hoped that at least 90% of the illiterates will be taught to read & write. G. Speal

CDA 0271 Ritchie, James E. (Victoria U Coll), HUMAN PROBLEMS AND EDUCATIONAL CHANGE IN A MAORI COMMUNITY, J. Polynesian Soc., 1956, 65, 1, Mar, 13-34.

¶ Subtitled 'A Case Study in the Dynamics of a Social Decision' this is a report of the means by which a Maori community received & adjusted to a change in admin've policy affecting the Sch institutions within its boundaries. Sufficient background information on the community & the issue is provided to enable readers to follow a full report of a special meeting at which admin've agents sought community approval for the proposed changes. Using Spicer's approach, the writer analyzes the results of this meeting in setting up principles of general value for guidance in the selection of techniques for inducing soc & cultural change. J. Watson

CDA 0272 Social Development Department (Tanganyika), Annual Report, 1955, ESTABLISHING CONFIDENCE, Community Develop. B., 1956, 8, 1, Dec, 19-20.

¶ The CD Officer lived among the people, shared their lives to some extent - took part in soc functions, & helped individuals with personal problems. Experience indicated a desire for educ & a feeling that local educ'al needs had been overlooked. Primary & middle Sch's were built. The last school built was on land given by the people, & reached by a road constructed by them. The officer sought to end the handling of affairs by personal contacts, & the District Commissioner & Soc Development Officer handed supervision over to a District Team. The officer was now able to concentrate on organizing recreation, informal adult educ, & women's clubs. Native authority provided funds for 2 assistants who helped organize women's clubs, stimulate sports activities, & run libraries & elementary educ'al classes. Similar programs have been started in other areas. G. Speal

CDA 0273 Taylor, B. K., (Nzami Training Center, Uganda). CITIZENSHIP EDUCATION AT NSAMIZI TRAINING CENTER. Community Develop. B., 1960, 12, 1, Dec, 24-29.

¶ A discussion of 'citizenship educ' given at the Center for influential Africans from all parts of Uganda lasting 3-4 weeks & conducted in English. Problems faced were (1) lack of single source material about Uganda society: (2) lack of knowledge about Uganda society, East Africa & the outside world: & (3) parochial & tribal att's & strong racial prejudices against Asians & Europeans. The syllabus concerns the geography, peoples & history of Uganda, & modern-day problems in Uganda. Lectures are kept as practical as possible. Several lectures concern the way voluntary org's can promote soc development, how private enterprise & or gov can promote econ development, & how individual citizen can promote pol'al development, etc. In addition to the course described, a course re gov in Uganda, which concentrates more on pol'al considerations, is also given. G. Speal

CDA 0274 van der Kroef, Justus M. (Michigan State Coll) EDUCATIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND SOCIAL CHANGE, Harvard Educ. Rev., 1954, 24, 4, Fall, 239-255.

¶ The nationalist movements in Southeast Asia have emphasized the importance of popular educ. After surveying colonial educ in Indonesia, a description of the new national system of educ established in 1949 is presented by the author. The new system is based on these principles: (1) recognition of the new construction of the society of Indonesia, (2) coordination of curriculum and everyday living, (3) consideration of the individual intelligence, (4) knowledge to be combined with 'ability' (in handicrafts, domestic science, etc.), & (5) development of will power and character. There is a heavy emphasis on 'social study', including citizenship training. The public school system has been given greater uniformity than existed under Dutch control. Certain problems still remain: shortage of secondary schools and qualified teachers for them, high 'drop-out' rates, a new social stratification, the 'social alienation' of better graduates of schools, 'Indonesianization' of higher educ with the resulting loss of Dutch professors and the lowering of standards. Reform aiming at a social reorganization must emphasize the needs of the Indonesian village society. B. E. Mercer

CDA 0275 Ware, Caroline F. PUERTO RICANS JOIN HANDS, Comm. Develop. R., 1956, 1, Jan, 62-68.

¶ Examples of the Soc Programs Admin's progress in self-help & outside assistance in developing & improving communities cooperatives, & farms shows the highly successful results of people "making their own plans & working out their own destiny." Also described is the role of the Community Educ Program's 'group organizer' as a teacher of self-help in Ru communities. P. D. Montagna

CDA 0276 Wileden, A. F. (U of Wisconsin), A CASE APPROACH IN TEACHING RURAL COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION, Rural Sociol., 1955, 20, 2, Jun, 152-154.

¶ If the laboratory cannot be brought to the classroom, then the classroom can certainly be brought to the laboratory, in this case, a Ru community. That such field cases are valuable has been demonstrated by J. H. Kolb. Because many S's are born & raised in large metropolitan areas they have little comprehension of what a Ru community is like. The attempt is to make the new situation in the field meaningful in terms of personal interest & background & to give the classroom material greater signif. The desire to help make better communities is also a part of the field experience. The preparation involves several states: (1) the classroom preparation is traditional. Contact is made with a community (since the first two yrs the initial request has come from the community), with the cooperation of some sponsoring organization. (2) S's are "introduced" to the community by a welcoming mass meeting, & are told about the community by local leaders, (3) S's re divided according to interests, into various committees, & information about the community is gathered & made into final reports & recommendations to be presented to the community. (4) Another mass meeting is held & suggestions & procedures designed to implement the recommendations are heard. Interested agencies often follow up & carry on the suggestions. Basically this is a learning experience & not a res.experience, but S's, community & all involved feel the endeavor has been worthwhile. K. Kessin

07 group behavior

CDA 0277 Askwith, T. G. (Commissioner for Soc Services, Nairobi, Kenya), GROUP WORK FOR COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT, Comm. Develop. R., 1962, 7, 1, Jun, 39-41; Int. R. Community Develop., 1961, 8, 167-171.

¶ A description of how the promotion of CD in Kenya is assisting in reviving the idea of soc cooperation. This revival is a harnessing of the peoples' customs to the needs of the present day. It is at the same time a most democratic system, for the groups choose their own leaders & plan their own programs. Another signif aspect of this method is that the groups are ready & eager to build houses & cultivate the land of the less fortunate members of society. The groups do not confine their efforts to the domestic needs of the people, but at times join with other groups to build Sch's, & in general any task which the community feels is needed. "Not only thereby can econ development be accelerated but soc solidarity can be restored. These are the twin foundations of society upon which the modern state must rest & those who have experience of CD feel convinced that it holds the key to prosperity & happiness in emerging countries." E. Weiman

CDA 0278 Batten, T. R. GROUP WORK AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT, Comm. Develop. R., 1957, 5, Jun, 5-14.

¶ As a process, CD has 2 stages: development in the group itself & development in the community (C). The function of the group worker is to maximize participation & to serve rather than direct. Examples of the C as "a soc group based on the feeling people have for one another," show that both formal & informal groups can be reached to extend this feeling (through a C council or assoc) outside the small group & into the neighborhood. Group activity is not a measure of soc solidarity—socially 'latent' C members do contribute to soc cohesion & should be properly developed along with active members. P. D. Montagna

CDA 0279 Benedict, Burton (Fellow of the Colonial Soc, Sci. Res Council, GB), FACTIONALISM IN MAURITIAN VILLAGES, Brit. J. Sociol., 1957, 8, 4, Dec, 328-342.

¶ Formation of Village Councils by Ordinance in Mauritius in 1951 has in many villages led to factional struggle for control. A faction is defined as 'any constituent group of a larger unit which works for the advancement of particular persons or policies.' They arise in a struggle for power & may be considered under the aspects of recruitment, activity & duration. Villagers may be relatively fixed in some alignments such as ethnic categories, kinured or econ interest, but these alignments are not immutable & may vary with the issue involved. Factions in Mauritius appear ephemeral, shifting with the issue involved; however, in some villages there is evidence of solidification along a given set of alignments. The factors important in the development of factions in Mauritius are listed. The development of youth clubs may be seen as alignments of the younger inhabitants of the villages. B. M. Thomas

CDA 0280 Berkowitz, Leonard (HRRC), GROUP STANDARDS, COHESIVENESS, AND PRODUCTIVITY, Hum. Relat., 1954, 7, 4, 509-519.

¶ The major hypothesis tested in this experiment was that members of cohesive (attractive) groups will tend to conform to the perceived group standard beyond a period of overt pressure by: (1) raising their production if the standard is for high production or, (2) lowering it, or not increasing as rapidly, if the standard is for low production. 34 S's were randomly assigned to 4 conditions: 2 having a group standard of high production but differing in cohesiveness; 2 of low production, also differing in group cohesiveness. Cohesiveness was manipulated by telling the subjects that they probably would or would not like their co-workers. The "co-workers" were the experimenter's assistants. Though believing they were working on a co-operative group task (producing ashtrays) the S's actually worked alone. The group standard was manipulated by delivering prewritten notes at fixed intervals to the effect that their workers were or were not enthusiastic about the work. For the 3 experimental time periods, there was found to be a statist signif interaction between the group standard and the group cohesiveness in determining the change in productivity. F. B. Silberstein

CDA 0281 Borgatta, Edgar F. & Bales, Robert F. (Harvard U.), INTERACTION OF INDIVIDUALS IN RECONSTITUTED GROUPS, Sociometry, 1953, 14, 4, Nov, 302-320.

¶ Interaction in 166 sessions of three-man experimental groups was measured in order to assess some relations between interaction rates, characteristics of an individual, and his interaction in differently composed groups. Each of 126 men participated in 4 sessions, with different fellow-members in each session. The sessions were divided into two 24-minute periods: the first an unstructured planning period, the second a role-playing period. These were analyzed separately as two sets of 166 sessions. On the basis of total interactions, each man was classified in one of 5 categories, from high to low. This was considered his characteristic rate of interaction. In the analysis two hypotheses were tested, assuming independence between interaction rates in individual sessions and characteristic interaction rates: (1) the total interaction rate of a group is positively associated with the characteristic rates of the members; and (2) the greater the differentiation in characteristic interaction rates of members, the higher the group interaction rate. Both hypotheses were confirmed at the .05 level. Further findings were: (1) interaction of group member will rise above his usual rate if fellow-group members are characteristically low, and will decrease if they are characteristically high participators; (2) high participators had different proportions of each type of interaction (as measured by Bales' categories) than low participators, (3) groups with high total rates had higher propriations of each type of interaction than those with low total rates. All these findings were the same for both the planning periods and the role-playing periods. The implications for the problem of composing groups for specific purposes are discussed. J. Coleman

CDA 0282 Bossard, James H. S. (U. of Pennsylvania), EXPERIMENT IN INTERGROUP RELATIONS—A TEN-YEAR SUMMARY, Soc. Forces, 1954, 32, 3, Mar, 217-221.

¶ An analysis of an experiment "in the art and practice of conference." The conference group, known as the Philadelphia Discussion Group, was sponsored by the Esso Standard Oil Co. for the purpose of airing comments and viewpoints with regard to current issues of interest to the members. It has involved a series of 50 meetings of a primary group of individuals from differing occupations and perspectives. Six aspects of this experimental project are discussed: (1) its characteristics and aims; (2) its personnel; (3) the purposes of its sponsor; (4) the topics considered; (5) the methods of procedure; and (6) some of the results of the meetings. The experiment has demonstrated the feasibility of a stimulating discussion of current issues by such a heterogeneous group.

CDA 0283 Bourricaud, François (U of Bordeaux), LA "DEMOCRATIE" DANS LES PETITS GROUPES, ("Democracy" in Small Groups), Cah. Internat. Soc., 1955, 19, Jul-Dec, 104-113.

¶ In most studies of small groups, it is maintained that "democracy" is the most efficacious and most satisfying form of gov. And yet, in most studies of that kind, there is a confusion between an 'experimental' group put together for the purpose of testing different types of leadership, and groups that are embedded in a larger structure such as a shop in a plant or a particular office in an administration. Democracy is defined as "a strong social form, which establishes an equilibrium between the members of a group and harmonizes the changes that take place in it". The classic study is that of Lippit & White on Leader Behavior and Member Reaction in Three 'Social Climates'. In PRINCIPLES OF HUMAN RELATIONS, N. F. Maier seeks to extend the benefits of 'democracy' to relations in industry. By creating a favorable climate it is possible for those who wield authority to effect changes in attitudes among workers and to enable them to accept changes desired by management. But there are 2 types of situation confused by the author: (1) in which changes are dictated by technical requirements and in which workers' dissatisfaction is the price paid for the change. The aim of leadership then is to make these changes palatable. (2) Individuals are brought together and are expected to reach a consensus. It is also necessary to distinguish situations in which there is already some kind of latent consensus from situations in which the possiblity of an accord is doubtful. Thus democracy is not only a system of operations but also of regulations. In industry it is a question of transforming routine and arbitrary behavior into conscious and efficacious operations. But to do this, workers must already be favorably disposed to the wielders of authority and to the goals of the enterprise. One of the weaknesses of the HR approach is that it does not distinguish between the levels of norms and pure relations. Unless there is some preliminary consensus the best methods of group leadership remain useless. Attitudes which, in Lippit & White's experiment had no weight, can block the comprehension of norms. This is why it is necessary to distinguish between the two types of groups. M. G. Field

CDA 0284 Cattell, R. B., Saunders, David R., & Stice, Glen F. (Human Relat. Branch, ONR), THE DIMENSIONS OF SYNTALITY IN SMALL GROUPS, Hum. Relat., 1953, 6, 4, 331-356.

¶ The authors give a historical and a theoretical section on the background of research into the dimensions of the social group. The description and measurement of a group is said to require information on the following aspects: (a) population characteristics—the statistics of the distribution of traits of individual group members as such, e.g., average intelligence; (b) structure, e.g., form of leadership, status, roles, interaction, etc.; and (c) syntality, that which is defined by the attributes of the group as a group, i.e., by its measured performances as an integrated whole. The present report deals with a study to discover some of the basic dimensions of syntality. A factor analysis of 93 population, structure and syntality variables measured on 80 newly-formed, face-to-face groups of 10 men each revealed 15 factors. These factors appear to be similar to the factors indicated in a preliminary study made five years ago. The most salient aspect of the factor patterns appeared to be the high loading found for population personality variables. It is concluded from this that the syntality of formally leaderless groups in the first three hours of existence is determined essentially by the pre-group personalities of the members. Some

of these personality dimensions are indicated; group factors are shown to vary with particular personality factors. The previously used concepts of synergy and maintenance synergy are dimensions of syntality whose importance were supported by this study in that cohesion ("we-feeling"), strength of motivation, optimism of aspiration and goodness of performance appear to go together. The synergy pattern, however, was shown to have arisen from more than one pattern or cause. Mor extended treatment of "dynamic hypotheses" was deferred. F. B. Silberstein

CDA 0285 ------, COMMUNITY SERVICES IN THE NEW VILLAGES, Community Develop. B., 1957, 8, 2, Mar, 26-28; Youth Services, No. 4, Dept Soc Welfare, Federation of Malaya, 1956, Oct.

¶ Youth Service Teams (T's) were organized to provide an opportunity for service to the young people living in the security of the town, & to awaken the sense of responsibility for development of communal life in the new villages. Recruitment was carried out through Sch clubs, Boy Scouts, Girl Guides & leaders of the various communities who were invited to send representatives to the initial meeting at the District Officer's home. There, CD in the fullest sense of the word was explained. T leaders & as many T members as possible were invited to attend an initial training course extending over 3 evenings. The aim, method & material were the themes of the course. By the 3rd night, 100 people attended. A follow-up meeting for the T leaders was held. Inter-communal T's were formed where necessary. Each T was allocated 1 particular area for its sphere of activities. T representative visited the adopted area & spoke to the village Committee Chairman explaining their desire to help. The area, its inter-communal set-up, its existing felt needs, & its perceived needs were noted. The aim was to show villagers what could be accomplished by voluntary effort. Classes were formed for embroidery, knitting, arts & crafts, & physical recreation. Villagers were taught how to make saleable handicrafts; special attention was given to aged, blind, crippled & infirm. Villages have requested T's; others have volunteered to form T's. Periodic specialized short-term training classes are proposed. It is suggested that a person must be in charge of the whole effort & act as counsillor. G. Speal

CDA 0286 Dreyer, Albert, S. (Merrill-Palmer School), ASPIRATION BEHAVIOR AS INFLUENCED BY EXPECTATION AND GROUP COMPARISON, Hum. Relat., 1954, 7, 2, 175-190.

¶ An experiment to study (1) effects of induced pre-performance expectations of success and failure, relative to a group average, on aspiration behavior, and, (2) pressures toward comparability, created through performance greatly above or below a group average, on the cessation of an activity. 120 6th grade boys of average intelligence and SES having adequate school success performed a card sorting task. 2 conditions of performance expectation (high and low) were generated through appropriate instructions. 3 performance groups (high, middle, low) in each Expectancy condition were created through prearranged scores. 20 Ss were randomly assigned to 6 experimental groups. The Ss could stop the task at any point they wished during the trials. Before each trial, they were asked how many cards they would try to get. A measure of actual performance was time in seconds, for performing each trial. A measure of Ss subjective feelings about their performance and the test, was gained via a rating scale after the test situation. The results were only partially supportive of the predictions. X^2 and f-tests were employed. The results showed that a pre-performance expectation of success, relative to a group average, produced a higher level of aspiration than a pre-performance expectation of failure before the subjects gained experience with the task. As predicted by Festinger's theory, both High performance groups stopped signif. sooner than the Low performance groups, reverse of the Escalona theory. Other results are presented. F. B. Silberstein

CDA 0287 Dupuis, Adrian M. (U of Minnesota, Minneapolis) GROUP DYNAMICS: SOME ETHICAL PRESUPPOSITIONS, Harvard Educ. Rev., 1957, 27, 3, Sum, 210-219.

¶ The success of a method will often detract from its philosophical & ethical bases, as illustrated in group dynamics. The ethical presuppositions & implications of the 3 types of group dynamics literature—action-oriented (AO), theoretical, & philosophical studies) are analyzed. The AO studies, concerned with classroom exp's, community conferences, student-group activities, etc presuppose that "all norms for soc conduct are relative to the time, place circumstances, & altered perceptions of the group". The theoretical literature, while attempting to maintain an ideological neutrality, nevertheless rests on certain ethical & philosophical assumptions. The work of K. Lewin et al is cited as an example. The major philosophical assumption is one of ethical relativism growing out of the belief that all reality is in constant flux; & the group itself "is the sole source of moral authority & therefore only democratic group decisions reflect valid moral judgements". The speculative literature posits the application of group dynamics as a philosophy of life. The attainment of consensus is viewed as the goal of all thinking. The source of all values is the group. The ethical presuppositions & assumptions of group dynamics work has implications for educ. The extension of these group dynamics principles & postulates (superiority of 'democratic' over 'authoritarian' leadership, the importance of consensus, etc) to the fields of classroom teaching & Sch admin will result in the loss of authority & autonomy of educ'al specialists. O. Wagenfeld

CDA 0288 Fessler, Donald R. (Virginia Polytechnic Instit, Blacksburg), THE GROUP PROCESS APPROACH TO COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION, Community Develop. R., 1960, 5, 3, Sep, 33-39.

¶ Certain principles of group process (as stated by D. Cartwright in Human Relations, 1951, 4, 4) must be followed for CD to be successful. (1) Those people who are to be changed & those who are to exert influence for change must have a strong sense of belonging to the same group. (2) The more attractive the group is to its members, the greater the influence the group can exert on them. (3) Strong pressures for change in the group can be established by creating a shared perception by members, thus making the source of pressure for change lie within the group. (4) Information relating to the need for change, plans for change, & consequences of change must be shared by all relevant people in the group. The corollary to these principles is that the successful community org provides a maximum opportunity for individuals to develop leadership abilities by creating situations in which they can use their know-how to help the group achieve its goals. G. Speal

CDA 0289 Firth, Raymond, (U of London, GB), FACTIONS IN INDIAN AND OVERSEAS INDIAN SOCIETIES: I—INTRODUCTION, Brit. J. Sociol., 1957, 8, 4, Dec. 291-295.

¶ A symposium, consisting of comparative studies of overseas Asian communities supplemented by further comparative material from India, based on empirical studies by British soc anthrop'ts. The studies are concerned with giving greater sociol'al precision to the concept of factions, with the way factions operate & other questions of sociol'al concern. Though much attention has been paid to the negative aspects of factionalism, elements of a more positive character are in need of note. In some cases factional manipulation may serve as a substitute for fully fledged pol'al & econ activity, though there are dangers inherent in the situation. These studies are of great importance for the study of unstable groups & though more res is needed they are most important for future understanding of Indian communities in societies overseas. B. M. Thomas

CDA 0290 Gross, Edward (State Coll of Washington), SYMBIOSIS AND CONSENSUS AS INTEGRATIVE FACTORS IN SMALL GROUPS, Amer. Sociol. Rev., 1956, 21, 2, Apr, 174-179.

¶ Two or more people may cohere as a group if there is a symbiotic tie between them: if there is a relationship of interdependence. A group may also be held together by consensual ties signifying a relationship of agreement and common subscription to a set of values. Data gathered at an air site are used to test the cohesive strengths of symbiosis & consensus. Each man was asked to recall whom he was with at 6 specified recent activities such as dates, lunch, & coffee period. These had been previously found to be the major activities in which small groups formed. [?]'s were compared & a total of 182 original groups were reconstructed. A group integration score was computed, reflecting the degree to which each group member accepted others in the group & how each was accepted by others. The composition of each group was next analyzed with reference to 17 variables such as age, marital status, months in service, & career intent. Groups were then categorized as symbiotic if members satisfied important needs of one another or consensual if members shared a value, goal, or viewpoint. Analyses are in terms of the different categories of groups. Findings include: (1) if a group is symbiotic, it tends to be made up of men of unlike characteristics; (2) consensual groups tend to be made up of men of like characteristics; & (3) both symbiosis and consensus may operate as cohesive ties in small groups, but symbiosis is the more powerful tie. The differential cohesive strengths of the two ties is discussed & it is concluded that consensus, depending wholly on the strength of positive feelings, is potentially more unstable. Implications of the findings with regard to the manipulation of small groups such as work teams are set forth. W. F. Kenkel

CDA 0291 Gross, Neal, Martin, William E., & Darley, John G., . (Harvard U., U. of Illinois, & U. of Minnesota), STUDIES OF GROUP BEHAVIOR: LEADERSHIP STRUCTURES IN SMALL ORGANIZED GROUPS., J. Abnorm. Soc. Psychol., 1953, 48, 3, Jul, 429-432.

A report on small group experimentation to discern the effect of types of leadership structure on the functioning of small groups. Each of thirteen similarly organized residence cottages at the U. of Minnesota was characterized as having either "strong" or "weak" formal leadership structure on the basis of sociometric questionnaires administered to all members of each cottage in conjunction with evaluations of the leaders by key personnel closely associated with the residence units. Each of these units had an elected president who was the official contact with the university and the village organization. Eight of the 13 units were found to have "weak" leadership structure; i.e., the pattern of sociometric choices favored a member of the group rather than the elected president. The effect of these two types of leadership on the functioning of the group was shown by the introduction of a group task, the writing of a "collective" essay. The hypotheses were that the groups with strong formal leadership would, (1) be more productive, (2) would show higher degree of participation for its members, and (3) have its members manifest more interest in the project. The data was secured from participant observers who rated the performance of the members at meetings, from ratings by members, and from independent judges who evaluated the final essays. Seven indices of the 3 variables (productivity, participation, interest) were set up and composite rankings of the groups established. In all the indices there were consistent differences in the hypothesized direction, i.e., those groups characterized by strong formal leadership were more productive, participated more and were more interested. But from a rank order test of significance developed by Festinger none of these differences was significant to p=.05. Nevertheless the results are considered suggestive. Cohesiveness was introduced as an intervening variable to account for the above results; i.e., greater productivity etc. in strong formal leadership groups was a consequence of greater cohesiveness of the group. Three sociometric indices were constructed to measure the extent of cohesion in all the groups. Only one of these (proportion of disliked members) was significant (p=.05) in the expected direction. One of the other indices (proportion of intimate friends within the group) reverses the finding; i.e., more cohesion in the weak leadership groups, but this was not significant. P. H. Ennis

CDA 0292 Grossack, Martin M. (Philander Smith Coll.), SOME EFFECTS OF COOPERATION AND COMPETITION UPON SMALL GROUP BEHAVIOR, J. Abnorm. Soc. Psychol., 1954, 49, 3, Jul, 341-348.

¶ In a report on the differential effects of cooperative and competetive situations on group behavior, cooperation is defined in terms of task direction in which no individual achieves a goal unless the group does; and competitive action conversely. The cooperative situation (an example of cohesiveness) would lead more to "instrumental communication," defined as influencing another group member to accept an accurate solution to a problem. This would minimize the person's chance of success in the competitive situation. Specific hypotheses were: (1) Cohesiveness will be more frequently found in cooperative rather than competitive individuals (manifested by higher level of mutual influencing, a higher level of pressures toward uniformity, and by a higher level of mutual communication). (2) Cooperative individuals will be more likely to "take group functions (actions that facilitate group solidarity) and less likely to take individual actions...than are competitive individuals." 18 groups of 5 female students each were created. Groups were asked to solve a "human relations problem"—assignment of a course of treatment for a juvenile boy in a simulated group atmosphere of 4 types: high motivation-cooperation, high motivation-competition, low motivation-cooperation, low motivation-competition. Ss worked alone under one of these instructions and given simulated communications from the other 4 members of the "group" the contents of which paralleled the 4 climates. Ss were tested at 3 periods during which they could write messages to other members of the group; after each writing, they made a new judgment on the scale of alternative treatments prescribed for the juvenile delinquent. Ss were tested after session for changes in attitudes toward the problem, noting with whom they communicated and what the content of the communication was. Results were: (1) instructions did produce different expectations re competition or cooperation. (2) Cooperative individuals showed signif. more cohesive behavior in their note writing (p = .02). Cooperation is determinant of instrumental communication (Ss send more notes to cooperative Ss of communications.) Hypothesis (2) was not confirmed. Confirmed ad hoc hypotheses were: frame of reference of individual determines expectation of others: individuals perceiving themselves as cooperative (from initial instructions) tend to expect cooperation, and vice versa. P. H. Ennis

CDA 0293 Gouldner, Alvin W. (U. of Illinois), THE PROBLEM OF LOYALTY IN GROUPS UNDER TENSION, Soc. Prob., 1954, 2, 2, Oct, 82-88.

¶ Industry and management research findings are applied to the problem of loyalty in its relations to the needs for skill and efficiency in social organizations, particularly in national systems under international tensions. (1) Efficiency and loyalty are necessary for organizational survival. Loyalty concern is an inevitability which derives in part from the requirements for stability in any kind of social system. There are indications of tension among various organizational needs: the pursuit of the need for loyalty may impair and circumscribe needs for organizational efficiency. (2) Intense loyalty consciousness is manifested in particularistic and discriminatory personnel selection

of industrial management. Once several candidates possess the required technical efficiency other qualifications (ethnicity, religion, political affiliation, participation in specific out-plant activities, membership in accepted secret societies) become important. That social characteristics of leadership differ from those of other group members is of consequence in 2 ways: (a) divergence of social characteristics of leaders from membership impairs extraction of consent from those below; (b) should leadership identify the organization with itself, there is the danger that they equate loyalty to themselves with loyalty to the organization. Thus people who do not share certain characteristics come to be viewed less loyal not for what they have done or even for what they believe but simply for what they are. Paradoxically, particularistic selection of leadership intended to cope with loyalty defections induces a withdrawal of loyalty thus generating a vicious cycle. (3) As seniority on the level of industry, length of residence in the national group comes to be viewed as an informal index of loyalty. Increased use of such an index might intensify cleavages between immigrants and native born. (4) Harbison & Burgess' studies of European business management indicate the high costs of intense loyalty consciousness: lack of horizontal mobility conducive to ideological and technological rigidity, hindrances in the development of organizational teams, inhibitions in the delegation of responsibilities, discouragement of enterprise growth and market expansion. High costs of loyalty consciousness (on the national level harder to detect) should not lead to the assumption that no costs are entailed. (5) The critical question is not the "right" of nations to concern themselves with the national loyalty of their citizens, but the degree of loyalty consciousness, the methods employed in appraising, the costs entailed and the possible functional equivalents in seeking to secure loyalty. (6) The tension between needs for skill and for loyalty produces a dilemma when those possessing skill and competence are new to the organization or otherwise lacking in demonstrated loyalty, or when those having seniority-proved loyalty are less technically qualified. Paradoxically, as international tensions flare into wars, concern with loyalty mounts to a crescendo that threatens to impair needs for skill and efficiency at the very moment when they are most needed for national defense. In conclusion: If modern forms of administration are not to regress to patterns of particularism and nepotism, and if there is to be a continuing development of efficient forms of administration then there must be a reduction in those conflicts which generate crises of loyalty. M. R. Gunther

CDA 0294 Hays, David G. & Bush, Robert R. (Harvard U.), A STUDY OF GROUP ACTION, Amer. Sociol. Rev., 1954, 19, 6, Dec, 693-701.

¶ A report on 2 tentative models for group action with the primary intent of demonstrating the adaptability of tasks used by exper. psychol'sts to studies of interacting groups. 21 3-person groups of coll. students participate in a 2-choice learning experiment in which it is necessary to predict an event. Previous experiments have set the probability that a given choice or guess will be made by an individual. When the guesses of 3 individuals, working independently, are considered as votes and a "group decision" is reached on a 2-out-of-3 basis the probability of an alternative being chosen is likewise demonstrable. The present study presents 2 models for the study of group action when the 3 S's are brought together and allowed to interact freely while making their guesses: (1) the voting model, which assumes that the 3 members are behaving as independent voters; & (2) the group-actor model, which assumes that the group acts as if its guesses were those of an individual. Formulas are presented for computing the predicted curves of the proportion of yes choices for each model and the asymptotic proportions of yes choices expected with each model. Analysis is in terms of a comparison of observed proportions with predicted curve and asymptote for group-actor model and with predicted curve and asymptote for voting model. Results of run and sign tests do not allow rejection of the group-actor model and run test results do not allow rejection of voting model. The experimental procedures are discussed in terms of their usefulness and need of modification and a more general model is set forth that would best describe the results of the experiment. W. F. Kenkel

CDA 0295 Horowitz, M. W., Perlmutter, H. V., THE DISCUSSION GROUP AND DEMOCRATIC BEHAVIOR, J. Soc. Psychol., 1955, 41, 2, May, 231-246.

¶ The study of the small discussion group throws light on the working of the democratic process in general. The authors start from K Lewin's theory of the group as a quasi-stationary equilibrium & try to assess the strength & nature of the conflicting forces which determine group decisions. Too much emphasis has been placed on the leadership process without realizing that the participatory rights of group members are equally important. Unsatisfactory intragroup relationships, pressure towards conformity, personal insecurity & the operation of authoritarian personalities are inimical to democratic group decisions. The democratic process, on the other hand, is bound up with functional (not personality bound) leadership & with the operation of the feedback mechanism working against the pressure of personality & conformity. (IPSA)

CDA 0296 Kahn-Freund, O. (U. of London), INTERGROUP CONFLICTS AND THEIR SETTLEMENT, Brit. J. Sociol., 1954, 5, 3, Sep, 193-227.

¶ Labor disputes and methods customarily used for their settlement are analyzed in terms of intergroup conflict. The following topics are examined and discussed: (1) to what extent labor disputes are intergroup conflicts; (2) the evolution of standards of wages and other conditions of employment; (3) "institutionalization" of intergroup relations (the growth of more or less permanent autonomous institutions developed in efforts to resolve intergroup conflicts); (4) autonomy and state legislation as alternative bases of norm creation and enforcement; (5) choice of personnel charged with application of conflict settlement methods and the gradual substitution of permanent institutions for ad hoc methods; & (6) relation between intergroup autonomy and the law under contemporary conditions. D. McElrath

CDA 0297 Lerner, Harry H. (Nat Welfare Assembly), METHODOLOGICAL CONVERGENCE AND SOCIAL ACTION, J. Soc. Issues, 1952, 8, No. 2, 75-80.

¶ Adult education and group work best attain their goals through a "blending of socio (purpose) and psyche (friendship) group process elements." The socio group process of goal setting should be oriented around social action, requiring group leaders to overcome resistances to social action participation. Group therapy can also make contributions to social action. Since there is an overlapping between the neuroses of many group therapy patients and the normal emotional difficulties of late adolescence, the group therapy approach could be utilized in child and adult education. D. Wolsk

CDA 0298 Lingstrom, David E. (U of Illinois, Urbana), INTEREST GROUP RELATIONS AND FUNCTIONS IN RURAL SOCIETY, Rural Sociol., 1961, 3, Sep, 252-265.

¶ Interest groups in Ru society have had an increasing influence on Ru life, esp voluntary groups with formalized structures which function as entities in the Ru community. Over 50% present-day Ru-interest groups are S-cul'ally linked with some change-agent system; have primary-group characteristics; retain a considerable degree of policy determining power; & operate on the basis of broad soc as well as narrow vocational or special interests; Values to members coming out of involvement in most of these groups relate primarily to

socialization & community betterment. These hyp's formed the basis of an analysis of data secured by mail [?] from 948 interest groups in Illinois; each of 18 questions listed alternative answers. Of the 948 returned [?]'s 258 were on common interest (CI) & 687 on special-interest (SI) groups (common appealing to both sexes, most ages & several interests; special appealing to 1 sex or 1 major interest). Signif dif's were found between CI & SI groups as shown by X^2 computations. Nevertheless, more than 8 in 10 of these groups had S-cul linkages. Whereas membership size was of a secondary group nature, members in regular attendance at meetings showed them to be primary groups (numbering 48 or less). CI groups had a median attendance of 32.2; SI groups of 16.5 & the former had power in policy determination. Interest groups are formed to satisfy special needs of a particular group but they also aim to perform common aims, such as "improve community life." The diff lies in the nature of the special & not the common aims of these groups. The translation of these goals into values for members emphasizes such values as "provided the opportunity to work with others" & "developed leadership abilities" which can be said to be elements in the socialization process. These, together with "developed community service & cooperation" & "provided means for members to take part in policy making" were values listed by most of the various types of groups in the study. The importance of reference to the linked character of these groups in a change-agent-target soc system is pointed up. With the target system functioning in the community members can have a voice in policy determination, since they function as primary groups. AA

CDA 0299 Louwerse, C. (Sch of Social Work, Driebergen, Holland), SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY ON NEIGHBOURHOOD HOUSES AND COMMUNITY CENTRES. Int. R. Community Develop., 1958, 1, 105-122.

¶ An attempt to list the most important books & pamphlets on neighbourhood houses, settlements & community centers, intended for the use of the soc worker, CD practitioner, & students of other fields. Generally, materials are of 1945 & later. The bibliog is classified as follows: (I) General Reading – [9 books of US & foreign origin plus Canada are listed, from India, 1; from Germany, 1; from GB, 16; & from Holland, 2. (II) Descriptive Material on Individual Centres and National Agencies] – from Belgian Congo & Ruanda Urundi, 1; from Canada, 3; from US, 1; from Ceylon, 1; from Australia, 1; from New Zealand, 2; from France, 1; from French Territories, 1; from GB, 6; from Italy, 4; from Holland, 4; from Norway, 1; from Sweden, 1; from United Kingdom (Dependent Territories), 1; from Egypt, 1; from Israel, 1. (III) History of Settlements & Neighborhood Centres – from US, 20; from GB, 8.

CDA 0300 Lütkens, Charlotte (Bonn), DIE KLEINE GRUPPE - LEGENDE ODER WIRKLICHKEIT? (The Small Group - Myth or Reality?), Köl. Ztsch. Soziol. Soz-Psychol., 1956, 8, 3, 426-449.

¶ Small groups are units that contain members who are loyal to it. The most important primary groups are the family, the play group, & the neighborhood. According to C. H. Cooley primary groups have 3 typical characteristics: (1) The people in a primary group know each other personally. (2) They are united in a common feeling of belonging to the group. (3) The experiences gathered in these groups precede all others. The small group offers its members security & permanence, the large group produces fear (Angst). The small group is homogeneous & therefore less prepared to change than the large group. Within the small group harmony & friendship do not necessarily always occur; but in the ideal type of small group its members show a readiness to teamwork. In modern society the small groups cannot escape the spirit of competition which pervades the large groups of which they are a part. Mass propaganda has affected the cohesion of all groups, even of the family. What is behind the myth of the small group, i.e. the praise which it receives as a nostrum for social disintegration? There are several Sch's of thought: (1) the utopian wants the dissolution of all large groups & a return to small group. (2) The romantic or idyllic wants to strengthen small groups against the large ones. (3) The aristocratic or snobistic myth forgets that life in small social units was often possible only by the exploitation of slaves, serfs, peasants or other under-privileged classes. (4) The reactionary leads to the myth of 'blood & soil' (Blut und Boden). The small group's tasks in modern society are: (1) Where a social function is possible only in a small group it has to be strengthened. (2) The forces useful to society which exist mainly in small groups should be strengthened also in large groups. (3) The aim should be the establishment of an equilibrium between the small & the large groups. The one small group whose functions cannot be taken over by the large groups is the family. Since the size of the family is becoming smaller, the playgroup gains in importance. M. K. Adler

CDA 0301 Mayer, Adrian C. (U of London, Sch of Oriental & African Studies, GB), FACTIONS IN FIJI INDIAN RURAL SETTLEMENTS, Brit. J. Sociol., 1957, 8, 4, Dec, 317-328.

¶ A discussion of the signif of factions in 3 Indian Ru settlements in Fiji, based on a study made during 1950-51. A faction is defined as a group recruited over one or more disputes by individuals with a purpose in so doing. Factions exist within both formal & informal contexts, but major factions spill over from one to another, since individual protagonists are opposed in more than one context. Factions then are clusters of men round a leader, their support motivated by either soc obligation, personal expediency, or the subject of the dispute. No overriding quality seems essential for faction leaders though they are usually of fairly high caste, educ, & of moderate means. Their importance seems to lie in their quality of 'oratory' esp since factions are more leader than situation based. This analysis suggests the factional pattern in these settlements will change with diff bases of dispute, particularly if the Gov starts any statutory settlement Council, which would introduce more important issues over which conflict could occur. Also in this situation it would be more difficult for individuals to withdraw. B. M. Thomas.

CDA 0302 Medalia, Nahum Z. (Georgia Instit of Tech), AUTHORITARIANISM, LEADER ACCEPTANCE, AND GROUP COHESION, J. Abnorm. Soc. Psychol., 1955, 51, 2, Sep, 207-213.

¶ An examination of the validity of Fromm's compromise between leader-centered and member-centered theories of group cohesion. The specific hypotheses tested were: "A + association between authoritarianism and acceptance of the formally defined leadership of groups, when that leadership is capable of imposing strong repressive sanctions. (2) A + association between member authoritarianism and group cohesiveness in groups whose leaders (a) have high power relative to other group members; (b) are sharply differentiated from other members in ascribed status. (3) As degree of member authoritarianism increases, the association between leader acceptance and group cohesion will also increase." Air Force men (N = 298) were selected & stratified by rank & variables of authoritarianism and leader acceptance secured by Likert-type scales. Group cohesiveness was measured with reference to attitudes toward re-enlistment. Data support hypotheses (1) & (2). Hypotheses (3) is supported for low and middle authoritarians but no association between cohesiveness and high authoritarians was found. Various possible interpolations especially with reference to the halo effect for low and high F-scale scores, and rigidity as a factor in both authoritarianism and equalitarianism is duscussed. I. Gerve.

CDA 0303 Minicher, Louis M. (Chief, Community Development Div, Office of Educ'al & Soc Development, Agency for Internat'l Development, Washington 25, DC). SOCIAL GROUP WORK IN COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS, Comm. Develop. R., 1962, 7, 1, Jun, 33-37.

¶ The village-level worker or friend of the village represents the gov's interest & services in CD activities & provides the link between the villagers & the complex world of gov services. He is concerned with group work, community educ & org, & soc action. While his approach is rooted in the concept of the worth of the individual, he is not deeply concerned with soc casework as it is practiced in the US. CD & soc group work differ in purpose, org, & operation. (1) CD has broader purposes than those of soc work. (2) The gov org'al pattern for CD is not paralleled in the US, & (3) CD operations are carried forward by a new type of civil servant whose role as friend of the village & change catalyst differs from that of the soc group worker or community organizer. It is suggested that a revitalization of neighborhood centers would help soc work to become a more effective partner of CD efforts; group workers need to think in village terms. E. Weiman

CDA 0304 Morris, H.S. (U of London, GB), COMMUNAL RIVALRY AMONG INDIANS IN UGANDA, Brit. J. Sociol., 1957, 8, 4, Dec, 306-317.

¶ A description of the broad groups discernible in Indian society in Uganda, & a discussion of those aspects of their structure which are of theoretical interest in a discussion of factionalism. Distinguished are 4 sets of factors of importance in the emergence of separate communities: (1) the closeness of E. Africa to India, & the relative ease of communication; (2) the growth of numbers, and the relatively favorable pol'al atmosphere of E. Africa; (3) the existence of a pace-making group; & (4) the ambitions of individuals. It is concluded that the Indian Community as a soc entity is an unrealized ideal, & that the operative structural units are the rival caste & sectarian communities—their leaders however are not concerned with seizing the leadership either of the total Indian community or of the State org. The use of the term 'faction' is inappropriate in this context, for faction implies relatively informal groups in a state of conflict, whereas castes & sects are formally persistent soc units. Within these communities, however, leaders with their clients constitute factions, & perform 2 roles, (a) as a patron with a following of clients who keep him in power, & (b) as a soc leader & spokesman for his community. B. M. Thomas

CDA 0305 Raths, Louis (New York U), POWER IN SMALL GROUPS J. Educ. Sociol., 1954, 28, 3, Nov, 97-103.

¶ Two trends in the literature on the concept of power exist: expression of opinion and a tendency to simplify. We need a theory of power from which testable hypotheses can be derived experimentally. Power is an interpersonal phenomenon and may be formulated: (1) In a small group if everyone were equal in all respects to every other person, the potentials for the development of power would be at a minimum. (2) Effective social power arises out of the operation of inequalities present in small group situations. (3) These inequalities may be few or many in number and may relate to different status categories.... (4) To preserve itself leadership utilizes these inequalities.... (5) The utilization and preservation of inequalities is more likely if the leader is aware of them. (6) Group effectiveness is likely to be superior in those situations where the operations of the group leader support the several status systems created by the members of the group." The last section briefly discusses various aspects of this theory and introduces other studies. B. E. Mercer

CDA 0306 Rice, A. K. PRODUCTIVITY AND SOCIAL ORGANIZATION IN AN INDIAN WEAVING MILL, II, Hum. Relat., 1955, 8, 4, 399-428.

¶ An extension of part of a previously reported study (See SA 345) of some workers of an Indian automatic loom shed experimentally reorganized into small work-groups. When this form of org was extended to the rest of the shed, the efficiency was maintained for some months, but later dropped steeply for a period of 5 weeks. At the same time figures for damage rose. Investigation showed that each group had to contend with variations in the sort woven, that there had been insufficient spare workers & insufficient opportunity for adequate training, & many other difficulties. As a result of these difficulties caused by these factors members of the work-groups had regressed to earlier working habits more appropriate to individual work habits rather than to group work habits. As a result of this investigation action was taken to erase the above mentioned difficulties: establish basic rates of pay, restructure the groups into production, transition & training groups, etc. These changes apparently produced superior & continuous production. F. B. Silberstein.

CDA 0307 Rogers Maria L. (Committee on Autonomous Groups, New York, NY), AUTONOMOUS GROUPS AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT IN THE USA, Int. R. Community Develop., 1959, 4, 41-56.

¶ Movements, crystallizing about 1910 & accelerating during WWI to restore community integration were concerned with sending professional workers into the locales to determine what new instit's, services & org were needed, & to establish these. The attempts were failures due to the fact that the professionals enlisted individual laymen to help them - without regard to the fact that communities are congeries of small informal & intimate soc units with overlapping memberships which create spontaneous order & integration & the formal & visible soc structures. Community developers will have to be concerned with: (1) the inalienable significance of the intimate assoc's of a community, (2) the fact that with econ advancement, the most powerful needs of human nature are not materialistic but moral & spiritual, & (3) the need to integrate the intimate assoc's into the larger society. G. Speal

CDA 0308 Sagi, Philip C., Olmsted, Donald W. & Atelsek, Frank, (U of Minnesota), PREDICTING MAINTENANCE OF MEMBERSHIP IN SMALL GROUPS, J. Abnorm, Soc. Psychol., 1955, 51, 2, Sep, 308-311.

¶ An investigation of the question, Will group members who are not strongly involved psychol'ly in a group and who have low interpersonal status within it, actually leave such groups? 23 Coll student organizations were selected which were 'task' organizations and had a limit of 20 members. [?]'s were completed by 293 R's and 27 did not answer schedules. 6 months later membership was re-examined. To test the hypothesis that maintenance of membership is directly related to personal involvement and sociometric status within the group, definitions of the 3 variables were developed (membership maintenance over the summer months = a member who stayed; personal involvement measured from an 8-item Guttman-type scale; sociometric status were derived from friendship choice tests). Data supported hypothesis. Use of a linear discriminant function as a predictive instrument proved to be somewhat more accurate than members' own prediction of staying in or dropping out of organization. 170 dropped out involuntarily (graduation, draft, etc) and were not considered in analysis. Results indicate that variables of personal involvement and sociometric status are relevant and this real life research approximates variables being studied in group dynamics laboratory research. I. Gerver

CDA 0309 Saunders, Irwin T. SELECTION OF PARTICIPANTS IN A MUTUAL AID GROUP IN RURAL GREECE, Sociometry, 1955, 18, 4, 582-585.

¶ A mutual aid group of peasants digging potatoes near the village of Neohori, Greece is studied & compared to similar

groups in the Balkans. The specific group studied consists of 25 M & 18 F's. It is found that the owner of the potato field tends to invite mainly relatives, & friends secondarily to help dig. This is true even though a relative or friend might not be as efficient as another person he might obtain in the village. This emphasis of kinship values over econ values, as well as the fact that both M's & F's comprise the mutual aid groups, compares + with studies of similar groups in the Balkans. S. Shively.

CDA 0310 Schutz, W. C. (Harvard U), WHAT MAKES GROUPS PRODUCTIVE?, Hum. Relat., 1955, 8, 4, 429-465.

¶ An attempt to test the assumption that the dominant reason for a group's productivity depends on the extent to which the members "can get along together" (their compatibility). "The more energy a group expends on interpersonal problems arising from lack of compatibility the less energy they devote to the task at hand." The basis for the compatibility can be found in the orientation of the group members toward interpersonal relations (how they have become accustomed to interacting with other people). This orientation is said to be a very basic part of the personality. This paper describes an attempt to specify these ideas more clearly & test them exp'ly. It is divided into a number of sections, some of which are: a statement of the personality assumptions underlying the concept of compatibility, a series of definitions & propositions that serve to "supplement & specify the fundamental ideas," a method for constructing a personality test to measure orientation (the FIRO Scales), &, a technique for inducing degrees of compatibility in groups. In the 2nd section specific hyp's relating compatibility & productivity are presented, followed by the description of an exp performed to test these hyp's. In this exp 4 groups were compatible & 4 were incompatible. All groups had a series of 10 meetings, & their productivity was measured. Since the productivity results were favorable the author went on to examine the sociometric patterns obtaining within the groups. The diff's between the compatible & incompatible groups in connection with sociometric indices appeared to be 0 until the personality variables were reintroduced. In the 3rd section some "striking" relations between sociometric choices & personality measures were discovered. In conclusion, "the findings of this study are integrated by expounding & clarifying the concepts" which were introduced in the initial propositions. F. B. Silberstein.

CDA 0311 Snodin, M. R. (British Council, London), GROUP ACTION AND SOCIAL PROGRESS, Community Develop. B., 1959, 10, 3, Jun, 55-61.

¶ Notes supplement 4 charts on the same theme which form part of a new British Council Study Box on "Voluntary Action and Social Progress". Chart I - Do You Know Your Community? Every problem can only be seen clearly & objectively when taken in full context of community life. Chart II - Does Your Community Care For People In Need Of Help? People want to feel they belong. Children & young people, the aged, the handicapped, the undernourished or under-educated, women, esp widows or housewives, racial & religious minorities, & newcomers are people in need of help. If the most urgent needs are the most difficult ones to solve, this should not be a deterrent, but an incentive. Chart III - How To Make A Survey. Surveys provide information & suggest ways of action, & the members of the group learn how to work as a team. Chart IV - Group Action And Community Development. From the start, the group must be organized as a team. Every aspect of the problem must be thoroughly investigated. In collecting information the approach to the situation must be objective & disciplined, the approach to the people involved must be informal & friendly. [?]'s should only be devised if it obvious that the use of them will add to the knowledge of the situation. Action may be taken when there is both a real interest in the problem & a full knowledge of it. The project should have strictly practical limits; it should be an example of how such needs can be met. Its ultimate aim is to start a chain of voluntary action &, therefore, success is essential. It must be kept in mind that there is a necessity for helping people to help themselves & the aim should be to involve more & more people & share responsibility until the group, as such, is merged into something bigger than itself. G. Speal

CDA 0312 Strodtbeck, Fred L. & Hare, A. Paul (U. of Chicago & Harvard U.), BIBLIOGRAPHY OF SMALL GROUP RESEARCH, Sociometry, 1954, 17, 2, May, 107-178.

¶ A bibliography (1900-1953) of 1,407 titles limited to publications dealing with face to face interaction in small groups. The titles are rated by judges as to their relative importance J. Nehnevajsa

CDA 0313 Svalastoga, Kaare (U of Copenhagen, Denmark), DEN LILLE GRUPPE (The Small Group), Sociol. Medd., 1955, 2, 3/4, Oct, 41-54.

¶ Studies of small groups usually concern groups of less than 30 persons. They are characterized by face to face contacts. Studies of small groups have contributed to the solution of the sociol'al problems of soc integration or solidarity by stating that a person's popularity within a group depends on his contributions to the group, as the other group-members judge it. Further, the optimal size of a small group seems to be limited perhaps up to 7 persons. Homogeneity seems to be important to solidarity; on the other hand, complementarity of abilities also may build solidarity. Physical distances tend to restrain interaction as may distances in econ & SS. For soc differentiation or stratification, studies of small groups have shown that group-members are never treated equally. Some sort of leadership seems to be important for the efficiency of a group. Results of diff res's support the notion that in a given situation defined by external surroundings, the technology & the size of the group, an optimal degree of stratification will be found. Studies of small groups have made progress in establishing such generalizations of soc behavior which have validity under defined conditions. K. Rudfeld

CDA 0314 Thomson, T. D. (Officer in Charge, Domasi CD Scheme, Nyasaland), GROUP TRAINING FOR LOCAL GOVERNMENT, Community Develop. B., 1955, 6, 3, Jun, 63-65.

¶ Local gov training Sch's opened at end of 1952 & by 1953 received 46 students & their fam's from 11 Districts & Sub-Districts. Students come as members of a team representing a Native Authority area. A standard team consists of a Chief or his deputy, Councillor, clerk, & local agri'al instructor, etc. Courses last 4 months, & are devoted to: principles & machinery of local native authority gov (25%); org & workings of Protectorate gov (25%); land usage, husbandry, & conservation (25%); road building, maintenance of tools & bicycles, rules of thumb for organizing (10%); public health & village improvement (10%); miscellaneous (5%). The age of the student was over 40; but, regardless of age or educ all worked well together. Low educ'al standards meant brushing up on elementary subjects. The program for F's included: care of the house & children, handicrafts, cooking, village sanitation, & "the three R's". They take part in the Station Women's Instit & are given specific instructions in the running of such instit's. The first 2 courses suffered of worry & suspicion. Subsequent courses have produced keener interest on the students' part. They have shown a willingness to do dirty physical work, & a general rise in the level of initial general knowledge has been noted. During first 15 months much basic work had to be done, lecture notes prepared & models made. G. Speal

CDA 0315 Wolf, Eric R. (U of Virginia, Charlottesville, Va), ASPECTS OF GROUP RELATIONS IN A COMPLEX SOCIETY, Amer. Anthrop., 1956, 58, 6, Dec, 1065-1078.

¶ A treatment of the interdependence of the diff groups within a complex society, in terms of Mexico. The formulation follows

J. Steward: that whole communities have come to play a specialized role within the larger whole & that special functions pertaining to the larger whole have become the tasks of special groups within communities. The paper focuses on the econ & pol'al aspects of the relations between these groups & their historical development. This has been a series of power realignments. Since Columbian times a number of rearrangements in the relations between community-oriented & nation-oriented groups have occurred in Mexico. During the 1st period, pol'al power was concentrated on the national level in the hands of royal officials, who struggled with colonist-entrepreneurs for the control of Indian labor. The royal officials organized corporate Indian communities that long resisted outside change. In the next period the entrepreneurs, specifically the hacienda owners, threw off royal control & set up autonomous local enclaves dependent on them. They rendered the central gov impotent. In their turn, they were destroyed by the 19th & 20th cent agrarian revolution which returned power to the central gov, which, by organized nationalized farm communities (ejidos), seeks to control local communities directly. This control is mitigated by technologically more modern Ru entrepreneurs. In each period outside 'thirds' acted as go-betweens between the major groups. This analysis is a new approach for anthrop, but it is contended a necessary one. In the present instance it sheds new light on group relations in Mexico--new group relations that tend to contribute to the preservation of traditional cultural forms. Further, this analysis has shown the importance of the 'broker' who mediates between the community-oriented groups & the nation-oriented groups. The 'broker' is in an exposed position & thus is in a good spot for a study of dysfunctions in complex systems. R. Landman

08 leadership

CDA 0316 Abu-Laban, Baha (U of Alberta, Canada), LEADER VISIBILITY IN A LOCAL COMMUNITY, Pacific Sociol. Rev., 1961, 4, 2, Fall, 73-78.

¶ An attempt to investigate the determinants of leader visibility within the context of a local community. Leader visibility refers to the observability of local influentials & is measured by the extent of publics' knowledge about these influentials. Assuming that leadership is expressed in influencing behavior but that public awareness of the diff instances of influencing may vary, differentials in leader visibility among diff classes of community residents are related to the nature of the soc structure & to the positional characteristics of residents vis-a-vis leaders. It is hyp'ed that leader visibility will be enhanced by such positional characteristics of the residents as their soc participation, Sc, sex (Mness), & length of residence in the community, as well as by the leaders' soc participation & publicity. The magnitude of the association between visibility & these variables was determined by gamma which is applied to ordered variables as the ones investigated here. A community of 5,200 in the state of Washington was chosen; the panel & interview technique was used to identify the top 10 influentials in the community. By the survey of a random sample of 68 community residents it was possible to determine the extent of their awareness of top influentials. The general hyp was confirmed as leader visibility was found to be positively but moderately related to each of the above positional characteristics. It was concluded that visibility was a function of (a) position in the soc structure of both the perceiver & the object of perception, & (b) the interactive effect of one on the other. These findings suggest the utility of the more extended meaning of the concept of visibility for the analysis of group structure & processes, & for a comparative approach in the study of determinants & consequences of visibility. AA

CDA 0317 Adrian, C. R., LEADERSHIP AND DECISION-MAKING IN MANAGER CITIES: A STUDY OF THREE COMMUNITIES, Pub. Adm. Rev., 1958, 18, 3, Sum, 208-213.

¶ A report on a continuing study of policy leadership in 3 middle-sized council-manager cities (CMC) in Michigan. Each has operated under the plan for over 25 yrs & no change in managers took place during the 5-yrs covered in the study. Tentative conclusions reached on data so far gathered indicate that the manager & his admin are the principal sources of policy innovation & leadership in CMC, though the manager seeks to avoid a public posture of policy leadership; that the manager has resources & techniques that enable him to withstand even strong attempts by some councilmen to take policy leadership away from him; that non-official groups provide a greater amount of leadership in CMC than is allowed for in the theory of the plan; & that this leadership is a result of councilmanic leadership falling short of the idealized role assigned to it by the theory. Councilmen who do seek to lead place their pol'al careers in greater jeopardy than do other councilmen. It was also found that there were few issues identified as 'important' confronting city councils & that even some of these were settled with little conflict, particularly when few solutions seemed to be available. AA

CDA 0318 Barth, Ernest A. T. & Baha Abu-Laban (U of Washington, Seattle), POWER STRUCTURE AND THE NEGRO SUB-COMMUNITY, Amer. Sociol. Rev., 1959, 24, 1, Feb, 69-76.

¶ The influence system in the Negro sub-community of 'Pacific City' is related to other dimensions of the sub-community's soc structure. The influential Negroes & Negro org's were identified with a similar res design to that employed by F. Hunter in "Regional City". This procedure provides a basis for comparing the findings of the 2 studies. The data indicate that the Negro leaders were primarily concerned with issues of an interracial nature. Their sub-community lacked large scale business & industrial org's, & consequently no genuine power structure had developed. The investigation suggests the fruitfulness of a typological approach to the analysis of community influence systems. Use of such an approach would be most effective if carried out within the framework of a comparative res design. AA

CDA 0319 Berkowitz, Leonard (Human Resources Res Org), SHARING LEADERSHIP IN SMALL, DECISION-MAKING GROUPS, J. Abnorm. Soc. Psychol., 1953, 48, 2, Apr, 231-238.

¶ "What happens when the functions of the institutionalized or designated leader are shared by other than the group?" 72 groups with an $\bar{X}$ number of 9 members per group gathered from business, industry and government were studied by a team of observers. The conference participants filled out a brief [?] upon the completion of the meeting and were later interviewed. The duration of the conferences ranged from 16-191 minutes. Correlational analysis was applied. The hypotheses which follow were developed to explain the results: (1) There is a general expectation in the present pop that the socially designated leader, the chairman, should be the sole major behavioral leader. In short, there appears an expectancy of role differentiation between designated leader and group members. (2) The results also seem to hold in groups contrasted on whether the leadership sharing is generally supporting or less supporting of the chairman. (3) Leadership sharing by members other than the designated leader tends to be related to a decrease in group cohesiveness and satisfaction with the meeting over the entire sample of groups, and in groups with

more and less permissive leaders. (4) Leadership sharing is not usually reacted to negatively in groups with urgent problems. It may be that high motivation weakens the group tradition. F. B. Silberstein

CDA 0320 Bressler, Marvin & Westoff, Charles F. (U. of Pennsylvania & Millbank Memorial Fund), LEADERSHIP AND SOCIAL CHANGE: THE REACTIONS OF A SPECIAL GROUP TO INDUSTRIALIZATION AND POPULATION INFLUX; Soc. Forces, 1954, 32, 3, Mar, 235-243.

¶ An investigation of the "adjustive potential" of a leadership group in a situation involving social change induced by rapid industrialization, urbanization, and population increase in Lower Bucks County, Penna. Leaders were determined by 3 criteria: (1) individuals occupying high positions of official responsibility; (2) persons whose names appear in the press in some decision making context; and (3) persons identified by informants as being important. 81 leaders were interviewed with regard to background characteristics and attitudinal information regarding social change. Three general areas of the problem are discussed in the paper: (1) general inferences with regard to the nature of expressed attitudes related to the leadership responses; (2) the specific elements of favorable or unfavorable attitudes related to change; and (3) the contribution of "external" influences in the formation of attitudes. The analysis indicates that "the leadership group as a whole will exert its influence to effect positive adjustments to change." Such factors as the expectation of residential improvement, the anticipation of economic betterment, a faith in the planning being undertaken, etc., are elements of a favorable attitude relative to change. Membership in some occupational groups, associations, and position in the authority structure were positively associated with favorable attitudes. The common denominator of nearly all of these relationships was found to be status in the local power hierarchy. R. Murphy

CDA 0321 Caird J. B. & H. A. Moisley (U of Glasgow, Scotland), LEADERSHIP AND INNOVATION IN THE CROFTING COMMUNITIES OF THE OUTER HEBRIDES, Sociol. Rev., 1961, 9, 1, Mar, 85-102.

¶ In the UK the agri'al & industrial revolutions came early & eliminated large numbers of small agri'al units, except in Scotland where 'crofting', a distinct form of agri'al tenancy survives. A croft is a holding with an annual rent of less than £50 or in bye-land of less than 50 acres. The functional unit is a township of from 3 to 50 holdings sharing common grazing & managed by an elected committee. Crofts tend to be small & supplementation is inevitable from local employment or employment on the mainland or in the Merchant Navy. The uniformly small crofts, absolute security of tenure, the absence of larger farms to which the crofter might aspire, & the entrenched communal element in the crofting system all militate against leadership. The present problems have roots in the past when the communal element based on the quasi-military rule & soc stratification of the clan system resisted with greater or lesser success the innovations of potato growing, flax-spinning & the kelp industry; efforts varied with the interest of the landlords. Many crofters emigrated reducing further the number of potential leaders. Agrarian leadership has had to come from outside the area in the form of Agri'al Advisers, members of the North of Scotland Agri'al Coll, & resident in the area. The results are beginning to be seen in an increase in stock carried, better condition of stock, new strains of seed, demonstration bulb growing plots & day-to-day agri'al advice. Innovations in commerce & industry do not carry the problems of township manag & there are many with enthusiasm though few opportunities. Retail trade & transport hiring services are popular though the 2nd generation of successful families tend to enter the professions, particularly teaching. The Harris Tweed industry provides an outstanding example of native Hebridean initiative & enterprise but in agri only leadership & innovation from without could ultimately promote leadership & innovation from within. E. T. Chambers

CDA 0322 Chandra, Prabhat, RURAL LEADERSHIP IN INDIA, East. Anthrop., 1959, 13, 1, Sep-Nov, 41-48.

¶ A discussion of the problems involved in the development of a creative leadership in Ru India "which may canalize the energies of the people & organize them into an effective force." It is asserted that "the official leadership which is being thrust upon the Ru masses from outside is completely out of tune with the dynamic conditions which are being gradually created in the Ru areas under the influence of the 2 5-Yr Plans." The attempt of the state to produce Ru leaders through training neglects the fact that "such a method can produce a group of well-trained soc workers who may or may not have the required magnetism of a real leader." Real leadership can emerge when "an individual's personality is properly adjusted to his environments," & "the soc situation in Ru India is now fully ripe for the evolution of such a leadership." It is maintained that "the various castes in the Ru society should be allowed to evolve their own leaders who may help in constructive work." The destruction of the traditional leadership "would be injurious to the interests of econ planning in India at present." I. Taviss

CDA 0323 Collison, Peter (Oxford U, GB), SOCIAL RESEARCH AND COMMUNITY CENTRE LEADERSHIP IN URBAN AREAS, Int. R. Community Develop., 1959, 3, 159-167.

¶ To estimate leadership performance, certain guides should be set up to measure (1) how many people are members of the community center, (2) the degree of activity of the participants, & (3) whether the membership reflects the make-up of the community. Re (1) membership figures should be collected & measured as a % of how many people live in a quarter mile radius of the Center. Re (2) a record could be kept of everyone who attended, how many times & what activities he participated in for a test period of 2 weeks. An alternative would be to have wardens gather the information from selected Centers of the 1,093 eligible for membership in the Nat'l Federation of Community Centers. Re (3) statistics re age, occup. & sex, could be collected which could be measured against census tracts for the area. S. Ziffer

CDA 0324 Dennis, Norman (Center for advanced Study in Behav Sci's, Stanford, Calif), CHANGES IN FUNCTION AND LEADERSHIP RENEWAL: A STUDY OF THE COMMUNITY ASSOCIATION MOVEMENT AND PROBLEMS OF VOLUNTARY SMALL GROUPS IN THE URBAN LOCALITY, Sociol. Rev., 1961, 9, 1, 55-84

¶ A report of an interview & participant-observation study, carried out in a large English city, of the sociol'al & psychiatric content & determinants of rôle relationships on the Ur fringe; & a study of community Assn's. (a group so calling itself). Their functions vary as a result of accretion over time: to provide a center for anybody who wishes to use it; to provide recreational facilities; to further understanding & friendship on a neighbourly basis; to secure adequate educ'al, cultural & other services for the locality; to constitute a focus for the expression of grievances, & to be the agency through which local problems are dealt with by local people. The functional potentialities of Assn's seem to be circumscribed by factors in the soc structure. Whether the available functions are efficiently pursued depends on the availability of leaders with resources of circumstance & character suited to the occasion, & upon the ease with which they can take over key decision making positions. This in turn depends on the rigidity of the existing leadership structure & the motivation of the existing leaders. This is illustrated by an account of the Boltwood Community Assn which successfully fulfilled all functions since there was appropriate leadership at each new phase. The 3 other Assn's studied were less successful, in 2 cases because new leadership failed to emerge & in the

other case because there was a need to reconstitute the entire leadership. The group must have sanctions which can be used to secure allegiance; it must deal with conflict as it arises within the group, & must secure from other org's the means of survival which it requires. These problems are particularly acute in newly formed groups so that community Assn's give a good opportunity to study, free from emotional involvement in either evidence or its interpretation, the internal org, character of the leadership group & the leader-follower relationship. A close scrutiny of signif problems is possible by the use of field material which can be selected for the purity with which specific problems are presented. E. T. Chambers

CDA 0325 Fanelli, A. Alexander (Mississippi State Coll), A TYPOLOGY OF COMMUNITY LEADERSHIP BASED ON INFLUENCE AND INTERACTION WITHIN THE LEADER SUBSYSTEM, Soc. Forces, 1956, 34, 4, May, 332-338.

¶ An examination of the leadership subsystem in a small Mississippi community, with the implicit assumption that leadership is a functional relationship among persons in a soc situation or series of situations. The analysis attempts to answer 2 questions: (1) to what extent do community leaders tend to play a generalized leadership role in community affairs, & (2) can leaders be meaningfully differentiated along the combined dimensions of influence & the extensiveness of interactions within the leader subsystem? The findings indicate that in this particular community leadership-roles tend to be specialized, with only one individual, the newspaper editor, playing a generalized role. P. Widem

CDA 0326 Fiedler, Fred E. (U of Illinois, Urbana), A NOTE ON LEADERSHIP THEORY: THE EFFECT OF SOCIAL BARRIERS BETWEEN LEADERS AND FOLLOWERS, Sociometry, 1957, 20, 2, Jun, 87-94.

¶ A persistent characteristic of org's is the maintenance of a soc barrier between leaders & followers. This barrier is often explained by reference to the necessity for utilizing rewards as incentives, by noting that "Familiarity breeds contempt," or that followers' knowledge of leaders' weaknesses would jeopardize group effectiveness. None of these explanations make much sense nor are they consistent with findings on leadership. An alternative explanation which does make sense & which is consistent with res is "that the soc barriers between superiors & subordinates primarily serve to protect the leader from emotional involvement with his followers." Evidence from several sources is presented to substantiate this view by utilizing Assumed Similarity (AS) scores as an index of SD: the greater the AS the less the SD. Various studies are cited which show the following findings: (1) familiarity toward leader, knowledge of leader, idealization of leader, & popularity of leader are not related to group effectiveness; & (2) "leaders who perceive themselves to be more distant from their subordinates have more effective work units than those who perceive themselves to be closer to their men." C. R. Shepherd

CDA 0327 Fessler, Donald R. (Virginia Polytechnic Instit, Blacksburg, Va), DEVELOPING VOLUNTARY LAY LEADERSHIP IN RURAL COMMUNITIES, Comm. Develop. R., 1956, 2, Sep, 62-66.

¶ From the standpoint of public & private agencies, there are 2 functions of lay leadership requiring development: (1) In relation to the community. The leader must have particular village know-how. All 3 types of leaders (adhesive, impressive, expressive) must be recognized, but the expressive leader, who "achieves power with the group," is the one to develop. The satisfaction of basic psychol'al needs (response, security, recognition) must be met by the leader. "The more widely distributed leadership is in the group," the more effective & satisfied the group. (2) In relation to public & private agencies. The leader serves as COMM's liaison between agencies & village & can prevent loss of agency prestige. P. D. Montagna

CDA 0328 Foskett, John M. & Hohle, Raymond, (U of Oregon), THE MEASUREMENT OF INFLUENCE IN COMMUNITY AFFAIRS, (Proc. Pac. Sociol. Soc. 1957), Res. Stud. SCW, 1957, 25, 2, Jun, 148-154.

¶ An attempt to develop "f of nomination as a top influential in community affairs" as an indicant of influence employable in the absence of direct measures of influence. 65 selected community leaders, prepared lists of 20 most influential persons in community. The 65 leaders were included as influentials with a f range of 0-57. 65 leaders rated each other as to degree of influence using categories of very high, high, medium, low, & very low. Combined ratings then used to construct equal-interval scale. Individual influence scores ranged from 0.9-9.4. Frequencies of nomination & corresponding influence scale scores, when examined, showed latter to be a negatively accelerated, increasing function of the former. This led to the hypo that a linear relationship existed between the square root of the f of nomination by other leaders & the level of influence measured by the influence scale. 3 tests of the hypo were performed: (1) analysis of variance using Fisher F test, (2) test of homocedasticity, & (3) Pearsonian r of the 2 sets of measures. Results indicate that the square root of the f of nominations is isomorphic to the degree of influence as measured & hence can be used as a technique for estimating level of influence in the absence of more direct methods. E. H. Pfuhl, Jr.

CDA 0329 Fox, William M. (U of Florida, Gainesville), GROUP REACTION TO TWO TYPES OF CONFERENCE LEADERSHIP, Hum. Relat., 1957, 10, 3, 279-289.

¶ This exp'al study deals with variations in the styles of leadership as they affect small group conference-type behavior. The major question investigated was: Can a leader consistently achieve unanimous verbal agreements in the resolution of controversial issues regardless of whether he employs a Positive or Negative style of leadership? A 2x2x2 factorial design with 4 equated S discussion groups was used. 4 groups of 9 Coll S's each were equated on the basis of various criteria (age, marital status, religion, grade point $\bar{X}$, sex, etc) from a Σ of 117 M S's. The majority were juniors & seniors who were told that participation in the discussions would account for 25% of their final course grade. Despite the fact that the Positive Style of leadership consistently required more time for the completion of a discussion, results indicated that it was superior to the Negative Style in several respects. The Positive Style created: (1) a more permissive & friendlier group atmosphere; (2) greater group member satisfaction with the performance of the conference leader; & (3) greater group member satisfaction with & acceptance of group solutions. Other results & interpretations are presented. F. B. Silberstein

CDA 0330 Franklin, Richard (CD Instit, Southern Illinois U, Carbondale), TRAINING COMMUNITY LEADERS IN SOUTHERN ILLINOIS, Int. R. Community Develop., 1959, 3, 137-144.

¶ 14 U consultants worked with communities which had undertaken to develop themselves through resolving local problems. The methods of training used were: (1) the traditional conference, whereby professionals, elected officials & lay leaders attended all-day meetings held on the campus by a dept of the U, with the participants discussing the topics in small groups & asking questions; (2) a process whereby sessions were held in the community & matters involving 'processes' of CD were discussed; & (3) on the job - where a trainer sat in on a actual meeting after which a discussion was held for 15-30 minutes involving a general process analysis. Obstacles to better training were: (A) leaders felt little need for training, & wanted it

in quick doses, (B) an outlook that favored looking at things & projects, rather than people & processes, (C) anti-democratic values & rigid preceptions held by the trainees. S. Ziffer

CDA 0331 Goldberg, S. C. (US Army Medical Service Grad Sch), INFLUENCE AND LEADERSHIP AS A FUNCTION OF GROUP STRUCTURE, J. Abnorm. Soc. Psychol., 1955, 51, 1, Jul, 119-122.

¶ 3 communication networks of 5 nodes, the star, fork and chain were used to test 2 hypotheses: (1) The less the communication distance of a group member in any network, the less will his opinion be influenced by other group members when the group attempts a unitary decision; (2) the less the communication distance of a group member in any network the more often he will be regarded by peers as a group leader. S's were army recruits divided into 10 groups of 5 members for each of 3 networks totaling 150 S's. Stimuli, concerning which group was to make a decision, were dot swarms presented on cards to each S. Communication was restricted by both arrangements which permitted the formation of the desired networks. Both hypotheses were confirmed but hypothesis (1) was tenable only in the case of the fork network, and therefore there is an interaction between one's position in a network and the network itself. The variable of opinion deviation was demonstrated to be influential in accounting for the variance in opinion changes: the Md rho for all groups = .70 between opinion deviation and influence. The further a man was from the group Md, the more he tended to be influenced. The rho for the star was .64, for the fork .86, & the chain, .36. I. Gerver.

CDA 0332 Hare, A. Paul (Wellesley Coll), SMALL GROUP DISCUSSIONS WITH PARTICIPATORY AND SUPERVISORY LEADERSHIP, J. Abnorm. Soc. Psychol., 1953, 48, 2, Apr, 273-275.

¶ An attempt to repeat with a different age-group a previous experiment by Preston & Heintz demonstrating that participatory leadership was more effective than supervisory leadership as a method of changing opinions. A number of Boy Scouts ($\bar{X}$ age 13) were told a story about a camping trip in which each person had to travel alone. They were then instructed to rank 10 items of camping equipment in order of utility. The troops were then divided into 5 followers and a leader; a 20 minute discussion period followed in which each leader recorded the group's decisions. The leaders were, of course, given the relevant instructions. The individuals again ranked the items, and recorded their reactions to the discussion and to the leader on a [?]. Rank-order r's were used, and within each group the average of all rank orders, r_{av}, was computed before and after discussion. The results generally supported the findings of the other study which used Coll S's; participatory was more effective than supervisory leadership as a method of opinion change. However, the participatory leader had more influence on the group; this was not the case with Coll S's. With regard to the satisfaction with group decision, the results were not signif but in the expected direction. F. B. Silberstein

CDA 0333 Hersey, Evelyn W. (Soc Welfare Advisor, American Embassy, New Delhi, India), SOME OBSERVATIONS ON LEADERSHIP IN INDIA WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE SOCIAL WELFARE FIELD, Comm. Develop. R., 1956, 2, Sep, 8-21.

¶ A leader has certain personal qualities not held by others that contribute to his prestige & are greatly affected by tradition, history, & change. Listed with examples are: age, fam, educ, asceticism, spiritual qualities, 'selfless service', abnegation. Fear & power are rapidly being replaced by these qualities in the new democratic process. COMM blocks producing leadership problems are physical & emotional (psychol'al distance due to educ'al, religious, language, & caste difficulties). These blocks are being weakened by: soc reform leaders & their nat'l recognition; religious & philosophical sanctions; & traditions of soc responsibility. P. D. Montagna

CDA 0334 Hollander, E. P., & Webb, Wilse B. (Carnegie Instit of Technology & US Naval Sch of Aviation Medicine), LEADERSHIP, FOLLOWERSHIP, AND FRIENDSHIP: AN ANALYSIS OF PEER NOMINATIONS, J. Abnorm. Soc. Psychol., 1955, 50, 2, Mar, 163-167.

¶ The purpose is to define more clearly the interrelationships among sociometrically derived measures of leadership, followership and friendship. The specific problems are: (1) in what way and to what degree is followership related to leadership, & (2) what is the relationship of friendship to leadership and how does this compare with the relationship between friendship and followership. N = 187 Naval Aviation Cadets - 8 sections graduating from a 15 week pre-flight training course. S's have a minimum of 2 yrs Coll and a $\bar{X}$ age of 21. Three sociometric nomination forms were used one each on leadership, followership and friendship. Scoring on leader and follower designations for each cadet ranged from +3 to −3. Friendship nominations were the Σ of a cadet's nominations, over N - 1, no signs involved since only + nominations were used. Results were: (1) leadership and followership nominations were highly related, r = +.92. Friendship nominations were not found to bear appreciably on this relationship, $r_{LF,Fr}$ = .90; (2) leadership and friendship r at a signif'ly lower level than followership and friendship; (3) leadership status of nominators as determined from peer nominations, was unrelated to followership choices which they made. It is concluded that friendship plays only a minor role in the emergence of leadership nominations. Furthermore followership status is not necessarily implied by nonleader status or peer nominations. Characteristics of followership may be one functional component of good leadership. I. Gerver

CDA 0335 Howman, R., AFRICAN LEADERSHIP IN TRANSITION - AN OUTLINE, J. Afr. Adm., 1956, 8, 3, Jul, 117-126.

¶ Sound admin've planning now can play an important part in laying the foundations of future African leadership (AL). Much can be done by fostering the corporate life of the African & designing wisely the devices whereby leaders emerge. There is a need to understand the existing att's of the African towards the role of leader & to study the way these att's may be changing. The problem of leadership must be examined against the background of tribal org, soc disorg & soc reconstruction. 3 phases of leadership seem to emerge without necessarily displacing each other. These may be termed traditional leadership, prestige leadership & efficiency leadership. Local self-gov seems to be the most promising method of building successful AL, but here certain essentials appear. Local councils must have a disciplined executive of their own to establish direct connection between promise & decision making on the one hand & execution on the other. Local bodies must coincide, as far as possible, with existing corporate loyalties. While the guidance & stimulation of the native commissioner are essential, progress should not be imposed by compulsion or undue stimulation. There is need to remember that the primary purpose of local gov is not to get things done, but to educate the masses & to lay down a firm pattern of democratic procedure & financial regulation. Finally, central gov must be careful not to do too much for the people. (IPSA)

CDA 0336 Jackson, Jay M. (U of Michigan) THE EFFECT OF CHANGING THE LEADERSHIP OF SMALL WORK GROUPS, Hum. Relat., 1953, 6, 25-44.

¶ An investigation of the determinants of verbal responses of industrial workers to questions about their immediate superiors. 8 modified Mahoney-Guttman-type scales were administered to 81 workers and 9 foremen. 6 foremen in groups below the $\bar{X}$ score on a scale of attitudes toward their immediate supervisors were exchanged with foremen in groups above the $\bar{X}$. 4 months later

the same scales were re-administered. The results are: (1) in 5 experimental pairs of sections, a reversal took place in $\bar{X}$ scores of the scale on attitudes toward immediate supervisors ($p = .05$); (2) in 3 control sections there was hardly any change in $\bar{X}$ scores; and (3) other scales had insufficient number of items included to assume unidimensionality, and were not signif. The results are discussed in terms of 7 hypothetical determinants of verbal responses. A distinction is made between structural factors ("objective characteristics of leaders in the work situation") and functional factors ("personality needs of the followers"). The social situation shows a predominance of structural characteristics: there is an almost identical score in the two groups in a pair under the same leader. The findings are also interpreted in light of the expectations of the followers and the frame of reference for judging the leaders. (26 item bibliog) M. Strasburger

CDA 0337 Katz, Elihu, Peter M. Blau, Morton L. Brown, & Fred L. Strodtbeck (U of Chicago, Ill.), LEADERSHIP STABILITY AND SOCIAL CHANGE: AN EXPERIMENT WITH SMALL GROUPS: Sociometry, 1957, 20, 1, Mar, 36-50.

¶ Theory & res on leadership has discounted the presence of a unitary set of leader characteristics, but has not yet disentangled the effects of sets of behaviors related to leadership, development of a group structure, & the situation. Some findings suggest that leadership is stable when a group's tasks change minimally or to analogous tasks & when the group initiates change, & unstable when tasks change to nonanalogous tasks & when changes are imposed on a group. This study, tests the following hypo's: leadership stability is directly related to (1) group-initiated change, (2) extent of positive feelings toward emergent leader, & (3) extent of group agreement with decisions of leader. 25 groups of 4 teen-agers & 14 groups of 3 teen-agers, with homogeneous age & sex makeup of each group, constitute the sample. All S's "belonged to youth groups at four community centers on the South Side of Chicago." Each group was subjected to an exp'al session of 1 hour, divided into 4 time periods, At time 1 the group discussed the idea that popular teen-age girls prefer "blue" rather than "happy" songs & were asked to develop an explanation for this & to reach unanimous agreement if possible. An observer scored interaction according to Bales' system & another observer recorded the discussion. S's were asked to rank members on "who contributed most" & on "whom you enjoyed working with most." At time 2 the S's were presented 3 tasks: another discussion, a paper-&-scissors puzzle, & a construction task. S's ranked each task in order of preference & were then asked to discuss what to do next & to come to a common decision. At time 3 half the groups carried out the task they had chosen, & the other half were instructed to carry out one of the other tasks. Interaction was recorded & the sociometric [?] administered. At time 4 the first half of the groups were given one of the other 2 tasks to do, & the second half were allowed to do the task they had chosen earlier. A number of comparisons are made to test effects & sources of variability. The major findings are: (1) leaders at time 1 who aroused antagonism tended to lose their leadership at subsequent times, & lost their leadership to a greater degree when the task was imposed at time 3; (2) leaders at time 1 who aroused little antagonism tended to retain their leadership at subsequent times, & retained it more when the task was chosen than when it was imposed; & (3) leaders who aroused little antagonism but had their chosen task rejected by their group tended to remain leaders when the task at time 3 was imposed by the investigator. C. R. Shepherd

CDA 0338 Kipnis, David (US Naval Personnel Res Field Activity, Washington, DC), THE EFFECTS OF LEADERSHIP STYLE AND LEADERSHIP POWER UPON THE INDUCEMENT OF AN ATTITUDE CHANGE, J. Abnorm. Soc. Psychol., 1958, 57, 2, Sep, 173-180.

¶ A study to "determine whether a participatory style of leadership was more effective than a lecture style of leadership in inducing an att change when the leader explicitly offered to reward compliance or threatened to punish noncompliance. 35 groups of 4 to 8 pupils in the 5th & 6th grades of a public Sch met with a leader who tried to change their preferences for comic books. 6 exp'tal conditions were established." Among the the results were the findings that both reward & punishment produced more public compliance than the control conditions & that participatory leadership induced more change than lecture leadership when the leader was associated with neutral power or power to reward compliance. PA

CDA 0339 Klubeck, Stanley & Bass, Bernard M. (Psychological Warfare Branch, USAF), DIFFERENTIAL EFFECTS OF TRAINING ON PERSONS OF DIFFERENT LEADERSHIP STATUS, Hum. Relat., 1954, 7, 1, 59-72.

¶ While the trend in present day thought concerning leadership is oriented situationally, the influence of individual differences in abilities and personality on the attainment of leadership status cannot be ignored. The purpose of this study was to demonstrate the following hypotheses: (1) leadership status as defined, can be changed through brief training; (2) there are individual differences in the tendency to profit from training; and (3) persons of initially higher leadership status will profit most from training. "Leadership status is defined as the extent to which a girl's behavior (as described by two observers) will result in the movement of her group in a shared direction usually towards common goals." The Ss were 20 sorority girls selected from each of 7 different sororities (N=140) at Louisiana State U. and serving voluntarily. There were 20 groups in all. None of the subjects were very familiar with each other prior to the experiment. The design included before and after measures of leadership status, an experimental (trained) and control (untrained) group. The descriptive rating of behavior during an initially leaderless group discussion was used as the measure of leadership status. Ss were given a list of questions for discussion, e.g., "Should coeds marry while still in college?" The observers rated each participant independently on 7 different variables which indicated the degree to which the ratee was moving the group in a shared direction. The inter-observer reliabilities were of the order of .83, and the test-retest reliability of the LGD score was .75. Analyses of covariance were used with the result that the hypotheses were considered verified. F. B. Silberstein

CDA 0340 Martin, William E., Gross, Neal, & Darley, John G. (U of Minnesota), STUDIES OF GROUP BEHAVIOR: LEADERS, FOLLOWERS, AND ISOLATES IN SMALL ORGANIZED GROUPS, J. of Abnorm. Soc. Psychol., 1952, 47, 838-842.

¶ A "clarification of the disparity between the situational and trait explanations of leadership" is done through a study of the differential characteristics of leader types and other group members in groups having highly similar roles, group purposes, formal status systems, and shared norms (13 groups of girls living in a U co-op village). Three mutually exclusive types of leaders were identified: formal, but not informal leaders; both formal and informal; informal but not formal. Types of leaders are differentiated by: (1) SES — those in informal leadership roles tend to come from lower SES levels ($p = .05$); (2) self-estimates of emotional development — both formal and informal leaders have a better adjustment score than the other two types ($p = .04$). Leaders tend to identify with middle-class attitudes to a greater extent than either followers or isolates ($p = .01$); no signif diff in this respect was found between followers and isolates; (3) leaders indicated a greater number and frequency of family activities ($p = .05$) than either of the other two groups (no signif diff between the latter); (4) leaders are superior with regard to "self-estimate of proficiency in a variety of motor skills" ($p = .05$); no diff found in this respect between followers

and isolates. "The paucity of diffs found tend to negate the trait approach to leadership and suggests the utilization of other frames of reference." (6 item bibliog.) J. Sachar

CDA 0341 Mial, H. Curtis & Dorothy Mial (Nat'l Educ Ass'n, Washington, DC), THE DEVELOPMENT, TRAINING, AND USE OF LEADERSHIP RESOURCES IN COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS, Comm. Develop. R., 1962, 7, 1, Jun, 21-28.

¶ Emphases in training for soc work & CD are changing & evolving to meet the changing demands of urbanized communities. 6 implications of these trends are discussed: (1) the need for inter-departmental, inter-Sch collaboration, (2) the need to integrate & apply soc sci knowledge, (3) the necessity of training the volunteer as well as the professional & helping to link the 2, (4) the need to train people in how to give & receive help, (5) the possiblities of viewing the community as client & (6) the necessity for looking outside Sch's of soc work & relating to other fields with common purposes, available resources, & needs to be met. E. Weiman

CDA 0342 Molloy, Peter N. (Broxtowe & Strelley Community Association, Nottingham, GB), TRAINING LOCAL LEADERS IN COMMUNITY ASSOCIATIONS, Int. R. Community Develop., 1959, 3, 91-106.

¶ A Community Assoc serves 4,000 to 10,000 people within a clearly defined geographic area. Its membership consists of individuals, (individual residents or fam's) section groups, (drama groups, womens' clubs) & constituent groups (churches, trade union branches). There is a governing board consisting of individual members & representatives from local authorities. A community assoc should have a full time paid officer, usually called a Warden. His function is to draw the neighborhood people into the Assoc as members, expand activities so as to cover everyone, & develop, train & encourage leaders to take over the functions that are part of the Assoc. In GB about 20% of known Community Assoc's have full-time Wardens. Further complicating the matter is a dearth of high calibre local leaders. S. Ziffer

CDA 0343 Parenton, V. J. & R. J. Pellegrin, (Louisiana State U), SOCIAL STRUCTURE AND THE LEADERSHIP FACTOR IN A NEGRO COMMUNITY IN SOUTH LOUISIANA, Phylon, 1956, 17, 1, Mar, 74-78.

¶ A study of Bertrandville, made in 1935-36 & resurveyed in 1953-54, in the south central part of French Louisiana (pop in 1935 - 393, in 1954 - 489). Demographically nearly all residents are native to the community or surrounding area. 55% were under 20 yrs of age in 1954, it depends on agri, the Md grade of educ of those 15+ yrs is 6.5 & 68% were Roman Cath's in 1954. Since its founding it has been without indigenous leadership, partly resulting from legacy of Negro-white relationships of slavery. Only briefly during Reconstruction were they allowed to attempt own leadership. The hostile situation at all times has required them to pretend & use the Uncle Tom patterns for personal & individual gains rather than those of civic nature to improve their community. Only twice have Negroes engaged in concerted action for achievement of group goals & in both instances a white Cath priest led the movements Once in 1911 they were successful in getting a segregated Cath church. The other was started in 1946 by a white, young Josephite missionary from New England who saw his Negro parishioners "needed revitalization to arouse them from their state of apathy." In the face of threats, intimidation, defiance of local legal authorities he accomplished many improvements which resulted in increased pride that led to better care of personal homes & surroundings. Creation of an agrl'l labor union, voter registration, industrial employment, etc resulted from this work. Changes in the national soc climate aided the priest in his efforts but his dedication to a cause is fundamental. Presently the community is without a leader & it is difficult to conceive of the emergence of a Negro leader, since they are too vulnerable to econ sanctions. H. H. Smythe

CDA 0344 Shamim, Ibrahim (Pakistan Academy for Village Development), THE ROLE OF LAY LEADERS IN COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT WORK, Int. R. Community Develop., 1959, 3, 81-87.

¶ The Lay leader (LL) is recognized by the readiness with which he gives help & cooperates with a trained village worker for the good of the village. He is an untrained voluntary worker. There is a great need for him, as it is the purpose of trained villages workers to develop a program whereby the village itself initiates action. The characteristics of the LL are (not an exhaustive list) prestige, leadership, understanding & sympathy, proficiency in a skill, participation by him in group activities & educ. The LL must be selected carefully, trained by the village worker, initially, by involving him in the planning stage, in the execution of the plans & in the review of the work. The LL should be sent to the village aid training instit's for a week, periodic seminars on the regional or zonal basis should be held, & visits to other communities should be made. LL's tend to give confidence to the people & enlist their cooperation. In time, the LL's will serve as the channel between the community & the specialized agencies. S Ziffer

CDA 0345 Shaw, Marvin E. (John Hopkins U), A COMPARISON OF TWO TYPES OF LEADERSHIP IN VARIOUS COMMUNICATION NETS, J. Abnorm. Soc. Psychol., 1955, 50, 1, Jan, 127-134.

¶ Previous studies revealed that communication net and leadership type influence group performance and morale. The experiment examines the effects and interaction of these two variables operating simultaneously in small groups. The explanatory concepts are (1) independence which "refers to the degree of freedom with which a group member may operate," & (2) saturation which "is the result of input and output communication requirements imposed upon a group member..." "When these requirements reach an optimum point the effects of a high degree of independence is counteracted and the position is saturated." Independence tends to improve performance and morale while saturation depresses these effects. However, morale is influenced relatively more by independence and performance is influenced relatively more by saturation. Also it is postulated that leadership type (autocratic & democratic) should influence group behavior through a combination of independence and saturation. Authoritarian leadership should decrease independence and morale and should decrease saturation and improve performance. Non-authoritarian leadership should increase independence and increase morale, increase saturation and decrease performance. These postulates were formulated as predictions for combinations of leadership and communication nets. The nets used were the wheel, kite and comcon. The predictions were: (a) in the same net authoritarian leadership would result in better group performance and lower morale than non-authoritarian; (b) with a given type of leadership, nets having the greater amount of independence would perform better, and indicate more satisfaction with the job than nets having a lesser amount of independence; (c) positions (within nets) having the higher Independence scores would require less time and more messages to solve problems than those having lower Independence scores, with the difference between the leader position and the follower positions being greater with authoritarian than with non-authoritarian leadership. 48 groups of 4 S's each were required to solve arithmetic problems. 8 groups were randomly assigned to experimental conditions of the 6 combinations of leadership and net type. The leader was always given the highest Independence score position in the net. The results generally support the predictions except that the kite was less affected by the leadership variable and authoritarian leader-follower differences were not as great as expected. Comparison of findings with those of Lewin et al lead to the conclusions that (1) authoritarian and

non-authoritarian leadership affect group performance and morale via their effects on group independence and saturation, morale is affected relatively more by independence, and performance more by saturation; & (2) authoritarian leadership produces better performance and lower morale than does non-authoritarian leadership. I. Gerver

CDA 0346 Warriner, Charles K., (U. of Kansas), LEADERSHIP IN THE SMALL GROUP, Amer. J. Sociol., 1955, 60, 4, Jan, 361-369.

¶ An analysis of certain theoretical and empirical problems involved in the study of leadership in small informal groups. It is pointed out that the conventional sociol'cal analyses, conceiving of leadership as an established social role, is not very useful in the study of leadership of small informal groups. The approach which focuses on the relationship between leaders and followers, and which attempts to define leadership in terms of their characteristic and unique interaction, is useful, but involves problems in need of investigation. Discussing the work of Chapple, Coon, and Whyte, the author points out that this approach has relied upon "a stimulus-response frame of reference--a point of view which is both theoretically and empirically erroneous." A more adequate view conceives of leadership as taking place when "(1) a communication requesting someone to do something, an 'indication', is followed by (2) an action, performed by the person to whom the request was directed, which carries out and is consistent with the 'indication'." D. E. Roos

CDA 0347 Watson, James & Samora, Julian (Washington U. & Adams State Coll.), SUBORDINATE LEADERSHIP IN A BICULTURAL COMMUNITY: AN ANALYSIS, Amer. Sociol. Rev., 1954, 19, 4, Aug, 413-421.

¶ An investigation of the ability of a subordinate group, Southwest Spanish, to generate effective leadership in its relations with the dominant Anglo-American group. A description of the background of the subordinate-dominant group relations is presented and the relations studied set forth. Disunity and ineffective leadership were found in the Spanish segment of the community. 4 hypotheses were suggested to account for the latter phenomenon: (1) the traditional Spanish patterns of leadership are "unadaptable and possibly a handicap to the development of adequate patterns of group leadership in the contact situation; (2) status goals of the Spanish group lie in the direction of the Anglo culture; thus individuals designated by Spanish as "leaders" are those well adjusted to Anglo system; (3) "successful" Spanish are met with ambivalence and suspicion since success is in Anglo terms and it is assumed that success involved cooperation with out-group and betrayal of own group; & (4) although Anglo-Spanish relationships had properties of a caste system, the Anglo structure was sufficiently open to permit the siphoning off of those well adjusted to the Anglo system, the potential Spanish leaders. Each of these hypotheses is analyzed, and evidence gathered by field researchers presented. W. F. Kenkel

CDA 0348 Willner, Dorothy (Land Settlement Dep't, Jerusalem, Israel), THE TRAINING OF LOCAL LEADERS IN ISRAEL, Int. R. Community Develop., 1959, 3, 59-72.

¶ The 4 types of Ru farm communities established in Israel before 1948 evolved their own way of community leadership & cooperation. They are: the kibbutz (communal settlement), moshav ovdim (cooperative settlement), moshav shitufi (semi-collective settlement) & the private moshav. With the influx of immigrants from under-developed countries of Asia & North Africa, a new type of settlement was established: moshav olim. It is re these new settlements that programs for development of local leadership have been devised. The basic unit of soc org is the fam, & it is through this framework that the settlement is developed. Each settlement is provided with a special team of workers whose function is to administer the village in the initial yrs while teaching farming & adapting them to village cooperative org & democracy & to the nat'l culture. The team consists of a village coordinator, concerned with econ & municipal affairs; his F counterpart instructs women in household manag & community responsibility. A nurse, teachers, youth leaders & military instructors may be provided. The team lives in the settlement. Village instructors are recruited by the Land Development Dept of the Jewish Agency – a quasi-gov'al org. Instructors are recruited from settlers of established villages with some emphasis as to their specialized knowledge about agri or admin. Instructors are supervised by district & regional personnel & by representatives of the diff village federations. Specialized personnel are attached to these larger units which lend their services to the village. Other village personnel ie, teacher & nurses are recruited for specific time periods. An effort to train recent immigrants is made, so that they can meet the national licensing requirements for the field & , thus, fill the posts from those who see the settlement as their permanent home. In 1955 the first formal training program for village instructors was instituted. The pilot project included fortnightly seminar discussions on diff soc problems which had arisen in the villages, lectures on service facilities available in the country, on the processes of soc & cultural change, inter-group relations & background of the recent immigrants. 6 month courses for agri'al workers were instituted in 1956. A dept of Home Economics was established to train the women & a Dept representative was sent to each region to supervise the women's work & provide training. S. Ziffer

CDA 0349 Wood, Evelyn LEADERSHIP IN COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT, Int. R. Community Develop., 1961, 8, 65-77.

¶ A paper based on 5 yrs experience in CD work in India. Transplanting western ideas of leadership & democracy meets with resistance in India because of the culture of the villager. The Indian concept of a leader involves a pliable type from a distinguished village fam. The concept of giving over to an individual pol'l power on basis of majority vote is alien. They will give power to someone they conceive as having a right to it (ie rich man; prime minister) as they seem to prefer rule by those who are specialized in the arts of rule (evidence of this is the existence of the caste system). However, such men are not leaders in the modern sense of the word. The controlling factor is the group. Though panchayat (village council) exists, its central membership is hereditary, the strong man (sarpanch or best man) is limited by tradition in the exercise of soc powers, & its decisions are seldom binding on those groups not represented. It is the caste panchayat that has the greater powers as a small central group. Further, modern democracy is impersonal, & the Indian villager likes a personal type ruler. There is no liking for outside rulers, & gov appears as a necessary evil. The rulers necessary are those who can rule by coordination & who are accepted by the villagers. To impose the western concept of a leader (which means 'fuehrer' to the Indian) or democracy (when what is really wanted is a modified fucdal system) is courting trouble. G. Speal

CDA 0350 Zealey Philip (International Student Seminar Program in Southeast Asia, Delhi, India) TRAINING LOCAL LEADERS FOR COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT, Int. R. Community Develop., 1959, 3, 117-123.

¶ In India, 2 short term training camps were set up, each lasting 2 days. The camp was planned along seminar lines. The appropriate technician would open the discussion, followed by discussion in small groups & presided over by a trained village worker. The participants, 2 from each of 12 villages, were chosen in an open village election. In Oct, 1957, 3 day village leader training camps were initiated in India & subsequently 8,000 camps have been held involving 370,000 leaders. Emphasis of the camps were on agri, animal husbandry & minor irri-

gation. Future topics should include: cooperation & village committees, village industry & Ru housing, educ, soc educ, public health & sanitation, & women's program. The emphasis is on subject matter teaching, using lectures, discussions, audio-visual aids & demonstrations. One weakness is that very little attention is given to the elements of community org & action. In Ceylon, with a higher literacy rate & a higher standard of living, local leaders are brought to training centers which are run by the gov. The object of the Center is to provide an awareness of gov'al assistance available, & narrow the gap between the field services & the villagers. The gov provides food & board, but travel expenses are met by the trainee. After training, contact is maintained with the trainee by the Ru development officer. Each center has a director, assistant director & housekeeper. S. Ziffer

09 migration & settlement

CDA 0351 Atteslander, Peter (Cologne), DYNAMISCHE ASPEKTE DES ZUZUGES IN DIE STADT (Dynamic Aspects of Migration Into Towns), Köl. Ztsch. Soziol. Soz-Psychol., 1955, 7, 2, 253-279.

¶ An enquiry of 105 immigrants into Zürich & presents theoretical aspects of findings. Horizontal and vertical mobility are distinguished. Active urbanisation is the process when an individual migrates into a town and has to adapt himself actively to its norms to survive; passive urbanisation occurs when whole groups experience a change in their general behavior. Active urbanisation and horizontal mobility largely coincide. There are objective and subjective reasons for migration depending on the SS of the migrant, the trend of his acculturation, & of the period of uncertainty. Sedimentation is the fact that during continuous immigrations and emigrations from/to towns, a certain number of migrants settles permanently in the town. There are 3 types of migration: (1) direct migrants who migrate from a village directly to the city; (2) migration by stages, when the migrant settles finally in the city after having lived in several other places before; & (3) fluctuating migrants who come and go permanently. To study the social adjustment of migrants their reasons for immigration must be known. There are intentional migrants (Eigenwanderer) who migrate for subjective reasons, and compulsory migrants (Zwangswanderer) who are the families of the Eigenwanderer. Subjective reasons for migration are those which emanate from the migrant's own initiative; objective reasons are those which emanate from the initiative of someone else. Normally, direct migrations are caused by subjective, migration by stages by objective reasons. With regard to sedimentation, more direct migrants and more intentional migrants remain permanently. For the process of acculturation the following factors are decisive: (1) the migrant's demands, (2) his occup'al abilities, (3) his social contacts, & (4) his attitude. Acculturation is the active or passive acceptance of behavior to new conditions; non-acculturation is an impermanent state; mal-adaptation (Fehlanpassung) is non-acculturation which becomes permanent. There are 3 possible attitudes of migrants: contented, not contented, or indifferent. During the process of acculturation the migrant has to adjust himself to 2 groups: the group at his place of work, & his neighborhood. Changes of occup, place of work, and place of residence are especially important; there are 3 types: (1) the migrant by stages who changes his residence and place of work frequently, (2) the direct migrant who experiences at first a period of uncertainty, & (3) the direct migrant who does not change after migration. The period of uncertainty can lead either to acculturation or to mal-adaptation. The syndrome of acculturation is composed of direct migration, subjective reasons, & a limited period of uncertainty. The syndrome of non-acculturation is composed of migration by stages, objective reason, & a not firmly limited period of uncertainty. Acculturation and non-acculturation are also influenced by the SC of the migrant. M. K. Adler

CDA 0352 Colijn, J., "ISLAND IN THE SUN": OVER DE BETEKENIS VAN HET DORP ("Island in the Sun": On the Significance of the Village), Sociol. Bull., 1958, 12, 3, 106-125.

¶ Since 1858, the Groninger Society of Agri has annually given each of its Depts questions for discussion on agri'al, technical or soc problems. In 1955, the farmers were asked about the signif they attach to the village. 40 Depts delivered detailed reports on this question. The farmers are aware of the power of Ur influences in the country. The village is no longer an 'island in the sun'. They fear the possibility of municipal occupation of the precious cultivated land, the diminishment of continued possibilities of living in the village, & the migration of country men to town. To increase the popularity of village living they feel the following advantages are needed: a Sch, a church, shops, proper housing & a corporate life. Proper teaching is essential in the country, but there is always a turnover of teachers due to the temptations of higher salaries in town. Also the teachers' status has been lowered; he is no longer the central figure in village society. The number of shops has decreased but this often benefits the business of remaining ones. Telephones & cars now make it possible for many farmers to do their shopping in town. The farmers have become outsiders in ecclesiastical life because the class-struggle of workmen & farmers under the influence of growing socialism at the beginning of this cent was partially carried on within the church. It may also be due to the growing rationalism produced by sci'fic & technological development. The farmer is no longer participating in the corporate life of the village. He has become isolated in the Groninger Ru society & has lost his leading influence. E. J. Jongkees

CDA 0353 Cullingworth, J. B. (U of Manchester, GB), SOCIAL IMPLICATIONS OF OVERSPILL: THE WORSLEY SOCIAL SURVEY, Sociol. Rev., 1960, 8, 1, Jul, 77-96.

¶ To discover the effect on family relationships of a move from the central areas of Salford to an overspill estate, Worsley, a sample based on dwelling types of 250 interviews was taken during the summer of 1958. The majority of these families had strong roots in Salford. 90% had wished to leave their previous houses because of poor conditions & 54% had wanted to go to Worsley. 89% had relatives in Salford. It was concluded: for the majority of families on the Worsley overspill estates the move from Salford had involved considerable changes in their way of life. The intimate soc life of the slums had given way to the more reserved, home-centered life of the typical Mc suburb. Contacts with relatives were much reduced. Many families had for the first time to contend with a long & comparatively expensive journey to work. This, together with a very large increase in rents (a $\bar{X}$ of about 200%) & the soc necessity to 'keep up appearances' resulted in soc & econ strains which sometimes made the process of adjustment a long & arduous one. Nevertheless, for the majority of families these difficulties were accepted as a necessary price that had to be paid for the great improvement in living conditions. Though nearly 50% of the families had not wished to move from Salford, only 17% wished to return. The biggest source of dissatisfaction was the journey to work, & local employment was generally poorly paid & offering few prospects of advancement. Kinship was of far less importance. Separation from the 'extended family' was for over half the families a matter of no concern. For the majority of the others it was regarded as a minor incidental disadvantage of subUr life. The picture might have been diff had the overspill area been further from the Ur center. But to show that rehousing & redevelopment involves the destruction of a soc milieu is not necessarily to suggest that the soc life of the slum is to be preserved & transplanted into a new environment. E. T. Chambers

CDA 0354 Dossick, Jesse J. (New York U), FIFTH WORKSHOP—FIELD STUDY IN PUERTO RICAN EDUCATION AND CULTURE, J. Educ. Sociol., 1952, 26, 177-186.

¶ To increase inter-cultural understanding between Puerto Rican and larger communities, to foster more insight into the problems of the Puerto Rican migrant among teachers, socia. workers and administrators, and to find improved methods facilitating the migrants' assimilation and inter-community ad justment, New York U. launched the Puerto Rican Workshops. The field study involves lectures, seminars, tours, studies, and individual projects in PR over a six week summer period. The results were: (1) positive psychological effect on the PR parents and school children in the New York community; (2) more teacher insight into adjustment problems of PR children in New York; (3) inclusion in curricula of material familiar to the PR child; and (4) improved inter-community ties through agencies and organizations of the PR and New York communities. W. F. Pratt

CDA 0355 Duncan, Otis Dudley & Stanley Lieberson (U of Chicago, Ill), ETHNIC SEGREGATION AND ASSIMILATION, Amer. J. Sociol., 1959, 64, 4, Jan, 364-374.

¶ An ecological conceptualization of the processes of immigrant adjustment permits a demonstration of close r's of residential segregation & centralization with selected indicators of assimilation, SES & SD ranking of ethnic groups. Changes in residential patterns in Chicago between 1930 & 1950 were in the direction expected on the basis of a positive relationship between assimilation & length of residence; but such changes did not disrupt a pattern of differential segregation & spatial separation of ethnic colonies, this pattern exhibiting remarkable stability over the 20 yr period. AA

CDA 0356 du Sautoy, Peter, RESETTLEMENT SCHEMES AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT, Community Develop. B., 1961, 12, 4, Sep, 121-123.

¶ Resettlement schemes generally cause discontent among those individuals who are moved in the general interest, rather than by individual choice. Once the move is made, the CD worker can help the people adjust to the new situation, explaining new devices & new ways of using them. The CD worker who is asked to help in resettlement schemes must be cautious, because he is not dealing with people who feel that the move is necessary or desirable. The worker must build a sense of self-reliance in face of the shock of moving. G. Speal

CDA 0357 Eames, E., SOME ASPECTS OF URBAN MIGRATION FROM A VILLAGE IN NORTH CENTRAL INDIA, East. Anthrop., 1954, 8, 1, Sep-Nov, 13-26.

¶ Madhopur is a village in the southeastern part of the state of Uttar Pradesh having a total pop of 1,860 composed of 23 subcaste groups. It was assumed that the greatest amount of migration to Ur centers would be by caste members who had lost their functions in village life, such as Lohars, Khuniyas, and those in the weakest econ position, the Chamars. Though this has been partially substantiated, the largest group going outside the village and to a greater variety of Ur centers are upper caste Thakurs (Kshattriya caste), the second largest pop group in Madhopur and in the top econ position of the village and owners of more than 82% of the land. Of the 92 village men now in Ur centers 30 are Thakurs, with other groups representing Chamars, Nonia, Ahir, Lohar, Khuniya, Kandu, Nai, Kahar, Shekh, Halal Khor, Teli, Barai, Defali, Kohar, Gonr, Jolaha, and Kalawar. More than 50% of those now living in Ur centers range in age from 20-29, the large majority are married and have children but do not take families to the city with them. Most who go to cities for employment travel a long distance from the village and give as their reasons for travel a desire to obtain better wages, ease of finding employment, or because they have relatives and friends to help them make initial adjustment to city life. 60% of those now working in cities have been there less than 5 yrs, 13% more than 10, & 5% more than 15 yrs. 33% of all migrants work in shops, 25% on trams, and in gov and factories, 20% are salesmen, and another 20% are laborers. Thakurs have the best positions of all groups working in cities being salesmen, conductors, teachers, and gardeners, and have usually entered occup's involving less physical labor than Chamars who work mainly as laborers, in coal mines, draw rickshaws or do menial work, jobs roughly coinciding with their social position in the village. Of those whose salaries are known 3 out of 5 earn less than 100 rupees monthly, 25% of these Ur migrants remit nothing to their village families, while another 25% send back less than 25 rupees a month. No Thakur earns less than 50 rupees a month. As regards migration effect upon the jajmani or employer system of the village, the reasons for leaving are largely econ, so the jajmani is in no position to object unless he is willing to help his employee. An employee never raises an objection if a jajmani leaves the village. All Somars (goldsmiths) have left the village, partly because the inhabitants buy most of their gold ornaments in the city. The most frequent causes of initial migration are to pay debts, build a new house, buy bullocks and pay for marriage, but other needs are discovered once established in the city and often these replace primary ones. On the whole it seems that those who migrated to the city have adjusted, though only 13 families of the 91 represented have joined their pioneers. The greatest number of migrants return to the village once a yr for holidays, family illness, marriage, or a family visit. A substantial number never return. Migration has caused little change in village social structure. H. H. Smythe

CDA 0358 Eberhard, Wolfram, TYPES OF SETTLEMENT IN SOUTH EAST TURKEY, Sociologus, 1953, 3, 1, 49-64.

¶ Deals with 3 typical cases of settlements in Adana: enforced settlement of nomads in Osmaniye and Ceyhan and a peaceful settlement in Pozanti. The first of these is well integrated, the second, although well-to-do is not integrated and developed more as a village or a suburb than a city. The latter, developed only after WW I, when a railroad and highway made economic progress possible. A brief history of Tueysuez, a village between the first and second, settled voluntarily by nomads is presented. There is much community feelings, a coffeehouse as a social center and a simple school. It is a well integrated village with prospects of overcoming initial difficulties of readjustment. J. H. Bunzel

CDA 0359 Honigman, John J. (U. of N. Carolina), RELOCATION OF A PUNJAB PAKISTAN COMMUNITY, Midd. East J., 1954, 8, 4, Aut, 429-444.

¶ In 1950, Pakistan began an extensive economic development and human resettlement project in the Thal Desert of W. Pakistan. Description and analysis of living patterns in the area (observed in 1952), concentrating on one small Thal village (Chak 41 MB), reveals the following: The "chak dwellers, while uprooted from a traditional environment and forced to cope with new problems in a difficult terrain, have made a successful adjustment in their new milieu.... The problem remains...of determining what cultural conditions related to the migration and resettlement helped to avoid social disintegration by maintaining personal equilibrium in what must have been a trying situation." 4 factors apparently contributed: (1) The move did not entail a shift to a radically different pattern of living. Previous skills were not rendered inoperative largely avoiding the frustration that comes from adopting unfamiliar tasks or those below one's rank. (2) The villagers largely represent people who had built interpersonal ties and customary relations prior to relocation. More than 1/2 the adults of Chak 41 MB came from a single community, 85% belong to one caste, and "actual kinship ties" further preserved group integrity. (3) The ideal of Islam provided another integrating factor. To many contemporary Muslims, Islam holds up a way of truth making its adherents superior to others; includes a collection of moral

imperatives promoting identification among those who uphold or affirm them; and stands as a symbol of the new nation, Pakistan, to which the refugees fled. (4) Effective government planning, providing the prerequisites of agricultural living which were beyond the resources of the small community, is the final factor which facilitated the prompt establishment of a new equibilibrium in the Thal. S. L. Messinger

CDA 0360 Horobin, Gordon W. (U of Hull, GB), ADJUSTMENT AND ASSIMILATION: THE DISPLACED PERSON, Sociol. Rev., 1957, 5, 2, Dec, 239-254.

¶ Participant observation & a [?] were used to gather information about Estonian displaced persons (DP) in Leicester where they formed 2.5% of the 3% foreign-born pop. It is found that: "...certain traits of DP life in contemporary England, such as the preoccupation with the past & the formation of closed national groups, are not, as at first appears, wholly dysfunctional from the point of view of adjustment." Though these traits may retard assimilation in the short run, they are a positive aid to adjustment. In the longer run they may aid assimilation by allowing it to proceed slowly, & from a stable starting point. "To attempt to understand DP adjustment purely in terms of whether or not it is a step in the direction of complete assimilation is to obscure the functional value for adjustment of apparently anti-assimilating tendencies." E. T. Chambers

CDA 0361 Kempinski T. (U of Manchester, GB) RURAL MIGRATION, Rural Sociol., 1961, 26, 7, Mar, 70-73.

¶ The first congress of the European Society for Ru Sociol had Ru migration as its main theme. The article summarises some of the views expressed & conclusions reached during the congress. Some estimates of the extent of Ru migration in Europe are given. Ru exodus is caused mainly by the fall in farm labour requirements ('push') & by the attractions of Ur life ('pull'). Where good town jobs are scarce Ru people emigrate abroad. The Common Market Treaty may intensify migration between countries. The problem of Ru refugees from former eastern German territories & from eastern Germany is mentioned. There are soc & psychol'al difficulties both in farm-to-town & farm-to-farm migration, but there are also econ advantages for the countryside & for the nation. Various proposals for state regulation & aid for Ru migration & for encouraging Ru people to remain in the countryside are summarised. The trend towards commuting creates problems of Ur over-spill which interests both Ru sociol'ts & town planners. AA

CDA 0362 Klausner, Samuel Z. (Ford Foundation), IMMIGRANT ABSORPTION AND SOCIAL TENSION IN ISRAEL: A Case Study of Iraqi Jewish Immigrants, Middl. East J., 1955, 9, 3, Sum, 281-294.

¶ Subject of study is "social-psychol'cal sources of tension" which result from immigration of "Oriental Jews into a predominately Western Israel society." Areas of study are tensions "rooted in family disorganization, clashing concepts of social authority, and the newly emerging social stratification." The group studied is "the 'Westernized' elite of the Iraqi Jewish immigrants," via Rorschach tests, depth and regular interviews, & planned observation. Results of Westernization on the family in Iraq and Israel are discussed. Family disorganization, especially in regard to authority patterns, has been increased by immigration. Family strains are also created when youth programs fail to absorb the young men into collective agriculture creating marginal people unable to fit into collective agriculture or return to their families. The depersonalized treatment of bureaucratic organization makes the immigrant passive and dependent; many threaten self-injury if officials will not help solve their problems (explained by immigrants assuming authorities have a paternal interest in him). Tensions arise over awarding of status and status-expectations. The Iraqi Uc immigrant feels that he should join Israel's Uc, but due to stereotyping is classified with Kurdish Jews of low status position. Two strata are crystallizing "in which the color and class line are highly identical." The formation of these may be seen "occurring on the personal-social level, in the social ecology of Israel, econ'cally, and even within the educational agencies." These tensions produce a "depressive anxiety," which is dealt with by: (1) emotion control, (2) "personal fantasy", & (3) "verbal aggression against the broader community." The future of Oriental immigrants depends upon the development of effective leadership within their group; present trends do not indicate that such leadership is forthcoming. A. S. Lackey

CDA 0363 Kostanick, Huey L. (U of California), TURKISH RESETTLEMENT OF REFUGEES FROM BULGARIA, 1950-1953, Middl. East J., 1955, 9, 1, Win, 41-52.

¶ In August 1950 the Bulgarian gov announced that the 250,000 Turks living in Bulgaria would have 3 months to return to Turkey. The Land and Settlement Administration of the Turkish government was put in charge of refugee resettlement, and the people rallied behind the program as an effort to defy communism. In settling the refugees care was taken to place them in areas where they could practice their occup's and which were similar in climate and physiography to their Bulgarian homes. By the end of 1952 the majority of refugees who had migrated (154,393), had been absorbed into existing communities and most families had received a home and a piece of land. In distributing the land consideration was given to 4 factors: (1) quality of land; (2) steepness of the terrain; (3) climate; & (4) size of family. The success of the program has been attributed to settling the people in (1) established villages where they could carry on their traditional form of life; & (2) areas which were familar to them both climatically and physiographically. A. S. Lackey

CDA 0364 Masefield, G. B., A COMPARISON BETWEEN SETTLEMENT IN VILLAGES AND ISOLATED HOMESTEADS, J. Afr. Adm., 1955, 7, 2, Apr, 64-68.

¶ Mixed farming is more easily carried on from scattered farms; arable farming lends itself to village settlement. Villages can be organized so that farmers live on their holdings, but only if the farms are large in size. For bringing advisory services to farmers there are advantages & disadvantages in both systems. The soc effects of village life are that the village provides a nucleus of work for full-time craftsmen & tradesmen & that, grouped in villages, farmers are more receptive to new ideas, more radical in outlook both in pol & religion. In parts of Belgian Congo the policy is to concentrate farmers in villages & thereby facilitate administration & the provision of services. It is also the policy in S. Rhodesia. (IPSA)

CDA 0365 Ortiz, Yolanda (Internat'l Instit of Diplomatic Studies & Investigations of Paris, France), ALGUNAS DIFFICULTADES DE ADAPTACION DE LAS POBLACIONES RURALES AL PASAR AL MEDIO URBANO EN LOS PAISES LATINOAMERICANOS Y ESPECIALMENTE EN COLOMBIA (Some Difficulties in the Adaptation of Rural People to the Urban Milieu in the Latin American Countries and Especially in Colombia), R. Mexic. Sociol., 1957, 19, 1, Jan-Apr, 25-38.

¶ A discussion of the soc integration in Latinamer areas of a heterogeneous pop which resembles the medieval concentration of serfs in the cities. The Ru exodus in Colombia in contrast to other Latinamer countries is attenuated by the scattering of Ur areas throughout the country. This however does not attenuate the complexity of the Ur life that affects the migrants. This is particularly true of the Indian who not only moves to an industrial environment but who, by becoming a member of an ethnic minority, is exposed to cultural maladjustment. Even though the mestizo could claim more rights than the Indian in the city, by joining the ranks of the proletariat he misses his opportunities. By breaking his bonds with the 'hacienda' community the

'hacendado' finds himself a victim of pol'al instability. Solutions suggested are: (a) a planned migration to the city, (b) seeking literacy of the migrant, (c) change of the soc structure of the Ru communities, & (d) creation of org's to help the adjustment of the migrant to the city. J. Rivera

CDA 0366 Painter, Norman W. & Morrison, Paul C. (Mich State Coll), RURAL POPULATION STABILITY, CENTRAL DISTRICT OF TURRIAIBE CANTON, COSTA RICA, Rural Sociol., 1952, 17, 356-366.

¶ In the outlining of place-groups, neighborhoods of the Central District (CD) were classified according to the $\bar{X}$ time their residents required to reach the town of Turriaiba on foot. A new place-group classification based on distance from the town and size of farm holdings within 3 time-zones about the town is used. Not only is a considerable part of the instability of the CD's pop due to internal movement, but also there is a very noticeable variation in stability within the district, according to land tenure. If, as assumed, greater homogeneity of place of origin and shorter distances migrated are valid indicators of greater pop stability, the data on place of last previous residence also leads to the conclusion that stability is greatest in the small holdings place-groups. The analysis indicates that the place-groups rank in order of pop stability from greatest to least as follows: (1) small holdings; (2) mixed holdings; (3) close-in; & (4) large holdings. The lesser stability in the larger holdings place-groups can be accounted for by the fact that the majority of the family heads are landless day-wage workers and thus more subject to the effect of fluctuations in economic conditions, dismissal, attraction of supposed greater opportunities elsewhere, changing finca management, and other factors affecting mobility of people with weak attachments. That stability in the case of large holdings is not universal is illustrated in the case of a finca in which the pop stability is greater than that for the small holdings because factors operate to give the people stronger attachments. L. Jones

CDA 0367 Prabhu, Pandharinath, SOCIAL EFFECTS OF URBANIZATION ON INDUSTRIAL WORKERS IN BOMBAY, Sociol. B., Part I, 1956, 5, 1, Mar, 29-50; & Part II, 5, 2, Sep, 127-143.

¶ A study of 523 Marathi-speaking workers living at Worli in Bombay. 81% of the group studied migrated to Bombay prior to age 30. 66% are either illiterate or can only sign their name. 99% migrated as a result of econ necessity. 71% indicated a desire to return to their village. Only part of this dissatisfaction is due to a dislike of Ur work per se since 43% indicated that they were satisfied with their work & pay. The major objections seem to be the crowded unsanitary conditions of life & the separation from traditional family ties in the village. The $\bar{X}$ annual family income was Rs. 1,405. Despite this low income, 66% of R's sent money to their families in the village, in addition to supporting the 3.6 dependents which they averaged in the city. Data on the R's evaluation of their health & living conditions indicate a considerable advantage for the village as compared with the city. This is not surprising since the chawls in which they reside are about 600% over their optimum capacity. 79% of the migrants came to the city alone & over 2/3 have been there 15+ yrs. Most stayed with friends or relatives initially & then brought their families. 71% visit their home village at least once a yr, for reasons of health (99%), to pay homage to a deity (31%), to visit (24%), & to help with the harvest (13%). Though over 90% wanted to return to their village after retirement, 46% considered village life to be backward & 79% preferred their children to grow up in the city to take advantage of Ur educ'al facilities. 41% feel there is greater family happiness in the village, 28% considered greater in the city, & 21% feel it is the same in both places. Caution is needed in interpreting these statistics since the emotional attachment to his former village may color the migrant's perception of its advantages & disadvantages. M. A. Straus

CDA 0368 Rose, Arnold & Leon Warshay (U of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn & U of Kansas City, Mo), THE ADJUSTMENT OF MIGRANTS TO CITIES, Soc. Forces, 1957, 36, 1, Oct, 72-76.

¶ It is assumed that human behavior is characterized by a set of 'perceived expectations' that are shared in some degree. It is predicted that newcomers to a community would behave like "socially disorganized persons" to the extent that their expectations were diff from those in the new community. Hypo's tested were (1) "migrants who move from one Ur area to another are likely to act more efficiently in solving their adjustment problems than do migrants from Ru areas; (2) migrants with already existing primary group contacts in the new community are more likely to remain isolated from the rest of the community &/or to remain isolated longer than migrants without such contacts; (3) migrants without already existing primary group contacts in the new community are more likely to feel disheartened &/or pessimistic about their life accomplishment & life chances than are those with such contacts; [&] (4) migrants without already existing primary group contacts in the new community are more likely to feel distrust in, or lack of sympathy for other people." In 1955, 533 [?]'s were mailed to recent migrants to Minneapolis. The data confirmed hypo's (1) & (2) & disconfirmed (3) & (4). Hypo's (3) & (4) were reformulated: (3) is restated as "a migrant with already existing primary contacts in the new community...is more likely to be disheartened or pessimistic about his life accomplishments & chances", & (4) is restated as: "a migrant with already existing primary contacts in the new community ...is more likely to distrust people in general (non-primary contacts)." J. B. Perry

CDA 0369 Rubin, Morton (Northwestern U), LOCALISM AND RELATED VALUES AMONG NEGROES IN A SOUTHERN RURAL COMMUNITY, Soc Forces, 1958, 36, 3, Mar, 263-267.

¶ If out-migration is considered a measure of the inability of a society to sustain its members, then southern Ru folk society gives indications of dissolution. Negroes in particular are migrating en masse to northern industrial cities. West Chickasaw County, Mississippi, was chosen as the site for the study of non-migrants since it represented the home base of a majority of Negro migrants to the industrial city of Beloit, Wisconsin, studied by Omari in 1954. In 1956, 114 interviews were conducted among heads of Negro households in West Chickasaw County, representing 50% of Houston town & 20% of the country. The sample was chosen from electric meter lists. Indices were derived of locality satisfaction, locality orientation, institutional conservatism, projection of local opportunities, & success themes. Relationships were tested by means of X^2. Locality satisfaction & belief in local opportunities were signif'ly associated with age & length of neighborhood residence. Older people were more satisfied & localistic. However, the youngest age group was more dissatisfied & localistic. One plausible explanation for the relationship is that more non-localistic young persons have already migrated & the present R's are a residue. A statistically signif inverse relationship was found between level of living & feelings about local opportunities. The success themes were signif'ly related to locality satisfaction & to institutional conservatism, while themes which showed mixtures of work & morality were favored more than 2:1 by dissatisfied persons. These findings reveal a folk society in flux. Migration is draining off young persons. The older generation that once chose country living concludes that opportunities are best in northern industrial cities. G. A. Hillery, Jr.

CDA 0370 Sariola, Sakari (Centro Interamericano de Educación Rural, Rubio, Venezuela), A COLONIZATION EXPERIMENT IN BOLIVIA, Rural Sociol., 1960, 25, 1, Mar, 76-90.

¶ An exp in colonization in Bolivia is described. Migration & resettlement of peasants from the Cochabamba Valley area to the Montero region in Santa Cruz was affected in various ways by the att's of the colonizers & by a series of soc, cultural & econ factors. The att's of the Cochabamba Valley peasants were found to be favorable to migration. Among the colonizing experiences which negatively affected these att's & contributed to instability among the settlers were fatigue caused by work in the Santa Cruz colony, the lack of farming implements, the lack of soc rewards derived from community life, dangers connected with the new environment, & changes in food habits. The influence on colonization of the valley women's att's, the relationships between the colony & the neighboring communities, the structural patterns of the colonizing group, & some socio-political phenomena on the national level are discussed. The functions of a proposed pioneer training farm are described. AA

CDA 0371 Srivastava, R. P., CULTURAL REHABILITATION OF REFUGEES—BASED ON CASE STUDIES IN LUCKNOW, East. Anthrop., 1953, 4, 7, 2, Dec-Feb, 94-98.

¶ A 4% interval sample of the nearly 5,000 partition refugees in the city of Luknow was studied. Summary statements and implications of the findings are presented as follows: (1) Size of family has declined, and number of working dependents including wives increased compared with conditions before partition. This reflects and is a cause of the disintegration of the joint family. (2) Important shifts in occupations have occurred, largely an increase in small traders and hawkers. (3) Family interaction patterns have changed due to women and children working. The former are compelled to neglect their children, and the latter have become self-assertive. (4) Deprivation and insecurity have given rise to a strong "we group" feeling and hostility against non-refugees and Muslims. (5) Standards of sexual conduct have declined. Assimilation is not a practical solution to the refugee problem. Instead, "efforts should be directed towards the achievement of a 'symbiotic'...relationship where the refugees maintain their own identity, and yet continue as a useful and integral part of the whole." M. A. Straus

CDA 0372 Tropp, E. H. (London, England), DISPERSED SETTLEMENT AND THE RURAL COMMUNITY, Rural Sociol., 1953, 18, 4, Dec, 338-344.

¶ Although the dispersed settlement pattern, lacking a village center, has been criticised by some rural sociologists from the point of view of social and economic welfare of the population, there are many areas of the world where such isolated settlements have been associated with a high degree of social integration. This paper deals with the settlement pattern which has developed in Wales. The scattered settlement pattern is seen to be the result of physical background conditions, economic conditions, the pastoral nature of farming, and historical and cultural factors. The essential unit of settlement is the tyddyn, a family holding. In Wales, the tradition of sparse settlement based on kinship has been closely associated with the cohesive community life. The physical and cultural isolation is in large part responsible for the persistence of this community structure until recent times. Today these isolated settlements face many problems; farms are small; the proportion of farm workers to owners is small; the small holdings do not pay reasonable dividends; the isolation causes a deficiency in meeting the necessities of life and helps to explain the depopulation of rural Wales. It has been suggested that such problems could be attacked by building new houses in a nuclear pattern, yet some argue that such nucleated settlements would destroy the existing social framework. Field studies are needed before such arguments can be properly assessed. R. Murphy

CDA 0373 Vazquez-Calcerrada, P. B. (U. of Puerto Rico), A RESEARCH PROJECT ON RURAL COMMUNITIES IN PUERTO RICO, Rural Sociol., 1953, 18, 3, Sep, 221-226.

A current social problem in Puerto Rico is the unbalanced distribution of land and capital ownership in the hands of a small proportion of the island's population, leaving a vast majority of underprivileged masses, "mostly landless ruralities." Census figures indicate that 69.7% of the total farm population (1940) live in rural areas and the majority of these "must live as landless squatters or agregados." The agregados live in crude, over-crowded dwellings and are completely dependent on the landlord economically and otherwise, affording little incentive for self-improvement and hindering social welfare programs. The 1941 land law provided for the resettlement of the agregados in new "planned" communities where each family is given a small plot of land for subsistence farming and self-help and mutual aid are encouraged through a "community action plan." The present research was aimed at: (1) determining the success of the rural resettlement programs; (2) comparing the social background and community situation of successful and unsuccessful settlements; and (3) developing methods for the description of the social structure of rural communities. One "highly successful and less successful settlement were selected from each of three agricultural regions—coffee, sugar cane, and tobacco and minor crops areas. The pairs of communities were matched in terms of time of settlement, size, employment opportunities, soil productivity, etc., and about 50% of the universe of households were interviewed with respect to social origins, occupational history, present economic conditions, patterns of leadership, formal and informal participation and attitudes toward government's program. Degree of success was found to vary with type of farm region (sugar most sucessful, coffee least), and degree of professional leadership in the communities. In general there was a high degree of satisfaction in all communities with the resettlement program, and the successful communities appeared to be more highly integrated than the unsuccessful. Other factors of difference between successful and unsuccessful communities are reported in detail. R. Murphy

CDA 0374 Viteles, Harry (Hebrew U, Jerusalem), COOPERATIVE AGRICULTURE SETTLEMENTS IN ISRAEL, Sociol. Soc. Res., 1955, 39, 3, Jan-Feb, 171-176.

¶ 38% of the 57,600 farms in Israel in 1952 were cooperative (moshavim), as distinct from communitarian (kibbutzim) settlements. Moshavim settlements are of 4 types: (1) moshavei ovdim - small holder settlements; (2) kfarim shitufiyim - cooperative villages; (3) moshavim shitufiyim - integral cooperative settlements; & (4) moshavei olim - immigrant settlements. Moshavim has increased in number from 94 to 262 and their pop from 22,500 to 76,000 from Oct, 1948-Sep, 1952. "The desideratum of all 4 types of moshavim is a synthesis of maximum social & econ individualism compatible with maximum cooperativism & mutual aid." Moshavei ovdim are based on 4 principles: that the family living together in its own home was basic for a healthy peasantry; self labor & independence of markets; a minimum standard for all & maximum mutual aid compatible with the principles of voluntarism; &, equality in opportunity but without destroying diff's in ES, to be attained without the exploitation of weaker neighbors. Kfarim shitufiyim (introduced in 1932 to meet the needs of better off immigrants of business & professional classes from Central & Western Europe), compared to moshavei ovdim: (1) applicants need not be members of The General Federation of Jewish Labour; (2) labor (if organized) may be hired without permission of the management committee. (3) It accepts the principles of the Jewish National Fund vis a vis long term lease, inheritance & equal sized farms, but does not insist land be periodically distributed & has no principles of inheritance. (4) As with other types, marketing & purchasing are cooperative, but private enterprises are permitted. (5) Mutualism is confined to holidays with pay, death in-

surance, & limited assistance to sick members. The moshavim shitufiyim (founded in 1935) compare to the kibbutz thus: (1) families live in individual houses with ownership of all property vested in the cooperative with standard house sizes. Women work 24 hours per week outside the home, including time spent doing laundry at central facilities. (2) Equal allowances for all members 18+, irrespective of kind of work done. Purchases must be made through the cooperative; money earned off the settlement is turned into the common fund. (3) All members must contribute to the capital. The moshavei olim (founded in 1948) consist mainly of immigrants since the war. These are townspeople who find kibbutz life distasteful. The settlements are on ethnic lines. It is hoped that these will become like the other types. They are gov subsidized. Members of the moshavei act as instructors & managerial participants, which has minimized friction but made it difficult to get such settlements to assume responsibility. The individualistic temperament of the members of non-European settlements have been least successful due to resentment of European instructors, a sense of insecurity & fear of dependence, an inability to form efficient self-governing units, & the desire to maintain the family as an economic unit. J. F. Manfredi

CDA 0375 Weisser, Gerhard. THEORETISCHE BEMERKUNGEN ZU GRUNDFRAGEN DER BESIEDLUNGSPOLITIK (Theoretical Remarks on the Basic Questions of Settlement Politics), Soz. Welt, 1958, 9, 3/4, 211-219.

¶ A systematical & critical sci of settlement-policy does not exist yet, although efforts in this direction are increasing. Already for a long time the view has been prevailing that soc forces in settlements will not be distributed satisfactorily if society leaves these processes open to chance. The labor market is not able by itself to distribute the newcomers in a way that the result is an adequate distribution of soc & econ forces within the area. To a large extent the econ & also non-econ soc processes are not directed by national efforts, but by forces outside the nation. We start from the assumption that an automatically working order does not exist. We have no satisfactory systems of practical axioms for shaping soc life. Settlement policies have the purpose to protect economically weak elements from a purely gain-oriented labor-management. In the area of settlement policies the idea of decentralization wins more & more ground. A readiness develops to found new towns as a solution. England has started with this practice, & also in West-Germany we have these attempts. They show what can be done by a creative policy in the efficient distribution of settlers within an area with a good balance of soc forces. F. Goldsmith

CDA 0376 Williams, Cicely D. MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH IN A DEVELOPING COMMUNITY, Community Develop. B., 1955, 6, 2, Mar, 30-33.

¶ The flight of Ru people to Ur centers result in health problems. An estimated 50% of children die before maturity. There is a heavy morbidity & mortality rate among adults, esp women of child-bearing age. Ill health & malnutrition result from inadequate diets & ignorance of food values. A multiplicity of personnel on the field level is wasteful & creates antagonism. Physical examination of the whole fam by a public health nurse, & recommendations for specialized treatment when needed is good because it provides for continuity of interest, avoids overlapping & provides adequate attention to the whole fam. Training to meet local requirements is needed. Res has been on the microcosmic level & not enough emphasis has been placed on the whole picture. Statistics are often collected on Sch age children, which is the healthiest period of life. More res is needed re baby & preSch age children. Hosp statistics & vital statistics must be put to greater use. Rapid growth of pop in certain areas is outstripping food or potential food production. Educ is needed re improvement of health measures. G. Speal

CDA 0377 Zimmer, Basil G. (U of Michigan), PARTICIPATION OF MIGRANTS IN URBAN STRUCTURES, Amer. Sociol. Rev., 1955, 20, 2, Apr, 218-224.

¶ Empirical studies measuring the social implications of Ur in-migrants are limited. The present study tests the hypotheses that: (1) migrants differ from natives in participation in formal organizations, becoming similar to natives the longer they live in community; & (2) Ur migrants tend to enter activities more rapidly than farm migrants. A random sample of married Ms in a midwestern city of 20,000 were interviewed to determine their participation in formal organizations (membership & officership) and their registration to vote. Differential participation of migrants and natives is studied according to categories of each: (1) age (+ or − 40); (2) occupation (white collar or manual); (3) education; (4) length of time in community; & (5) type of last residence (Ur, farm, Ru non-farm). Within each category migrants have lower participation rate than natives. Migrant participation takes longer to reach rate of natives in the categories recent migrant, older, manual worker, and Coll educated. Within each migrant category, rate of officership is lower than native but tends to reach that of natives after 5 yrs residence. After 5 or more yrs in the community, migrants become similar to natives of same category (education, occupation, etc.) or exceed them with respect to % who are registered voters. The second hypothesis is also substantiated: (1) farm migrants have slower than Ur rate of participation and never attain native rate; (2) farm migrants in organizations take longer than Ur to enter officership roles; & (3) farm migrants take longer than Ur to equal or exceed native rate of registration to vote. W. F. Kenkel

10 personality aspects

CDA 0378 Argyris, Chris (Yale U.), THE FUSION OF AN INDIVIDUAL WITH THE ORGANIZATION, Amer. Sociol. Rev., 1954, 19, 3, Jun, 267-272.

¶ A report of a project toward "understanding the variables that operate to make an individual feel fused (cohesive) with the organization in which he works." The hypothesis is that the greater the expression of the personalizing (process of individual's self expression), the greater the perceived fusion of the individual with the organization. A quantitative measure of the individual's perceived degree of fusion with an organization is obtained by abstracting from the semi-structured interview data: (1) all personality factors that the individual reports he desires to express, or such factors inferred by the researcher; (2) the degree of expression of each personality factor, ranging from no to maximum expression; & (3) the degree of potency or psychological importance of each personality factor to the individual. Through weighting, account is taken of the degree of expression and potency of each personality factor and a total score derived. The operational and predictive validities of the personalizing score are studied. The operational validity concerns: (1) do the personality factor abstracted correspond to those the individual perceives to be in the personalizing process; (2) does the degree of importance assigned to the factors by the individual and researcher agree; & (3) do the scales measure accurately the degree of expression of each personality factor. 90% of the time personality factors are obtained directly from the respondent; the operational validity concerning the number of personality factors is considered high. A high degree of agreement is found between judges who utilize the interview data to: (1) infer the degree of importance of personality factors; & (2) infer the degree of expression of personality factors. Predictive validity

of the personalizing score, is tested by determining who will and will not leave the organization. It is discovered that: (1) 2/3 of the people who left the organization had low personalizing scores; the 1/3 left for reasons not associated with their personalizing score; (2) all individuals with low scores remaining in the organization manifest such symtoms as frustration, conflict, apathy, are planning to leave the organization, etc.; & (2) no individual with a high score has, or is planning to leave the organization. Some predictive validity is therefore present. W. F. Kenkel

CDA 0379 Berna, J. J. COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND THE SOCIAL APOSTOLATE. Soc. Action., 1960, 10, 5-6, May-June, 198-208.

¶ Defines and explains the objectives of CD to be of changing village people & their attitudes & getting them involved in the process of soc & econ change. The activities of the Catholic church's soc apostolate under the CD program is also detailed. SASSA

CDA 0380 Back, Kurt W. (Duke U, Durham, NC), THE CHANGE-PRONE PERSON IN PUERTO RICO. Pub. Opin. Quart., 1958, 22, 3, Fall, 339-340. Rev. Cie. Soc., 1958, 2, 4, Dec, 506-523.

¶ A study emphasizing the pattern of personal traits affecting disposition to change on a middle level of theoretical rigor. Changers & resisters were distinguished on the decision to move from shacks in a familiar slum environment to new housing projects. Households were selected from 5 slum areas for which no clearance had yet been planned, 5 areas recently surveyed for clearance & relocation, 5 partially cleared slum areas, & 5 projects. A map was used to select 15 households from the slum areas, & a list of tenants used to select 10 project households. Files were sampled to obtain 25 relocated households who had moved out of projects. 2 R's (the head & wife or next listed adult) were interviewed from each household. 90% of households were covered except in the "moved away" category & in 75% of these all family members were interviewed. A structured Q was used. A role playing test designed to measure "creativity" (the ability to perceive & accept unusual solutions to a problem) was adapted from the Stanton-Litwak battery for interpersonal competence. Internal consistency r's were sufficiently high. The soc characteristics indicate that changers are more likely to be men, younger, & those better educated. Changeability (proneness to change) is not related to actual econ conditions. Change is not welcome in families of privately employed workers in contrast to either self- or gov-employed. Changeability increases with the number of wage earners in the family. Residential mobility is not positively related to changeability scores & depends on circumstances other than personality. Among people who move, the motivation & magnitude of the change are a function of changeability & general disposition. The index measure for individuals in diff positions toward a move to a housing project shows appreciable diff's in the expected directions except that the variability index (mobility) shows a signif reversal of the hypo that changeability leads to greater acceptance of the housing project. Personality tests & att indices did distinguish lower econ, Ur, individuals who were favorable to all kinds of changes. The modernism index (orientation to the future) showed a high relation to personality & behavioral measures. The personality trait (modifiability of response) is based on a general personality disposition. J. D. Twight

CDA 0381 Beers, Howard W. (Associate in CD, Ford Foundation, New Delhi, India), MOTIVATION FOR COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT. Comm. Develop. R., 1961, 6, 3, Sep, 35-42.

¶ Some basic propositions in the theory of motivation for CD are reviewed: (1) motivation for CD is a motivation of individual persons negatively, neutrally, or affirmatively; (2) communities differ in their resulting patterns of motivation; (3) motivation does not occur spontaneously but must be stimulated; (4) motivation for CD is a requirement of moral integration in present-day Western culture & a requisite component in the total motivation of community members with leadership goals; (5) motivation for CD is rooted in the common values held by community members & springs essentially from the constellation of values used in defining the democratic way; (6) motivation springs from latent or active feelings of dissatisfaction, deprivation or discontent; & (8) motivation to lead in community org is distinguished from motivation to manage or control community action; the aim of a democratic leader is to stimulate widespread participation among the members of his group. E. Weiman

CDA 0382 Bettelheim, Bruno (U of Chicago), REMARKS ON THE PSYCHOLOGICAL APPEAL OF TOTALITARIANISM, Amer. J. Econ. Sociol., 1952, 12, 89-96.

¶ Discussed are the reasons why a totalitarian regime, once established, becomes attractive even to its opponents. The ego should both protect the well-being and existence of the individual and provide him with those satisfactions to which he is entitled. The ego of a freedom loving German under Hitler's regime was split by these functions: e.g., to insure the individual's protection it had to continually give the Hitler arm salute. Yet this was a constant reminder that it was denying the satisfactions of freedom. Thus the opponent of the totalitarian regime found himself in a situation that forced him to work on his ego's own destruction. In addition, the superego objected to his submission to symbolic totalitarian behavior. The individual was left with three alternatives: (1) detection and destruction; (2) external conformity and loss of self-respect; or (3) acceptance of totalitarian values: make the State a superego surrogate. The totalitarian system has a particular appeal for children reared in an authoritarian family. The state asks children to report their parents if they do not obey the laws. Thus, two superego sets are offered them which result in a conflict that must be resolved by the choice of one. The most important ego tendency (toward personal integration) seems to work hand in hand with the State in forcing the individual to wholly accept the totalitarian system. H. Pixley

CDA 0383 Brown, Emory J. (Pennsylvania State Coll.), THE SELF AS RELATED TO FORMAL PARTICIPATION IN THREE PENNSYLVANIA RURAL COMMUNITIES, Rural Sociol., 1953, 18, 4, Dec, 313-320.

¶ An analysis of community role-expectations of active and inactive participants in formal organizations in three Penna. rural communities. Three hypotheses are presented: (1) formal participation patterns are related to positions in the community social structure; (2) formal participation patterns are associated with self-images; and (3) participation role-expectation patterns for different positions are related to actual participant behavior of individuals in these positions. Fromal participations is seen to include behavior in voluntary associations where (1) officers are selected; (2) membership is through choice rather than compulsion; and (3) at least one face to face meeting a year is held. 624 individuals were interviewed in three communities selected on the basis of type-of-farming area, population size, and lack of large industry and minority groups. Community key informants rated married residents between the ages of 20-65 on "how much they take part in organizations." Such ratings were quantified and about 100 of the most active and 100 of the least active individuals in each community comprised the sample. The amount of participation was later computed in Chapin-scale scores. Close agreement was found between the raters' judgments and the Chapin score. Analysis shows that "high" participants in formal organizations are typically members of the upper educational, occupational, and income groups as compared with the "low" participants.

Both high and low participants seem to have developed self-images which are closely related to their actual participant behavior. Community members also have differential expectations of various status positions. It is indicated that "the cycle of non-participation, self-judgment, and expectations of the community is a barrier that would have to be broken if total involvement of community members in organizations is desired." Suggestions for future studies along these lines are included. R. Murphy

CDA 0384 DeVos, George & Horace Miner (U of California & U of Michigan, Ann Arbor), ALGERIAN CULTURE AND PERSONALITY CHANGE, Sociometry, 1958, 21, 4, Dec, 255-268.

¶ A study to ascertain the personality of the Algerians & the extent of change affecting their culture. The data represent 64 Arab men between the ages of 20 & 50, comprising 20 S's of the 'oasis group' (those who have never been outside their communal setting or have been in the city less than 4 months), the 'Ur group' (those who lived in the city more than a quarter of their lives), & 16 Arabs who had intermediate contacts between the above 2 groups. The stratified samples were administered the Rorschach & personality traits are therefore operationally defined from these analyses in conjunction with personal observations. The measures of the Rorschach which showed signif relations to specific cultural beliefs & opinions (cultural traits) were used by the method of assessment developed by Seymour Fisher, (measuring the over-all indices of rigidity & maladjustment), & a system of scoring the effective implications of the content of Rorschach responses developed by De Vos. The findings include: (1) generally, the determinants of responses & location used were similar for both Ru & Ur groups, but certain diff's were found in which it is demonstrated that the Ur Arabs display tendencies of diffuse anxiety, more tension over the control of impulses; (2) the Arabs scored very high on rigidity, beyond the $\bar{X}$ of rigidity measures as applied to maladjusted US groups; (3) the $\bar{X}$ score on the maladjusted scale was comparable to that of a US neurotic sample; (4) no signif $\bar{X}$ diff between the oasis & Ur groups on rigidity or maladjustment; (5) it appears that Ur residence produces increased psychic stress upon the Arabs; (6) attention focused on feelings of oppression from the dominant French; & (7) adherance more strictly to traditional beliefs is conducive to greater rigidity & higher scoring on maladjustment indices.

CDA 0385 Foster, George M. (U of California, Berkeley), INTERPERSONAL RELATIONS IN PEASANT SOCIETY, Hum. Org., 1960-61, 19, 4, Win, 174-184.

¶ Peasant society is defined as "communities that represent the Ru expression of large, class-structured, economically complex, pre-industrial civilizations, in which trade & commerce & craft specialization are well developed, in which money is commonly used & in which market disposition is the goal for a part of the producer's efforts." Examination of published data on such societies show great similarity & suggest that interpersonal relations are closer to being characterized by the qualities of fear, envy & distrust as described by Oscar Lewis than by the harmonious qualities described by Redfield. Implications for applied work in present societies are that: (1) villages must be approached with the assumption that most villagers are uncooperative, & (2) a major educ'al effort must be made to break the traditional image of a static economy in the minds of villagers. COMMENTS by Oscar Lewis objects to equating folk society with peasant society, & COMMENT by Julain Pitt-Rivers notes the difficulties of describing interpersonal relations with objectivity. S. F. Fava

CDA 0386 Gage, N. L., & Exline, R. V. (U. of Illinois), SOCIAL PERCEPTION AND EFFECTIVENESS IN DISCUSSION GROUPS, Hum. Relat., 1953, 6, 4, 381-396.

¶ The study dealt with effectiveness in discussion groups as a function of the member's accuracy of social perception, his similarity and assumed similarity to the group. Accuracy of social perception was defined as the degree to which a person's perception of characteristics of other persons or of groups agrees with what is actually the case. These concepts might enable one to make predictions concerning the ultimate leaders in unstructured groups. The past work pertinent to such considerations was reviewed and found to be contradictory and uncertain. Further examination was needed of the relations between (1) ability to estimate group-opinions and (2) effectiveness in interpersonal relations within a group. Similarity was defined as degree of resemblance of one person to another person or group; similarity was, in a sense, the same as sharing norms. It was assumed that similarity of a person to a group affects the way the person behaves in the group and interacts with its members. Membership is defined, social-psychologically, as the sharing of group norms and recognition by the group as a member. A hypothesis was that the person's similarity to the group in relevant attitudes is positively related to his effectiveness as participant. Assumed similarity was defined as the degree to which the person assumes that another individual or group hold attitudes characteristic of himself.

CDA 0387 Israel, Joachim (U Stockholm), PERSONALITY CHANGE IN A SOCIALLY DISTURBED RURAL COMMUNITY, Int. Soc. Sci. Bull., 1955, 7, 1, 15-22.

¶ Using Rommetveit's definition of "a social role as a system of social norms directed toward one and the same individual as a member of a group or representative of a psychologically distinguishable category of individuals," it is suggested that the individual may perceive them differently than does the sender. Hence, a distinction is made between a system of "sent norms" (prescribed roles) and "perceived roles" (subjective roles). A person's behavior in a given situation is partly a function of his subjective role(s). By the process of internalization the individual acquires values of persistent situational preferences. Internalized roles make up a signif part of the personality. This conceptual scheme has the advantage of explaining role-deviant behaviour in terms of a failure of the specific role to become adequately internalized and is advantageous in that projective tests may not be more useful than the results of a [?] in predicting a S's direction of motivation in a given situation. This conceptual scheme was applied in Forestville, a small Ru community in northern Sweden, to see how past migration and its resultant social disintegration affected the personalities of the inhabitants. Data from other studies of Forestville and from the author's analysis was employed. The main hypothesis is: a discrepancy developed between old roles and values, and new social conditions. It is assumed that in pre-industrial Forestville, children acquired values (authoritarian) appropriate to the existing social structure. These values presumably carry over into adulthood. Though absence of before-and-after measures make the conclusions hypothetical, Rorschach tests administered to 18 S's showed pronounced anxiety feelings and mechanisms of defense against these feelings. The indication is that the internalized old values and the increased gap between prescribed and subjective roles resulted in heightened insecurity making the adoption of new roles appear threatening to the individual and further rigidifying the old values. The possibility of adjustment to new social conditions was thereby diminished. B. J. Keeley

CDA 0388 Kelly, Isabel (ACD Specialist-Evaluation, US Operations Mission to Pakistan), TECHNICAL COOPERATION AND THE CULTURE OF THE HOST COUNTRY, Comm. Develop. R., 1959, 4, 3, Sep, 1-16.

¶ A discussion of the cultural context of technical cooperation programs with emphasis on the role which the soc sci'st can play in making these programs more effective. It is noted that the economy results from the combination & interaction of a vast number of culture traits & cannot be divorced from this

context. Traits include: fam & soc org, educ, leadership patterns, religious & pol'al instit's, DofL att's, values & goals. Though technical cooperation programs are usually expressed in other terms, fundamentally they are directed toward modification of existing culture traits or substitution with others which seem more beneficial from the viewpoint of the program. The soc sci'ts by reason of his training, his understanding of cultural processes, & first hand observation in the host country is in a position to orient program & personnel to the culture of the country & contribute to the achievement of program goals. The usefulness of the soc sci'st in specific projects such as public health, housing, resettlement, agri'al extension, nutrition, native arts & crafts, audio visual materials, & CD is considered. The article concludes with a discussion of the criteria for recruitment of soc sci'sts who are in a position to collaborate most successfully in a technical cooperation program, & notes certain necessary incentives which programs must provide in orc.. recruit them. S. Ziffer

CDA 0389 Kruyer, G. J., THE IMPACT OF POVERTY AND UNDERNOURISHMENT ON MAN AND SOCIETY IN RURAL JAMAICA, Mens.Maat., 1957, 32, 5, 284-291.

¶ To the general psychol'al question: How do the needs & goals of a given individual at a given time in a given situation determine his behavior? the following working hypo is offered: "the behavior of small farmers in Jamaica can at least partly be explained as a consequence of undernourishment & poverty." Undernourishment & poverty make food & money overriding goals for large groups of the pop. Shortage of good land, traditionality of the farming system & soc factors (the marketing system) block the way to these goals. As a result small farmers show strenuous efforts toward achievement, are apt to reach too quick results (premature crops) or seek gov help. When these efforts are not sufficient phenomena appear which can be explained as adjustments to a frustrating situation: aggression (the magical practices of obeah) withdrawal (migration to the city, participation in mystical cults) or sublimation (membership in ascetic sects). There also appear such sociol'al consequences as: isolation (accompanied by hostile att's towards all outsiders to the family), magical fighting against the successful, unsatisfactorily functioning of utilitarian soc systems (associations). Similar consequences could be found in like situations (the Netherlands during the famine winter of 1944/1945). E. V. W. Vereruijsse

CDA 0390 Levinson, Daniel J. (Harvard U, Cambridge, Mass), THE RELEVANCE OF PERSONALITY FOR POLITICAL PARTICIPATION, Pub. Opin. Quart., 1958, 22, 1, Spr, 3-10.

¶ A consideration of the ways in which pol'al participation is influenced by external soc pressures, by internal personality requirements, & by their interaction. Soc sci'ts have tended to think in terms of the soc norms that shape behavior & allow only a limited variability. Personality is treated frequently as an aspect of deviance but not of conformity. The soc deterministic theories do not make use of an explicit personality theory. They often posit psychol'al processes such as: imitation, conditioning, & self-interest as mediating between soc pressure & individual behavior; but have ignored the processes involved in selection, org, & creation of ideas & modes of participation: the role of reason & imagination. In the rationalistic self-interest theories, it is assumed that pol'al behavior is determined by a realistic appraisal of an individual's group or personal interests. These theories do not account for the behavior not in accord with or antithetical to immediate interests & the diff's within a large group in the interpretation of its proper interests. The first requirement for any socio-psychol'al theory of pol'al participation (PP) is a conception of personality within which the individual's preferred modes of participation can be seen as intrinsic, functional components: personalogical as well as sociol'al & historical. The author's preference is to start from psychoanalytic theory & to regard the general development of a general pol'al orientation & of specific pol'al preferences as an external function of the ego. The ways in which the ego carries out its internal functions influences the individuals's selection, creation, & synthesis of modes of participation. 2 postulates are required by this formulation: (1) receptivity, the individual is most receptive to those pol'al forms that have the greatest functional value in meeting the requirements of the personality as a system; & (2) immanence, many of the personality characteristics that influence the individual's PP are directly reflected within it. Pol'al choice is affected from within not by the Σ personality, but primarily by the particular facets of personality that are engaged at a given period of time. The relation between internal dynamics & PP is a 2-way process. Pol'al ideas & actions play their role in individual personality as in soc structure. The gradual acceptance of a new pol'al orientation depends in part on the individual's dynamics when the change began, & it may have re-equilibrating effects on the dynamics. One's pol'al preferences will be most stable & satisfying when they are congruent with both inner & external requirements. 2 conditions probably increase the importance of intra-personal determinants: (a) a wide range of available (socially provided) alternatives, & (b) a high degree of personal involvement in pol'al issues. J. D. Twight

CDA 0391 Martinson, Floyd M. (Gustavus Adolphus Coll), PERSONAL ADJUSTMENT AND RURAL-URBAN MIGRATION, Rural Sociol., 1955, 20, 2, Jun, 102-110.

¶ 4 conflicting hyp's concerning migration from Ru areas collected by D. S. Thomas are that migrants are selected from (1) the superior elements of the parent pop, (2) the inferior elements, (3) both extremes, & (4) a random selection. Nothing definite is stated, & particularily noticable is the scant attention payed to elements of personality. The working hypo is: there are aspects of personal adjustment which are related to, & perhaps causitive of, migration from Ru communities. The data is gathered from 5 Ru Minnesota HSch's with a pop of 1,289 grads through 1945-1949. Data relating to adjustment include scores on the Adjustment Inventory (Bell) & on the Kuder Preference Record, along with grades and extra-curricular activities. Scores on the California Test of Personality are available for the largest of the 5 schools. To control other factors known to be operative in migration, matched pairs were set up. Finally, 247 pairs emerge, sub-divided as (1) nonmigrant-migrant farm boys (49 pairs), (2) nonmigrant-migrant non-farm boys (45 pairs), (3) girls as in group 1 (102 pairs), & (4) girls as in group 2 (51 pairs). Statist analysis indicates diff's in 122 of 124 comparisons between migrant & nonmigrant groups, but only a few of these diff's approach statist signif. Only social-adjustments scores between migrant & nonmigrant non-farm girls approach statist signif, with high scores being interpreted as socially retiring (nonmigrant) & low scores indicating social aggressiveness (migrant). Differences indicate the same to be true between migrant & nonmigrant farm girls. Statist signif between non-farm boys centers about adjustment & interests. Amount of extra-curricular activity & emotional adjustment scores favor migrants. Other diff's in their favor are signif higher grades, & higher scientific interest scores. Higher mechanical interest scores are computed for the non-migrant group. Signif diff's between non-migrant & migrant farm boys are observed. Non-migrant boys have higher scores relating to emotional adjustment, better family relations, & mechanical interests. Migrant farm boys score higher in grades, literary interests, & extra-curricular participation. Diff's for each group in an overall view indicate stronger feeling of community adjustment & acceptance of soc standards by the non-migrant group; higher grades, extra-curricular activity, & scientific & literary interests for the migrant group. Since few of the indices approach statist signif, it appears that other factors may be operating,

such as personal grievances against the community, marriage, job opportunities & the like. K. Kessin

CDA 0392 Rabin, Albert I. (Michigan State U, East Lansing), KIBBUTZ CHILDREN—RESEARCH FINDINGS TO DATE, Children, 1958, 5, Sep-Oct, 179-185.

¶ A study of the effects of early childhood experience upon later personality development of children reared in the Israeli kibbutz. Diff groups of kibbutz children of various ages are studied. In addition, the sample consisted of 3 groups of like-age Israeli children who were being brought up in ordinary villages wherein the nuclear, patriarchal type family org is the standard. 24 kibbutz infants were examined & compared with a similar group of non-kibbutz infants. Though the 2 groups did not differ with respect to gross muscular activity & motility, they did differ in the personal & soc areas of the investigation. The kibbutz children did not appear to respond as readily to other persons as did the 'control' group infants. Their over-all development quotient was below that of their non-kibbutz peers. 30 kibbutz 10-yr-olds were studied extensively along with a similar number of non-kibbutz children. The most signif observations was in their att's toward the examiner. The kibbutz children appeared openly friendly. They expected the same degree of frankness & friendliness from the adult stranger. They were generous with their possessions & willing to share their experiences immediately. The non-kibbutz group were not as trusting as their kibbutz peers. They appeared markedly more reserved. Evidence reveals a higher level of intellectual development & emotional maturity in the kibbutz children. Despite the fact that the kibbutz children live in special children's houses & participate within a unique children's society for the most part, they reveal + att's toward their families. Such att's were clearly + in a greater % of kibbutz-raised children than in the non-kibbutz peers. Finally, 25 adolescent 17-yr-olds of both groups were compared. The author admits of several generalizations from the processed data: The intellectual advantage of kibbutz children is maintained in adolescence. In written material, the kibbutz adolescent reveals more complexity of idea & broader scope of pursuit. Though there is a signif absence of long-range occup'al goals in the kibbutz group, their interest in educ & self-improvement is distinctive when contrasted with the village-reared control group. In the area of sexuality, the kibbutz adolescent group appears to reflect a much more rigid code with regard to sexuality than does the control group. It is suggested that perhaps the close interaction between the sexes within the structural consequences of kibbutz org & their continuous physical proximity dictates the acceptance of a more powerful regulation of sexual behavior. Modified MEI

CDA 0393 Rogers, Everett M. (Ohio State U, Columbus), PERSONALITY CORRELATES OF THE ADOPTION OF TECHNOLOGICAL PRACTICES, Rural Sociol., 1957, 22, 3, Sep, 267-268.

¶ Findings from an exploratory study based on 23 interviews with farm operators are presented using an Adoption-of-Farm-Practices Scale (based on 24 practices recommended by the Iowa Extension Service). It is postulated that a new practice is adopted when (1) a farmer receives information about the existence of a new practice, & (2) gains knowledge about the specific details of the practice. An Awareness Knowledge, & an Adoption Knowledge Index were developed. Awareness & adoption scores gave an r=.31, & adoption knowledge & adoption scores an r=.41. The 10-item Rokeach Dogmatism Index was used & gave an r=-.15 with adoption scores. The Straus Rural Att Profile gave an r=.44 with adoption scores. "Of the 7 personality variables...studied as they related to adoption, only rigidity, change orientation, innovative proneness, & adoption self-ratings were found to be signif'ly related. Not signif'ly related to adoption scores were dogmatism & 2 measures of knowledge." L. P. Chall

CDA 0394 Schultz, Theodore W. INVESTMENT IN HUMAN CAPITAL, Comm. Develop. R., 1963, 8, 2, Jun, 31-38.

¶ In Western societies, human capital (HuC), is growing at a much faster rate than conventional capital. It is contended that investment in HuC accounts for most of the impressive rise in the real earnings per worker. Economists have long shied away from an explicit analysis of investment in HuC. A. Smith, H. Von Thunen, & I. Fisher have been exceptions. The trend toward hiring younger workers may not be caused by inflexible retirement systems or soc security, but rather to the fact that generally younger workers have more job mobility. In many parts of the world, the manual laborer does not have enough food or reasonable shelter to enable him to produce a full days work, yet it would be incorrect to say he is under-employed. It has appeared that capital investment has been decreasing relative to income, this is shown to be false, if one includes HuC in the calculations. The same is true in the relation of nat'l resources vis-a-vis nat'l income. For the underdeveloped countries, the "Hovart formulation of the optimum rate of investment which treats knowledge & skill as a critical investment variable in determining the rate of econ growth is both relevant & important. Human investment can be classed as consumption pure investment, or a combination of the 2. 5 categories of activities which improve human capabilities are presented & discussed: health, training & educ are included. 9 policy comments are made relating to gov, business & human resources. Knowledge & skills are a major backbone in any economy. H. Barbolet

CDA 0395 Slotkin, J. S. (U of Chicago), SOCIAL PSYCHIATRY OF A MENOMINI COMMUNITY, J. Abnorm. Soc. Psychol., 1953, 48, 10-16.

¶ Under consideration is the relationship between cultures and the drives and motives most likely to be inhibited or repressed; particularly, the inadequate expression of "social opposition" (the inhibition of aggression). It is reasoned that intragroup opposition can most easily be studied in simpler societies, where aggression can only be directed within the group since the entire society conceives of itself as a single, primary group. Because the solidarity of the group has high social value little social opposition can be permitted. Menomini (N = 168), an unacculturated Indian tribe, is studied. They are described in the following categories: (1) the customary forms of social opposition (forms of sublimation and violence, teasing, competitive games, witchcraft, etc.); (2) the mores (life goals, spontaneity of social interaction, sanctions, etc.); and (3) symptoms of cultural inadequacy (preoccupation with problem situations, questioning of customs, increased nonconformity, personality disorganization, etc.). Analysis indicates that Menomini mores inhibit social opposition which produces symptoms of cultural inadequacy, and that the hypothesis is supported. More psychiatric case studies on case psychotics and neurotics in unacculturated societies is called for. F. B. Silberstein

CDA 0396 Turner, J. Sheldon (CD Division, US Operations, Bangkok, Thailand), CAPACITY FOR SELF GROWTH THROUGH COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT, Comm. Develop. R., 1963, 8, 2, Jun, 95-99.

¶ Countries undertake CD when they want to bring about soc, econ, & pol'al changes. CD involves the people & strengthens the relationship between gov & the people. The nations that are using the CD method have certain common problems: the shortage of capital & technicians, & the lack of a strong & responsive system of local self-gov. Most of these nations also have a traditional culture based upon a subsistence economy. There nations have a come to the realization that their people "represent one of their greatest capital resources" that has not been tapped because of the relatively low powered motivation of a traditional society. CD strives to understand the people concerned, their problems, & their aspirations. Those participating in the program must learn to work with the people & not for them. CD

makes it possible to bring gov services into better coordination focused on the felt needs of the people. In order to carry out a program of CD, there must be trained village workers, local self-governing instit's, the coordination of technical services, & strong nat'l & regional support. H. Umansky

CDA 0396a Vroom, Victor H. (U of Michigan, Ann Arbor), SOME PERSONALITY DETERMINANTS OF THE EFFECTS OF PARTICIPATION, J. Abnorm. Soc. Psychol., 1959, 59, 3, Nov. 322-327.

* The purpose was to determine the effects of participation in decision-making on persons with diff personality characteristics. It was hyp'zed that equalitarians & individuals with strong independence needs would be more positively affected by the opportunity to participate in making decisions than authoritarians & persons with weaker independence needs. The results, based on data derived in an actual industrial setting, confirmed the hyp. The theoretical implications of the findings are discussed. PA

CDA 0397 Walker, Alan M. (Goddard Coll. Plainfield, Vt), SOME RELATIONS BETWEEN COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND ROGERS' CLIENT-CENTERED THERAPY. Comm. Develop. R., 1961, 6, 1, Mar. 20-26.

This study explores the significance of some of the developments in clinical psychol for CD. 4 areas of similarity between CD practice & individual therapy are discussed: (1) motivation for therapy, (2) role of the therapist, (3) process of therapy, & (4) therapeutic outcome. (1) In the area of motivation for therapy the desire of the individual to change in some way is necessary before he can make use of the therapeutic relationship in both instances. The direction of change need not be clear to the individual but some dissatisfaction with the status quo is required. (2) The importance placed on motivation & self-therapy in either client or community-centered therapy springs from the assumption that the client is capable of solving his own problems, provided the therapist provides an accepting & understanding atmosphere; the therapist is a catalyst, not a director of change. (3) In the process of therapy the presence of the therapist with his interest in following the course of the meeting in CD will stimulate a discussion that leads to clarification. (4) The client who achieves an optimal relationship with the therapist will perceive himself in more realistic terms, place a more positive value on himself, become more self-confident & self-directive. When a community therapist enters into a satisfactory & successful relationship with the community: (a) the community will be more ready to admit that local problems exist which are its responsibility, (b) will grow in its confidence to solve these problems, (c) will seek increasingly among its own human resources for necessary material, & (d) community pride will increase as perceived community improvement occurs. E. Weiman

CDA 0398 Wechsler, Henry (Harvard Med Sch, Cambridge, Mass), COMMUNITY GROWTH, DEPRESSIVE DISORDERS, AND SUICIDE, Amer. J. Sociol., 1961, 67, 1, Jul, 9-16.

* A study of the relationship of pop growth to the f of hospitalized mental illness & suicide in 50 Massachusetts communities indicates that rapidly growing communities tend to produce signif'ly higher rates of hospitalized depressive disorders & suicide, but not of schizophrenia, alcoholism, or other mental disorders. Alternative explanations of the findings are that (1) the higher rates of depression & suicide are a factor of the soc disorg associated with rapid growth of small intimate communities, &/or (2) these rates can be accounted for by selective migration of depression-prone individuals. AA

11 political aspects

CDA 0399 Abueva, Jose V. (U of Philippines, Manila). THE INTER-RELATIONS BETWEEN LOCAL GOVERNMENTS AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT. Comm. Develop. R., 1960, 5, 4, Dec, 22-30.

¶ The Philippines is used as a case study in an analysis of the interdependence & mutually reinforcing relationships between CD & local gov's in relation to pol'al stability. To correct the present imbalance of pol'al forces which favor nat'l leaders & the Ur elite, it is suggested that the CD programs & local gov's can do the following to bring about change: (1) Consolidate & maximize the gains a'ready achieved or made possible by recent grants of local a tonomy & the operation of the nat'l CD program. (2) A program of pol'al educ should be carried out to heighten pol'al awareness & the desire to organize for more effective access to the President & the individual legislators in home districts. (3) Local leaders should organize to give support to nat'l leaders who favor econ policies that will tend to benefit the Ru areas. (4) Organize pol'al support for the extension of local autonomy to those areas that can best utilize decentralized powers for accelerating econ development. (5) Changes in values, att's, motivations, leadership skills could help the Ru people to raise their individual aspirations, broaden their soc outlook & heighten their capacity for group action. In the Philippines "local gov leadership & admin of CD work is a signif form of manag training at the local levels. CD councils at the various local admin'ive levels are coordinating & implementing bodies in which concepts of local planning & admin'ive coordination are being introduced." The work of the Phillipine CD Program is discussed. E. Weiman

CDA 0400 Agger, Robert E. & Daniel Goldrich (U of N. Carolina, Chapel Hill), COMMUNITY POWER STRUCTURE AND PARTISANSHIP, Amer. Sociol. Rev., 1958, 23, 4, Aug, 383-392.

¶ A comparative study of local politics in 2 communities in the Far West in 1953-54 to examine the nature of & relationships between, the pol'al parties in the community, the informal Republican (Rep) org of Main Street, & the local power structure. One (Valley City) (VC) is a small retail tr ling center of 2,000 adults, the other (Boomtown) (B) a rapidly growing industrial community of 16,000. Samples were: 10% of adults living outside limits for VC & a 5% with .5 in & .5 living on the fringe of B. It was found that the Rep atmosphere on Main Street, especially in the community org's, did not lead to conversion as to inhibiting the expression of Democratic (Dem) loyalties. Under certain conditions, as in B, this atmosphere does not even function to inhibit such expression. When Dem's hold important positions in the local power structure, as they did in B, channels exist for the activation of Dem loyalties. Control by the econ dominants in VC of the overlapping org'al membership & power structures discouraged Dem activities in local politics. When econ dominants do not control the power structure, as they did not in B, opportunities exist for Dem's to move directly into top leader positions without a long apprenticeship in the Rep-dominated soc structure. The efficacy of the natural org of the Rep Party on Main Street, therefore, depends on the partisan complexion of the community power structure, which in turn depends upon the relationships among the local power, econ, & soc structures. H. H. Smythe

CDA 0401 Bailey, F. G., POLITICAL CHANGE IN THE KOND-MALS, East. Anthrop., 1957/58, 11, 2, Dec-Feb, 88-103.

¶ Within the field of pol'al activity in the Kondmals, a sub-division of the Phulbani District in Orissa, 3 distinctive structures can be perceived: the Kond tribal org, the Hindu caste system & the bur'tic admin. In a later stage the bur'tic British admin has been replaced by parliamentary democracy. These are described & the direction of the pol'al change occurring in the Kondmals pointed out, keeping in view the notion of several structures within a single field & its contribution to the understanding of the change. Generally, in the structural analyses of societies, it is seen that there are mechanisms which help to resolve or gloss over conflicts within the structure & thus keep the structure unchanged. It is shown that variations in the land-pop ratio among the Konds could be adjusted without a change in their soc structure. But where more than one structure work in the same field, as is the case in the Kondmals, conflicts take the form of contradictions & lead to the modification of the structural forms. Thus, structural change has come about from the cleavage between the Konds & the Oriyas. Afterwards the admin'ive measures of the British & later, of the Indian gov mostly affected the economy & upset the old Oriya-Kond relationship as well as the older ways of keeping the land-pop ratio. In spite of the fact that the recent protective measures taken by the Indian gov have revealed to the Konds their separateness from the Oriyas, they are found to be progressively becoming 'Sanskritized'. The method of abstraction & isolation of a structure, as followed in the article, enables the course of changes to be 'plotted', to identify contradictions between the diff structures & to point out how in a situation of change, the conflicts project people out of one structure into another. SASSA

CDA 0402 Berelson, Bernard (Ford Found), DEMOCRATIC THEORY AND PUBLIC OPINION, Publ. Opin. Quart., 1952,16, 313-331.

¶ Theorists analyse how a democratic electorate is supposed to behave, public opinion research claims to know how it actually behaves. A four part course is outlined enabling both to contribute to each other by bringing democratic practice into greater harmony with requirements and assumptions of democratic theory. (1) Prerequisites of Electorate Decision — includes personality attributes, interests, participation, data on the amount of political interest, its fluctuations, and incidence among pop groups. 3 types of interest are cited: spectator (regarding the campaign as a dramatic spectacle), citizen (deciding how to vote), and partisan (securing the election of one's candidate). Those most interested are found to be most partisan and least changeable. (2) Components of Electorate Decisions — includes possession of adequate knowledge in order to make decisions (the public is not well informed) and ways in which information is used by electorate in making decisions. (3) Process of Electorate Decision—includes processes of perception, communication and discussion using data on who talks to whom and what they say, hear and talk about. The ambiguity of the term 'rationality' is cited, and research suggested that will relate the demand of rationality to the analysis of decision decision making. (4) Outcome of Electorate Decision. The voter is supposed to arrive at political decisions on the basis of considering the common good. How can a distinction between honest conclusions and forced rationalizations be made by researchers? It is concluded that public opinion studies have done much to illuminate what actually happens in democratic decision making by: (a) documenting theoretical assumptions with facts on actual political behavior, (b) clarifying the concepts and assumptions of democratic theory by insisting on researchable formulations and (c) differentiating and reformulating general theoretical propositions into more exact terms. R. S. Halpern

CDA 0403 Bittle, William E. & Gilbert L. Geis (U of Oklahoma), RACIAL FULFILLMENT AND THE RISE OF AN ALL-NEGRO COMMUNITY IN OKLAHOMA, Phylon, 1957, 18, 3, Fall, 247-260.

¶ The all-Negro communities in the US (at least 50 towns) have received little attention. Negro behavior in the all-Negro community is less reflective of white expectations because of a lack of reinforcement. These communities were founded with visions of self-realization & fulfillment which proved impractical under the prevailing conditions. The all-Negro towns in Okfuskee County, Oklahoma, esp the town of Boley is discussed. Boley

grew out of an argument as to whether Negroes could successfully govern themselves. The Negroes saw the town as a chance for self-determination & the whites were not inclined at first to hinder its growth. Examples are cited of the growth of Boley as a community which eventually sought to achieve pol'al recognition as the county seat. This move was defeated by the white-dominated Constitutional Convention. The county's white towns were divided almost evenly between Republicans & Democrats, & in the county the Negro pop (predominantly Republican) held the balance of power. The Negroes thus became a power which was threatening to the whites. Disenfranchisement of the Negroes through a refusal to certify the election returns from Boley & later invocation of the 'grandfather' clause followed. The elimination of pol'al expression began activities to limit the Negroes' soc & econ expression as well by forcing the Negro farmers out & withholding employment. The cotton depression of 1913 hurt the small Negro farmers & removed Negroes as an econ threat. Boley began to lose pop as the migration to Ur Northern areas began. 2 alternatives remained for the Negroes: maintenance of the towns as Negro ghettoes, or escape. At this time many Negroes from the county sailed for Africa. The early migrants to the county were Lc individuals who accepted the self-fulfillment goal from the later Mc arrivals. These small farmers were most disillusioned by the failure of the self-fulfillment goal. The degree of disillusionment encountered by Oklahoma Negroes was intense & proportional to the degree to which the Negroes had achieved a partial fulfillment of their wish to control their own destiny. J. D. Twight

CDA 0404 Carlton, Frank T. (Case Instit. of Tech.), FOUR PROGRAMS FOR DEMOCRACY, Sociol. Soc. Res., 1953, 38, 2, Nov-Dec, 89-95.

¶ The democracy of today is not the laissez-faire pattern of 1776. Because of geographic and population growth, twentieth century democracies must be representative governments. Such a system of government flourishes best in an atmosphere of individual and group rivalry. In order for representative democracy to persist and develop, four programs are advocated: (1) democracy must be developed in all groups in our society; (2) education must be provided for all age groups and related to community and national life; (3) democracy and religion must unite in emphasising the importance of the individual; and (4) a sense of purpose and faith in the future must be developed. America must find leaders who will use the best scientific knowledge available in order to put such programs into practice. R. Murphy

CDA 0405 Eisenstadt, Samuel N. (Hebrew U, Jerusalem, Israel), SOZIALE ENTWICKLUNG UND POLITISCHE STABILITÄT IN NICHT-WESTLICHEN GESELLSCHAFTEN (Social Development and Political Stability in Non-Western Societies), Köl. Ztsch. Soziol. Soz. - Psychol., 1960, 12, 2, 189-203.

¶ An analysis of political institutions in under-developed countries which have recently gained independence. There are 2 main problems: (1) the realization of various soc & pol'al aims which largely determine the speed & direction of the pol'al & administrative activity, & (2) the mobilization of various, mainly internal, resources to attain these aims. The collective aims as pronounced by the elites & the development of the means do not always coincide. The nationalistic elites have often deliberately contributed to the dis-org of the traditional way of life. They gave many promises to various groups within the pop & thus the distribution of goods & services became an important means by which the elites kept themselves in power. There is continuous tension between the groups clinging to tradition & those in favour of modern developments. The bur'cy has been largely taken over from the previous colonial system, & there is an overlap of the main pol'al institutions based on rivalry. Politicians often interfere with the admin've process & civil servants delve into pol'al decisions. This can impede the smooth working of the pol'al institutions which themselves do not develop in a vacuum but within a soc framework. M. K. Adler

CDA 0406 Engstrom, G., & Sister Providencia (Coll of Great Falls), CITY AND RESERVATION INDIANS, Soc. Ord., 1955, 5, 2, Feb, 59-66.

¶ A comparison of 100 Indian families living on 4 reservations and 100 living in several cities of Montana and N. Dakota in regard to opportunities for full citizenship now utilized by Indian groups living on and away from reservations, the amount of community participation realized by Indian families, living conditions, and health and income maintenance. Interviews and mailed [?]s were used. The report covers the first 200 [?] returned. Family size was nearly the same for both groups. The % of both groups who exercised the franchise was higher than expected, though reservation Indians were registered voters more frequently. In terms of housing conditions, city Indian families had fewer conveniences than reservation people. Reservation Indian families were better educated, had better jobs, and appeared less often on relief rolls. Both city and reservation Indians reported that they would rather live on reservations. The conclusions are suggestive rather than conclusive because of the unknown representativeness of the sample. J. E. Hughes

CDA 0407 Ensminger, Douglas (Director of Ford Foundation, India), COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND ITS CONTRIBUTION TO NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT, Community Develop. R., 1961, 6, 2, Jun, 10-16.

¶ CD contributes by aiding & meeting certain problems ie: (1) since 60-80% of people of developing countries live in villages, development of these people into self-reliant citizens is CD's greatest contribution; (2) creation & development of democratic instit's & traditions; (3) COMM's lines between central gov & villages are established; (4) people get concrete evidence that central gov is interested in them; (5) nat'l development in countries where 60-80% of people are rural must involve the village community, & CD does; (6) orderly process of change is insured by maintaining basic values & traditions compatible with change; (7) change through an orderly process comes about when people are deeply involved in the process of change; (8) village change cannot be centrally administrated; (9) pol'al stability necessary for orderly & rapid development comes when there is a sense of involvment by the people; (10) developing nations need to provide Ru people with enough income to purchase industrial goods which means development of agri; (11) democracy has no meaning to a hungry people & CD guides village people in freeing themselves from hunger; (12) CD seeks to develop a balanced community to employ unemployed village people, ie small handicraft & manufacturing industries; (13) CD coordinates & mobilizes scarce technical help for villages. For CD to succeed, certain nat'l policies must be effected: (A) top nat'l leaders must favor use of CD & see its potentials, (B) it must be free of politics, (C) personnel must be selective, (D) priority must be given to the training of associated personnel, (E) grants-in-aids, not gifts should be given to villages (F) legislation must give land to those who work it. (G) village people must be able to get sufficient credit at affordable rates, (H) supplies essential to increasing food production must be given to those farmers availing themselves of extension educ, (I) farmers must be given minimum floor prices on their crops, (J) gov must assure orderly development of community leadership & village community org & instit's, through which people can work with gov in finding solutions to their problems, & (K) high priority must be given to village educ. S. Ziffer

CDA 0408 Firmalino, T. C., POLITICAL ACTIVITIES OF BARRIO CITIZENS IN ILOILO AS THEY AFFECT COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT, Philippine J. Publ. Adm., 1960, 4, 2, Apr, 151-159.

¶ A sample of 20% of the voters of 4 barrios in Iloilo taken at

random was used to appreciate the diff pol'al activities of this region, & to measure in what way they hamper or develop community development work. The study revealed that voters felt dependent on gov support to fulfil barrio needs, such as funds for building Sch's, etc. Certain factors encourage this dependence, namely "pork barrel" funds obtained by candidates, strong fam or blood ties, or low econ conditions. The inadequacy of information about the acts of gov officials was also revealed; this would seem to prevent barrio citizens from assuming a pol'al role in the community. Furthermore, the fact that the majority of barrio citizens are not members of any pol'al party prevents citizens from participating in the selection of candidates. Factional feelings can obstruct community development, however. The personal knowledge of candidates & of their technical & sci'fic capacities is a useful factor in the choice of candidates, for whom Barrio citizens vote according to their usefulness, whether it be in the ability to release gov. funds, or in practical & professional competence. IPSA

CDA 0409 French, John R. P. Jr. & Robert B. Zajone (U of Michigan, Ann Arbor), AN EXPERIMENTAL STUDY OF CROSS-CULTURAL NORM CONFLICT, J. Abnorm. Soc. Psychol., 1957, 54, 2, Mar, 217-224.

¶ Norm conflict can be conceptualized as consisting of 2 types: intragroup, & intergroup. Intragroup norm conflict occurs when a given group has norms prescribing diff or contradictory kinds of behavior for a particular situation. Intergroup norm conflict exists when the individual is a member of 2 or more groups having diff or contradictory norms for the same situation. The conceptualization of norm is based on Lewin's notion 'the quasi-stationary equilibrium state'. Hypo (1) is: behavior in a situation involving pressures to conformity to 2 diff normative ideals occurs at the intersection of the 2 corresponding force fields. According to Lewin, the effects of group membership on conformity were not seen as constant across all situations. In this type of situation (1) his concept of potency, [the degree to which a given group membership is aroused in a particular situation relative to the degree to which his membership in other groups is aroused], seems relevant. Thus, hypo (2): the point of the intersection between the t norms & the resulting behavior is shifted in the direction of the normative ideal of the group whose potency is increased, & away from the ideal of the group whose potency is decreased. 44 M Indian S's were used . Measurements were obtained regarding Indian & US deference norms as perceived by the S's. From these measurements predictions were made about the resolution of norm conflict. The predictions were tested by confronting the S's with a 'professor', while the situational potency of membership was systematically varied. High potency of Indian membership was produced by certain instructions & by having S's interact with an Indian 'professor' & the same thing applied to high potency of US membership. Both 'professors' were paid participants. The S's discussed controversial items with each 'professor' separately over an intercommunication system. In addition observation measures were collected on deference behavior. It was hypo'zed that the resolution of intergroup norm conflict favors the norm of the group whose situational potency is increased. The results obtained did not show the clarity necessary for a definitive validation of the hypo's. R. L. Meile

CDA 0410 Gales, Edwin A. POLITICAL IMPLICATIONS OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS IN THE NEWLY DEVELOPING AREAS OF THE WORLD, Comm. Develop. R., 1961, 6, 3, Sep, 4-13.

" Democratic participation is one of CD's most important contributions. There is a rapidly diminishing period of time available for the new nations which have started with a democratic pol'al structure to make the soc changes necessary to achievement of democratic actions. Despite the rise in the villager's level of aspiration, the barriers to change remain enormous. Not knowing how decisions are made which influence his life, the villager is suspicious when dealing with outsiders The idea that fate actually determines the outcome of life rather than individual effort is also a hindrance to the acceptance of a democratic philosophy. The quality of interpersonal relations in villages in many areas tends to be poor, creating factionalism, persistence of kinship loyalties, absence of village-wide leadership & limited identification with larger groups. However, Ru communities are now experiencing the penetration of modern influences as there is increasing migration to cities from Ru areas & the return of former migrants to their villages. There have also been land reforms & land tenure improvement, & the extension of farm credit systems. Local planning between the villagers & the gov is beginning. "Whenever CD programs establish effective village councils or discussion groups, raise the literacy rate, & increase the people's self-confidence, they make a fundamental contribution to the pol'al field." E. Weiman

CDA 0411 Hollnsteiner, M. R., THE DEVELOPMENT OF POLITICAL PARTIES ON THE LOCAL LEVEL: A SOCIAL ANTHROPOLIGICAL CASE STUDY OF HULO MUNICIPALITY: BULACAN, Philippine J. Publ. Adm., 1960, 4, 2, Apri 111-131.

" The study of the development of pol'al parties in Hulo, a Philippine town, from the beginning of the 20th cent to 1959, reveals that personal relationships still tend to be the basis for successful action. Hulo is a traditional community in which the traditional fishing economy can no longer cope with the increase in pop, & a large number of the younger generation are attracted by the possibility of upward mobility in the metropolis. The situation of pol'al parties has remained unchanged since the beginning of the cent, even after universal male suffrage in 1916, in that pol'al power belongs to a small number of select fam's. Pre-war politics in Hulo were characterized by fam feuds & rivalries among fam's belonging to the principalia. Money was, & still is, the criterion of election within these rivalries, where camouflaged "vote-buying" processes were used, & enormous sums spent on election campaigns. After the war, however, a complete switch in loyalties to parties took place: the pre-war Democrats became the post-war nationalistas, & the pre-war nationalistas became the post-war liberals. But as far as personalities were concerned, the factions remained consistent. By 1959, there were several strong, non-élite party stalwarts; disadvantage still eliminates them from power. AA

CDA 0412 Homji, H. B. Minocher (Ministry of Health, Labor & Soc Welfare, Pakistan), COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT, Comm. Develop. R., 1961, 6, 1, Mar, 59-81.

" A study of the interrelationship between CD & local gov in Pakistan. At the development area level of the Village Aid Program (initiated in 1953) an Advisory Committee of all the Chairmen of the Village Councils & representatives of all nation building departments discuss the validity of every village project & accept or reject it by democratic discussions & voting. This is the forum where gov admin & the people's representatives come together first for joint planning. With each project implemented the village community proves to itself its ability to handle local affairs & problems under local leadership. The final stage of a community's development is considered to be its instit'zation, "whereby those voluntary processes of self-determination are moulded into a nat'l pattern of statutorily recognized, legally sanctioned, gov sponsored org's, broadly termed local gov." CD is, therefore, very similar & in fact supplementary to local gov. If local gov & its assured resources do not take over the responsibility of financially supporting CD, it will languish & relapse. On the other hand, if local gov is imposed on a community without adequate training in the CD process, it may well become a pol'al pressure group with little responsibility for the local aspirations of the people. E. Weiman

CDA 0413 Howman, H. R. G. (Native Affairs Dept, Gov of Southern Rhodesia, Africa), EXTENSION WORK AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT, Comm. Develop. R., 1962, 7, 1, Jun, 57-61.

¶ An examination of current agri'al extension work in Southern Rhodesia advocating a technique of working through human needs. "A felt need approach means the demonstrator or land development officer is there to service the needs of the people, to help them frame their own programs, not to determine policy & set targets of production. It is not external programs designed in conferences that become dominant, but internal programs formulated by the people in terms of their needs & the priorities they themselves give to those needs they feel." Agri has monopolized our ideas of extension in the past, but a home economics or fam extension service should have priority. With a field worker taught to exert his influence indirectly through groups, the council system provides a framework for local program planning which changes farmers from passive, even hostile recipients of gov programs into participants discussing & determining their own problems. E. Wieman

CDA 0414 Irish, M. D., PUBLIC OPINION AND AMERICAN FOREIGN POLICY: THE QUEMOY CRISIS OF 1958, Polit. Quart., 1960, 31, 2, Apr-Jun, 151-162.

¶ Whether the intense & voluminous PO's during the Quemoy crisis of Sep & Oct 1958 in any way affected the substance of US foreign policy now appears doubtful, since the US continues to recognize the Nationalist Gov as the only authentic spokesman for the Chinese people, & has not turned the Quemoy problem or the broader issues of Formosa over to the UN, as a strong section of PO demanded. The ground-swell of protest & criticism did somewhat modify the conduct of foreign policy since, without according recognition, the US Gov agreed to negotiate with Communist China &, though not withdrawing support, it restrained Chiang Kai-Shek. It appears that the US press was over-excited & the US people under-informed in the crisis of 1958. IPSA

CDA 0415 Janowitz, Morris & Marvick, Dwaine, AUTHORITARIANISM AND POLITICAL BEHAVIOR, Pub. Opin. Quart., 1953, 17, 2, Sum, 185-201.

¶ An attempt to (a) locate the extent of the authoritarian predisposition in 2 nationwide samples, and (b) link such predispositions with certain types of political attitudes and behavior. The hypothesis was that high authoritarians would tend to participate less, and have less political self-confidence in politics than low authoritarians. The F-scale, modified by F. Sanford and the authors had been administered to 2 cross-sectional, area probability samples, in addition to questions on opinions on foreign policy (N=1,470). The social profile of the authoritarian appears to be as follows: (1) younger people tended to be low, older people high authoritarians, (2) those with limited education tend to be high, those with fuller education low authoritarians. (3) High authoritarianism occurs more frequently in Lc. (4) In the Mc the lower income group was more vulnerable, the higher income group was less vulnerable to authoritarianism. The same was true of Lc. (5) The highest concentration of authoritarians was found in the LLc and the poorly educated LMc. Analyzing the authoritarian's response to politics on the basis of the social profile it was found that (1) a signif. link exists between authoritarianism and isolationism though the isolationist is by no means always the "reactionary." (2) Authoritarianism is directly related to feelings of political ineffectiveness. (3) High authoritarians did not vote as frequently as the rest of the pop. (4) Authoritarianism was helpful in explaining candidate preference. L. P. Chall

CDA 0416 Jeffereys, M. D. W. (Witwatersrand U.), DEMOCRATIC INSTITUTIONS IN PRIMITIVE SOCIETIES, Civilisations, 1954, 4, 1, 35-41.

¶ Societies controlled by custom or social structure are far older than societies governed by law. These customary or primad societies have methods of control, though different from those of political societies. The primad society is essentially small and democratic. Can the democratic institutions of primad societies be maintained with political societies? Law is a recent social development centering around the origin of kings. The function of law is to maintain inequality. In primad societies where there is general equality, law is inoperative. In political societies law is enforced through courts and organized force, but in primad societies the culture is maintained and conformity produced by mutual reciprocity, emotional involvement, and a uniform PO created through discussion. A further source of unity and stability is kinship and its obligations. The discussion group or council is a feature of all primad societies, but different for nomadic and settled peoples. The nomads use an ad hoc council system to attain unanimity while the settled peoples maintain a more permanent arrangement. Can this democratic council or discussion system of securing uniformity be maintained within the framework of an European administration? Where the council's powers are restricted, it soon ceases to function. J. E. Hughes

CDA 0417 Kaufman, Walter C. & Scott Greer (Wayne State U, Detroit, Mich & Northwestern U, Evanston, Ill), COMMUNITY: AN APPLICATION OF SOCIAL AREA ANALYSIS, Soc. Forces, 1960, 38, 3, Mar, 196-204.

¶ A study (part of the Metropolitan St. Louis Survey) seeking to discover relationships between the soc characteristics of the sub-areas in the city-county area & variations in voting behavior. The Shevky-Bell typology of Ur sub-areas was used: the index of soc rank, the index of segregation & the index of urbanization. The study is intended to be a first step in the explication of citizen involvement at various levels of gov & with differing issues, & to shed light upon the possibility of expanding local gov structures to cover the pop of the dispersing Ur communities. IPSA

CDA 0418 Liebenow, J. G., RESPONSES TO PLANNED POLITICAL CHANGE IN A TANGANYIKA TRIBAL GROUP, Amer. Polit. Sci. Rev., 1956, 50, 2, Jun, 442-461.

¶ The British attempt to foster the pol'al development of a territory ruled by hereditary chiefs has inevitably led to a certain amount of conflict between the old & new elites. While some chiefs, prepared by educ or previous experience, have taken the initiative in organizing local councils & initiating programmes of modernization, others regard the addition of popular councillors to local gov bodies & the diminution of their judical authority as the not-so-thin edge of a wedge which will eventuate in their becoming tribal relics. The reactions of the "commoners" are also mixed, but the most prevalent reaction seems to be one of lethargy. The British administrators have on the whole adopted a liberal att; in fact, their zeal for establishing new councils & introducing new programmes is often well in advance of the enthusiasm of the chiefs & people for such innovations. It may, however, be questioned whether they are justified in wishing to make of the local councils the only legitimate channel for pol'al activity in Sukumaland, & in opposing pol'al movements & politically-oriented cooperatives. (AIPSA)

CDA 0419 Lipset, S. M., SOME SOCIAL REQUISITES OF DEMOCRACY: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND POLITICAL LEGITIMACY, Amer. Polit. Sci. Rev., 1959, 53, 1, Mar, 69-105.

¶ A high level of econ development, attained gradually, & legitimate pol'al institutions (accepted by all major segments of the society) are 2 important conditions of a stable democratic order. A comparison of 15 indices of econ development available from UN data (on diff aspects of wealth, degree of industrialization & urbanization, level of educ) for European, English-

speaking & Latin-American democracies & dictatorships shows that the $\bar{X}$'s of each more democratic group are higher on each index than the less democratic countries. The level & tempo of econ development largely determine the form which the "class struggle" takes in a country, & therefore the degree to which the lower strata develop gradualistic pol'al perspectives consonant with democracy. The dislocations of the soc situation of affected groups in periods of rapid development, rather than poverty as such, produce instability & extremism. If institutions are accepted & valued (legitimate), econ instability does not necessarily endanger democracy. Crises of legitimacy occur during soc change if all major groups do not have access to the pol'al system, if major conservative institutions are threatened, or if other historical issues, such as the place of the church, have not been settled. The major pol'al problem of the 19th cent—integration of the Wc into the system—has largely been solved in most Western democracies, but in some of Latin & Eastern Europe, & parts of Asia, the Communists have gained the support of workers' movements, preventing their full integration, & endangering democracy. The prognosis for democracy is poor in the poverty-stricken, poorly educated, highly stratified countries. A methodological appendix discusses the problems of treating such complex attributes of total societies. AA-IPSA

CDA 0420 Lipset, Seymour M. (U of California, Berkeley), DEMOCRACY AND WORKING-CLASS AUTHORITARIANISM, Amer. Sociol. Rev., 1959, 24, 4, Aug, 482-501.

¶ A variety of evidence from many countries suggests that low status & low educ predispose individuals to favor extremist, intolerant, & transvaluational forms of pol'al & religious behavior. The evidence includes reports from surveys concerning differential att's among the various strata towards democratic values, including civil liberties for unpopular pol'al groups, civil rights for ethnic minorities, legitimacy of opposition, & proper limits on the power of national pol'al leaders; psychol'al res on the personality traits of diff strata; data on the composition & appeal of chiliastic religious sects; & materials bearing on the support of authoritarian movements. The factors operating to support this predisposition are all those which make for a lack of 'sophistication', a complex view of causal relations, & heightened insecurity, both objective & subjective. These findings suggest that the success of the Communist Party among those of low status in poorer nations is positively related to its authoritarian character. AA

CDA 0421 Mukherji, B. (ICS, Joint Secretary, Union Ministry of CD), COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT, Comm. Develop. R., 1958, 10, Sep, 38-41.

¶ The Nat'l Extension Service is an educ'al agency built up to carry through CD by helping people help themselves. The extension worker induces change in Ru communities to make them more progressive & self-reliant & to strengthen community ties & promote community benefits, by using the leaders & orgs of the people. CD is in line with all Indian nat'l goals, except that planning tends to lead to centralization. Peoples' participation should be understood as more than a contribution of money, labor, &or materials. Participation will depend on co-operations & elected democratic instit's. Only local admin can be effective in CD. CD can help change the att that formerly prevented the panchayatas from developing into stable units. If panchayatas are re-defined as self-governing instit's of the people, instead of tools of the bur'cy, the people will respect & co-operate with them. The aim of CD is the reintegration of the panchayatas into the larger nat'l development scheme which seeks to remove SE disparities in the society. Panchayatas' functions will fall into the categories of representative, regulatory, & service or developmental. In the latter, the problem of finance is eminent & planning for the country's development has to be regarded as a responsibility shared by all. Local taxes are insufficient & not expanding, consequently, local authorities have to depend on a share of state taxes. S. Ziffer

CDA 0422 Mukherji, B. THE ROLE OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION, Comm. Develop. R., 1960, 5, 1, Mar, 10-19.

¶ The problems of the new relationship between present day gov functionaries & the newly created decentralized units of Democratic gov, require more attention than others resulting from the new decentralization. The development of democratic decentralization & CD are intimately dependant, ie. the task is building up a democracy & building up an undeveloped economy. Capital resources hardly exist in the Ru areas. The resources of the country are diverted to developing other areas of the economy, eg industry. Equal emphasis must be placed on econ, soc, & democratic progress. The aim & significance of decentralization & its relationship to CD is fundamental to the nat'l development. As more executing than deliberating & policy-making agencies are needed, the Parliamentary form should not be extended to the District, Block, & Village levels. CD needs 2 partners at all times: the people & the agency of the gov. At the outset, the agency will exercise most initiative & leadership, but, as these pass to the people, the agency will become advisory. Centralism often leads to the growth & entrenchment of the bur'cy as a permanent ruling class. A requisite of the partnership is a change in the att's of public servants. The gov servant does not have the trust of the people because of his former identification with the British regime. Finally, care must be taken that no one group becomes ascendant; or that pol'al instability result. S Ziffer

CDA 0423 Naylor, Harry L. COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND TRADITIONAL BEHAVIOR PATTERNS, Comm. Develop. R., 1960, 5, 4, Dec, 51-66.

¶ It is hyp'ed that in the last 3 yrs there appears to be some evidence of pol'al change on the barrio level, ie. the growing strength of the barrio council; a slight change on the municipal level with the election of some less tradition-bound mayors; & a substantial interest on the provincial level in the maintenance of the CD program & the increase of local autonomy. Evidence points heavily toward instit'al change & changing att's of those people involved in the new instit's rather than to any noticeable leap forward on the part of the Ru pop; but if pol'al change is the forerunner of econ change in the Philippines as it has been elsewhere, it is felt that the office of the Presidential Assistant on CD would be well advised to train its staff in Ru economics & more specialized skills to follow in the wake of increasing local pol'al change. Modified AA

CDA 0424 Opler, M. E., W. L. Rowe, & M. L. Stroop (Cornell U, Ithaca, NY), INDIAN STATE AND NATIONAL ELECTIONS IN A VILLAGE CONTEXT, Hum. Org., 1959, 18, 1, Spr, 30-35.

¶ A report of observations on the 1957 elections for the nat'l parliament & state legislature in a small Indian village where illiteracy is high & caste distinction is practiced. The illiterate, low caste voter is unenthusiastic & easily maneuvered by the experienced party worker. Reasons other than pol'al (concepts of fam behavior, fear of displeasing authority) often influence the voting. It is understood that the low caste voter will vote as his landlord tells him to. Women also vote as their husbands instruct them & are usually uninformed about the nature of the election & its issues. The majority of voters are cynical about the outcome of elections. They feel it will make little personal difference in their lives if one party defeats another; that their prosperity will not be altered & their privations will continue. It is concluded that the soc structure of a community determines the validity of its pol'al structure. To maintain that adult suffrage & the secret ballot insure free elections in India is to disregard a soc tradition which runs contrary to pol'al & individual freedom. H. Gould

CDA 0425 Perpetua, Antonio (Training Officer, Office of Presidential Assistant on Community Development, Manila, Philippines), COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AS A NEW INSTITUTION OF GOVERNMENT, Community Develop. R., 1961, 6, 2, Jun, 17-33.

¶ Scope of CD programs with gov (G) support vary from simple extension educ to complex, active, & monopolistic G activities in an integrated program. G linked programs in developing countries tend to prefer multi-directional patterns. This 'total' approach appears to suit best the fused character of community problems in these countries. G concern for CD is of recent origin, motivated by the demands of extensive & integrated programs for greater resources that in most cases only G's can provide. Where G is involved in programs, the following responsibilities must be reconized: (1) Subject matter objectives of the program must be determined. (2) Clientele must be appraised of the limits of the program & of realistic expectations. (3) The G must determine the best possible location of responsibility for CD. (4) The most appropriate & workable mechanisms for maximum coordination of official programs of CD must be provided. (5) Most practical & desirable pace & extent of program implementation must be determined. (6) Partisan pol must be kept out. Limitations to G participation are: (A) Bur'tic ceremoniousness & red tape, (B) popular image of G as a source of unlimited support for development projects, (C) temptation on the part of G to substitute its judgment on what is best for the community over that of the judgment of the community, (D) conflict between traditional & expected roles of G with that required by CD work. S. Ziffer

CDA 0426 Phillips, Herbert P. (Cornell U, Ithaca), THE ELECTION RITUAL IN A THAI VILLAGE, J. Soc. Issues, 1958, 14, 4, 36-50.

¶ Though Westernization of Thailand has been going on for almost a cent, it has not yet affected the peasant in any profound way. The 1957 election was however of importance in that it was the first time that office-seekers went out to the villages to solicit votes & the first time that the electorate turned out in any sizable numbers. Investigation of the cultural background & discussions with the villagers of Bang Suaj indicated that the electoral process was still a foreign concept to most Thai peasants. The peasants voted because they were told to do so & they responded because of the tradition of absolute paternalistic gov. The candidates, issues, & campaign are reviewed, & it is concluded that the villagers saw the election as a device for getting something immediate & concrete out of the gov. An air of frivolity & festivity prevailed & religious & magical thinking played a vital part in voting choice. I. Taviss

CDA 0427 Pye, Lucian W. (Massachusetts Instit of Technology, Cambridge), THE SOCIAL AND POLITICAL IMPLICATIONS OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT, Comm. Develop. R., 1960, 5, 4, Dec, 11-20.

¶ CD can play an extremely important role in creating stable, viable, pol'al systems in transitional societies. Further, it can give to individual citizens a feeling of belonging & identity in a larger community; by doing this it can bring order to the citizen's life & increase his effectiveness as a person & his ability to contribute to the nat'l purpose. "CD, in bringing a degree of order to the relations between the capital & the countryside can strengthen the nat'l life & give the nation a sense of identity & purpose. Finally, in creating a degree or order within both the citizen & the domestic society, CD can also help to contribute to a degree of order internat'ly. As both healthy citizens & healthy domestic societies meet their obligations, we can hope for a more stable internat'l scene." It is emphasized that CD is "not a cheap way of achieving econ or soc development," or a technique for bootstrap development; "not a substitute either for admin'ive programs of gov activity or for the org of pol'al instit's;" & not "just a soc palliative." E. Weiman

CDA 0428 Pye Lucian W. (Center for Internat'l Studies, Mass Instit of Technology, Boston), COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AS A PART OF POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT, Comm. Develop. R., 1958, 8, Mar, 1-31.

¶ CD, as an object of admin'ive & pol'al action, must be analyzed in underdeveloped societies in terms of the relationship between the 'Ru masses' & the 'distinctive ruling group.' The general assumption that the elite exploit these masses does not reveal that: (1) a common religious bond provided for a shared world view, thus ensuring a 'stable soc structure' but in which the elite 'manipulated' religion in order to maintain pol'al control; (2) the elite maintained econ control through control of industry & by forcing the merchant & the intellectual to become pol'ly involved as part of the ruling group; (3) the admin mobilized resources while keeping villages fragmented. The great gulf in life styles produced by (1), (2), & (3) gave the peasant a sense of security & satisfaction because there was only 1 largely unattainable elite world outside their own. Today, the pol'al structure remains substantially unchanged, & in many cases there is relatively less pol'al stability in that the Ru pop now has pol'al responsibility, but no way in which to express it. For the Ru pop to have the pol'al machinery is not enough; the real problem is 'how' will they participate pol'ly—for their own benefit or just for the benefit of the admin'ors? As there is usually 1 dominant pol'al party of admin'ive elites, there is no representative of the Ru interests. Ru interest groups need to be developed to concentrate Ru power so as to participate to some extent in nat'l decision-making. Supplementary notes contain 12 goals of CD summarized from CD literature. P. D. Montagna

CDA 0429 Ravenholt, A., THE CHINESE COMMUNES: BIG RISKS FOR BIG GAINS, For. Aff., 1959, 37, 4, Jul, 573-586.

¶ The formation of people's communes in the face of peasant resistance is no mere exp. It is meant to transform Ru society through socialism to communism. They do more than organize production, they are a new way of life. This is of tremendous importance & will decide whether China will be transformed into an industrial & technologically modern state. The balance of influence between Peking & Moscow will reflect what happens in the communes. The decision to form communes was taken in 1958 & with phenomenal speed soon embraced practically the whole Ru pop. One of the main purposes of the commune is enhanced Party control of the peasantry. The drastic reorg disrupted Ru life completely. In addition, the steel production target disorganized farm supply & transportation. These early errors are being rectified. But the drive to work even harder goes on. Opposition so far is non-violent. The system may yet prove an org'al success but be bogged down in actual performance. IPSA

CDA 0430 Romani, J. H., THE PHILIPPINE BARRIO, Far East. Quart., 1956, 15, 2, Feb, 229-237.

¶ The primary unit in the hierarchy of Philippine local gov is the barrio - a term used to describe any & all sub-units of the municipalities which lie outside the municipal centers, as well as the subdivisions of some of the smaller chartered cities. This leads to confusion, for while the Ur barrio resembles the ward of the small US city, the Ru barrio is more akin to the Asian village. This article discusses only the Ru barrio. Generally speaking the barrio dwellers, comprising 75% of the Philippine pop, are a homogeneous group having little contact with the outside world. The present system of gov is the product of Spanish & US modifications of an indigenous soc & pol'al unit. The formal head of the barrio gov is the lieutenant, appointed by the mayor. His chief function is to provide liaison between the municipal council & the barrio. Each barrio also has a Ru council selected in the same way as the lieutenant, &, like him, has no set power or duties, & receives no compensation. The actual gov of the barrio is in the hands of the municipal councillor who has jurisdiction over

the village. Decisions relating to barrio affairs are made by him, assisted by the municipal council & mayor. Power in Philippine local gov is thus concentrated in a small group living in an Ur center. This group is usually of the dominant land-owning class. Despite attempts to improve the position of the barrio, the prospects of reform remain bleak. (IPSA)

CDA 0431 Ross, Ralph Gilbert (U. of Minnesota), DEMOCRACY, PARTY AND POLITICS, Ethics, 1954, 64, 2, 100-125.

¶ Political parties and factions must be distinguished; the former stands for "those legal or quasi-legal groups which propose candidates for public office and urge political programs on the electorate." There must either be more than one or else the possibility of the formation of others. The functions of the party are three: (1) holding the government responsible to the nation; (2) providing the opportunity for association for political purposes; and (3) finding a government or replacing one which has lost favor. Absolute majority rule leads to despotism and suffrage provides the necessary limitation on majority rule. Democracy being a process, not a particular choice, the right to choose and to change subsequently are the important aspects of this process. Consent must be distinguished from acquiescence, the former being necessary for democracy to exist. In interpreting democracy, one is faced with a choice between absolute majority rule and absolute civil liberties. The second of these is required in democratic rule; but with regard to parties it must be pointed out that civil liberties apply to the individual, as personal liberties, and a party as such does not enjoy these rights. "...a political party in a democracy has no right to be undemocratic, and an undemocratic group has no right to become a political party." This does not mean that undemocratic groups should be banned—this depends on expediency, which in turn depends on the danger of such a party to the democracy. The decision for so doing should, for safety, be shared by the three branches of the government. E. M. Holland

CDA 0432 Rudolph, L. I. & S. H. Rudolph, THE POLITICAL ROLE OF INDIA'S CASTE ASSOCIATIONS, Pacific Aff., 1960, 33, 1, Mar, 5-22.

¶ A reaction in the European sense does not exist in India. Yet one of the most durable institutions of the ancien régime—caste—remains a central element of Indian society—adapted to democratic politics. It has developed a new form for pol'al activity: the caste associations, grown from natural to voluntary associations, bringing pol'al democracy to the villages & exerting a liberating influence obscured by the fact that the Mc tends to see caste as part of the old order which must be destroyed. But the meaning of caste associations in politics is ambiguous & not an unqualified asset in Indian politics, though its positive contribution has been much neglected. The parties, esp the Congress Party, link together the caste associations. In their relationship to parties caste associations are more like voluntary interest groups than natural associations. The caste associations link the mass electorate to the new democratic pol'al process & make them comprehensible in traditional terms to a pol'ly illiterate pop. IPSA

CDA 0433 Samuel, E., GOVERNMENT IN THE COMMUNAL VILLAGES OF ISRAEL, Ind. J. Pub. Adm., 1955, 1, 3, Jul-Sep, 184-192.

¶ The communal village (kibbutz) system of Israel, as an econ, spiritual & soc movement, has passed from the experimental state into that of a going concern. The main achievements of the kibbutz movement have been the abolition of a money economy & the establishment of a complete form of welfare state. The movement stems from several forces including Jewish nationalism; socialism; the desire to transform the commercial community of Jews from Eastern Europe into manual workers; a "back to the land" movement & the poverty of the immigrants. The capital for establishing the kibbutzim was largely public money & their land remains public property. Each kibbutz is governed by the weekly General Meeting of all adult members. Much of the administration is done by elected committees & there are very few whole-time posts. The principal officers are secretary-treasurer, work allocator & coordinator, who are elected annually & are unpaid. Life in the kibbutz depends on a high level of self-control, for there is no village policeman. If a member does not fit into the community he is asked to leave. There are 3 main federations of kibbutzim: 2 consist of the smaller villages & represent the right & left wings of the Marxist outlook. All the larger villages are grouped in the third federation. Recent pol events have caused dissension in the larger villages & many have been reconstructed on a smaller basis. (IPSA)

CDA 0434 Schwartz, Richard D. (Yale U, New Haven, Conn), DEMOCRACY AND COLLECTIVISM IN THE KIBBUTZ, Soc. Prob., 1957, 5, 2, Fall, 137-147.

¶ A comparative study of 2 Israeli settlements yields useful though not conclusive evidence as to the effect of a collective economy on democratic processes. The 2 settlements differed signif'ly only in econ org, the kvutza being fully collective in production & consumption, the moshav being based on private farms which participated in producer, marketing, & consumer cooperatives. It was found that a wide variety of issues are brought before the kvutza General Assembly for resolution through debate & ballot. The managerial group exerts disproportionate influence but ordinary members are free to express themselves. The extent to which the kvutza has maintained a substantial degree of democracy rules out the extreme proposition that collectivization of property is incompatible with democracy. However, diff types of collectives need be studied before one can safely conclude that collectivism inevitably produces democracy since the kvutza's democracy may be as readily attributable to Jewish culture & Zionist ideology as to the collective economic form. While it is true that a collective economy requires a higher degree of solidarity (which in the kvutza depends on the members' belief that they are ultimately in control of the econ decisions affecting every aspect of their lives), the same econ system tends to develop a managerial stratum which enjoys greater power & prestige than the ordinary workers & poses a serious threat to kvutza democracy. It is concluded that the evidence supports the belief that democracy can exist in a collective society, but more res is needed to be able to say, as Lenin did, that collectivism necessarily produces a greater degree of democracy. M. R. Gunther

CDA 0435 Shannon, Lyle W. (U of Wisconsin, Madison), IS LEVEL OF DEVELOPMENT RELATED TO CAPACITY FOR SELF-GOVERNMENT?, Amer. J. Econ. Sociol., 1958, 17, 4, Jul, 367-381.

¶ To see if there were econ factors "crucial & disqualifying" in the attainment of self-gov, data (chiefly from UN sources) were examined for 88 self-governing & 110 non-self-governing pol'al entities. Each variable was dichotomized so as to minimize overlapping between the 2 types of pol'al entities. Coefficients of r are presented between type of pol'al entity and: pop, area, iron ore resources, iron ore production, per capita steel production, per capita production & consumption of commercial & non-commercial energy & fuels, per capita production of grains & foods, per capita livestock pop, % of area in arable land, per capita value of exports & imports, direction & extent of foreign trade balance, per capita amount of railway rolling stock, millions of tons of railway freight per 1,000 pop, number of radio sets per 1,000 pop, daily newspaper circulation per 1,000 pop, & number of cinema seats per 1,000 pop. Production of commercial energy & of grains & foods were the most discriminating variables, but on no variable was there "a cutting point below which a pol'al entity must not fall if it is to be capable of self-gov." 11 indices of econ activity & 6 other indices (crude death rate, infant mortality rate, % of pop Ur, inhabitants per MD & per hosp bed, & % of pop enrolled as S's) were combined to form an additive scale of development.

Most entities with very high development scores were self-governing, but self-governing entities were also found at every level of development. R. A. Feldmesser

CDA 0436 Shannon, Lyle W. (U of Wisconsin, Madison), SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND POLITICAL STATUS, Soc. Prob., 1959, 7, 2, Fall, 157-169.

¶ A study of the relationship of soc, econ & demographic variables to pol'al status as self-governing (S-GOV) or non-self governing (NS-GOV). The pop in this study consisted of all pol'al entities or countries of the world; 111 were classified as NS-GOV & 85 as S-GOV. Reference is made to several additive scales described in earlier papers, each consisting of from 17 to 56 items on soc, econ & demographic development. The data are from various UN publications. None of these scales met all of the rigorous criteria of unidimensionality demanded for Guttman scales though some had coefficients of reproducibility slightly above or below .90. These scales gave higher $\bar{X}$ scores to S-GOV areas than to NS-GOV ones, though considerable overlapping of scores between these entities was also present. One indication of their validity is seen in the changed or changing pol'al status of high-scoring NS-GOV pol'al entities such as Indonesia, Algeria, Nigeria, Morocco, Malaya, Puerto Rico & Ghana since the inception of this res in 1949. Though scale scores differentiated S-GOV from NS-GOV areas, low scores did not seem to preclude S-GOV for a considerable number of pol'al entities. A low level of SE development may not be the determinant of pol'al status; it may be the consequences of pol'al org instead. Furthermore, an examination of the pol'al org of low-scoring entities may reveal that the admin'ive policy of controlling powers is a factor in the level of SE development of NS-GOV areas. Since division rather than federation or union of dependencies has most f'ly been the policy of governing powers, the consequences of division are examined in terms of SE development scale scores. Size of pop was observed to be the single factor that most efficiently discriminated between S-GOV & NS-GOV areas; the scale of particular interest was one in which all items except pop & land area had been reduced to a per capita basis. Examples are presented of how SE development scale scores of NS-GOV entities are markedly increased by federation. It is concluded that we should be apprehensive about attempts to deny S-GOV to pol'al entities whose scores on SE development scales indicate that they are likely to obtain it anyway. 'A

CDA 0437 Smith, J. M. & C. P. Cotter, FREEDOM AND AUTHORITY IN THE AMPHIBIAL STATE, Midwest J. Polit. Sci., 1957, 1, 1, May, 40-59.

¶ It is 15 yrs since H. Lasswell postulated the 'Garrison State', a hypothetical construct suggestive of the possible working out of pol'al trends then observable in the US. This was a state adapted to 20th cent total warfare, in which all organized soc activity was governmentalized, the judicial & legislative functions had atrophied, & the 'specialists on violence' were supreme, permitting to individuals the alternative of obedience or death. The state in which we now live in the US is not yet totalitarian in the Garrison State sense, but it is diff in some essentials from that which we knew 20 yrs ago, & is not as free as some democrats think democracies should be. This state, which can be called 'amphibial', is characterized not so much by the mobilization of human energies toward attainment of positive soc goals, as it is by the precautionary exclusion of individuals & groups from various occup's & activities in an effort to prevent breaches of national security. The evolution toward this form of state has led to the increased use of preventive, as distinguished from punitive legislation. This new emphasis is inevitable, & spells geometric increase in the incidence & variety of admin'ive control. 3 att's are possible in considering this trend: (1) to pretend that it does not exist, (2) to expend energy in impotent opposition, or (3) to accept it & to seek to conserve & expand democratic values to the maximum extent possible in this new context. The last solution is the wisest. IPSA

CDA 0438 Smith, M. G. (University College of the West Indies, Jamaica), KAGORO POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT, Hum. Org., 1960, 19, 3, Fall, 137-149.

¶ The Kagoro are a small tribe in Northern Nigeria. Formerly chiefless, their soc structure was based on lineage & community units, with 3 priests mediating inter-lineage & inter-community disputes. The tribe maintained its independence despite Muslim pressure. The British established a tribal chief & sought to rule through this institution. Until 1930, the priests retained effective control & the chiefs acted as intermediaries with the British. A new chief appointed in 1930 sought to win power from the priests, who replied with a new cult. The tribal admin broke down temporarily & the British intervened. Muslim Hausa officials were brought in to help administer the Kagoro, who saw this as a threat to their independence. A Kagoro Mission teacher was persuaded to act as tribal clerk & aid the chief in his dealings with the Hausa & British. On the chief's death, this Christian clerk was the popular choice for chief. He established a tribal council in which each community had equal representation, & encouraged similar councils in the villages in which the lineages took part. The tribal council legislates & frames policy which the chief then executes. Council decisions have changed customary laws regarding marriage, & initiated many new developments. An analysis of this pol'al history shows that the basic units of Kagoro structure have persisted, with little change, despite wide adoption of Christianity, educ, a market economy & modernistic orientations. A. A.

CDA 0439 Srinivasan, N., VILLAGE GOVERNMENT IN INDIA, Far East. Quart., 1956, 15, 2, Feb, 201-213.

¶ The Indian admin've or revenue village includes, besides a central residential village, a few adjacent hamlets. It is the basic territorial unit for the admin of the country. Its officials - a headman, an accountant & a watchman - form the lowest rung of the state bur. They are appointed by, & are responsible to, the state gov, but in practice the offices are commonly hereditary. Socially the Indian village is a loosely federated group of autonomous & hierarchically arranged castes which nevertheless possesses a sense of community. On the econ side, the outstanding fact about the village is its poverty. The nationalist movement has helped to prevent the villages from becoming pol'ly isolated. This article outlines the historical development of village gov from before the 6th cent, paying particular attention to the role of the panchayat, or body of elders. Since independence there has been a new interest in the rehabilitation of the villages & the new constitution directed the states to strive to organize panchayats in every village & vest in them sufficient power to function as self-governing units. Despite the poor record of the panchayats from 1919-1947, the movement for equipping every village or group of villages with a measure of self-gov must be accelerated. (IPSA)

CDA 0440 Steiner, K., THE JAPANESE VILLAGE AND ITS GOVERNMENT, Far East Quart., 1956, 15, 2, Feb, 185-199.

¶ The village in modern Japan is an artificial unit created to absorb some of the functions of the central gov. As such it is both a unit of gov & an "association for cooperative living". Here the structure of the village local gov system is outlined, with details of the methods of election, terms of office, functions & powers. Particular attention is given to the relations between the local & central gov, & to financial questions. In general, with increasing urbanization, the village gov structure is weakening. Its functions are becoming less meaningful to the inhabitants, & the traditional elements which formed the basis of its operation are in decline. The reforms of the Occupation period, ineffectual as they seem at present, may yet make local autonomy meaningful & important. (IPSA)

CDA 0441 Nayar, B. R. COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES: ITS POLITICAL IMPACT, Econ. Wkly, 1960, 12, 38, 17, Sep, 1401-1410.

¶ An analysis of the impact of the CD programs on voting parti-

cipation in West Bengal, discussing the contribution of CD programs to the continuance of the Congress Party in power, & the impact of the CD program on the development of democratic & nondemocratic forces in India. SASSA

CDA 0442 Ward, R. E., PROBLEMS OF DEMOCRATIC ADJUSTMENT IN MODERN JAPAN, Wld Polit., 1956, 8, 3, Apr, 423-432.

¶ Asia has too long been the province of unfocused "scholarship"devoid of any recognizable signif or application, contemporary or otherwise. 2 recent books, Democracy and the Party Movement in Prewar Japan, by R. A. Scalapino, & Nationalism in Japan by D. M. Brown, represent a fortunate break with these traditions. The 1st explains the non-emergence of a democratic party system in terms of the structure of Japanese society & the evolution of Japanese capitalism. The 2nd relates Japanese nationalism at various periods with the soc energies it elicited. The authors suggest that the case of Japan is not sui generis, but that important lessons may be learned with respect to the probable course of democracy in other "late-developing" Asian states from an analysis of Japanese experience. The present reviewer believes that Japanese development shares 3 important characteristics with the modernization of other Asian states: the outlines & goals of the process have been set by cultural aliens; the soc context of industrialization is widely different from that in the West; the rapidity of change prevents the emergence of sizeable new elites & often leaves an oligarchy in power. From these facts 3 conclusions can be drawn: Western standards of democratic performance are unlikely to be attained anywhere in Asia in the near future; an ultimate boradening of elites is possible; &, the US would save itself much moral anguish if it recognized as a basic premise of its foreign policy the fact that there is no "free world" in Asia. (AA-AIPSA)

CDA 0443 Wax, Rosalie H. (U Chicago), THE DESTRUCTION OF A DEMOCRATIC IMPULSE: A CASE STUDY, Hum. Org., 1953, 12, 1, Spr, 11-21.

¶ An analysis of the American War Relocation Authorities (WRA) problems with the evacuees of the Japanese American War Reloc Centers during WWII. The WRA possessed "extreme dictatorial power... but subscribed to the highest liberal, democratic, and humanitarian ideals." The resultant dilemma is seen as a dialectic process: "Overtly expressed democratic ideas, issuing from an authority with dictatorial power, provide a legitimization of popular action against the authority." The events leading up to a bitter uprising at the Tule Lake Center are analyzed in this light. The WRA's gentle reception of the evacuees' demands for recognition of their self-government and improved living conditions helped to legitimize their rebelliousness which took the form of a harvest work stoppage. In turn, the WRA was obliged to take authoritarian action which became stronger justification for the evacuees' complaints. The circular nature of this dialectic is traced in the increasing intensity of the conflict at Tule Lake ending in the army suppressing the revolt with military means. Six months later the community, "utterly disgusted with democratic action, fell under the domination of a Fascist clique." D. Wolsk

12 professional aspects

CDA 0444 Beers, Howard W. (U of Kentucky, Lexington), SOCIAL COMPONENTS OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT, Rural Sociol., 1958, 23, 1, Mar, 13-24.

¶ The elements of a soc system are also, in a sense, the components of change. The Loomis & Beegle listing of elements is adopted here: end, norm, status-role, power, rank, sanction, facility, & territoriality. Suggested applications to Pakistani culture of observed situations & practices in the US are discussed with respect to their involvement of these designated components. The changes proposed relate to the dignity of labor, use of mosques, volunteer leadership, water-storage ponds, developing village businessmen, family planning, kitchen improvement, land division, health educ, & farm supply co-operatives. The purpose of the discussion is to illustrate & emphasize the crucial importance of soc components in whatever changes are proposed under the aegis of community development. AA

CDA 0445 Cardozo, E. Lopes (Internat'l Federation of Settlements & Neighborhood Centres) RECENT DEVELOPMENTS OF THE INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF SETTLEMENTS AND NEIGHBORHOOD CENTRES, Int. R. Community Develop., 1958, 1, 9-14.

¶ A brief retrospective view of the 35 yr history of the Internat'l Federation of Settlements & Neighborhood Centres on the occassion of the first issue of an internat'l review dealing with the theoritical background & practical realization in the field of CD, org. & soc group work. The first internat'l conference of settlement workers held Jul, 1922 in London, was attended by 150 people from 11 countries. In discussing basic philosophy, the conference faced the problem of the divergent types of work referred to by the delegates. Main themes before WWII included: "Settlements and Mass Suggestions," & "Relations Between Private Organizations and Public Authority." The 6th internat'l conference was held at Amsterdam, in 1952, & by this time 600 agencies were affiliated. The 7th conference convened in Berlin, 1956. The main theme was: "Progress in Community Development". Other issues discussed were: "Neighborhood Centre Work in Small Villages and Rural Areas" – dealing with the possibility that Ru area problems cut across cultural or nat'l boundaries, & "Community Surveys as a Means of Developing Community Participation" – noting that teamwork is important in tresspassing the boundaries of the specialists. S. Ziffer

CDA 0446 Carleton, Frank T. (Case inst of Tech), HUMAN RELATIONS IN AN ERA OF RAPID TECHNICAL CHANGE, Amer. J. Econ. Sociol., 1956, 15, 2, Jan, 183-188.

¶ Our nation has undergone revolutionary changes in science and engineering since the days of Washington, but the institutions and customs dealing with man-to-man relationships have not been greatly modified. Our epoch, noted for mechanization and specialization, is producing specialized workers who are accustomed to monotony, who feel that life begins when the working day ends, and, who, for the most part are frustrated. Because the individual is in danger of being lost in the mass, school, church and gov should emphasize the importance of each individual. Besides passing on the culture of past generations, parents and schools should aid in molding a new generation, one conforming to the requirements of a complex civilization. Educ needs to present a program for directing and improving the community, and for the maintenance of free and democratic societies. It can help, too, in developing agreement as to goals, such as the following ones in the field of HR: (1) ways should be found of reducing friction between people; (2) political and educ'al institutions should be active factors working for peace; & (3) poverty and disease must be reduced throughout the world. While people desire stability and are normally conservative, too great stability in a rapidly changing age makes for maladjustment and social friction. Despite the opposition of the older generation, educ should be used as a directive force; educ based on science and engineering. J. E. Jacobi.

CDA 0447 ——, COMMUNITY STABILITY FOR NEW NATIONS, Comm. Develop. R., 1960, 5, 4, Dec, 67-74; California Monthly, 19 Dec, 1960.

¶ Accomplishment of the ends of technical & soc advancement through community effort has necessitated the creation of new agencies to work with people & show them how the resources of their nat'l gov's can be used to solve local problems. The activities of these agencies have attracted the interest of a volunteer faculty committee on the Berkeley (Calif) campus. P. Taylor, chairman of the committee, feels that CD officals are not necessarily technical experts in agri, engineering, economics or public health, but rather in the factors that motivate people to seek changes for improvement, & in the ways that their nat'l gov's can help them. Taylor stresses the problem of making the importance of CD programs known to the US public. One of the difficulties in gaining public understanding is that there are many existant forms of technical assistance abroad, & CD itself is a composite of many fields. "It is not enough to construct modern factories, power plants & office buildings. We must bring fresh hope to the less privileged peoples & open before them the path of a better life of material well-being." E. Weiman

CDA 0448 Curle, Adam (U Coll of Ghana), TRADITION, DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING, Sociol. Rev., 1960, 8, 2, Dec, 223-238.

¶ The societies of the tribal areas of Pakistan & Baltistan are highly traditional & backward technologically & the planner is constantly faced with the problem that the virtues of tradition are of a diff order from those of development. Several examples of the conflict between tradition & planning are given: the building of a dam which would disposess the Chakma tribe; the development of agri amongst the Pathan; the pacification of the warrior Hunza; re-org among the Antral, & the irrigation of the Kalat area. The work of the anthrop'st or sociol'st can be of the greatest importance in guiding those responsible for planning the development of traditional societies. A society will accept or reject or be disrupted by soc & econ change because of qualities residing in customary law, in the kinship structure, in the sanctions, duties, obligations & rights which govern the relationships of individuals of diff age, sex, status, & the att's of parents towards their children. Thus it is important that the traditional societies should participate actively, not only in the execution but also in the planning of their own development. The problem of development & tradition, of the contrasting claims of progress & stability, can be most effectively solved within the context of Community Development, the medium best suited for expressing the needs of the traditional community in a form which is consistent both with the soc & material needs of the group. The relationship between tradition & development is as various & as complex as human societies & the personalities that grew up in them; it is mistaken to think in terms of clear dichotomies & absolute antitheses. Development planned & executed with insight & in conjunction with the communities concerned should aim to harmonise the forces making for stability & growth. E. T. Chambers.

CDA 0449 Davis, William E. (ICA, Washington CDD Staff), COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT TRAINING RESOURCES IN CANADA, Community Develop. R., 1961, 6, 2, Jun, 58-62.

¶ A major resource used by CDD/ICA for training in Canada has been the extension program of St. Francis Xavier U, Antigonish, Nova Scotia. Adult educ programs serve 1,000,000 people under the direction of the many U's, gov, & private agencies. The Center for Community Studies, organized at the U of Saskatchewan in 1957, under W. B. Baker, has a broad res program. It has a consulting division which has concentrated on continuous work with 5 pilot communities begun in 1959. It has a training division which has 2 areas: the professional development program & the leadership training program. In the 1st area the Division has dealt with cooperative field supervisors, agri'al representatives, sanitary officers, graduate educ students & municipal secretaries. It offers a short course in continuing educ. In the 2nd area it has developed a 3 level training program: local clinics for community leaders, regional workships for gov'al & org'al extension workers, & provincial conferences for policy-makers & community representatives. The center appears to offer good opportunity for training in the field of community res & program planning. S. Ziffer

CDA 0450 Dodson, Dan W. (New York U.), TOWARD COMMUNITY-CENTERED PROFESSIONAL TRAINING, J. Educ. Sociol., 1954, 27, 6, Feb, 242-248.

¶ In the attempt to solve the problem of practical in-community training and "outreach" for students in Human Relations, the New York U. Center for HR Stud. organized a field work program. The program features are: (1) operate projects in which staff and students take part; (2) projects related to professional seminars; (3) field work designed to aid in evaluating competencies; (4) it would provide a functional method of problem selection. 7 projects in NYC are described. Project I, with the Board of Ed., involved changing human relations practices of a junior high school and two elementary schools. II, a one-semester project for the Broadway Tabernacle Church to reinterpret Church services to the neighborhood. III, examined Post Office and hospital facilities, and housing violations encompassing an over 80 block area in Brooklyn. IV, provided facts on the pop. patterns, for an East Side community. V, investigated the possible role of Christ Church House in midtown Manhattan. VI, studied trends of neighborhood life in the Chelsea neighborhood. VII, currently conducting family interviews, studying school "drop-outs," and public health problems on Manhattan's Lower East Side. The projects have had these results: (1) provided opportunity for students and faculty to grow together; (2) helped reveal weaknesses and strengths of staff and students; (3) shown methods through which students play community roles while in training; (4) contributed to a new conception of professional training by showing the need for community centers where students are working; (5) shown a method through which an agency such as a U. can serve as a partner and resource to a community without violating its integrity. B. E. Mercer

CDA 0451 du Sautoy, Peter (Director of Soc Welfare & CD, Gold Coast), TRAINING FOR COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT, Community Develop. B., 1956, 8, 1, Dec, 2-4.

¶ CD is an organized professional technique requiring a trained staff. Staff member must have enthusiam, belief in what is being done, lack of fear of hard work, ability to live & travel in primitive conditions, & ability to improvise & get along with people. It is better to leave a position unfilled than fill it with a person of doubtful quality. It is dangerous to recruit directly from Sch since villagers may object to being told what to do by mere youngsters. Training of village level workers should be of inservice type & given in the field through practical, supervised action. Theoritical instruction must be limited. The worker must learn techniques of CD & adult educ, & esp how to make classes attractive. He must learn how to get along with people, & how to ascertain their needs. In addition, he must be able to build latrines, feeder roads, etc using local materials. Training may take up to 9 months with at least 6 months of practical experience. Academic training should be provided for those wishing to advance to position of senior officer. There should also be direct entry for U graduates, perhaps by having them attached to a senior officer. The probable best course for CD workers is a combination of a standard soc studies syllabus & adult educ training. G. Speal

CDA 0452 du Sautoy, Peter THE CO-ORDINATION OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT, Comm. Develop. B., 1959, 10, 4, Sep, 83-85.

¶ On the village level, admin'ive responsibility for CD, should lie with the village CD worker, who can coordinate the arrival & use of specialists from other dept's, in order to use them at the best time & prevent them from interfering with one another

in a particular village. The District or Regional Org should be in the hands of a CD worker & not an admin'or (A) because the A is not trained in CD & does not know its limitations; the A represents the law & order component of gov, which does not go well with self-help; he has other functions & can not give his full time to CD; A's are variable in qualities & interests & CD may become 'patchy'; & in developing countries, with increasingly effective local gov, the District Officer's job may disappear. G. Speal

CDA 0453 du Sautoy, Peter (U of Manchester, GB), THE SELECTION OF VILLAGE LEVEL WORKERS FOR COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES, Int. R. Community Develop., 1961, 8, 79-84.

¶ Criteria for selection of village level workers in a CD program in a developing country are: (1) They should come from or be at home in a Ru enviroment. (2) They should have sufficient age (21-23 lower limit) & experience so that village elders do not tend to give them little attention or respect. (3) They should be physically sturdy to travel on bicycle or foot, & live under rough conditions. (4) They should be good at HR with Ru people. (5) Besides enthusiam, energy & drive, a logical mind is needed. (6) Sufficient educ is required, but not so much that a barrier between worker & the people develops. (7) They should be generally acceptable to the vast majority of factions & groups in the area, & not too closely identified with any one group. A carefully selected local person is advantageous & usually outweighs the dangers of local pressure & affiliations. (8) The worker must be able to do dirty, manual work. (9) Workers must be sincere & willing to practice what they preach. Personal qualities & practical abilities count more than educ, as training can usually be given in courses. Recruitment is done through advertising, by word of mouth, by touring areas trying to detect existing leaders, by nomination by those in the field, & by talking to influential persons. Testing in dry runs, psychotechnical tests adapted for the 'Generalist' worker as are used in France or Ghana, & limited contact with villagers under close supervision, may reveal the capabilities of the candidate. G. Speal

CDA 0454 Editorial, THE ROLE OF THE CONSULTANT, Hum. Org., 1954, 13, 1, Spr, 3-4.

¶ The description in the article by Kimball, Pearsall, and Bliss (see 1529) of the way in which behavior of their research group differed from that of the "professional" consultant implies that "to consult" is "to preach." The editors state that: "To those of us who work as consultants dealing with problems of human organization in business and industry, the concept of a consultant as a person with a mission for reform is so unusual and so alien that..., almost by definition, the reformer cannot be a consultant, even though reformers—and people with axes to grind in one way or another—are a commonplace in the area of community studies." It is indicated that behavior of the professional consultant in the field of industry is very similar to that followed in the research of Kimball, Pearsall, and Bliss. S. F. Fava

CDA 0455 Epstein, Hans L. & Slavin, Simon (Inwood YM & YWHA, NY & Mount Vernon YM & YWHA, NY), COMMON ELEMENTS IN GROUP INFLUENCE ATTEMPTS, J. Soc. Issues, 1952, 8, 2, 45-53.

¶ Under the following headings, common elements in psychotherapy, social work and adult education are discussed: (1) Group Processes. When dealing with groups, all three fields utilize similar phenomena, understanding and skills developed in one setting are applicable to the others; (2) Diagnosis. Training is needed in the "gathering and use of information for general diagnostic purposes...;" (3) Programming. Mental hygiene and functional citizenship in a democratic society influence selection of program media and timing, planning and conducting of programs; (4) Learning Process. "An understanding, based on a sound theoretical analysis, of those elements that make for effective learning has meaning for growth and change in both individual and group, in all settings." These common elements should find their reflection in common factors in training and communication for the three disciplines. (34 item bibliog.) D. Wolsk

CDA 0456 Foster, Ellery (Foreign Oper. Admin.), PLANNING FOR COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT THROUGH ITS PEOPLE, Hum. Org., 1953, 12, 2, Sum, 5-9.

¶ Analysis of the policy problems posed by the large number and variety of undertakings in "aided self-help" indicates that programs designed to stimulate a process of planning by people themselves to help them realize their own potentialities are preferable to programs of specialized aid planned for people by experts. Methods to foster programs of planning and action by people are suggested: (1) recruiting and training village-level workers as "catalytic agents," such as those in Puerto Rico's Community Education Program, who identify local problems and develop local solutions to them by stimulating local democratic processes of discussion, planning and cooperation; (2) development of "folk schools of next-steps technology" (local multi-purpose demonstration and training centers in simple skills). These suggestions have the advantages of: (1) maintaining a division of labor between the quite different tasks of nurturing local democratic processes of planning, and of teaching specific skills; (2) being less costly to government than the customary series of specialized aid programs planned by central authority and delivered to the people through a proliferation of government bureaus; (3) serving to broaden community participation and to build democracy. S. F. Fava

CDA 0457 Giles, H. Harry (New York U.), HUMAN RELATIONS CONCEPTS AT WORK IN THE FIELD, J. Educ. Sociol., 1954, 27, 6, Feb, 282-286.

¶ Field work projects of the Center for HR Stud. are based on 5 human relations principles: (1) the democratic social ideal, (2) interdisciplinary theory and practice, (3) experimental method, (4) university function as related to social agency function, and (5) world leadership role for the US. 7 field projects of the Center are analyzed and conclusions presented as to the degree to which the principles have been realized. Democratic purpose has been a fundamental issue in defining the purposes of studies; in 6 of the 7, discussion of purpose contributed to new developments in the sponsoring agency; Center students discovered practical implications of this ideal. The interdisciplinary approach is developed at Center seminars; the experimental method has been followed and community agencies have been, on the whole, willing to accept experimental findings. The Center has become closely related to the community and it is concluded that the principle of world-leadership is served through the demonstration of democratic purpose in action and research in the community B. E. Mercer

CDA 0458 Golding, E. W. (British Electrical Res Assoc), SOME PROBLEMS IN UNDERDEVELOPED AREAS, Impact Sci. Soc., 1955, 6, 2, Jun, 89-109.

¶ The author discusses the aims and means of development, certain common problems (sociol'al, agricultural, construction, medical) which arise in most underdeveloped areas, & the role of technical assistance & of exchanges of information. Reviewed are development plans & problems in some countries recently visited: the Aden Protectorate, Israel, Haiti, India & Pakistan. (Modified AA)

CDA 0459 Gordon, Raymond (US Operations Mission to Panama), SEMINAR ON COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT, Comm. Develop. R., 1958, 8, Mar, 65-69.

¶ To inaugurate a CD in-service training program, the Dept of Soc Welfare, Ministry of Health, Welfare & Labor, Gov of Panama, sponsored a 21 session CD seminar for 44 of its personnel on the principles & guidelines of CD & community org. Both Ru & Ur CD problems were discussed. Participants' sug-

gestions of 'priority' projects & approaches needed in Panama are listed. The siminar was successful in stimulating key gov personnel working in both Ru & Ur areas in CD ideas & methods. The concepts of community participation & self-help are beginning to take hold, but "much time will be required before the CD program is on a firm basis." P. D. Montagna

CDA 0460 Gray, Jack D. (Regional Extension & Development Officer, US Technical Cooperation Mission, India), TRAINING FOR COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT, Comm. Develop. R., 1956, 2, Sep, 44-50.

¶ The major responsibility of Internat'l Cooperation Admin CD advisors is to educate policymakers that not 'external' results but "inculcating the democratic process in the minds of the people" is the goal of CD. The kinds of workers needed for CD are: village extension worker (VEW); technical specialists (TS), trainers (pre-service & in-service); admin'ors; policymaking officials. 'Job descriptions' of 3 are given: (1) The VEW is the 'connecting link' between gov & village, & most importantly the initiator of self-help. He must be a 'generalist', & a specialist in demonstrated practical skills & knowhow as well as in skill in 'soc technology' ("a mixture of informal adult educ, Ru sociol, human psychol & cultural anthrop"). (2) The TS should have a clear understanding of the VEW's job, & be versed in methods of COMM, 'soc technology', & practical skills in his specialty. (3) Trainers must be specialist educators with training in 'soc technology'. P. D. Montagna

CDA 0461 Hall, Edward T. Jr. & Kalervo Oberg (Overseas Training & Res, Inc., Washington, DC, & US Operations Mission to Brazil), THINGS TO KNOW ABOUT CULTURE, Comm. Develop. R., 1957, 7, Dec, 1-4.

¶ To cope with problems of overseas technicians in their understanding of a foreign culture, 10 basic principles for "going about learning the ways of the foreigner without too much lost effort & in the least amount of time" are: (1) learn the language; (2) learn the history of the culture; (3) learn the function, interrelatedness, & balance of the elements of the culture with which you are concerned & keep these factors in mind when introducing a change; (4) check with the real leaders if you develop trouble; (5) "identify & be aware of special interests & pressure groups"; (6) identify the instit's involved in any changes you contemplate; (7) learn the value system of the society in which you work; (8) learn & operate in terms of the dynamics of change; (9) learn the modes of interpersonal behavior; & (10) learn the customs of the Ru people in your area. P. D. Montagna

CDA 0462 Hall, Edward T. Jr. (HR Area Files, Washington, DC), ORIENTATION AND TRAINING IN GOVERNMENT FOR WORK OVERSEAS, Hum. Org., 1956, 15, 1, Spr, 4-10.

¶ On the basis of 5 yrs experience in Washington, DC, particularly with the Technical Cooperation Authority (Point IV), the author, an anthrop'st, analyzes the anthrop'al training which personnel are given in preparation for overseas assignment. It is concluded that anthrop'al training is inadequate because: (1) lack of training in general & lack of understanding of the importance of anthrop as preparation for overseas assignment; (2) contradiction between admin'ive & substantive patterns & opposition of vested interests; (3) time & cost of anthrop'al training; (4) scarcity of adequate anthrop'al training materials; (5) over-emphasis on culture concept in training (instead, use of microcultural approach is recommended as effective training tool). S. F. Fava

CDA 0463 Hines, J. S., SOME IMPLICATIONS OF SOCIOLOGY FOR COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION SOCIAL WORK, J. Hum. Rel., 1958, 6, 2, Win, 26-32.

¶ The workers in the academic discipline of sociol & the profession of community org soc work are seen as following operations which differ in some important areas. The sociologists are interested in the delineation & definition of abstract concepts through testing by value-free, sci'ific methods to compound a body of tested knowledge about the soc world. In community org operational procedures are a major concern. The community workers are trying to realize some actual valued goals for the soc welfare of their community. The operational techniques & skills of community org are stated concretely (as opposed to generally or abstractly), though with reference to type situations. The case of Durham, NC is reviewed wherein the reports of sociol'ts from surrounding Coll's were of great help to community workers in delineating the city's problem areas & sensitising the public to needed soc action. There are 3 typical ways in which sociol'al knowledge may be brought to bear upon community org practice: (1) the utilization of the products of sociol'al res in the specific area of interest. (2) Sociol'al theorizing may be used for redefinition & refinement of the concepts that are essential to community org practice; for soc work techniques & practice are based on such concepts as community, group, personality & soc interaction; & (3) the formulations of sociol'al theory may serve to sensitise workers to key features of community situations. J. Stimson

CDA 0464 Hoiberg, Otto G. (U of Nebraska), PROBLEMS OF THE CONSULTANT IN SMALL COMMUNITIES, J. Educ. Sociol., 1955, 29, 4, Dec, 164-172.

¶ The author draws on his experience as Coordinator of the Community Service program, U of Nebraska, for an analysis of problems of the consultant in small communities (C) (typically not more than 5,000 pop). One of the problems is that of obtaining advance information on C's. It is suggested that the US Census, graduate theses, S's term papers, & the press be used as sources of data. The importance of the consultant's language, attire, & general behavior in attaining rapport with local citizens is discussed. There are problems associated with the consultant's role; his function may be misconstrued by citizens, & he may himself lose sight of his role. The consultant commonly encounters temptations to speed things up by doing work which should be left to others, to tell people what to do, to manipulate the group, to demand immediate action, to form preconceived ideas about C needs, & to become emotionally involved in development programs. Follow-up procedures also present problems (of financing, staffing, & policy) &, finally, the evaluation of the consultant's work is difficult for his most signif achievements are intangibles which deal with aiding people in reaching their C goals. L. P. Chall

CDA 0465 Holmberg, Allan (Cornell U), PARTICIPANT INTERVENTION IN THE FIELD, Hum. Org., 1955, 14, 1, Spr, 23-26.

¶ Description of an on-going field project conducted by Cornell U at Vicos, a hacienda in Peru, at which the research team functions as both agents and students of social change. Types of changes initiated are described (branding of cattle, building up democratic processes among the Indians and encouraging the Indian leaders to share in organizing the affairs of the hacienda, etc). The advantages of such participant-observation are: (1) carrying out many studies of a broadly experimental type which would be impossible under other conditions; (2) testing hypotheses derived from other cultural systems; (3) speeding up processes of change; (4) testing predictions and improving methods as the program advances. S. F. Fava

CDA 0466 Internat'l Office, Soc Security Admin, Dept of Health, Educ & Welfare, Washington 25, DC), SOCIAL WELFARE. THE CONTRIBUTION OF THE SPECIALIST TO COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT, Comm. Develop. R., 1962, 7, 1, Jun, 29-32.

¶ In the Ru areas in the US soc workers help individuals & groups in communities develop leadership, identify needs, organize themselves for community advancement, & advise groups on the development of the soc services requested. In Ur areas the soc worker used to deal primarily with problems

growing out of the initial failure to forsee & provide for many of the problems & soc maladjustments accompanying industrialization, immigration, internal migration, the growth of city slums, & the lack of community services & resources. Today the Ur soc worker is also concerned with the prevention of difficulties which would inevitably result from certain soc & econ forces whose consequences are not foreseen in time. Assistance in planning community activities in large housing projects & in the rapidly increasing subUr developments has brought the soc worker into new prominence. "The objective of all soc work methods are similar. All are concerned with the removal of blocks to growth, release of potentialities, full use of inner resources, development of capacity to manage one's own life. In CD what is desired is initiation of that process which will enable a community to overcome these blocks which prevent them from working together; release of potentialities & use of indigenous resources; & growth of those cooperative att's & skills which make possible achievement of increasingly difficult ends." E. Weiman

CDA 0467 Isales, Carmen & Wale, Fred G. (Div. of Community Educ., Puerto Rico), THE FIELD PROGRAM, J. Soc. Issues, 1953, 9, 2, 23-42.

¶ The selection, training, work and evaluation of group organizers in the field program of the Division of Community Education, Puerto Rico. It was felt that every member of every community "possessed an untapped potential for growth... providing that the nourishment for this growth came from within the community..." Early experience in the rural communities indicated that the people had little experience with group tasks and little concern for democratic processes. Extensive interviews were conducted with 1,200 candidates for the 40 group organizer jobs. Selection was based on the following type of questions: "What concerns had he shown for the problems of his community.... Did he have a set of moral values which he used on all situations and all people indiscriminately... did he possess the capacity for growth?" During the 3 month training period with each group of 10 the following areas were covered: (1) Puerto Rican history, present social and economic problems, work of the rural agencies; (2) examination of attitudes and practices of community participation with emphasis on leadership and group discussion; (3) methods for helping communities solve their problems democratically; and (4) organization of a work program, record keeping, and attitude towards supervision. In a description of the work of the group organizer as he visits homes, shows films, helps the community set up a committee for book distribution and finally finds them ready to tackle community problems... in all these endeavors, the group organizer is helping and cooperating, not leading or even trying to subtly guide. His questions are directed at an emphasis of the democratic methods of achievement. The group organizer has an opportunity for a re-examination of himself and his work during the many supervisory conferences and in-service training periods. A preliminary evaluation of the field program indicates some of its weaknesses and successes. D. Wolsk

CDA 0468 Jeffreys, M. D. W. (U of the Witwatersrand), SOME RULES OF DIRECTED CULTURE CHANGE UNDER ROMAN CATHOLICISM, Amer. Anthrop., 1956, 58, 4, Aug, 721-731.

¶ The early rules of the Roman Cath Church for the guidance of its missionaries show a comprehension of the requirements for insuring a successful & peaceful culture change. From experience in making contacts with peoples of alien cultures & beliefs the Church early learned what methods were effective in changing the cultures of its converts. Directed culture change is not brought about disruptively, but by substitutions achieved on sound psychol'al lines. Such methods, while effective in bringing about culture change in the desired direction, produce the least dislocation in the culture being changed. An alien culture trait need not be extirpated; all that is necessary is to alter its orientation. Worship at old sites on occasion of old festivals & in old temples continued provided the worship was now directed to the Christian God. Examples are given from many cultures. J. A. Fishman

CDA 0469 Kadir, Abdul, (Gov Coll, Lahore, Ind), STAFF TRAINING CENTRE VILLAGE AID, Community Develop. B., 1960, 11, 4, Sep, 101-105.

¶ There are 4 phases to the training: (1) Orientation for 1 week re the org'al structure of the National Building Dept's, methods for coordination between agencies, principle & org of V-AID. (2) The V-AID worker spends 10-15 days in a village. Problems are discussed. Theories of a democratic program, HR skills, & leadership are taught. The trainees are assessed on their performance & an examination in the theory of Program planning is given. (3) Functions of a supervisor are discussed & field work with V-AID workers is given. Lectures in adult educ HR skills, & program planning for a supervisor are given. Field work is assessed & an examination in supervision, HR skills, & leadership, & adult literacy is given. (4) Class room discussions on the role of the Development Officer, & accounts & office procedure are held. Practical training in preparing forms & accounts is given. In addition, training in public speaking & committee work is given. Follow-ups reveal the following: (A) Hostility between the village worker & the supervisory staff is minimized. (B) Experience gained in the Center is, in general, put into practice satisfactorily. (C) Changes in curriculum become necessary as field conditions keep on changing. (D) The performance of graduates improves with training. (E) More stress needs to be laid on coordination which is a difficult part of the functions of a Development officer. (F) Due to some admin'ive difficulties, it is not possible to implement everything learned at the Center, as conditions vary from place to place. G. Speal

CDA 0470 Kimball, Solon T., Pearsall, M. & Bliss, Jane A. (U. of Alabama), CONSULTANTS AND CITIZENS: A RESEARCH RELATIONSHIP, Hum. Org., 1954, 13, 1, Spr, 5-8.

¶ Description of a "mutually satisfying relationship between research-consultants from the U. of Alabama and citizens of Talladega, Ala., in conducting a combination of community self-survey and a basic study of the self-survey process." Problems inherent in such a situation are: (1) the propriety of having consultants serve as catalytic agents "who stimulate discussion and planning at the local level but scrupulously avoid any determination of policy." An opposing view held by many sociol's is that "they have a professional responsibility to exert influence for social reform wherever possible, and especially so when they assume the role of consultant;" (2) scientists and citizens define their problems differently--citizens are interested in the practical considerations of living in their particular community while scientists aim at defining and understanding general principles of social organization. The smooth working-out of the relationship between the community and the research team is due to: (1) happy coincidences in the inception of the project—the Talladega Chamber of Commerce asked the U. of Alabama for help in community morale at about the time a department of the U. was looking for an Ala. community in which to fulfill its contract with the Health Information Foundation to conduct a self-survey in the field of health; (2) researchers' insistence on conforming to existing socio-cultural structure made possible good working relations and the observation of the self-survey process without unduly influencing the community under observation. Research techniques are briefly described. Examples are given of the consultant services requested by the community and given by the research team: (1) most of the aid was in general organization and operational procedures; (2) more formal aid was given in constructing and analyzing [?] and in training volunteer interviewers: (3) the roles of sympathetic-listener and secretarial assistant fell to the researchers

by default and contributed greatly to the project's success. It is concluded that the type of consultant relation described helped the basic research interests of the U. team. S. F. Fava

CDA 0471 Kraus, Hertha IDENTIFYING PROFESSIONAL REQUIREMENTS FOR SOCIAL SERVICE ABROAD, Comm. Develop. R., 1961, 6, 3, Sep, 70-80.

¶ Soc workers may be called upon to perform 3 independent functions in their specific contribution to internat'l cooperation for soc welfare: (1) they may serve as assessors of nat'l & community conditions as they affect the well-being & productivity of man & the quality of HR within major groupings; (2) they may serve as subject matter specialists in a wide range of functional areas in demand; & (3) by cutting across all specializations they help high-level & low-level groups to work together effectively, each in line with jointly established goals. Entering into a diff culture the soc worker may experience considerable culture shock under the undiluted pressures of facts & feelings. "The US soc worker on foreign service will rarely have the comfort & support of skilled supervision to deal with culture impact & his own reactions to it." The role of soc welfare in US society is culturally conditioned. In a diff society the worker must learn anew about the role of gov, the people's feelings & unspoken assumptions about gov expertness, stability & power for the common good. After learning to accept change as a reality & working within its challenging terms, the worker must still remain alert to danger signs. Traditions must not be undermined, & discontent should not be supported if workable solutions are not within reach. E. Weiman

CDA 0472 Lassalle, Edmundo, PROBLEMS IN INTERNATIONAL PUBLIC RELATIONS, Hum. Org., 1957, 16, 3, Fall, 24-27.

¶ In companies operating abroad, the role of the public relations man is very signif: (1) he is interpreter of the culture & soc org of the target country to his own manag, (2) he helps manag to interpret the company to the community, & (3) he aids manag in making effective external contacts. 6 case studies are presented on launching a new activity, contributing to econ development & delivering a prominent delegation. It is concluded that the public relations man should spell out similarities & diff's of these people, brief important people to the attention of the company, do good by getting people involved, & have company goals or achievements acknowledged by figures outside the company. B. C. Maday

CDA 0473 Leaper, Robert A. B. TRAINING - AN EVALUATION, Community Develop. B., 1961, 12, 2, Mar, 38-42.

¶ Types of training & qualifications are given: (1) Senior planning & supervisory CD organizers - U level or equivilent of senior workers in other main technical & professional branches of public service. Also, some specific professional qualification in soc studies, sci or work. For the present period, experience might be substituted. Opportunity should be provided for experienced senior worker to become technically qualified, & for the experienced field worker to qualify for planning or supervisory work, (2) CD officers in the field - At least 1 yr at the post-graduate level or 2 yrs at a lower level, of a residential training course at a Center. In-service training must also cover theory & practice. Programs from 8 centers in 6 countries show 3 common elements: background knowledge, operational aspects, & contributive skills. (3) Village workers - Greatest stress is on in-service training method with frequent refresher courses & evaluation seminars. Knowledge of sci'fic principles of CD, knowledge of the village society, knowledge of group work techniques, & audio-visual aids is required. (4) Short technical courses in skills which can be used for local people, ie, carpentry, should be given to trainees, preferably in the center where the longer course is given. (5) Seminars & conferences should be given to those engaged in work touching on CD, ie agri'al workers, & gov admin'ors. Selection of candidates for training should be ruthless, & the org of training should not distinguish between soc services in towns, & CD in Ru areas. G. Speal

CDA 0474 Karve, D. G. (Poona U. India), SOME SOCIOLOGICAL IMPLICATIONS OF PLANNED DEVELOPMENT, East. Anthropol., 1960, 13, 3, Mar-May, 64-74.

¶ A discussion of the problems involved in planned development & the question of "how far are the implications of world community as a single unit organized for the welfare of all humanity, understood & appreciated even by those who not only talk of one-world, but in so many ways actually help in promoting measures based on that doctrine." In reference to programs of human progress, racial diff's are irrelevant & "diff's of spiritual faith are to a large extent derivatives of progress, rather than its conditions." India is seen as "a developed nation among the under-developed ones, as it is an under-developed nation among the developed ones." Sociol'ts must indicate "what methods of educ, of soc acceptance & of instit'al sanctions are necessary to establish a common ethic for the citizens of a State, irrespective of the role which they may be playing for the time being." What is peculiar to India is the fact that "even traditionally a separate ethic has been held appropriate to a class & hence when members of this class form themselves into corporations or act in some other impersonal capacity, they tend to lose the standards of individual moral behavior all too easily. Planning in a mixed economy necessarily multiplies both types of these opportunities." I. Taviss

CDA 0475 Lochhead, A.V.S. (University Coll, Cardiff, Wales), ADMINISTRATIVE COORDINATION OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS, Community Develop. B., 1956, 8, 1, Dec, 9-13; Comm. Develop. R., 1957, 4, Mar, 55-61.

¶ Problems in integrating CD with normal admin'ive practice are found in the fact that the admin'or imposes laws & regulations through authority vested in him, while the community developer is an innovater; his work depending in part on the expressed demands of the local community group. The role of the community developer may fit between 1 of 2 approaches: (1) as an extension officer, trying to gain acceptance for some project eg, health improvement, & (2) total approach - concerning itself with the whole process of pol'al, soc & econ change; not confining itself to limited objectives. CD fits into the admin'ive framework as (A) a separate dept of Soc Welfare, (B) a Statutory Board independant of dept'al machinery, & (C) small separate dept's loosely grouped within a single Ministry. Principles of coordination between admin'ive dept's are: (a) cooperation cannot be imposed by a formal, simple admin'ive set-up, (b) some definition of the actual work must be established, (c) in actual day-to-day work, the 2 important points for coordination are at a top level of policy & at the actual field level, (d) schemes of cooperation should attempt to include the experience of the field workers in daily touch with the villagers. G. Speal

CDA 0476 Maher, Trafford P., SJ (St. Louis U), HUMAN RELATIONS WORKSHOP, Soc. Ord., 1953, 3, 117-122.

¶ The workshop aids in reducing interpersonal tensions and promotes harmony. Typical Mc concepts are occasionally held up as ideals: it is often stated that persons lacking a Coll education are inferior. So much stress is placed upon gaining a position in the professional field, that by implication, the common laborer is classified as a person of less worth. Each workshop participant enters a special kind of learning situation wherein he investigates and/or corrects his own attitudinal system and acquires skills needed for effective work upon the attitudes of those who fall under his influence. The workshop is one of the many means at our disposal to bring about understanding and "informed discretion", so badly needed to cure some of the shocking ills of our society. L. P. Chall

CDA 0477 Maier, Norman R. F. AN EXPERIMENTAL TEST OF THE EFFECT OF TRAINING ON DISCUSSION LEADERSHIP, Hum. Relat., 1953, 6, 2, 161-173.

¶ 176 supervisors in industry were trained 8 hours in group decision-making, and 144 other supervisors given no training except a lecture on attitudes. Each group was then subdivided into sets of 4 persons and tested by being confronted with a multiple role-playing situation in which the "foreman" proposes a new assembly procedure to a group of three "men working under him." Facts were given to each participant to help him understand the role he was to play. Measures were made of the outcome of the discussion groups, comparing trained and untrained groups. It was found that the untrained groups had more failures (foreman proposal not accepted), fewer sucesses (acceptances) and no compromise solutions as compared to the trained group's 36% compromises. (χ^2 p=.001.) There were more employees thought to be problems by the untrained than the trained formen; employee satisfaction was greater in the trained group. It is concluded that "leaders can favorably influence the outcome of discussion by presenting participants with problems rather than solutions" and that 8 hours of training will signif diff between trained and untrained personnel. The problem of motivating supervisors to use their skills in the on-job relationships remains. M. Strasburger

CDA 0478 Mair, L. P. (U of London), APPLIED ANTHROPOLOGY AND DEVELOPMENT POLICIES, Brit. J. Sociol., 1956, 7, 2, Jun, 120-133.

¶ In one important respect, anthrop'ts are not applied sci'ts: their books do not provide formulae for the manipulation of society. Indeed, an important achievement of anthrop'al analysis has been to show how difficult it is to reshape society by deliberate action. The natural sci'st can work out the answer to a problem & say, "Take it or leave it." The anthrop'st studies society, & he is trained to approach human institutions in an analytical spirit & to recognize how much all moral judgments are culturally conditioned. Anthrop'ts do not necessarily share the administrator's assumptions as to what constitutes progress. Their central problem is the nature of the forces that keep a society in being; the forces of conservatism. The regularities in human society are our nearest analogue to the properties of material substances. E. H. Spicer's volume is the nearest approach to a "how-to-do-it" manual. R. W. Firth believes that the anthrop'st's knowledge can be best utilized in calling attention to the unforeseen implications of the policies proposed by gov's. He counsels that the anthrop'st's function is to indicate the implications of alternative policies, & leave the choice of policies to the gov. C. S. Belshaw implies adherence to the view that no theoretical generalization which is not a guide to action has justification. I suggest that we deal with a subject-matter which is by nature not susceptible of manipulation. In addition, soc sci's deal with res in which ethical judgments are not external to the res, but at the very center of it. J. E. Jacobi

CDA 0479 Mann, William, Jr. (Eastern Region Technical Advice Centre & Department of Social Welfare & CD, Ghana) GHANA'S TECHNICAL ADVICE CENTRES FOR CONSTRUCTION WORK IN RURAL AREAS, Comm. Develop. R., 1959, 4, 4, Dec, 24-28.

¶ Building feeder roads, Ru Sch's, health clinics, sanitary facilities, water systems & other vital Ru projects are often carried out at the local or village level with limited funds & with limited participation of the people at each stage. Thus, local gov bodies & village authorities are often confronted with the problem of the need for technical services in planning, estimating, & overseeing construction. In Ghana, this problem is being solved by Technical Advice Centres under the supervision of the Dep't of Soc Welfare & CD. Services rendered by the centres include: (1) supplying plans & estimating costs of public builidings, (2) advising local authorities on maintainance (& estimating various costs), (3) suggesting suitable works for volunteer labor & methods organizing same, (4) advising on plans presented to the centre for this purpose, (5) providing photographs of various types & aspects of construction work, & assisting local authorities in discussions of development works. (6) researching cheaper building methods, esp machine & kiln-made roofing tiles & bricks, & (7) organizing local & central building courses for the people. S. Ziffer

CDA 0480 Miner, William R. TRAINING COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT OFFICERS, Community Develop. B., 1962, 14, 1, Dec, 2-6; Umoja (Kenya), 1961, Dec.

¶ In 1961 the gov of Kenya prepared to set up a training program for a CD Officer (CDO). A committee composed of staff members from the CD Center, & the US Agency for Internat'l Development (AID) developed a 'skeleton' of content & subcommittees were appointed to put on some 'meat'. The purpose of training the CDO is: (1) to develop self-awareness, (2) to increase the ability to analyse problems & situations, (3) to improve the ability to understand & work with people, (4) to help the CDO to help people develop their self-reliance & their abilities to work together cooperatively & effectively, (5) to make more effective the ability to inform people & teach new skills, (6) to improve the knowledge & effective use of professional & technical resources & aids, & (7) to increase the ability to develop, administer, & supervise democratically a sound & effective CD program. A tutorial or counselling relationship between a trainee & a member of the training staff is planned, to speed development & to measure the progress of these characteristics. The M CDO spends 9 months in the Center & 15 months in field work. The F CDO spends 6 months in the training center & 18 months in field work. The teaching aids are: lectures, case studies, group discussion, audio-visual aids, field trips & tours. The subject matter deals with the understanding of the soc instit's of the area, & the general job of the CDO. G. Speal

CDA 0481 Miniclier, Louis M. (CD Division, Internat'l Cooperation Admin), TRAINING FOR INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT IN THE UNITED STATES – A PROGRESS REPORT, Comm. Develop. R., 1959, 4, 2, Jun, 2-17.

¶ Training in the theory & practice of community educ, community org, & community action, call into play several of the behavioral sci & specialist fields which have evolved in the US during the last 50 yrs, but which have remained independent of one another. Examples of these areas are: agri'al extension, sociol, anthropol, community Sch specialists, health educators, & soc workers. There has been limited COMM between the various specialists in the theory & practice of community org, however, the nature of the CD process itself has helped an interdisciplinary approach to the problems of human motivation, org, & action. Interest in CD is indicated by the activities of professional org's, ie, those of Ru sociol'sts, cultural anthropol'sts, soc workers & educators. The interdisciplinary approach is evident at such instit's as the U of California, Berkeley, the U of Michigan, Ann Arbor, & in the plans of the Nat'l Training Laboratories – to organize Community Leadership Training Laboratories. However, it may be several yrs before sufficient synthesis is gained to designate one or more of these instit's as adequately qualified to train for CD. Because of the rich variety of training available, & the lack of a single major well rounded training program, the ICA 'tailors' programs for ICA participants at any number of these Sch's. Thus, it makes use of the widest variety of resources & instit's. It is felt that the ICA will need to continue its training in this manner until the time when a single major instit is capable of offering a well rounded training & is fully equipped to do so. A list of training resources is appended for the 2 major types of participants: (1) Policy Level Admini'ors, & (2) Development Officers-Supervisors-Instructors. Further change is suggested. S. Ziffer

CDA 0482 Moe, Edward O. (Michigan State U, East Lansing), CONSULTING WITH A COMMUNITY SYSTEM: A CASE STUDY, J. Soc. Issues, 1959, 15, 2, 28-35.

¶ A case study of consultation with a Northeastern community from 1948-1955, employing the view of a community as a soc system "in which certain elements such as goals, norms, roles, & authority-power are observable, & in which certain basic processes such as communication, decision-making, systemic linkage & boundary maintenance are operating." The community includes a great many diff systems within it; it is not structurally & functionally centralized in the same sense as a formal org; & as a soc system it is implicit in nature rather than explicit as is a formal org. Work with the community "poses in one way or another all the problems confronted in consultation." The various problems encountered during the course of the consultation process are outlined. Theory, res, & experience are seen to have proved useful in "providing concepts & ways of getting information to help define problems & their dimension." I. Taviss

CDA 0483 Moncur, Earl, Humberto E. Rosado, Mounir Khoury, Ray Fort, Porfirio Gomez & Genevieve Feagin, IMPORTANCE OF UNDERSTANDING LOCAL CUSTOMS AND CULTURE IN ESTABLISHING A YOUNG EXTENSION SERVICE, Comm. Develop. R., 1960, 5, 2, Jun, 4-8.

¶ Programs for improvement are sometimes rendered ineffective because of failure to take account of what the people specifically value. The worker must seek to discover & understand the limitations, taboos & cultural values related to each phase of his program before it is introduced, & to find ways to weave the program into the pattern of daily living of the people with the least disruption. It is suggested that to get an understanding of the customs & culture the worker should study the history background, customs & geography of the country, remain a nonparticipant observer for as much time as necessary, establish rapport with informants, & develop personal relationships & friendships. E. Weiman

CDA 0484 Neal, Ernest E. (US Technical Corporation Mission, India), THE ROLE OF THE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT ADVISOR, Comm. Develop. R., 1956, 2, Sep, 54-61.

¶ In evolving a plan of action, the principles of a CD advisor are coordination (rather than 'operation') & cooperation (efficient admin'ive org). His role is to develop "host country leadership, initiative, & confidence", & to act as liaison between his & host country's staff. Suggestions are made for the selection & training of CD advisors, for continued support to host voluntary agencies, & for operational flexibility of the CD advisor in the second 5 yr plan. CD is people learning to solve their own problems; it is the only way to attain democracy in underdeveloped countries. P. D. Montagna

CDA 0485 Nehru, Pandit Jawaharlal, RIGHT APPROACH TO TRIBAL PEOPLE, Ind. J. Soc. Wrk., 1953, 14, 3, Dec, 231-235.

¶ A speech delivered at the tribal welfare conference, New Delhi, 6/7/1952. The integrity of the way of life of the tribal people must be protected. Neither welfare nor any other motive justifies trying to make the tribal peoples into a copy of ourselves. Tribal languages must not only be permitted, but must be encouraged and developed. Their way of life has much that ours lacks. "The approach to the tribal people should be one of learning from them and, having learned, to try to help and co-operate." Schools, roads, dispensaries, etc., are of the utmost importance but the core of the problem"...is to understand these people, make them understand us, and create a bond of affection and understanding between us." M. A. Straus

CDA 0486 Partridge, Deborah C. (NYU & Queens Coll), WORKING TOGETHER FOR BETTER HUMAN RELATIONS--REPORT TO THE 1952 HUMAN RELATIONS WORKSHOP AT NEW YORK UNIVERSITY, J. Educ. Sociol., 1953, 26, 303-310.

¶ There were 144 participants from 16 states and 3 foreign countries. The workshop was organized around 7 smaller groups "which studied the problems of human relations from specific vantage points." Along with these 'content groups' the membership was also divided into 'process committees' to secure the working ideal of democratic experience in the workshop. The program included assembly programs, recreation, trips for each group and clinical sessions with the staff members on the specific problems of participants as their detailed needs emerged. One group—Child Development and Human Relations Education—is reported on in detail. A [?] to help participants define their specific needs beforehand was sent out. Each subgroup "elected its leader and planned its methods of procedure and evaluated its income." Group dynamic techniques of discussion, role-playing, sociometry, small interest groups, panels and symposiums were employed. W. F. Pratt

CDA 0487 Perloff, Harvey S. (U. of Chicago), PLANNING CONCEPTS AND REGIONAL RESEARCH, Soc. Forces, 1953, 32, 2, Dec. 173-177.

¶ Studies of planning have been action and policy oriented, focussing on scientific knowledge on the one hand, and policy decisions and social action on the other. Recently, research has been undertaken with regard to the planning process itself. The first step in this research is to get at basic activities involved in social planning. In this regard, planning would seem to involve: (1) the determination of goals, based on desired ends; (2) a consideration of alternate means with regard to existing resources; (3) a projection of the consequences of action related to each alternative; and (4) the selection of that means which best provides the desired consequences. This paper discusses some of the concepts which would appear to be useful in a detailed analysis of the planning process and suggestive for regional research involving policy decisions. R. J. Murphy

CDA 0488 Polson, Robert A. (Cornell U, Ithaca, NY), THEORY AND METHODS OF TRAINING FOR COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT, Rural Sociol., 1958, 23, 1, Mar, 34-42.

¶ Training for community development is designed to prepare all categories of program participants for their specific roles in a national development scheme. One of the neglected areas of training at present is helping the higher echelons of program admin'rs with supervisory skills compatible with community development theory. Current Ru development programs emphasize teaching villagers to formalize local initiative into group action for the improvement of living. Ru sociol'ts have a unique opportunity to make international contributions that will be helpful in planning the org'al structure for field operations, in establishing program evaluation plans & in developing training programs, particularly those phases of training that deal with the group process. AA

CDA 0489 ——, QUALIFICATIONS AND TRAINING FOR COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT, Community Develop. B., 1963, 14, 4, Sep, 131-133.

¶ Nat'l standards should be set, in one of 2 ways: (1) through Nat'l Councils of CD & Soc Welfare composed of representatives of gov, voluntary agencies, the U, & private enterprise, & (2) through professional assoc's in the fields of CD & soc work. The following recommendations on training are made: (A) The Econ Commission for Africa, (ECA) in collaboration with specialized agencies, should continue to make available to African countries, technical assistance experts. (B) The ECA should accelerate its exchange program of work & study of similarly placed soc workers in various fields & countries. (C) Because of difficulties & expense, short courses for junior

workers should be subject to review. (D) Short training courses for senior workers should be orientation courses concentrating on seminars, workshops & study tours. (E) The ECA should give top priority to nat'l seminars, workshops & conferences organized in Africa, involving all grades of staff of ministries involved with CD work. (F) The ECA should compile a syllabus of Sch's & their programs of CD in each country. (G) Women should be enlisted as candidates for training. Future advanced-level courses should have: (a) a Unity of outlook among the lecturers invited - curricula should be divided into 5-6 subject matters, each of which would be entrusted to a specialist, responsible for maintaining a unity of outlook among the courses connected with his subject group. (b) a more important place should be given to seminars, study groups & discussions, (c) An emphasis on the idea & techniques of regional planning. G. Speal

CDA 0490 Rahudkar, Wasudeo Balwant (Coll of Agri, Nagpur, India), THE RELATIONSHIP OF CERTAIN FACTORS TO THE SUCCESS OF VILLAGE LEVEL WORKERS, Rur. Sociol., 1962, 27, 4, Dec, 418-427.

¶ A multipurpose extension agent called the Village Level Worker (VLW) is the chief field worker operating at the village level in India. He serves as a guide, philosopher, & friend to the villagers. To establish the relationship of personal traits & characteristics with the success of VLW's, 178 VLW's of the 8 districts of Bombay State, India, were selected by stratified randomization & personallly filled out the schedules of biographical data. 2 main Tests-Check-List Rating & Physical Accomplishments Score (PAS) - were employed to differentiate between the most & least effective VLW's. The items on the rating schedule were checked by the Block Development Officers under whose supervision they worked. All VLW's were ranked in order on the basis of the scores obtained. The top 25% of the VLW's were designated as most effective & the bottom 25% as least effective VLW's. A similar method was adopted to divide the VLW's into 2 groups on the basis of a PAS. The reliability coefficients of these 2 tests were found to be 0.78 & 0.87 respectively & the coefficient of r between the tests was 0.309. The VLW's who were 31 or more yrs of age showed a better performance than did those below 30 yrs. Those who passed the matriculation examination were included in the most effective group, those who had not passed were in the least effective group & graduate VLW's were mediocre. Most married VLW's were placed in the most effective group. The VLW's who had Ru background were found to be more successful than those coming from Ur areas. The VLW's with an aptitude for soc work were slightly superior to others. The persons selected from the Agri Dep't as VLW's gave better performance than those selected from other departments. Those having previous experience as teachers scored higher than others. The VLW's tend to show better performance as they put in more yrs of service in extension work. In order to ensure the success of Ru community development it is necessary that personnel for the post of VLW should be selected on the basis of these desirable personality traits & aptitudes. Modified AA

CDA 0491 Raven, Bert (U of Michigan), WORKSHOP PLANNING AND EVALUATION—A PROBLEM-SOLVING APPROACH, J. Educ. Sociol., 1953, 26, 318-326.

¶ If a specific product is the aim, a membership with skills to that end is chosen, while, if changing attitudes of the participants is the aim, a less structured, more heterogeneous group is selected. Foreknowledge of various backgrounds and interests of participants is vital to program planning. Techniques chosen are subject to the goal of the workshop and the "group process". Among these techniques, the social atmosphere of the workshop, formal and informal, is critical. The evaluation of the 1952 Workshop at the U of Mich included: (1) examination of goals and effects; (2) examination of the workshop techniques; and (3) examination of the group process. [2] employed at the outset and conclusion of the workshop revealed: (1) a greater interest in acquiring techniques at the outset and increased interest in acquiring information at the end; (2) a considerable increase of self-confidence by the end of the workshop; (3) "small group sessions", "general sessions" and "general interactions with workshoppers" were ranked highest, while staff consultations and field trips ranked lowest; (4) examination of sub-groupings in the members showed that teachers and administrators brought differing interests to the workshop; (5) an informal "tavern group" among workshoppers ranked informal interaction higher than others, having more leadership roles and receiving higher gradings from staff members. The latter finding suggests the provision of some social activity that more nearly fills the need of the entire workshop. W. F. Pratt

CDA 0492 Richardson, Stephen (Cornell Soc Sci Res Center), TRAINING IN FIELD RELATIONS SKILLS, J. Soc. Issues, 1953, 8, 3, 43-50.

¶ A report on ideas and methods of teaching HR skills involved in research, is based on a one semester U course (limited to 12 students). A practice field project is planned and carried out by teams. The problems in selecting an organization to be studied are discussed. The class directions used for the following training tasks are presented: (1) a written problem to see the student's general knowledge of a small community; (2) a letter writing assignment for making an initial contact in the research areas; (3) a phone call to the "mayor" to make an appointment; (4) a sociodrama simulating a refreshment session after a committee meeting which has been under observation; & (5) a controlled interviewing assignment. D. Wolsk

CDA 0493 Roche, J. P. & Sachs, S., THE BUREAUCRAT AND THE ENTHUSIAST: AN EXPLORATION OF THE LEADERSHIP OF SOCIAL MOVEMENTS, West. Pol. Quart., 1955, 8, 2, Jun, 248-261.

¶ Whilst the enthusiast concerns himself primarily with the principles of an org, the bur is concerned with the org'al means by which the principles are implemented. Both have their advantages & disadvantages. The enthusiast may be dogmatic, doctrinaire & self-righteous, but he injects idealism & a moral tone into the movement. The bur may tend to ignore policy & principle, but provides psychol'al ballast against the authoritative nature of the enthusiast's revelations. Both types are necessary to an org, and the inevitable conflict between them is a dialectical life-giving process in which each offsets the weaknesses of the other. (IPSA)

CDA 0494 Rosenstiel, Annette (Hunter Coll), LONG-TERM PLANNING: ITS IMPORTANCE IN THE EFFECTIVE ADMINISTRATION OF SOCIAL CHANGE, Hum. Org., 1954, 13, 2, Sum, 5-10.

¶ The UN faces the problem of introducing large-scale change into underdeveloped areas. A reivew of past experience shows that attempts by administrators to introduce changes in underdeveloped areas without regard for the on-going cultural pattern proved unsatisfactory. The replacement of millet by cassava in Northern Rhodesia and opposition to mens houses in Fiji are cited as examples. Collaboration between administrators and anthrop'sts is needed if change is to be permanently integrated into the indigenous culture. The work of G. G. Brown (anthrop'st) & A. Hutt (administrator) among a Bantu tribe in Tanganyika shows how effective a short-term collaboration can be. The effectiveness of long-term collaboration is illustrated by describing fully the work of the gov anthrop'st employed on a full-time basis by the Australian gov since 1920 to provide scientific guidance for the administrators of the Territory of Papua. The recommendations of F. E. Willians on the handling of magic, cultism, and mass hysteria (Vailala madness) are described and shown to be effective. In all his work Williams' basic premise was that the collaboration of anthrop'st and ad-

ministrator be directed at education and that the educative process retain the integration of the culture as a whole. The success of the Papuan experience suggests important conditions for introducing change in underdeveloped areas: (1) qualifications of the personnel; (2) close cooperation among all those involved in the area; (3) long-range planning and education as a basis for change. S. F. Fava

CDA 0495 Sanders, Irwin T. (U of Kentucky), THE CONTRIBUTION OF THE SPECIALIST TO COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT, J. Educ. Sociol., 1955, 29, 4, Dec, 151-163.

¶ An attempt to aid both the specialist & the lay citizen in understanding the soc context in which they must work in community (C) development programs. The specialist & layman are involved in a soc relationship which is influenced by the value system & the recognized norms of the society. The specialist needs to understand C values as well as his own. In his contacts with lay citizens, he is typically expected to assume a dominant, coordinate, or subordinate status. Characteristics of expected roles of the specialist in each of these 3 statuses are discussed. There are also a discussion of the nature of role-conflict between specialist & layman. A final analysis of related norms & their influence on the relations of specialist & layman is presented. It is concluded that there is value to the specialist in having a theoretical scheme in mind, rather than approaching his roles in the C development program willy-nilly. There are always definite soc components present wherever he serves as a specialist; these components include values, statuses, roles, & norms, all applicable to the basic concept of soc relationship. L. P. Chall

CDA 0496 Sanders, Irwin T. (Harvard U, Cambridge, Mass), THE COMMUNITY SOCIAL PROFILE, Amer. Sociol. Rev., 1960, 25, 1, Feb, 75-77.

¶ A description of a short-run, easily administered method which is accurate & penetrating to be helpful in program planning—gained through "a clearly formulated reconnaisance [making it] possible to prepare a community soc profile essentially sociol'al in content."

CDA 0497 Scott, Phyllis M. & Peter Hodge, (U Coll, Ghana), UNIVERSITY TRAINING FOR COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT IN GHANA, Community Develop. B., 1957, 8, 3, Jun, 59-65.

¶ It is believed that a student should try to understand the soc needs of Ghana as a whole; that there is a body of fundamental principles common to all welfare work, & that students must appreciate the soc context in which problems of development arise. Certificate course students receive a 2 yr professional, non-graduating course. The qualifications are: a good general educ & 5 or more yrs experience in soc work, or in the case of mature students, suitability & ability to profit from the course. The current group of students are all mature with 5-19 yrs teaching &/or social work experience behind them. The course requires 6 terms of theory, & 6 months in the field. The syllabus includes Soc Admin, Study of Society, Pol'al & Admin'ive Instit's, Soc Economics, Soc Psychol, & Soc Philosophy. The program aims at integrating theory & field work. Field work consists of experience in a casework agency & in one of the other dept's with which he must cooperate. The diploma course, similarly, attempts to relate theory & field work, & to bring out the necessity of relating a variety of theoretical subjects in the analysis & solution of soc problems. Difficulties encountered include: languages & absence of textbooks pertaining to Ghana. G. Speal

CDA 0498 Shea, Theo M. (Children's Reading Clinic, NJ), SUMMER WORKSHOPS IN HUMAN RELATIONS—ST. LOUIS UNIVERSITY AND CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY, WASHINGTON, J. Educ. Sociol., 1953, 26, 311-317.

¶ The workshop was guided to have maximum student participation. The student body and six-member staff were of varied racial and religious backgrounds but similar in occupation, profession and education. Consultants from related fields were invited as needed. A non-directive philosophy of learning was used, with the group process of maximum individual participation providing the only "structuring" in the situation. The individual participant was encouraged to examine his own motivations in terms of current problems and his attitudes toward them. Areas of study were: (1) causes of intergroup tension; (2) group dynamics; (3) child growth and development; (4) exploration of material (audio-visual, literature and so on); and (5) the problems of human relations within a framework of a segregated area. Group dynamics techniques were employed along with field trips and social sessions. Changes arising from the sessions were seen as: (1) members relaxed and integrated sufficiently for sociometric choices and for skits lampooning staff and members with restraint and humor; (2) much misinformation was cleared away through interaction; and (3) self-grading was employed subject to consultation with staff members. W. F. Pratt

CDA 0499 Shepard, Herbert A. & Warren G. Bennis (Mass Instit of Technology, Boston,& Boston U, Mass), A THEORY OF TRAINING BY GROUP METHODS, Hum. Relat., 1956, 9, 4, 403-413.

¶ A theoretical paper dealing with the application of a set of concepts about the relationship between personality & group structure to various training methods (i.e. group therapy, educ, & being a 'better' group member). The authors try to avoid what they call the 'dualism' involved "in the individual-group dichotomy of popular culture" by developing a new set of concepts, or a common reference point, called the 'interperson' (IP), which refers to "the nature of the integration between 2 or more individuals." The structural features of the IP are: (1) an official code which defines the nature of the integration & controls the meanings openly available to the IP. The definition of the IP implied here is called the 'announced interself', or the 'interself image', & (2) codes & meanings not openly available to the IP. The definition of the IP implied here is called 'a hidden interself' (similar to such terms as 'hidden agenda' & 'announced agenda'). Example: a pair of co-workers are bound together by the interdependence of their jobs & a reward for mutual work (external necessities). They hold disparaging att's toward each other, but act as though open expression of these negative att's would destroy the relationship. Here the interself denies the presence of hostile att's in the IP. In conclusion, these & other concepts are applied to a training methodology. F. B. Silberstein

CDA 0500 Social Security Administration, SOCIAL WELFARE—THE CONTRIBUTION OF THE SPECIALIST TO COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT, Comm. Develop. R., 1957, 4, Mar, 50-54.

¶ Within the framework of the UN definition of soc work & soc welfare, the educ of the US soc worker is described, indicating its emphasis on 'self-knowledge' & 'self-understanding' in order to perceive clearly the felt needs of the people. The soc worker is 'indispensable' in such Ur CD areas as: Ur renewal; industrial welfare programs; & advisement in "soc welfare admin, soc legislation, & org of basic services under both public & private auspices." P. D. Montagna

CDA 0501 Solomon, Darwin (U of Saskatchewan, Canada), AN APPROACH TO TRAINING FOR COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT, Int. R. Community Develop., 1959, 3, 25-38.

¶ The Center was set up as a result of the recommendations of the Saskatchewan Royal Commission on Agri & Ru Life, after a 5 yr study completed in 1957, to inquire into the rapid & fundamental changes occuring in the prairie economy. The Center, under joint sponsorship of the U of Saskatchewan & the gov, was to carry out res, training & consultation on techniques & process of CD & planned change. The major question is: in

what way can local leaders solve problems of the local Ru communities? The training of leaders in techniques of running communities is still in the trial & error stage. The Center will try to relate skill & knowledge for effective timing, organizing complex groups, identifying & involving resourceful persons, successfully relating to all kinds of people, negotiation & other inter-group processes, defining roles & analysing soc situations. Training situations that might be valuable are: training leaders of special interest groups; planning special week-ends or week long workshops with community leaders; conducting workshops & training sessions for professional leaders serving cooperating communities; sponsering a yr'ly workshop for leaders of all cooperating communities to compare experiences, sponsoring area workshops for cooperating community & leaders from other interested communities in a mutual self-help program; preparing how-to-do-it material for local communities; organizing traveling panels or community clinics; & experimenting with development of courses in process & technique for both lay & professional leaders on the U level. The primary purpose is not teaching theory, but to analyze practical approaches to community representation in planning.
S. Ziffer

CDA 0502 Stycos, J. Mayone (U of N. Carolina), FURTHER OBSERVATIONS ON THE RECRUITMENT AND TRAINING OF INTERVIEWERS IN OTHER CULTURES, Publ. Opin. Quart., 1955, 19, 1,Spr, 68-78.

¶ A 2-week training program was used to recruit & train interviewers in Puerto Rico & Jamaica for a project dealing with the soc & psychol'al factors involved in Lc fertility. The program included readings, lectures & discussion, practice interviews, demonstration interviews, small group practice, trial interviews in the field, & private discussions with the training directors. Specific aspects of the program are discussed in terms of interviewer motivation (lectures were given to the trainees on the purpose of the project, the res was put in a "world context," etc), morale (trainees felt the 2-week training period useful, appreciated its opportunities for group participation, etc), training methods & comparison of methods (group discussions with the director & demonstration interviews by the director were rated by Jamaican trainees as most helpful, while practice interviews in front of the group & round table discussion by Jamaican experts as least helpful, etc). K. Geiger.

CDA 0503 Thomas, Edwin; Polansky, Norman, & Kounin, Jacob (Wayne U), THE EXPECTED BEHAVIOR OF A POTENTIALLY HELPFUL PERSON, Hum. Relat., 1955, 8, 2, 165-174.

¶ An experimental exploration of the behaviors expected by a client of a potentially helpful person acting in a professional capacity. S's given a conception that a "potential help" was highly motivated to help them, had different expectations of his behavior in an initial interview than did S's given a conception that a potential help had low motivation to help. The conception of a potential helper's intensity of motivation to help a client seemed to be effective in organizing the client's pattern of behavioral expectations of the helper. Three patterns were studied. (1) Expectations involving the initiation and maintenance of communication between client and helper. The person highly motivated to help the client is expected to do the following without signs of ambivalence: (a) assign importance to the problem the client has; (b) show willingness to maintain communication; & (c) show willingness to broaden the range of communication made accessible to both client and helper. (2) Expectations involving sensitivity to and desire to reduce a client's tension in an initial interview. A helper highly motivated to help is expected to attempt to reduce a client's discomforts in the interviewing situation. (3) Expectations involving the helper's role in structuring the interview situation. A helper seen as highly motivated to help is expected to engage in decision-making difficulties regarding the progress of the interview. The data were further suggestive that 2 major decisions about, or commitments consequent of, an initial interview are also positively related to a client's conception of a helper's intensity of motivation to help: commitments by the client about his willingness (a) to continue the relationship and (b) to be influenced by the helping person. It was hypothesized that these commitments on the part of the client are in part a function of his conception of the helping person's commitment to help him. F. B. Silberstein.

CDA 0504 United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (Addis Ababa, Sep, 14-25, 1959), REPORT ON THE WORKSHOP OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT, Comm. Develop. R., 1959, 4, 4, Dec, 1-23.

¶ The objectives were: (1) an exchange of experience between gov's planning or initiating nat'l CD programs (CDP's). (2) formulation of recommendations on various aspects of planning & administering nat'l CDP's. (3) developing suggestions for the Executive Secretary re future work of the Commission. This report discusses ways in which the objectives were met in a summary of Discussions and Conclusions & its Summary of Recommendations. The following list is a compilation of the major areas discussed: (A) nat'l CDP's & general development should be closely coordinated by bringing gov representatives, & those of the people together. (B) extra financing sources for CD should be solicited from gov's in line with the existing admin & flexible & rapid procedures be evolved to finance CD, (C) distinctions should be made between the types of personnel by their levels & types of educ. with special attention paid to training & selecting them. (D) the role of the central gov representatives should be primarily co-ordination with special attention to the Ru teacher (E) co-operation & confidence should be established between workers & teachers (F) CDP's should be comprised of successive co-ordinated stages. (G) F & youth participation should be encouraged & (H) ECA should set up training courses & study the progress of CD, & make appropriate recommendations & give needed help. S. Ziffer

CDA 0505 White, James R. (Cornell U), THE EXTENSION RURAL SOCIOLOGIST: A PROPOSED JOB DESCRIPTION, Rural Sociol., 1953, 18, 2, Jun, 173-175.

¶ A description of the minimum educational requirements, the functions to be performed and the problems met by the extension Ru sociologist. L. P. Chall

CDA 0506 Yatshuhiro, Toshio, ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND CULTURE DYNAMICS, East Anthrop. 1953, 7, 1, Sep-Nov, 5-18.

¶ Anthrop. writing on economic and cultural change has been primarily precautionary or even negative. It is time to synthesize prior research and focus new research on problems of technical change in underdeveloped areas in order to provide the administrator with positive guides for action. To this end, 5 tentatively formulated principles are presented: (1) Interrelatedness of cultural parts. (2) Allegiance of the individual to social groups and the hierarchy of groups. (3) Importance of status, role, and leadership systems. (4) Need to take into account the system of reciprocity and collective obligation. (5) Desire for autonomy and self-determination on the part of all groups. The principles are illustrated, and implications for research and for programs of technical change are presented. M. A. Straus

CDA 0507 Zimet, Carl N. & Fine, Harold J. (Stanford U & Vet. Admin., Bridgeport, Connecticut), PERSONALITY CHANGES WITH A GROUP THERAPEUTIC EXPERIENCE IN A HUMAN RELATIONS SEMINAR, J. Abnorm. Soc. Psychol., 1955, 51, 1, Jul, 68-73.

¶ A study focusing upon behavioral and attitudinal changes of a group of school administrators after a group experience. The guiding hypothesis is that given a permissive setting, individuals within the group will move in a direction of greater understanding of themselves and others. S's were 15 school

administrators in Central NY State whose experience as administrators averaged 13 yrs ranging from 4-24 yrs. The group met for 16 weekly sessions of 5 hours each. Originally the group for the first part of each session was a lecture type group (A) and the second half (B) had a client-centered discussion group. After the 12th session both A and B operated as a client-centered discussion group as a result of the demands of the members. Measurement of behavioral and attitudinal change was accomplished by: (1) analysis of verba interaction by using a Participation Rating Scale (PRS) which was an adaptation of the Bales Interaction Recorder and Gorlow's Theme Analysis, & (2) analysis of perceptual changes using a Picture Story Test (PST) consisting of 18 pictures, 6 from TAT, 6 from the School Apperception Test, & 6 from a previous study.' Stories were analyzed from pre- and post-test protocols for changes in content which were scored on 3 attitude scales, these being attitudes toward self, children, other adults. Results were that for the entire group there was a change of participation towards more + interaction. Scores on PRS were lower between 1st and last quarters of the seminar, $p < .001$. B sessions showed a greater shift than A sessions which only showed change when all operated B sessions. + and signif changes took place in attitude toward self, other adults and children, & there was also a movement in the democratic direction for individuals' desires. I. Gerver.

13 programs & evaluation

CDA 0508 Ablett, R. N. COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT IN THE FORMER SOMALILAND PROTECTORATE, Community Develop. B., 1961, 12, 3, Jun, 74-77.

¶ The depressed econ situation due to (1) famine & loss of livestock, & (2) burning of trees to make charcoal (further reducing the vegetation for the remaining livestock) prompted gov action. A District Team was formed & a short course was given for gov officials & members of the public - followed up by intensive touring, during which talks were held with the people, esp religious leaders & chiefs. Spurred by the prospect of another famine, the people began to respond. One group started some pasture improvement work in a selected valley. Conservation barriers were built to increase water penetration of soil. The apparent success of this project, inspired other groups to undertake similar programs. Programs were further diversified with improvements such as the building of stock roads, etc. The people themselves stopped others from burning trees for charcoal, & 3 societies joined hands in closing an area of 150 square miles for regeneration purposes. In May, 1960, a CD course was attended by 2 government officials & 38 others, including several village headmen. One factor resulting from the work was that the people began to view themselves as part of the community rather than of the tribe. Films were used to spread the idea of CD & the idea that the gov was not going to support all projects. At this time a separate CD Dept does not exist There is coordination at the regional director's level, & each District Team is regarded as being the District CD Agency. Gov contributions in the form of materials, loan of tools, food, & fuel for transport have been made. A wide variety of projects are being undertaken & practically every week a new CD society is being formed. G. Speal

CDA 0509 Acharya, Hemalata, SOME OBSERVATIONS ON COMMUNITY PROJECTS, Sociol. B., 1959, 8, 2, Sep, 19-31.

¶ An examination of the deficiencies of the Indian CD Programs re their aims & ideals. It is pointed out that while the aim of the Program is "the infusion of community sentiment through community awareness," what the people understand by 'community' & what the Admin is trying to instill are 2 diff things. The villager's first loyalty is, as it has always been, to his caste. Therefore, in India, "the socially oriented individualism must succeed primitive collectivism before community can come to life." Moreover, each village is unique; & the village is often too narrow a unit of interaction to deal with. The Program often aggravates the already existing group rivalries by affording greater gain for the rich within each village. Often too, emphasis is placed upon quantity at the expense of quality, ie, the building of roads & Sch's, etc is the focus & "COMM between the people & the staff is never established." Proper Ru reconstruction should take into consideration the Ru physical environment & labor & capital resources; it must "be oriented towards exploring the ways of employing the local talent to the satisfaction of local wants through the use of local resources." I. Taviss

CDA 0510 Adair, John & Kurt Keuschle, MD (Cornell U Med Coll, NY, NY), SOME PROBLEMS OF PHYSICIANS ON THE NAVAJO RESERVATION, Hum. Org., 1958, 16, 4, Win, 19-23.

¶ Some of the problems which confront doctors on the Navajo Reservation have a broader generality to cross-cultural medical practice which expands rapidly in the world. Problems include learning (1) to work effectively in a Gov org. It may take a full yr for an MD to adjust to Gov medical practice. (2) Living & working in a relatively isolated soc & medical community where he has little chance to discuss problems & get assistance when necessary. (3) Comprehend the cultural diff's & the language barriers as they are related to the medical program. Problems of doctor-patient relationship may be magnified by (a) the fact that patients lack educ in our medicine, (b) the necessity of funneling all information through an interpreter, (c) lack of knowledge by the MD of those aspects of culture which have a direct relation to the curing process. A Navajo, for example, may refuse to donate blood, take rectal temperatures, appear naked, etc. (4) Recognizing that the pattern of disease & the nature of the clinical work call for a general medical & public health approach, which is becoming increasingly unpopular in medical Sch's where training aims toward specialization. The solution depends on the ability of the MD to adapt & adjust his knowledge & skill learned in one situation & to apply the same principles in meeting a markedly diff set of circumstances. The imaginative MD will do this instinctively whereas the more rigid MD will probably fail to adapt regardless of how much is done for him. More satisfaction of work could be derived if special educ, training & orientation would be provided. B. C. Maday

CDA 0511 Adams, Richard N. (Pan American Sanitary Bureau), NOTES ON THE APPLICATION OF ANTHROPOLOGY, Hum. Org., 1953, 12, 2, Sum, 10-14.

¶ Anthrop. field experience in 1951 with the nutrition experiment project of Instit. of Nutrition of Central America and Panama in the Guatemalan village of Magdalena Milpas Atlas indicated 4 reasons why the village was generally resistant to the project. (1) Indians were blamed for failure to keep clinic appointments, when the real failure lay in the breakdown of communication between project members responsible for setting up the clinic schedule. (2) Indians, who were anti-communist, had come to identify INCAP as communistic. (3) The social work program, which was intended to improve the villagers' reception of the experimental nutrition work, served instead to cause trouble and distress. (4) Maladjustment to the clinic was caused not only by conflicts with local medical customs, but also by the specialist's sub-culture of project medical personnel. Several generalizations were derived. (1) The applied anthrop. has an obligation to his employer to define clearly the role he intends to play. (2) He must be thoroughly conversant with the structure of the organization with which he is working. (3) The concept of the grand, multi-phased project to accomplish many culture changes simultaneously should be examined care-

fully in the light of the questionable success of projects of this type. (4) There is very serious [?] as to whether many anthrop. are properly trained to work in the applied field. S. F. Fava

CDA 0512 American Friends Service Committee on Social & Technical Assistance in India, Interim Report, SOME LESSONS LEARNT, Community Develop. B., 1959, 10, 2, Mar, 39-44.

¶ The power structure of the Indian village, including land ownership, credit sources, resource control, inter- & intra-caste structure, the village elder, the traditional headman, the religious & educ'al hierarchies & the local gov representatives, cannot be ignored but must be worked with. By means of solving diff's, organizing competition between rival groups, educating the individual, etc, the power structure must be harnessed. Programs based on specific felt needs find the quickest response, & general felt needs, ie good health, must be delineated by educ in specific terms, such as good drinking water wells. The felt need should be representative of the people, not the leaders. Initially it is best to undertake small, manageable & useful projects to stimulate self-confidence. The availability of resources, (human, financial, & material), can determine the success of a project; lack of a necessary resource means the goal, no matter how much wanted, will not be reached. Responsib'lity should be in the hands of those who will benefit by the project. Successful demonstrations are the most valuable way of introducing a new idea or technique, provided the demonstrator is comparable to a villager, with tools & resources available to the villager himself. Continuous evaluation & the services of a mature well-trained anthrop'st are essential, esp to a pilot project. The functions of the Ru life analyst are: to make preparatory studies, to keep factual records, to teach workers to keep reliable records, to make studies of the SE structure, to study reasons for failure of a community to make innovations, to study indirect effects of the program, to prepare depth studies for benefit of others, & to assist foreign staff members in understanding local culture & soc patterns. G. Speal

CDA 0513 American Friends Service Committee, SELECTED FINDINGS AND QUERIES, Comm. Develop. R., 1957, 4, Mar, 4-35.

¶ Based on American Friends Service Committee experience in Rasulia & Barpali, India, from 1951-1956, some of the CD program issues of soc & technical agencies engaged in overseas work are: (1) the approach to villages, (2) the place of 'felt needs', (3) demonstration as a development & educ'al technique, (4) selection & training of village & health workers, (5) built-in evaluation & Ru-life analysis (their role & importance), (6) medicine & public health, (7) Sch construction, (8) use of audio-visual aids, (9) self-employment, (10) distribution & transportation, & (11) host country private agencies. Overseas agency needs require further study & emphasis in the respective above issues: (A) village econ & power structures, (B) techniques allowing village committees to recognize their basic problems, (C) "timing, concomitant educ. & marginal improvement', (D) on-the-job taining & training in group work & methods of soc org, (E) integration of these studies with 'actual work programs', (F) use of state & nat'l resources, (G) over-all needs & resources of an area, (H) use of flash cards, charts, & posters, (I) encouragement of private employment, (J) decentralized gov distribution points & cooperatives, (K) their role of: assistance to gov'al & private org's on the local level, liaison between gov & community, & stimulating development of local leadership & self-confidence. P. D. Montagna

CDA 0514 Anderson, G. David (Deputy CD Advisor, USOM, Amman, Jordan), THE UNITED STATES SURVEY OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT IN AFRICA, Comm. Develop. R., 1959, 4, 1, Mar, 30-45.

¶ A report focussing on CD in certain areas of Africa: Uganda, Ruand-Urundi, the Ivory Coast, the French Sudan, Upper Volta, Liberia, & the Gold Coast. Rather than giving a country by country approach of programs with descriptions, analyses, evaluations, etc, followed by a summary of findings, the report is of an over-all nature with special emphasis on CD processes as such. The report calls for a "re-examination & reconsideration of" the concept of CD, its scope & significance. The report is appended by 3 statements: (A) "CD, Health, and Health Services", (B) "Nutrition and CD Programs in Africa South of the Sahara", & (C) "A Note on Local Government", centering on local authorities in the countries visited. S. Ziffer

CDA 0515 Arsenault, Ellen (St. Francis Xavier U), SOCIAL PROGRESS IN EASTERN CANADA, Sociol. Soc. Res., 1954, 38, 6, Jul-Aug, 392-400.

¶ The Antigonish Movement in the Canadian Maritime Provinces was started by Dr. M. M. Coady, director of the Extension Department of St. Francis Xavier U in Nova Scotia. It was designed to help local communities solve especially their econ problems. Adult educ is the means by which the people of the area are taught to help themselves through social action. Efforts to combat poverty first required the reduction of widespread illiteracy. The U conducts leadership training & sponsors periodic conferences for the various community representatives. The Extension Department loans books. Radio programs for miners & other industrial workers, farmers, fishermen, & lumbermen are broadcast weekly. Lecture classes integrated with the broadcasts are offered industrial workers in 12 Nova Scotia communities & special educ'al films are used to advantage. Among the econ achievements of the Movement are credit unions, consumer & marketing cooperatives, & housing groups. There were 439 credit unions in 1953 with 95,000 members, & there were 220 cooperative stores. "The necessity for material well-being is a fundamental principle...of the movement." Among the communities cited is Morell, which has shown much progress after 15 yrs of study & action. P. M. Smith

CDA 0516 Badeau, John S. (Near East Foundation, New York, NY), A BRIEF CONSIDERATION OF THE ROLE OF VOLUNTARY AGENCIES IN OVERSEAS TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE: Comm. Develop. R., 1956, 1, Jan, 31-36.

¶ This role should be supplementary to that of foreign gov agencies & limited to 'exploration & demonstration' in areas of need, establishment of personnel training patterns, & assistance in instituting admin procedures. The voluntary agency has 'peculiar' value to foreign gov's (eg, disinterestedness, flexibility in programming, quick local acceptance, prestige, long experience) & should be given freedom from rigid gov control but should fully utilize gov participation. P. D. Montagna

CDA 0517 Beers, Howard W. (Council of Economic & Cultural Affairs, Inc, U Indonesia, Bogor), APPLICATION OF SOCIOLOGY IN DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS, Comm. Develop. R., 1963, 8, 1, Mar, 5-12

¶ An exploration of what may be demanded of Ru sociol & Ru sociol'ts in the marketplace of ideas & services to apply in Ru development, & what may be offered in supply. A proposal that help can be requested & given first in analyzing situations & next in problem-solving action, is made. Under the 1st heading, the ordinary tool-kit of sociol'ts is noted as ready for use in bench mark surveys, operations res, & evaluation. Under the 2nd heading, applications of sociol in formulating procedures & in taking action are reviewed. Comments are made about limitations on the use of sociol in development. 2 tentative rules of action may be proposed: (1) to apply in a particular culture the principles derived by res & experience elsewhere, but as hyp's to be revised in successive approximations to the new situation. (2) to promote & pursue by as many means as possible, res to discover in other cultures generalizations for soc analysis & action that would apply there. AA

CDA 0518 Beers, Howard (Ford Foundation, New Delhi, India), EVALUATION IN COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT - THE INDIAN EXPERIENCE, Comm. Develop. R., 1961, 6, 1, Mar, 29-48; Int. R. Community Develop., 1960, 5, 203-219.

¶ A provision made early in the Indian Program of CD was a scheme for evaluation concurrent with program action, now documented in a series of 29 printed reports. However, the work of the Program Evaluation Org (PEO) is "not being used as teaching material at any of the centers where development workers are being trained. Nor is there any evidence that these materials are read by field personnel, or used by Block Development Committees. Further, findings from PEO studies cannot be freely generalized to all of India; they illustrate types of problems & corresponding solutions." Other criticisms state that evaluation staff members are unsympathetic to CD, or that the field worker is judged too much by his achievement of physical targets rather than by the correct use of extension procedures. However, the PEO undertaking "has resulted in the desired pattern of interaction between the actor & evaluator." In evaluating the shortcomings of CD projects it must be remembered that they generally replace present problems with a larger set of new ones. CD is inefficient by the norms of commercial monetary investment, & it creates no self-generating potential within communities unless insiders have helped analyze, plan & act with visibly useful & material results. Further, CD seldom has the full support of all segments of the community, always affects basic traditions, & always produces some results that were not intended. E. Weiman

CDA 0519 Beers, Howard W. (Council on Econ & Cultural Affairs, Bogor, Indonesia), PROGRAM EVALUATION IN INDIA, Rural Sociol., 1960, 25, 4, Dec, 430-441.

¶ The Program Evaluation Org was established by the Gov of India in 1952 to provide continuing evaluations of the community development programs then being initiated by that newly independent nation. During its first 6 yrs PEO published more than 25 reports touching on nearly all aspects of the community development operation. PEO became a conspicuous example of org for evaluation, & it demonstrated on a large scale the interaction of program operation & program evaluation. The work of PEO is not widely known in countries other than India, but its successful & useful prosecution of several studies, its prompt production of useful reports & its consequent influence on policy, program & methods of community development are deserving of studious attention by persons interested in evaluation of educ'al effort, program action, or community development in general. 27 PEO studies between 1952 & 1958, are listed & annotated. AA

CDA 0520 Beers, H. W. & D. Ensminger, THE DEVELOPMENT BLOCK AS A SOCIAL SYSTEM?, Ind. J. Pub. Admin., 1959, 5, 2, Apr-Jun, 135-152.

¶ New programs of community development have presented India with the block unit, each comprising some 100 villages. Villages are grouped in circles of from 5-10, served by a Gram Sevak, & a Development Officer serves the block. Will the block become a 'social system' as that term is formally used by certain sociol'ts? Certain of the stipulated requisites seem to be appearing, while others are not. There are defined 'status roles', & since the block has funds & tries to augment certain services, it has 'facilities'. IPSA

CDA 0521 Benson, Laurence L. (World Secretariat, Miami Beach, Fla), COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND JUNIOR CHAMBER INTERNATIONAL, Comm. Develop. R., 1961, 6, 1, Mar, 12-19.

¶ A description of past & present activities & policies of the Junior Chamber Internat'l (JCI). JCI CD projects usually consist of those activities conducted to fill a community need as determined by a comprehensive community survey & subsequent analysis of data gathered. An action project in Narol, India is detailed where the JCI is attempting to achieve better breeds of cattle; better Sch building; roads; electric supply; pits for fertilizers; small-scale industry ancillary to agri; better hygiene & sanitation; free milk distribution to children, & a central water supply. E. Weiman

CDA 0522 Bernhart, Richard V. COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT: A SINGLE VILLAGE ILLUSTRATES TECHNIQUES AND RESULTS OF GROWING RURAL MOVEMENT, Comm. Develop. R., 1960, 5, 2, Jun, 1-3.

¶ All CD programs are based on the principle of self-help on the part of the villagers. Pioneers in the field insist that success depends on the involvement of the local people in deciding what projects to undertake & in planning & supervising the program with the minimum of essential technical guidance from outside. "CD concentrates directly on human capital; helps build democracy at the grass roots; & acts as a healthy brake on violent soc change. The world's largest CD program began in India in 1952. It has now reached well over 200,000 villages with basic services; Pakistan has adopted CD as the central technique in its New Democracy Program; in the Philippines an extensive program was launched 4 yrs ago by the late President Magsaysay; & in some 20-odd other countries similar programs are in various stages of development. E. Weiman

CDA 0523 Booker, Hys. (London Council of Soc Services, GB), A SICILIAN EXPERMENT, Community Develop. B., 1962, 13, 3, Jun, 93-98.

¶ Sicily is a poor agri'al country with a great many land owners farming 4-5 acres. The peasant society is in eternal debt & the rate of illiteracy is approximately 24%. There is great resistance to authority; cooperation is limited to the fam; & there is a nearly total rejection of any form of community cooperation. Because the worker was of foreign origin & a diff religion, her motivations became suspect. There was also a belief that there is never anything which is done for nothing. The method of approach was to observe, chat, & ask questions. One success was the social center which provided a supplementary Sch & play center. There, activities which challenged the imagination of the children, team play, & cooperative spirit were brought into use. This also permitted meetings with many parents. Perhaps more important & fundamental changes could have been made if the need for collective discussion & action had been emphasised. G. Speal

CDA 0524 Bretones, G. J. (Bureau pour le Developpement de la Production Agricole, Paris, France), EXPERIENCES DE DEVELOPPEMENT COMMUNAUTAIRE EN HAITI (Experiences In Community Development in Haiti), Int. R. Community Develop., 1962, 10, 76-87.

¶ A report on a mission sent to Haiti to assess the pilot program of CD carried out by UNESCO in the region of Marbial, & to attempt a more successful program. Reasons for the failure of the UNESCO effort are listed as (1) the overly-specialized preparation of non-French speaking experts sent to deal with the indigenous, creole-speaking pop. & (2) the overly impressive material creations, such as luxurious houses, etc, which the habits or customs of the pop rendered inappropriate to the actual setting of Marbial. The Haitians themselves are criticized for not appreciating the opportunity presented them to become an example for other Latin-Amer countries. The new program undertaken by the second mission included an attack on illiteracy, an agri'al cooperative program, & a program to improve sanitary conditions. While success was limited, certain positive results can be noted, including the construction of a road, & the creation of a small local newspaper, a cooperative agri'al group, & a pottery shop. An office of CD was created 4 months after the mission left. L. Gimenez Melo

CDA 0525 Brown, Muriel W. (US Children's Bur. Soc Security Admin, Dep't of Health, Education & Welfare, Washington, DC), WHERE ARE WE NOW IN COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION FOR FAMILY LIFE EDUCATION. Comm. Develop. R., 1959, 4, 2, Jun, 18-26.

¶ Community org is a field of soc action where new exciting, & important things are happening. Some of these developments & their implications for CD are contained in the author's summary of 4 major trends which are emerging: (1) A tendency to reexamine basic theory in CD re the rapid SE & technical changes which have altered life in the US. Previous community theory does not fit the Ur society with its secondary group orientation. (2) A growing awareness of the fact that every community program develops in a frame of reference that helps to determine its scope, its goals, & the method used to obtain its objectives. (3) Increasing recognition for 'tailoring' community programs of educ to the aspirations, expectations special needs, & learning habits of the groups to be served. (4) A growing feeling, that program people & soc sci'sts - including pol'al sci'sts - need to work more closely together if the CD process is to operate freely in this or any other country. S. Ziffer

CDA 0526 Bulsara, J. F., COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM IN INDIA—THE SOCIAL IMPACT OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND OTHER PROJECTS ON RURAL LIFE, Sociol. B., 1958, 7, 2, Sep, 81-97.

¶ The concept of 'community org & development' is evolved according to local conditions among various communities. In India the nature of the Community Development Project was exp'al & a gradual start was made in agri, animal husbandry, cooperatives, cottage industries, communications, educ, health, housing, soc welfare & training on the basis of vague ideas about the program. The Evaluation Report of 1957 & the Balwant Rai Mehta Committee Report suggested a change in the earlier phases of the concept which viewed Ru development through extension service, intensive development & post-intensive phases, to 2 phases each extending to 5 yrs. In the earlier stages, there was little community org & development as such in the strict sense. The soc aspect of the program (improvement of the condition of women; youth programs; conditions of small landholders, landless laborers, artisans & craftsmen; aspects of self-help, gradual taking over of the responsibility of local action & continuous self-sustained development by the community) has been neglected. The object of a comprehensive improvement of Ru life—econ, soc, cultural & spiritual—is to be achieved by a soc transformation of outlook from within the community itself. It is necessary that the leaders & the elders among the Ru people fully understand the content of the program. Soc factors are vitally involved in any technological change. There is a diff between plans of econ & of soc development; the latter takes comparatively more time & needs a diff approach. Participation of sociol'ts, soc workers & soc thinkers would save time & money, & check the failure in executing the plans. It is suggested that (1) the people must have a progressively increasing part in the preparation of plans, determining priorities & execution of the program; (2) there be complete reorientation of existing personnel; (3) training & orientation of Gram Sevaks (village workers) by regular refresher courses & seminars; (4) training of youths & adults of both sexes to provide an opportunity to comprehend the content & signif of the development programs; & (5) consideration of the community development program as a comprehensive & long-term scheme of progressive soc change. SASSA

CDA 0527 **Cape, D. S. (British Embassy, Bogota, Colombia), COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT IN COLOMBIA, Community Develop. B., 1962, 13, 3, Jun, 76-79.**

¶ Advantages of CD: it arouses the latent energies of the mass of people who have, in the past, waited for pol'al handouts, it develops a democratic decision making system, it creates a sense of community which should help to overcome the traditionally bitter rivalry between conservatives & liberals, & provides a cheaper way of doing things in a country limited in econ resources. Methods of CD have lead to the building of Sch's, cooperative agri'al instit's, hosp's, roads, aqueducts, access roads, vegetable farms, etc. Future plans call for: (1) immediate selection of 2 'project advisors' in each municipality to learn the wishes of the pop, (2) establishment of a Citizens' Committee in each Dept, with representatives from the Coffee Federation, the Church, private industry, etc to consider proposals & act on them, (3) establishment of a CD training center, (4) maximum use of CD to implement existing gov plans, & (5) maximum use of internat'l financial & technical assistance to support CD work. If US Peace Corps workers are sent, they will probably be used as helpers to the municipal 'Advisors.' G. Speal

CDA 0528 Caso, Alfonso (Nat Indigenous Instit of Mexico), IDEALS OF AN ACTION PROGRAM, Hum. Org., 1958, 17, 1, Spr, 27-29.

¶ Indigenism in Mexico refers to the Gov's program of planned acculturation for Indian communities. The author, Director of the Nat Indigenous Institute, outlines the 14 basic ideas of the program which include: (1) the Indian problem is one of a diff culture, not race; (2) "those features of the community which do not stand in the way of progress & a better life will be respected;" & (3) the community is not to remain indefinitely under the Institute's direction & control. R. Goldwater

CDA 0529 **Catapusan, Bencio T. (Upland Coll, Calif), PHILIPPINES: THE MIRROR OF DEMOCRACY, Sociol. Soc. Res., 1962, 46, 4, Jul, 446-454.**

¶ A community survey undertaken jointly by the US & the Philippine Gov in 1951, revealed that the Philippine's most urgent problems were the lag in farming methods, small farms allotment per fam, low income, unemployment, landlessness, scarcity of credit, malnutrition, inadequate educ, decreasing soil fertility, & weak local gov. The SE reform, started in 1952, has had to concentrate into the reshaping of a democratic way of life, & into restoring the confidence of the malcontent, largely communist Ru pop. Many of the reforms are still in progress: (1) land was given to the former communists, who swore a loyalty oath to the new gov, (2) land has been distributed to about 85,000 fam's, along with essential needs for resettlement, (3) land expropriations have been used to help the small farmers, (4) power development aims to supply 310,000 domestic kilowatt hours to satisfy the country's needs, (5) credit facilties esp to low-income agri'al pop, have been created through farmers' cooperative banks, (6) private individuals have been authorized to organize themselves into tax-free Ru banking corporations, (7) industrialization is supported by the gov &, (8) local community development has been encouraged by special gov-supported projects. R. Alanaatu

CDA 0530 Chapekar, L. N., COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROJECT BLOCKS IN BADLAPUR, Sociol. B., 1958, 7, 2, Sep, 111-122.

¶ The Badlapur Project in Kalyan Taluka, Thana District, about 40 miles from Bombay, concentrated on productive & cultural activities: communications, cooperatives, trade & industry, health, educ, agri & cattle breeding. A multi-purpose cooperative society developed which functioned as a credit society only. There appeared to be a wide gap between the working of the community project & the understanding & accepting tendency of the villagers. The officials' views & villagers' appraisement did not coincide. The project failed to create any enthusiasm for community work & welfare, & disheartened the villagers, leaving them frustrated. Some plans, being ill-conceived, incomplete & inefficiently carried out, left suspicions in the minds of the villagers about the competence of the officials. SASSA

CDA 0531 Chatterjee, B., RURAL COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT IN INDIA, Civilisations, 1957, 7, 2, 187-197.

¶ The Community Development (CD) program in India seeks to bring about rapid soc change through a comprehensive & integrated approach. The improvement in techniques of farming & agri is the corner-stone of this program but it touches all aspects of community life--health, educ, recreation, econ well-being, & cooperation. It is the most gigantically planned & gov'ally admin'ed program operated with the support of the people. The present CD projects is the logical culmination of forces released by a number of useful & varied exp's successfully carried on by a number of org's in India. They are: The Wardha Schemes; The Ru Reconstruction Project at Martandam; Ru Welfare Centers of the Servants of India Society; The Etwa & Gorakhpur projects; The Sarvodaya Scheme of the Gov of Bombay; The Firka Development Scheme of the Gov of Madras; The Faridabad Project of the Gov of India's Ministry of Rehabilitation; & The Community Education Centers of Jamia Millia Islamia's Instit of Adult & Soc Educ. The basic aims of the CD program are: increase agri'al output, decrease unemployment in Ru areas; improve village communications, foster primary educ, soc educ, public health, & recreation in the villages, improve housing & environmental sanitation, & promote indigenous handicrafts & small scale industries. Though it started as a gov program, every effort is being made to transform it into a people's program. While the progress maintained is satisfactory, we are nowhere near our ideal. J. E. Hughes

CDA 0532 Chinn, Wilfred H. (Dept of Technical Cooper, Ministry of Overseas Development, GB), COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND THE SOCIAL COMMISSION OF THE UNITED NATIONS, 1963, Comm. Develop. R., 1963, 6, 2, Jun, 11-14.

¶ The Report of the Ad Hoc Group of Experts on CD accepts the important idea of CD as a functional part of nat'l planning, & recognizes that soc & econ development cannot be divorced. It also stresses the need for CD to be closely linked with local gov. It recognizes the importance of the fam unit & the role of women & the need for good training facilities at all levels. The report does not give much guidance on org & admin, crucial aspects of CD. The experience in the British territories shows that progress was quicker if there was a Ministry responsible for administering CD. Training is the key to co-ordinated action in CD. The United kingdom has established training courses for overseas students, some of which have definite significance for CD. CD can only be effective when it forms an essential element in nat'l planning, but such planning should not be used for obviously pol'al reasons. CD must also concern itself with the problems of urbanization. Ur CD is still at the exp'al stage, but some countries have demonstrated the possibility of adapting methods & techniques used in Ru areas to the changing conditions of the towns. The Evaluation of the Technical Cooperation Programme in the Field of CD presents a comprehensive analysis of the work being done by the UN in this field, & reiterates the fact that there can be no fixed pattern for CD, but that there are common elements in policy & org. H. Umansky

CDA 0533 Christensen, Emiel J. (U of Nebraska, Lincoln), EMPHASIS AND DIRECTION IN COMMUNITY PLANNING, Int. R. Community Develop., 1961, 8, 51-55.

¶ Since associations of groups arise & develop or decline within a physical plant environment; & since nature, possession, condition & arrangement of elements or components within the physical habitat strongly influence the att & behavior of the individual as a member of the group or society, the physical plant must be in harmony with values & forces of the group, for progress to take place. G. Speal

CDA 0534 Compere, Gilberte & Alphonsine Pierard AN EXPERIMENT IN RURAL COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT, Community Develop. B., 1962, 13, 3, Jun, 81-85.

¶ The agri'al region of Bugoyi in the north-east of Ruanda is fertile, pop density is high, & craftsmen, teachers, traders, etc, depend, in part, on farming. The Foyer Social (Welfare Center) of Nyundo initiated an exp to see if it could get the farmers to grow coffee. The first step was a publicity campaign which coincided with the nat'l campaign of the Ministry of Agri. An official gazette was used to make the activities & achievements of the small local group known. An area was chosen for the trial scheme. The team, consisting of a soc worker & instructress of the Foyer Social, an agri'al officer & an instructor, met to define their aims. They visited the farmers, wives included, who were then invited to a meeting at the Foyer Social. At the meeting the agri'al instructor pointed out the benefits & methods of growing coffee. Volunteer participants were accepted. From these, leaders were requested who would supervise the communal work of about 10 farmers. The growers joined together in buying fertilizer, experimenting with it, buying a pulping machine, & selling the crop. It was necessary to demonstrate to the farmers the advantages of growing coffee rather than bananas. The fact that development of a coffee plantation would help the country, was a factor influencing the farmers. Major problems included: transportation conditions, concentration on one crop which fluctuates in value, & lack of capital to compete with foreign competition. G. Speal

CDA 0535 Cousins, William J. (Community Development Advisor West Bengal, India) COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT IN WEST BENGAL, Comm. Develop. R., 1959, 4, 3, Sep, 37-77.

¶ A 3 yr terminal report of the US Technical Cooperation Mission in III Parts. Part I - is an overview of CD & an orientation to the indian Program. Part II - focusses on the CD program in one State - West Bengal. The geographical, soc, pol'al & econ context of the CD program in West Bengal is noted. The aims of the program which were achieved are outlined; both observable concrete results & the emergence of an increased self-reliance & initiative of the people. 5 factors need improvement in order for the program to fully succeed: (1) increased admin'ive committment, (2) selection of personnel, (3) methods of training, (4) constant evaluation of the program & 'feedback', & (5) planning & execution of actual work at the block & village levels. Part III - notes 3 criteria of a successful CD program: a basic understanding & commitment to the CD aim, a realization of the integral relationship between the methods used to achieve these aims & the aims themselves, a refusal to compromise these aims no matter what pressures develop. S. Ziffer

CDA 0536 Das Gupta, Sugata (Shriniketan), RURAL WELFARE THROUGH COMMUNITY PROJECTS, Ind. J. Soc. Wrk., 1954, 14, 4, Mar, 338-345.

¶ The aim of village development must be to restore unity and spirit to the disorganized rural society. Economic and material improvement are only part of the picture. "The primary problem...is [that] of social disintegration and of creating a community consciousness...." The Community Projects Program, an organization making a notable contribution to this end, is described. It must deal with a village society torn by jealousy and hostility between caste groups, interest groups, religious groups, political groups, and individuals. It must restore the gaiety and spirit which has been lost with the decline of the ancient festivities. The success of the Projects will not depend on the numerous and important technical facilities and services which it makes available, but on the unique provision for Social Education Organizers whose job is to arouse local acceptance and enthusiasm for the program and develop local leadership. M. A. Straus

CDA 0537 de la Fuente, Julio, (Nat Indigenous Inst of Mexico), RESULTS OF AN ACTION PROGRAM, Hum. Org., 17, 1, Spr, 30-33.

¶ A description of the Institute's structure is followed by a summary of several papers which illustrate various aspects of the work done in the Institute's regional centers. These are:

"Applied Linguistics in the Program of the National Indigenist Institute" by Carlo A. Castro Guevara, "Experiments in Planned Economic Change in the Tzeltal-Tzotzil Region" by Cesar Tejeda Fonseca, "The Structure of a New Mazatec Town" by Carlos Inchaustegui,' & "Change in Wearing Apparel in Three Bicultural Areas" by the author. In educ, 150 Sch's have been constructed or rehabilitated; in the field of health, prevalent endemic & epidemic diseases have been prevented or reduced; & in econ development, there have been moderate successes. 4 factors on which greater success of the program will depend are: (1) greater mastery of anthrop'al theory, (2) improved methods of empirical investigation, (3) employment of more anthrop'ts who can collaborate with the anthrop'st-admin'tor, & (4) greater interaction between anthrop'ts & other specialists. R. Goldwater

CDA 0538 Desai, A. R. COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS A SOCIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS, Sociol. B., 1958, 7, 2, Sep, 152-165.

¶ An examination of the effects & consequences of the Indian Gov'ts CD Projects "to assist the reconstruction of the agrarian economy & the Ru society." The activities of these projects include work in the following areas: agri, COMM's, educ. health, training, soc welfare, supplementary employment, & housing. It is argued that the philosophy underlying these projects "implicitly accepts the following major sociol'al assumptions: (1) the individuals, sections, groups, & strata forming the Village Community have a large number of common interests, sufficiently strong to bind them together; (2) the interests of the various groups & classes within the village are both sufficiently like & common to create general enthusiasm as well as a feeling of development for all; (3) the interests of the diff sections of the community are not irreconcilably conflicting; (4) the state is a super-class, impartial, non-partisan assoc & the major policies of the Gov are of such a nature that they do not further sharpen the inequalities between the existing soc groups; (5) people's initiative & enthusiasm are possible in the extant village communities because they have common interests." No one has critically examined these assumptions. The following criticisms of the Projects are offered: it is bur'tic; there is no elective principle at any level in the machinery; decisions are made at the top almost like executive fiats; there is confusion in the overall admin of the country; there is conflict re powers & duties & relative position & seniority within the staff of diff dept's; there is duplication of work & divided loyalties; there is no soc service mentality; & the staff lacks soc work skills. Moreover, the advantages of the improvement are taken by larger cultivators; the org's for Ru change are dominated by the upper sections of the Ru pop & this stratum is therefore strengthened, while the contributions to be made by the village people are felt to be burdensome by the lower sections of the people. It is concluded therefore that "sociol'ly, the CD Program is not merely proving futile in its acclaimed goals, but is becoming harmful." I. Taviss

CDA 0539 Desroche, Henri (Ecole Pratique des Hautes Etudes, Paris, France), ANIMATION COOPERATIVE ET PLAN DE DEVELOPPEMENT RURAL (Cooperative Promotion and Planned Rural Development), Int. R. Community Develop., 1962, 10, 3-23.

¶ A discussion of the theoretical & practical problems of cooperative planning in under-developed countries, noting the dilemma posed by the need for both a voluntary & a rapid cooperative effort, one which is neither efficient but obligatory, nor voluntary but slow. A form of 'participating' planning & planned participation is explored, centering on: (1) the areas of application (sectorial, geographic, & ethnological); (2) the types of econ regimes in which the plan is to be accomplished (the private econ, based on the profit motive, the public econ, where authority plays a major role, & the cooperative system, based on the 'mutual aid' motive); & (3) the instruments of application (legal, financial, & commercial). The roles of capital, of power, & of the individual are examined in the context of agrarian development in Israel, & of agro-industrial development in Israel, Yugoslavia, & Poland. In conclusion, problems of selection, formation, & structuration of personnel for a cooperative development program are discussed, outling the characteristic qualities & functions of the ideal-type of development agent: (A) he must represent the State before the Ru workers, & the Ru workers before the State; (B) must be a kind of catalyst acting among various cooperative societies; & (C) must eventually become a sort of 'intercooperative' secretary general chosen & payed by all the societies. An educ'al system emphasizing both academic & applied work is considered indispensable in avoiding an eventual cleavage between the U trained 'agents' & those possessing practical experience but little formal educ. L. Gimenez Melo

CDA 0540 ——, DEVELOPMENT IN GORGAN DASHT. Community Develop. B., 1962, 13, 4, Sep, 132-136.

¶ The Gorgan-Dasht region of 11,400 square miles includes 719 villages. The crops include wheat, barley, cotton, & some tobacco. The area is subject to droughts. Cattle, sheep & horses are raised. The people, Fars & Turkomens, are predominantly Muslim. 80% are in agri'al work; 90% are illiterate. The estimated annual income is $100-$150. Agri'al methods are primitive & marketing operations poorly organized. At the bottom layer of the org trying to develop the region is the Dehyar (village worker) who is from the village. He receives 6 months training in field work at the Training Center, at a cost of $300. The 117 Dehyars serving 318 villages are guided by Block Officers. Every 6 months a regional meeting is held where the Block Officer & Dehyar work out a program based on the 'felt-needs' of the villagers & the advice of technicians. During 1959, 180 village development societies were organized, 52 development programs were approved, 90 community groups of 4 members each were set up to support development work, & 2 sports clubs were established. Villagers have contributed 508,810 Rls (£2,365) for Sch repairs. Sanitation & health conditions have been improved including the building of 1,000 improved latrines. Agri'al production has improved with some 40%-50% increases in cotton & wheat production. Animals have been inoculated, improvements have been made in equipment, & nearly 30,000 fruit & other trees have been planted. To improve Ru credit facilities, 16 village cooperatives & 35 student cooperatives have been formed. Village work shops have been set up for the improved construction of tools. This 'face-to-face' approach is essential in the initial development of a traditional society where illiteracy, isolation & insecurity reign. G. Speal

CDA 0541 Dey, Sushil (Former Development Commissioner, West Bengal), THE CRISIS IN COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT, Comm. Develop. R., 1960, 5, 1, Mar, 5-9.

¶ The authors of CD in India set up an evaluation org to follow the program's progress. Inside India the progress reports have created despondency & distrust which now threaten the CD program. Effective evaluation requires a definition of the values the program sets out to attain & an accurate scale to measure this progress. The evaluation failed because goals were not defined & the test in use measures concrete performance rather than values. The real emphasis of CD is human growth, not material development. The program must stimulate initiative. It must move forward at the pace of understanding of its method & targets by those it affects. While these desiderata were not unrecognized, there were no devices developed to test the willingness of participation & co-operation. The planners have been in too much of a hurry to maximize output. Time was important; thus, instead of making econ goals subservient to the human ends, they reversed this logic. Fortunately, not all of India is discouraged with CD & many will continue to work for improvement despite the set-back in public esteem. S. Ziffer

CDA 0542 Dubey, D. C. & P. S. Lamba (Bhopal Community Project, India), THE VILLAGERS' CARAVAN, Community Develop., B., 1957, 8, 2, Mar, 28-30; Kurukshetra, 1955, 3, 10, Jul.

¶ 2 successful farmers from 10 villages in each of 3 Project Blocks were selected to go on tour. They were equipped with facts & figures re community achievements. Photographs, charts, posters, samples, & slides were supplied & a cinema-van was used to stir up anticipation in host villages. 30 carts, with 60 villagers visited 83 villages, & addressed 60 village meetings attended by 20,000 villagers. A seminar for the participants was held after the tour was concluded. They were given 12 demonstrations of improved agri'al methods & the second part of the 3 day session was given over to discussion of the tour. Tours were thought to be highly successful, & it was suggested that they continue on a twice yr'ly basis. G. Speal

CDA 0543 Dumont, Rene (Institut National Agronomique, Paris, France), LE PROJET DE DEVELOPPEMENT COMMUNAUTAIRE EN INDE (The Project of Community Development in India), Int. R. Community Develop., 1962, 10, 33-45.

¶ An examination of the reasons for the relative failure of the Indian CD program, launched in 1952. The plan was based on areas of at least 66,000 inhabitants (often much more), each of which received its 'Bloc Devel ment Officer,' who had jurisdiction over 5 or 6 aids in charge of agri'al, breeding, cooperative, educ'al, & health problems. Each village within the bloc received a gram sevak, (village helper), responsible for carrying out all the objectives of the CD on a local level. The major reasons for the program's failure are identified as: (1) the insufficient preparation of the gram sevaks, & the overly extensive duties they were expected to perform; (2) the traditional system of share-cropping in India, whereby 50% of the produce goes to the land-owner, while the share-cropper furnishes all labor, tools, & materials; (3) the existence of wide-spread usury in India, based on interest rates ranging from 18-75% annually, thus placing the creditor in a position of practising usury, rather than according credit to productive efforts; & (4) the extence of castes, encouraging the att that work is always a disgrace, & indicative of inferior status. Problems (2) & (3) are the greatest obstacles to agri'al development in India (& thus to CD), yet the manuals of the gram sevaks specifica state that no attention is to be paid to them. In conclusion, any plan for CD must be considered within its SE context; in India, this context constitutes a formidable hurtle to successful CD. L. Gimenez Melo

CDA 0544 du Sautoy, Peter (Manchester U, GB), PRESTIGE PROJECTS IN COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT, Community Develop. B., 1961, 12, 2, Mar, 42-43.

¶ Prestige projects, reflecting the desire of the whole community are legitimate areas for help by CD workers. The worker may be of aid by showing the capabilities of the project. G. Speal

CDA 0545 du Sautoy, Peter (Soc Welfare & CD, Ghana), THE THEORY OF THE RURAL VACUUM, Community Develop. R., 1960, 5, 3, Sep, 5-7.

¶ The shifting nature of CD is due to the fact that it is normally found in underdeveloped countries, in Ru areas, & in areas where there is a vacuum to be filled. When the Ru worker begins, there are many needs to be filled so it does not matter which are attacked first. As some are met, the vacuum changes shape as the needs change. Still, the worker's job is to encourage the people to help themselves & to obtain help from specialists & agencies. The worker has the job of stimulating & organizing the community & acting as the main link with the outside world. He must help those agencies which wish to service the village; if the people feel a need for the services offered. The worker as a leader must help the people identify their felt needs. As the needs of the people change, so must the practice of CD change. G. Speal

CDA 0546 du Sautoy, P. (Dep't of Soc Welfare & Community Service, Ghana), COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT IN GHANA, Comm. Develop. R., 1959, 4, 2, Jun, 47-50.

¶ CD in Ghana is typified by the 3 major principles originally termed "mass educ": (1) the need for self-help, (2) the recognition of felt needs, & (3) close attention to the soc customs of the people. CD in Ghana is carried on in 4 ways: (A) adult educ for literacy, (B) work among women staff members in home economics & literacy, (C) progress in terms of building roads which is carried out by the Technical Field Units who direct the people's unskilled labor, & (D) soc action programs of the gov, including the Roof Loans Scheme in Ru areas, road safety, courses for village bandmen, courses in local gov, & a campaign to instruct the people of the work of police. S. Ziffer

CDA 0547 ——, EVALUATION OF COMMUNITY WORK IN KOLHAPUR, Artha Vijnana (Poona), 1960, 2, 4, Dec, 263-270.

¶ The concluding part of the report of a committee, appointed by the Poona U at the request of the Program Evaluation Organization of the Planning Commission. The committee carried out a field survey of the project area & submitted their report in 1957. The committee found evidence to suppose that the project schemes had released the dormant energies of the people in the area by articulating their desire for improvements & by inducing them to participate in the creation of public amenities like approach roads, wells, Sch-buildings, etc. The committee has found, however, that such popular activity will, in the future, require Ru leadership if development is to continue even after the withdrawal of the agency of the project. The survey has brought out the crucial role of proper indigenous leadership in Ru development work. WAERSA

CDA 0548 Foster, George M. (U of California, Los Angeles), GUIDELINES TO COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS, Community Develop. B., 1957, 8, 2, Mar, 32-38; Public Health Reports, 1955, 70, 1, Jan.

¶ Cultural factors bear upon the success or failure of a CD program. The following factors should be kept in mind: (1) Know the culture in which the work is to be done. (2) Select a community which gives indications of future progress. (3) Pay attention first to selection of the program staff; it is better not to start a program than to attempt to push it through with unsuitable personnel. (4) Start with a simple project which shows obvious results in a short time. (5) Take advantage of the pragmatic nature of people; give them something they regard as beneficial. (6) Do not ask people to do anything they fear may threaten their already narrow margin of material secuirty. (7) Think in terms of the econ & social potential of the community - not in terms of an ideal program. (8) Aim at integrated broad programs. (9) Follow the right sequence in a program - ie, do not introduce reading rooms until people are sufficiently literate & recognize reading as valuable. (10) Use existing community leadership whenever possible. & (12) Require payments for certain services - as some places feel that anything given away is worthless. G. Speal

CDA 0549 Foster, George M. RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN THEORETICAL AND APPLIED ANTHROPOLOGY: A PUBLIC HEALTH PROGRAM ANALYSIS, Hum. Org. 1952, 11, 5-16.

¶ The organization of this research project dealing with technical aid programs was such that the results and anthropol knowledge gained could immediately be used by administrators and still add to basic theory. Two field investigations, covering 7 Latin American countries, were undertaken to study selected health centers operated by the Health and Sanitation Division of the Instit of Inter-American Affairs. Field methods included observation and interviews of staff members, random samples of the pop served, use of informants, and experimental health education. It was found that throughout Latin America medical folk beliefs could be traced to American Indian concepts and the humoral patho-

logy of Hippocrates (attributing illness to natural causes, magic, and emotional experiences). Folk practitioners used clinically worthless but psychologically helpful methods to cure these ills. Interpersonal relations between the health center staff and patients were found to be lessened and the following practical recommendations offered: (1) use of folk medicine terms by center staff to instill confidence and make treatments intelligible to patients; (2) a fuller understanding of modesty customs; (3) inclusion of curative and preventive medicine in health programs to attract patients; (4) redesigning of privy campaigns in terms of prevailing traditions of defecating. Theoretical results were: (1) adding evidence to the theory of functional unity of culture; (2) demonstrating the practical utility of cultural relativism in aid programs; (3) verifying Gillin's Creole culture hypothesis; (4) demonstrating worth of the comparative method; & (5) pointing out that general anthrop field work, of non-specific direction, can provide signif research in a fairly short period. W. Nicholls

CDA 0550 Franck, Peter G. (American U.), POINT FOUR—FIVE YEARS AFTER, Bull. Atomic Sci., 1954, 10, 6, Jun. 218-223&239.

¶ A critical evaluation of the US Point IV program. The needs for flexibility in using funds and for accelerating economic development in strategic areas, combined with Congressional sensitivity to appeals involving US security and hostility to expanding economic programs, led to the merger of Point IV and economic assistance in 1951 under the Mutual Security Act. In 6/1953, TCA and MSA were merged into the Foreign Operations Administration. This placed program responsibility in FOA's director, and policy responsibility in the Secretary of State, leading to administrative difficulties. Further, there followed a loss of popular support aborad (traceable to military-political implications of "integrated direction of technical assistance and other foreign assistance activities"), and resistance of public opinion at home (to the superimposition of strategic and political considerations on the humanitarian philosophy underlying Point IV). The shift in organizational arrangements may be seen in the changing character of the developmental problems faced by Point IV field technicians. Technological improvments borrowed by countries (India, Israel) from the US and other economies, were mostly those requiring ample capital. Unless a flow of capital could be encouraged, such technologies could not be transferred. Problems arise in areas where technical assistance cannot be backed up by special economic aid. Experience in such places suggests a search for new technologies if Point IV technicians are to expand their usefulness without economic aid. The establishment of program priorities has been an especial problem. Decisions have relied, (1) on US appraisal of the need for action and, (2) on the relative economic and technical possibilities. This has led to a one-sided emphasis on rural projects, the dangers of which are now gaining recognition. Recent critics of Point IV stressed that it was launched for broader purposes than strictly economic ones. These purposes "Point IV can only discharge if it is administered, financed, and motivated separately from large-scale economic, defense support, and military programs. At the same time, people-to-people technical cooperation cannot, and will not take the place of those forms of development assistance available to all countries in regular commercial and economic intercourse." S. L. Messinger

CDA 0551 Friedmann, John R. P. (U of Chicago), DEVELOPMENTAL PLANNING IN HAITI: A CRITIQUE OF THE U. N. REPORT, Econ. Develop. & Cult. Change, 1955, 4, 1, Nov, 39-54.

¶ 1949 UN Report of Technical Assistance Mission to Haiti is critically analyzed. Discussion concentrates on 4 central questions: (1) "Whose interests are relevant in recommending a course of action leading to 'econ development'?" Interests of peasantry, elite, & experts must be accounted for & related to prevailing class interests in Haitian society. (2) "Are the proposed development measures adequate for meeting the estimated future needs of the country?" Criticism is made that the Report fails to test proposed measures against estimated future needs of Haiti, or to explore broad alternatives to more traditional proposals as possible means for meeting even elementary demands of a rapidly growing pop. (3) "To what extent is popular (local) participation in planning & project work essential to the success of induced econ development?" Criticism is made that the Report fails to recognize local participation as a central problem for development efforts. (4) "Is there an objective 'structure' of econ development which must be adhered to in planning for 'econ development' in regard to both the priorities & the geographic org of projects?" It is suggested that there is an inherent logic in econ development with at least 3 phases: (a) formative, (b) transitional, & (c) rapid transformation. Instead of focusing develop nent efforts successively on a limited number of individual projects, a sound approach would use the principle of "structural interdependency", including attention to multiple spatial interrelations. The UN Report is criticized as failing to establish a comprehensive scale of priorities for development, & for failing to account sufficiently for spatial interrelationships. These failures reflect overemphasis on 'expertship' & lack of trained 'generalists', & also, on the underdeveloped state of res in theory of development & soc change. A. J. Field

CDA 0552 Gangrade, K. D. (Sch of Soc Work, U of Michigan, Ann Arbor), COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME IN ACTION, Ind. J. Soc. W., 1960, 21, 1, Jun, 91-94.

¶ Citing the progress of one village (Tikri Khurd), steps in a CD program are given as 'felt need' by the pop, 'self-help' utilizing existing resources, & 'technical help' from gov org's. Thus, CD is a 'method & a process' where patience is needed in developing "self-reliant & self-perpetuating groups." P. D. Montagna

CDA 0553 da Fonseca, Wanda Gomes (Murilo Braga, Brazil), AN EXPERIMENT IN COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT IN A SUBURBAN COMMUNITY IN BRAZIL, Community Develop. B., 1961, 13, 1, Dec, 25-28.

¶ Description of an exp in the use of CD methods in Cavaleiro, in the municipality of Jabontao. In obtaining knowledge of the basic character of the community, personal contact with the common people, the leaders of the community, the local authorities, & with representatives of assoc's & instit's was relied on, instead of ?'s & statistics. The aim was to find out what the community was like, & also to try to promote a spirit of cooperation & to bring people to look at the interests of the community as a whole. The original group dwindled to about 15 M's (3 illiterate & 3 with secondary educ) who did the work. The group was divided into sub-groups which tackled various problems. After 2 yrs of activity, the following were achieved: (1) the people installed a transformer to improve the electricity supply; (2) the streets of Alto da Colina were paved by the people living there; (3) a parish was created with appointment of a local priest; (4) the transport problem was solved by getting a bus company to run service there. Conclusions indicate: (A) There was no rush to collect statistics or make exhaustive investigations. The people's needs were the object of discovery. (B) The whole community cooperated, though only a small group had the responsibility of carrying out the plan. (C) Community members became interested in general problems rather then personal ones. (D) The role the Sch played involved it in community life, & the same was true of other instit's, groups & individuals. (E) The exp developed slowly to get the voluntary support of diff soc groups. (F) The most keenly felt problems were taken as a starting point. (G) Religious or pol'al bias re the selection of problems was not observed. (H) Care was taken to recognize the att's of the person involved. (I) The group was essentially democratic & its decisions were that of the majority.

(J) The community became convinced that its difficulties could be overcome by its own efforts & by making use of its own potential. G. Speal

CDA 0554 Goswami, U. L. (Secretary, Community Projects Admin. Gov. of India), THREE FACETS OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT, Comm. Develop. R., 1956, 1, Jan, 12-19.

¶ The Ru Indian, comprising 82.5% of a pop of 290 million in 500,000 villages, is handicapped by: primitive agri'al techniques, subdivision of property through inheritance, & enforced idleness due to lack of irrigation. The 3 facets of CD which attack these problems are: (1) educ- training of extension workers (2) org- introduction & coordination of a heirarchal system of admin on village, block, subdivision, district, & state levels. (3) financial- The people themselves have contributed beyond expectations to the CD program, reducing greatly the problem of regulating this facet. P. D. Montagna

CDA 0555 Graham-Jolly, H. G. (Under-Secretary, Nyasaland), COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM, Commenaty Develop. B., 1963, 14, 3, Jun, 87-88.

¶ Based on a report by the Commissioner for CD re CD schemes in Ghana, Nigeria, Sierre Leone, Tanganyika, Kenya, & Uganda, pilot schemes for CD in Nyasaland were accepted. 6 members of the field staff were trained at the Tanganyika Sch. On return, they were posted in teams of 2 in 3 pilot areas. Results included the construction of village access roads, the sinking of wells, the building of staff quarters for a dispensary, & improvements to a bridge. A number of village development committees were formed. 6 women trainees have been sent for a 3-4 month training course at Tengeru, Arusha. On their return, CD for women will begin. A training center is planned & CD wings are to be established at each of the Provincial Farm Instits, where training will be provided for the local gov staff employed on CD work. Principal projects are adult literacy, self-help projects, & women's work (home economics, nutrition, group & club activities). A qualified sociol'st is to conduct a 2 yr survey in problems of Ru development with particular reference to the promotion of CD within the territory. G. Speal

CDA 0556 Green, James W. (Chief, V-AID Advisor, US Operations Mission to Pakistan), RURAL COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT IN PAKISTAN: THE VILLAGE AID PROGRAM, Comm. Develop. R., 1957, 6, Sep, 45-69.

¶ A description of the Pakistan Village Aid Program, its aims, objectives, org & functions; the background out of which it developed; its relationship to other Ru development agencies & programs; the more important problems it confronts; & some of the econ, pol'al, & soc changes it is bringing about. General aim is to "plan & implement self-help programs designed to eliminate or reduce common problems of the villagers & to give them the confidence & ability to act through organized effort with a minimum of outside help." The program is administered jointly by the central & provincial gov's with the guidance & assistance of advisory committees at all levels. Types of targets for 5 yrs & the % of funds allowed to each technical field in a development area each yr are reported. The 2 greatest shifts in emphasis in the program since its inception are seen as "the move toward more functional teaching of skills to village aid trainees in the institutes; & the use of democratic planning techniques in the villages. Major difficulties are found in the areas of: the permanent status of the program; personnel recruitment, training & retention; & support of & by the technical dep'ts. E. Weiman

CDA 0557 Hatch, D. Spencer, (Colorado Indian Tribes, Pamer, Arizona), COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BY INDIAN AMERICANS, Community Develop. B., 1959, 11, 1, Dec, 11-17.

¶ A report on the pilot project involving the Colorado River Indian Tribes. The reservation is located on both California & Arizona sides of the Colorado River; comprising 110,000 acres of land irrigable by gravity, 45,000 of which is already irrigated. The 4 main tribes are Mojaves Chemehuevis, Hopi & Navajo. Factors which tend to make this a good place for a CD project are: Mojaves have continually dwelt on the land & have an attachment to it; & the educ'al standard is good, many going on to Coll. Areas needing correction are: general adult educ, audio-visual educ, the library, guidance to Indian students, health & temperance educ, young people's activities, recreation, & community center facilities. During the 1st yr a library was established under a Committee of Trustees representing the 4 main tribes, tournaments were organized with other Indian tribes, girls taught games, & 4-H activities were established. Inter-tribal understanding was promoted as was Indian-white understanding. The Indians built themselves a community center by rehabilitating buildings which once served as interim centers for the Japanese during WWII. It was all done with voluntary labor, materials, & free use of equipment. Seeing such a demonstration of free community labor, firms & org's are willing to give money to buy materials. An internat'l federation, with which the Committee operates in the interest of Indian children, is giving cash to certain projects on a % basis of the value of local free labor. On work days the CD Secretary records time & type of work done by each worker, & determines its value. G. Speal

CDA 0558 Hawley, John B. (US Operations Mission, Iran), PROGRAMS OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT IN JAMAICA, Comm. Develop. R., 1959, 4, 2, Jun, 39-46.

¶ The Jamaica Soc Welfare Commission (JSWC) is concerned with the promotion of literacy, consumer cooperatives, thrift clubs, credit unions, cottage industries, handicrafts, recreation & project activities of other kinds. The first step of a JSWC program is a survey in colaboration with village authorities to determine the community's econ, anthropol'al, soc, & demographic structure. The result is a 'village analysis' to establish the needs of the community. The means of satisfying these needs are worked out & a village committee is formed to take action. The completion of projects is accompanied by a festival where samples of the work done or skills learned are displayed, prizes are distributed, & villagers participate in group activity ie, plays, dances or songs. At the completion of one project, JSWC helps villagers to plan ahead & move on to the next step. Thus, org comes from the people rather than the worker, & local leadership is encouraged. The island is divided into 4 divisions—each with a divisional officer. The division includes 3-4 parishes (counties) each having an officer & an assistant parish officer. This in turn is subdivided into instruction areas, & there are 106 "instructional village instructors." Specialists are attached to the division office. Gov'al & voluntary agencies concerned with CD in Jamaica cooperate & coordinate their planning, programs & facilities. S. Ziffer

CDA 0559 Hill, Colin deN. (Secretary for Finance, Dar es Salaam, Tanganyika), SOME NOTES ON EXPERIENCE OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT IN SOUTHEAST NIGERIA, Comm. Develop. R., 1957, 7, Dec, 18-23.

¶ The natives are highly individualistic & practice democratic forms of community cooperation. When subjected to the 'gospel of self-help', they effected a successful CD program in terms of increased construction of Sch's, roads, bridges, clinics, dispensaries, water supplies, etc. Advantages of CD are: (1) utilization of unemployed manpower, (2) encouragement of monetary saving, (3) change to positive att toward gov, & (4) the peoples' realization that their efforts can be enjoyed. Criticisms are: (A) inefficient & wasteful effort, (B) uneven development creates cultural lags in some areas, & (C) emphasis on unimportant needs. P. D. Montagna

CDA 0560 Huizer, Gerrit SOME COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROBLEMS IN PARTINICO, WESTERN SICILY, AN EVALUATION BASED ON OWN EXPERIENCE, Int. R. Community Develop., 1962, 10, 47-56.

¶ Sicily's problems include: poverty, under-employment,

lack of educ, corrupt gov, & mafia-control. The people were apathetic & lacked faith in their own ability & in the ability of the gov to remedy the situation. Where a wine cooperative was successfully organized & served as an inspiration for other cooperatives, the officer might cheat, or the people with the most ability might still ask for jobs outside of the area. Previous failures or unkept promises tended to make the people disbelieve the possibilities of success. Att's towards the local populace by the org'al staff, caused bad feeling, a situation arising from difficulty with COMM's. Some people expected the work of the Center to be charitable, or expected royalties from the sale of a book written about their region to be used to benefit the community. Other obstacles to success included: (1) The arrest of the leader of the center re a strike. This led to fear & distrust on the part of the farmers. (2) The lack of 'sociol'al unity' which inhibits working together. (3) A gap between the admin'ive staff & the pop. In other towns, CD has taken its natural course. Suggestions for increased efficiency & success are given. S. Speal

CDA 0561 ICA (Manual Order No. 3100). ICA POLICY IN SOCIAL SERVICES. Comm. Develop. R., 1959, 4, 1, Mar, 46-49.

¶ Objectives of all technical assistance to the soc services are outlined as: (1) enabling persons & groups to improve their capacity for engaging in productive econ & civic activities, (2) enabling people to adjust successfully to dislocations from econ forces & technological changes, (3) using available resources for rehabilitative & soc services to non-productive groups, to groups representing cores of unrest & instability, & to children & other groups, & (4) assuring that soc service programs are firmly based on the econ, org'al, & personnel resources & the ways of life of the host country. Part II describes technical assistance appropriate to the needs of the host country which ICA will consider, in terms of a number of "Fields of Activity". Training of participants in the US is limited to those who are "mature personnel employed in soc services" who have exhausted the training available in the host country, & who will return to key positions. All programs must bear a direct relationship to US objectives established for the host country. Expert US personnel (generalists & specialists) is available, most often on a short-term basis, to evaluate country needs & resources, & to relate soc services to the broad econ program. Certain responsibilities of the CD Division of the Office of Public Services as a coordinating org between internat'l, US, & host country agencies are mentioned. S. Ziffer

CDA 0562 ——, INDIA-VILLAGE EXTENSION PILOT PROJECT. Part II. Community Develop. B., 1954, 5, 2, Mar, 31-35.

¶ Pre-selection training of gaonsathis (village companions): 60 out of 800 R's to a newspaper advertisement appeared for pre-selection training. Pre-selection, instead of interviews was used because the paper record of an applicant is never satisfactory, & interviews tend to give a false appearance. A 5 day program was used. The 1st day involved introduction & grouping, a tour of the instit, learning new farm skills, teaching a village-type person a new skill, & an attempt to observe the soc graces of the candidates. An endurance & an observation test involving walking & bicycling & 2 dirty jobs were arranged for the 2nd day. On the 3rd evening each candidate introduced himself to a village — stayed overnight & reported the next day on village conditions. On the 4th day an indoor examination & seminar-type discussions & examinations were given. In the evening the candidates were asked to put on an entertainment show as a means of reaching villagers. The 5th day was given over to interviews. G. Speal

CDA 0563 ——, INDIA—VILLAGE EXTENSION PILOT PROJECT. Part I, Community Develop. B., 1953, 5, 1, Dec, 6-10.

¶ The Extension Dept of Allahabad Agri Instit received a 3 yr grant to carry out a pilot project in CD. 3 objectives are: better farms & villages, factual knowledge from res, & training extension workers for other Ru fields. There are no hierarchies, no didactics, & no preconceptions. Formula of approach: Does the villager appreciate that change is happening to him (as to the world, at present)? What changes would the village consider to be improvements from his own point of view (his felt-needs)? What priority would he assign? When a number of workable subjects are produced the line of inquiry is, "what is the villager's capacity (not his own assessment, which is always too low) for using new techniques, information, equipment & supplies?" What therefore, are the first items to be offered; to what depth & in what detail should things be offered; & on what time-plan (priority, overlap, period)? G. Speal

CDA 0564 Janes, Robert W. (U of Illinois, Urbana), MEASURES OF EFFECTIVE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT: AN APPRAISAL OF COMMUNITY ACTION AS A SOCIAL MOVEMENT, Int. R. Community Develop., 1961, 8, 5-13.

¶ Measures of success of a CD program are: (1) Another program need not be undertaken to satisfy the same need intended to be corrected by the first program. (2) There is increased interaction & COMM among community members. (3) Procedures & techniques are developed which are used in other communities to meet local needs. 2 issues raised are: (A) What about popular opinion?, (B) Are there any short-run tests? Based on 17 cases, most of which were in small towns in the Mountain states or Southeast, tentative conclusions were produced as to what traits are indicative of success ie, degree of involvement of local people plus careful, professional planning & preparation. Presence of factionalism prior to the project, failure to develop community leadership, & impersonal inflexible presentation of the aims of the efforts, work against success. CD is faced with 2 challenges (a) city planning, & (b) infiltration of federal agencies into the domain of CD. To meet these challenges the profession must consider certain aspects: (i) Are the measures of effective development adequate, relative to the goals of the movement? Local programs seeking to develop local leadership to meet local programs which can achieve expanded community consensus or morale, would be a push in the direction of creating residential stability, something not being done. (ii) Tactics & strategies may have to be redefined in respect to the types of communities in which practitioners serve. Larger metropolitan areas have not had the energy directed towards them as have small towns & smaller cities. (iii) Increased professionalization of the practioner & more effective public relations describing its potential contribution to would-be clients is needed. G. Speal

CDA 0565 Jen-chi Chang (Claflin Coll), RURAL RECONSTRUCTION IN PRE-COMMUNIST CHINA, Rural Sociol., 1955, 20, 2, Jun, 156-160.

¶ Pre-communist China was trying hard to better the condition of her people & take her place in internat world. Ru reconstruction was a means to that end, & popular educ was recognized as a prerequisite of reconstruction. Many movements were started employing the technique of the "little teacher" program, & encouraging the educ to go back to the people. Problems met were: (1) financial difficulty, (2) lack of awareness of need, (3) old-style or clan schools, & (4) half-hearted teachers. Many other attempts at Ru reconstruction included extension services to agriculture & industry, econ & health. The advances made by these programs were slow, some were even opposed by local gov's, however it was suspended when the Communists took over. K. Kessin

CDA 0566 Jones, Robert C. INVESTIGACION DE LOS PROGRAMAS DE AYUDA PROPIA EN LA ZONA DEL CARIBE Y MEXICO, ORGANIZADA POR LAS NACIONES UNIDAS (Investigation of Self-Help Programs Organized by the United Nations in the Caribbean Area and in Mexico). Rev. Mex. Sociol., 1954 16, 1, Jan-Apr, 77-81.

¶ In 1952 a group of UN experts spent 10 weeks investigating self-help programs and their problems in 30 different communi-

ties in Puerto Rico, Haiti, Jamaica, and Mexico. Increase in public spirit, sense of responsibility, and popular participation were high when an undertaking important for the majority or all of the people was accomplished, and low when the attempt was made to develop community pride and cohesion by carrying out some spectacular project such as construction of a building for the community. The need for the unification of economic and social development was repeatedly observed. The identification and utilization of voluntary leaders is most important but frequently overlooked. In general, the local communities in economically backward areas need external aid, in terms of material resources and technical abilities. K. Geiger

CDA 0567 Kaufman, Harold F. (Mississippi State U, Starkville), RURAL COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT IN INDIA, Int. R. Community Develop., 1962, 9, 77-94.

¶ After extensive study & experience with CD programs in the US, an over view of the Ru CD movement in India within a conceptual framework useful for comparative analysis, is presented. The concept, community, as used here has 3 essential aspects: (1) a geographic or territorial base, (2) an identity & a configuration of the way of life of the locality, & (3) at least the potentiality, if not the practice, of collective action. The term, development, indicates planned change, whether at the local or nat'l level. The major concepts & elements set forth for comparative analysis are: (A) the setting in terms of pop, physical resources, level of technology, & other factors, (B) the nat'l program, (C) salient features & problems of local org, & (4) the ideology of the movement. The concept, ideology, points to the philosophy behind the CD movement & the justifications for its use in comparison with alternative patterns of planned locality change. In comparing the Indian program with that of the US there are great contrasts in terms of the cultural setting & org at the nat'l level, & decided similarities in terms of local processes, problems, & ideology. In the US, major programs are aimed at a relatively small segment of the Ru pop which has lagged in econ growth, while in India CD focuses on the total Ru society, which comprises over 80% of the nation's people. In terms of existing org which may support development programs, there is tremendous contrast. In the US an extensive org'al structure already existed, while in India this had to be created at all levels. Thus, the role of gov varies greatly in the 2 programs. In India, nat'l & state gov's have taken the lead, but extensive effort is being exerted to get voluntary agencies & local gov to take on more & more responsibility. In the US, almost the reverse is true, with voluntary agencies assuming leadership & gov coming in at a later stage as one of the partners. Proposed as major contributions of the Indian movement to both practice & theory of CD are: (a) the creation & exp'tion with block org, & (b) the efforts at democratic decentralization through the Panchayat Raj Movement. G. Speal

CDA 0568 Kindt, Tore (Office of Regional Planning, Buskerud County, Norway), NORWAY - COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND ECONOMIC ACTIVITY, Int. R. Community Develop., 1960, 6, 129-135.

¶ 2% of Norway's land is agri'al; 23% forest; 75% nonproductive. Transportation & COMM is difficult & expensive because of mountainous terrain & a hard winter climate. Since 1945 there has been a decrease in the demand for agri'al, forestry, & fishing labor. There has been a shift in pop from tiny agri'al areas to densely populated industrialized areas, & from the outskirts to the centers within a single region. High econ activity has prevented unemployment problems. To counter influence the depop of large areas, measures have been taken by gov, local boards, & private groups. Because of seasonal Win unemployment in Northern Norway, regional econ planning was instituted by the gov, in 1948. In 1954, the Norwegian Productivity Instit was founded as link with the European Productivity Agency. The Instit works for higher productivity within manufacturing, handicraft & commercial trade, by encouraging enterprises to take up new working methods, org, & wage systems. The Instit pays 50% of the cost of the project, & the enterprise 50%. It is concluded that: (1) Cooperation between public & private authorities is best established by having private groups make active contributions when plans are already worked out; making private group responsible for the plans. (2) Cooperation between private & official authorities has succeeded best where the private group has had the chance to benefit only through activity by themselves. This stimulates activity by the private group. (3) Private activity is stimulated easily in progressive, growing communities. (4) Gov financed investments in heavy industries should be localized to COMM centers to obtain maximum effects of attracting other industries. (5) The combination of concentrated investment & smaller investments over large areas provide a favorable sociol'al & cultural atmosphere, as well as a favorable econ one. G. Speal

CDA 0569 Lagasse, Jean H. (Dept of Welfare of the Province of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Canada), COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT IN MANITOBA, Hum. Organ., 1961-62, 20, 4, Win, 232-237.

¶ A description of "why CD was chosen to help in the integration of people of Indian ancestry in Manitboa, what problems it hopes to solve, & how it was adapted to ...specific conditions prevailing in Manitoba." The program is directed at predominantly Indian & Metis (half-breed) communities & fringe settlements. All citizens of a chosen community, Indian, Metis, & white, may benefit from its services. The main emphasis is on econ development & soc org, the 2 areas in which former gov services were most DEL. It is still too soon to evaluate community development in Manitoba, but such an evaluation should yield interesting information on the contributions soc sci'ts can make to this approach. R. Goldwater

CDA 0570 Langley, Grace E. (CD Advisor, Technical Cooperation Mission to India), COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM, REPUBLIC OF INDIA, Comm. Develop. R., 1957, 6, Sep, 6-23.

¶ The unit of admin established in India's program is the block, which comprises 100 villages with a pop of around 66,000. For the block there are 10 to 20 village level workers placed in charge of 5 to 20 villages or about 1,300 fam's; group level specialists provide technical backstopping for the village level worker. Ways in which the CD admin is linked up with India's general admin system are detailed. The functions of the village level worker & his contact with the Ru people are outlined under the categories of educ'ive & informative, ameliorative, supplies & service jobs, works (constructional activities), organizing villagers for development, & collection of statistics. The history of the Indian CD program is reviewed with emphasis on major difficulties, attributed to: (1) over-emphasis on achievement of physical targets in the early days of the program; (2) lack of depth in training of development staff in this area; (3) the handicap of only a 3-yr period of intensive development activity which is dictated by budgetary consideration & not the realities of the job to be done; (4) the need for econ advancement of the laborer; & (5) the need for credit facilities. Physical achievements, the % of households adopted new practices, construction activity per 1,000 pop, & the needs of field workers are analyzed. E. Weiman

CDA 0571 Langworthy, Russell L. (Carleton Coll, Northfield, Minn), SURVEY OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT, Community Develop. B., 1962, 13, 4, Sep, 121-128; Quad-Sociol., 1961, 40, Spr, 111-144.

¶ CD projects in Italy are discussed. The Abruzzo Educ Project is developing after-Sch activities for children, fostering Sch attendence, collaborating with local Sch boards & assisting with trade Sch's. Only 25% of children 11-14 yrs old attend Sch. In agri, novel types of mechanisation for farms have been developed. Projects include: communal animal drinking troughs & preliminary plans to combat fragmentation of farms. 'Cor-

rect' felt needs are developed by intensive audio-visual & adult educ programs. Community leaders are developed; mobil teams visit communities but live in the central town. Problems include lack of understanding of main goals by the higher bur'cy & resistance of local gov & ecclesiastical authorities. The Sardinian O.E.E.C. Project, highly professional & motivated with enormous resources, is fundamentally oriented towards the 'targets' of overall planning based on the theory that massive intervention in a few villages will result in a spread of the technique. They engage in agri'al services, adult literacy classes & educ, audio-visual services & handi-craft service. Emphasis is on econ production with other services being secondary. The Nat'l Union for the Fight Against Illiteracy teaches adult illiterates to read, provides a limited cultural program & teaches trades & civic & democratic courses. Communities use their own resources to solve their problems. Most courses are taught by volunteers or at very low wages. The Dolci movement has 6 Centers in the most impoverished communities of Western Sicily composed of soc workers & technicians, with Med assistance & vocational training available in some of the centers. There is also a central study & planning group working on a long-term plan of development. There has been no sustained org'al drive. The agrarian reform movements not taking soc structure into account, have failed. If programs are to work, attention must be paid to both technical & soc services. Technical Sch's should enlarge their programs in the humanities. The basic problem of the subculture of the Mezzogiorno is distrust of every person, belief that the gov should help the individual & the Catholic att of dependence on higher authority & the futility of independent action. G. Speal

CDA 0572 Levak, Albert E. (Michigan State U, East Lansing), COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT IN PAKISTAN: SOME SELECTED PROBLEMS. Int. R. Community Develop., 1961, 8, 137-142.

¶ CD in Pakistan was designed to reach the level of the villagers & assist them in understanding the principles of self-planning & self-help for the maximum use of village manpower in the growth of the total society. It was to be the extension arm & coordinator of all levels of admin'ors, technicians, & representatives of the people. The village worker was to assist the villagers in defining their needs & problems; organizing themselves for planning & action; & executing these plans with a maximum reliance upon village resources. In short, a specialist in HR. A number of factors operated against the successful implementation of this role. The village worker had a low level of educ with a high incidence of immediate Ur backgrounds. He was to be a combination extension agent & CD worker. His training for his position stressed the acquisition of manipulative skills with little concern over HR skills. His position was without tenure &, as a consequence, he was concerned with the values of the Ur oriented hierarchy. Operational coordination of the needs of the village worker was not always carried out. The CD program is now defunct & in its place is the Agri'al Development Corp & Basic Democracies. The better village workers are being absorbed by these 2 agencies, & in general admin. CD, even with its shortcomings, has had a positive effect in Pakistan. G. Speal

CDA 0573 Lyfield, William G. & Warren H. Schmidt (U of California, Los Angeles). TRENDS IN COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT - SOME RESULTS OF A SURVEY. Int. R. Community Develop., 1959, 4, 33-40.

¶ A proposal that a nat'l workshop in CD be established among the varied types of 'professionals' working in CD with the function of training practioners in their specializations, was sent to 12 authorities directly involved in CD. In addition, 3 questions were posed: (1) Are we at the point in the field of CD when an intensive training experience in this field would make sense? (2) Does the proposal (for the laboratory) duplicate any training program with which you are familiar? & (3) What general advice would you give to any group under-taking to sponser an intensive training program in CD? Responses to question (1) were emphatically affirmative; responses to question (2) stated that the proposed workshop would not duplicate any program in process; responses to question (3) were varied - offering suggestions as to location of the workshop, the aims, & the people it should try to attract. The trends in community development that are apparent from the survey are: (A) growth & increasing recognition of CD; (B) diversity in approach & method; (C) agreement on a basic CD philosophy; (D) importance of action soc res; (E) belief in the close relation of CD & democratic process. G. Speal

CDA 0574 McDonald, John, Ram Malhotra, George Rosen, Kenneth Schneider & Robert Theobald (Society for Internat'l Development, New York, NY), A STRATEGY FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT, Comm. Develop. R., 1961, 6, 3, Sep, 43-50.

¶ A proposal for a plan to limit the pressures which are set up during the process of development as a large part of the pop moves from Ru to Ur areas. It is considered that some method must be found to reduce emigration from Ru areas which will utilize the vast resources of skill, intelligence & energy which exist in the Ru areas of underdeveloped countries. It is suggested that a pattern of village clusters, each consisting of a number of adjacent villages, be set up. The cluster could be so conceived that it would provide opportunities for employment for surplus Ru labor. Suitable small-scale industries would be established to provide work for the unemployed & seasonally underemployed workers. "The village clusters may thus be looked upon as providing a link to bridge the soc & econ gulf between the present-day villages & Ur centers." They would permit a gradual transformation to a semi-industrialized economy in the village without the undesirable soc consequences that accompany immigration. Additional resources for the newly employed would have to be made available in order to avoid the tendency to inflation inherent in unemployed labor. Surplus food available in richer countries might be used to provide these additional resources. E. Weiman

CDA 0575 Mahony, Frank (Community Analyst, USOM Somali Republic), THE PILOT PROJECT IN RANGE MANAGEMENT NEAR AFMADU. Community Develop. R. 1961, 6, 2, Jun, 34-39.

¶ The project is not successful because of the SES & beliefs of people. Location of uars (natural or artificial mud holes which serve to catch & hold water) in one place raised tribal jealousies resulting in that uars not yet built will be placed in other areas. The people believe that the gov is building uars & they do not understand that a pilot project in range manag is being undertaken. The gov does not want individual ownership of uars. Acceptance of range manag controls would involve changes in the people's concept of land tenure, water rights, fam-tribal org, & methods of cattle manag & control. Alternatives to starting the projects right now are: building additional uars in other areas of the district, & educ of the people in an mal husbandry. Having outside workmen or US business men come in, would not accomplish the purpose of changing the value system of the people. S. Ziffer

CDA 0576 Mandelbaum, David G. (U. of California, Berkeley), PLANNING AND SOCIAL CHANGE IN INDIA, Hum. Org., 1953, 12, 3, Fal, 4-12.

¶ The misfire of some development schemes in earlier decades in India, and current difficulties in introducing new methods of agriculture and medical care illustrate the importance of taking social and cultural factors into account in planning for social change. Several factors inimical to the acceptance of new techniques and ideas in India are described. (1) The relative ineffectiveness of the new system of panchayats (village councils) indicates that introducing new techniques and ideas by linking them to functioning social

groups is effective only "if there is a considerable correspondence of form and function between the traditional group and any proposed newer version, not if the correspondence is one of form, or of name, only." (2) Many Indian villagers live so close to the bare subsistence level that they cannot afford even the small losses which experimentation with new techniques of cultivation often entails. (3) Indians often assign the role of government official to the bringer of innovation and their attitude toward them is consequently one of "normal acquiescence and actual imperviousness." (4) class stratification influences the effective channels of communication on both local and national levels. (5) "The gains of land reform acts and of increased agricultural efficiency tend to go to those who have some land" rather than to the landless laborers. S. F. Fava

CDA 0577 Mehta, B. H. (Tata Instit. of Soc. Sci.), RURAL COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION, Ind. J. Soc. Wrk., 1954, 15, 2, Sep, 79-92.

¶ The history and some of the previous difficulties with Ru development programs in India are sketched. A program for Ru devel emphasizing the devel of community consciousness in India's 70,000 villages, and local leadership is presented. These villages provide a healthier psychological environment and more creative human relationships than do Ur centers. They may even be economically more efficient. It is therefore desirable that the traditional ways of living be improved without urbanization. The new Ru community in India must have a geographic rather than a caste or religious base. This involves a fundamental change in the pattern of interpersonal relationships. The present emphasis on the elected panchayat is unsound because the panchayat is dominated by those of substance and property and does not command community wide confidence. Voluntary organizations, such as women's groups and community and welfare councils, are recommended as the medium of community devel organizations. A program of Ru community organization must be an integrated approach to all phases of life including: economic development suited to the needs of the area; social education; health and physical fitness; youth activities and community services; organization of women for recreation, education and social participation; child welfare; and community recreation and cultural activities. M. A. Straus

CDA 0578 Mezirow, Jack D. & Frank A. Santopolo (Community Development Advisor, US Operations Mission to Pakistan). COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT IN PAKISTAN, THE FIRST FIVE YEARS. Comm. Develop. R., 1961, 6, 1, Mar, 90-98; Int. Soc. Sci. J., 1960, 12, 3, 433-439.

¶ A progress report on Pakistan's 5-yr Village Aid Program during the period from Feb 1954-Mar 1959. The development area is composed of approximately 150 villages with a pop of about 150,000. Though the cost of each project is expected to be borne by the villagers through contributions of cash, materials & labor, the committee may match villager contributions to a maximum of 50% in cases where adequate local resources are lacking. Statistics on village org's, educ, health & sanitation, road & bridge construction, agri, irrigation & reclamation & animal husbandry are abstracted from official summaries of quarterly reports issued by the Ministry of Health & Soc Welfare. "A tangible indication of the impressive potentiality of Village Aid in tapping an otherwise unexploited source of nat'l wealth for development is reflected in the size of the contribution made by the villagers themselves in carrying out self-help projects. The nearly 12.7 million villagers living in the 106 development areas operating up to 31 Mar 1959 contributed a total of $2,084,000. Of this 67% was in labor & 33% in cash. The multiplying effect of the program is reflected in the fact that the total contribution of villagers increased 47.8% in 6 months from Sep 1958 to Mar 1959, &-the per capita contribution more than doubled. At this same rate of contribution villagers will exceed the admin's anticipated expenditures in the development areas over the next 10 yrs by $86,000. E. Weiman

CDA 0579 North, A. C., RURAL LOCAL GOVERNMENT TRAINING IN NORTHERN RHODESIA, J. Afr. Adm., 1961, 13, 2, Apr, 67-77.

¶ A descriptive account of the work of the Native Authority Development Center at Chalimbana. A historical introduction to the development of the NADC is followed by information concerning present staffing, the output of students, & the types of courses offered to them: they are designed to meet the needs of chiefs & councillors, African civil servants, businessmen & farmers, & also for the newly-arrived European officers. Teaching methods are outlined; the general aim of all courses is to broaden the outlook, increase efficiency, improve understanding of the function & powers of the central gov for those engaged in local affairs, & in general to increase enlightenment. IPSA

CDA 0580 Mial, Dorothy & Curtis Mial (Nat'l Training Labortories, Washington, DC). OBSERVATIONS ON COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT IN EUROPE. Int. R. Community Develop., 1960, 6, 59-72.

¶ A paper based on a 2 month assignment with the European Productivity Agency in 1958, & a briefer assignment in 1956, visiting a number of CD programs in Western Europe. Examples of CD programs are: (1) Norway - A Productivity Center encouraged creation of voluntary local committees, consisting of manag, workers, & diff areas of trade. The Ministry of Labor also fosters CD through regional officers who are responsible for development of regional resources. (2) Denmark - Area development is related to gov decentralization. Local employment councils & agri'al societies provide the machinery. Private industry & business tie in to help CD by serving on state committees which make proposals. Org's representing commercial, trade, industrial, & tourist development work to bring in new industry. (3) Belgium - Development efforts emphasize econ aspects of CD. U's create special services relating to regional development. (4) Italy - The Productivity Center stresses a regional approach with increasing autonomy for the local or regional center. Problems involved include how to get the people to carry on, after the professional staff has left. (5) France - The emphasis is on productivity. Effort is made to foster community spirit. In some parts of France, committees have cooperated in regional problems involving both technical, educ'al, & promotional efforts. Productivity centers encourage a broad. (6) The Netherlands - The Productivity Center tries to improve efficiency of production, concentrating on a regional basis as part of the nat'l decentralization move. Housing, though a problem of industrial development, is thought of as having its solution in a nat'l plan. The Goal is to achieve a comprehensive approach to CD under the assumption that coordination on the nat'l level, if successful, will lead to coordination on the local level. (7) Germany & The Netherlands - The Productivity Center in Germany, the Frisian folk Sch "Allardsoog" in Bakkeveen & the Drenthe Economic-Technological Institute in the Netherlands have provided professional consultant help in projects involving citizens in CD at the local level. The German Productivity Center has been a professional 'catalyst' in citizen educ & involvement. Religious, pol'al, soc, & econ cleavages among groups retard CD. Factors encouraging CD are: (A) the growing number of people on all levels who are becoming interested, (B) emphasis on regional planning & decentralization which help set the stage for local in initiative, (C) U's, as soc sci becomes more accepted, provide help along soc & psychol'al lines, as well as the more common technical assistance, (D) pilot projects in Sardinia, Greece, & Turkey have drawn the attention of influential agencies & of gov's, & represent an opportunity to demonstrate the potentialities of CD. Present needs include: (i) better & more continuous COMM between those engaged in CD programs, (ii) consultant help - training of people to work in CD, (iii) further res which means collaboration among U's, gov's, municipalities, org's, & special interest groups. G. Speal

CDA 0581 Miniclier, Louis M. (Chief, CD Dvision, Office of Educ'al & Soc Development, Agency for Internat'l Development, Washington 25, DC), COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT IN THE WORLD TODAY - TEN YEARS PROGRESS, Comm. Develop. R., 1963, 7, 1, Jun, 69-74.

¶ Upwards of 30 countries are experimenting with CD or have established nat'l programs: (1) The Indian Program was launched in 1952 under a Community Projects Admin. By 1957 there were 77 centers in India for training village workers, 66 basic agri'al Sch's, 27 home econ centers & training instit's for the Block Development & Soc Educ officers who supervise & guide the village workers. (2) In Pakistan the first 5-Yr Plan drafted in 1956 recommended that Village Agri'al & Industrial Development be given the highest priority in Ru development. By 1959 11 training centers for both M's & F's were in operation. (3) In the Philippines, President Magsaysay established the office of the Presidential Assistant for CD responsible for planning & implementing the program in the barrios, promoting the org of CD councils at the provincial, municipal & barrio levels & developing grant-in-aid programs to stimulate participation. By 1961 enough experience had been gained to make possible the passage by Congress of the Barrio Chapter Act which made the Philippines Community autonomous to the point of being permitted to hold a portion of taxes collected at the local level. (4) CD programs have emerged in Nepal, Iran, Laos & other countries in South Asia & the Near East, as well as in Libya, Kenya, Nigeria, Tanganyika, Ghana & Uganda. E. Weiman

CDA 0582 Moe, Edward O. (U of Utah, Salt Lake City), UTAH COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM, Comm. Develop. R., 1963, 8, 2, Jun, 61-71.

¶ In realtion to the Utah CD program, the following are discussed: (1) goals of the program; (2) theoretical bases of community; (3) theory of development & change; (4) frame work for action; & (5) some operational procedures The program was designed as a "self-study, town-meeting approach" to CD It is hoped that the Utah CD program will help meet the problem of rapid industrialization, bur'tion & urbanization. H Barbolet

CDA 0583 Mosher, Arthur T. (Executive Director, Council on Economic & Cultural Affairs, New York NY, Cornell U, Ithaca, NY), GETTING THE EXTENSION PROCESS STARTED IN A YOUNG EXTENSION SERVICE. Comm. Develop. R., 1959, 4, Dec, 29-36.

¶ The first group of extension agents should number between 20 & 40, to allow for effective discussion procedure. In selecting the agents training, att's & Ru background are of the utmost import. Because each extension service faces unique circumstances, a pattern of in-service & admin'ive conferences should be established immediately. In all ways, emphasis should be placed on the importance of the local agents; their prestige enhanced & their power respected. The importance of the local agents' records must also be brought up. Admin should be restricted to facilitating the services not to directing them. The young service should, in the beginning, concentrate on points of changed practice. The main focus is in changes in the people rather than in the environment, with additional emphasis on decision-making by the people. Those points selected should be expected to yield immediate & spectacular results, though the long-range benefits are not expected to be much. Success of extension services depends on its helpfulness to the Ru people in all matters. A section should be created within the service: to collect & devise teaching materials, to be prepared to have to re emergent problems, to learn about the taboos of the culture & not attempt to effect immediate change of them, to use existing org's if feasible, but avoid domination by them, to assess the fitness of these org's as vehicles for extension educ services, & to consider the cultural predisposition to change incorporated in them. S. Ziffer

CDA 0584 Munoz, Raul; Serra, Belen M. & de Roca, Angelina S. (Analysis Unit, Div. of Community Educ., Puerto Rico), RESEARCH AND EVALUATION IN A PROGRAM OF COMMUNITY EDUCATION, J. Soc. Issues, 1953, 9, 2, 43-52.

¶ The Analysis Unit for evaluation of the progress of the program of the Division of Community Education in Puerto Rico consists of 4 research specialists and the services of expert outside consultation. The problem areas needing study are discussed by the whole Division while the Analysis Unit has the responsibility for designing the data collection and analyzing it. Research is needed into the social patterns in the rural communities, the resources available and the barriers to solution of their problems, the efficacy of the field personnel's various methods, and the effectiveness of the movies and booklets. A broad social survey of the rural community indicated such things as the following: (1) income, land owning, and employment seasonality; (2) the neighborliness and identification with a community coexisting with a preference for "individual rather than collective action"; (3) perception of community problems as the need for roads, better water supply, electricity schools, etc., and the feeling that the solution is a government problem; (4) a stong authoritarian attitude pattern as measured by the Adorno scale; (5) a feeling of inability to participate in community affairs due to lack of status as found by projective questions; and (6) a lack of experience in community work. D. Wolsk

CDA 0585 Neal, Ernest E. (Special Assistant for CD, US Operations Mission to the Philippines), COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT IN THE PHILIPPINES, Comm. Develop. R., 1957, 6, Sep, 24-44.

¶ Aims & objectives of the Magsaysay CD in agri, self-help public improvement, health & sanitation, educ, soc welfare admin & their org are outlined. The Ru people are contacted through the Barrio Community Development Worker who is responsible for: (1) stimuation of org for self-help barrio activities; (2) obtaining necessary technical services from subject matter dep't technicians when needed, & (3) assisting the Barrio Council in the planning & admin of the barrio CD program. Program predecessors, & ways in which the present program germinated, spread, & gained official support are described, as well as the connection between the program & other efforts at Ru amelioration. Anticipated changes attributable to the program are analyzed as follows: (a) In the econ sphere, "with the technical assistance of the Dept of Agri, substantial increases in agri'al production can be expected; multipurpose cooperatives will make some headway in production loans & marketing. But the limiting factors such as underemployment on the farms & an archaic tenure system can only be mitigated by the migration of excess farm labor to Ur areas." (b) In soc structure & processes it is predicted that the law setting up the barrio council with the CD worker as its executive secretary may weaken to some extent the tradition of gov centralization; religious unity will not be affected; greater use will be made of English as a lingua franca in barrio COMM with the outside; & gov-sponsored land reform measures communicated to the barrios by the CD workers may in time affect barrio class structures. E. Weiman

CDA 0586 Neisser, Charlotte S. (New York City), COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND MASS EDUCATION IN BRITISH NIGERIA, Econ. Develop. & Cult. Change 1955, 3, 4, Jul, 3[illegible]-365.

¶ Concepts of community development (CD), & mass educ (ME), are defined & differing usages explained. 4 types of projects are described, giving examples of the kind of leadership necessary for each: (a) close integration of both CD & ME, characterized by enthusiastic & spontaneous cooperation of the community supported by voluntary labor; (b) borderline type, partly integrated, without ME but with voluntary labor; (c) simultaneous

but not integrated type instigated from above; (d) CD without ME; (e) ME turning into adult educ, centrally organized. Numerous examples are given, some supported by statistical evidence, of problems & results of various projects. Sociol'al aspects of the 4 types of projects are explored, touching upon sources of leadership, lasting effects of projects on culture & community structure, emotional consequences of new literacy & changed personal relationships, &, generational conflicts, with newly-educated youth having little place in traditional structures. A. J. F. Idi

CDA 0587 Oberg, Kalervo, (Health, Welfare & Housing Div., Internat'l Cooperation Admin-USOM, Rio de Janeiro), COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS IN PUERTO RICO, Comm. Develop. R., 1956, 1, Jan, 55-61; Community Develop. B., 1957, 8, 3, Jun, 65-69; Part I, & 1957, 8, 4, Sep, 74-77, Part II.

¶ The Puerto Rican gov under its Land Reform program set up 'Title V' lands, to be used for the settlement of squatters. These communities are administered in 3 districts divided into 18 subdistricts, each under an agronomist. The 225 planned communities containing 35,000 fam's will number 70,000 by 1960. When fam's are settled, a citizens' committee with a president, secretary & treasurer is elected for 2 yrs. The committee expresses the will of the community, but forces nothing. Educ reveals Ru problems & points out solutions through self-help & gov aid. Where a community wants housing the district supervisor demonstrates the best techniques. Admin provides technical direction & transportation, but 50 men teams do the work; implement costs are divided among house-builders. Cement is alloted for each house, all to be finished simultaneously. 38 communities have finished housing construction. The Public Health Service provides cement & aluminum sheets for superstructure of a pit privy. The Civic Employment Division uses surplus labor in building water supplies, small feeder roads, community center buildings or whatever is needed for the common good. This division supplies 60% of the cost, the people 40%. To qualify for 'Title V' land the 20-50 yr old man must be married, have children & a minimum of 5 yrs farming experience, & can have no other employment. He may hire labor in peak season only, may pass the farm onto his heirs or sell his improvements to the next occupant but cannot sell or rent the farm. He gets a $200 2 yr loan & gov tractors do the plowing. Amortization payments for 40 yrs of $20-$60 cover the gov's cost in acquiring the land.

CDA 0588 Panchanadikar, J. M. INDIAN RURAL SOCIETY UNDER THE IMPACT OF PLANNED DEVELOPMENT — A SOCIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS, Sociol. B., 1962, 11, 1, 2, Mar-Sep, 173-198.

¶ An examination of some of the implications of planned development in India, analyzing the CD Programs. The latter are viewed as neglecting the region & treating the village "as an abstraction rather than a soc reality." The interaction processes between nat'l leaders, bur'cy, villagers, & village leaders is examined. It is noted that their perception of the planned change & of each other "motivates or hampers the fulfilment of the goals." The problem of leadership in the Ru areas is seen as "one of the rising small entrepreneurial class which would consolidate with the setting up of the Panchayat raj." It is noted generally that "a lag exists between planned development through the legislative measures & the existing Ru society, which absorbs & modifies the anticipated changes to suit itself & thus slows down progress." I. Taviss

CDA 0589 Pico, Rafael (Puerto Rico Planning Board), PLANNING IN PUERTO RICO, Marr. Fam. Living, 1955, 17, 2, May, 113-117.

¶ An explication of the operation of the Puerto Rican Planning Board, set up under the provisions of the Planning Act of 1942 to launch a development program for the improvement of econ, social and political conditions in PR. Data are included to illustrate how Master Plans have been developed and implemented by the Planning Board dealing with, among other things, hospitals, roads, airports, Ru communities, slum clearance, schools, parks, public welfare institutions and penal institutions, Ru electrification and sanitation. The effects of these plans upon family income, employment levels, industrialization, literacy rates, death rates, and longevity are discussed. It is concluded that social planning, to be truly effective, must be comprehensive. D. E. De Groot

CDA 0590 ———, LEARNING EVALUATION TECHNIQUES, Community Develop. B., 1956, 7, 2, Mar, 26-28; Quart B. Philippine Assoc. Sch. Superintendents, 1955, 4, 3, Mar.

¶ An article based on the first Nat'l Training Program in community educ, held in the Philippines 3 Jan 1955-12 Jan 1955. Trainees were aroused re the need for objective valuation of community needs & att's & how to develop & use evaluation techniques. Evaluation serves as a guide in the selection of approaches to be made in putting across the various aspects of CD & in determining phases of the program which might be more successfully initiated at the start. The most difficult & potent force is the att of the people. Whatever instruments were to be developed, they would have to provide for objectivity, anonymous answer & for enlisting honest & sincere cooperation. Trainees designed simple evaluative instruments under the guidance of UNESCO specialists. Though the work was new, more than 12 att measuring instruments were devised. The trainees were then given an opportunity to use these evaluative instruments. As a result of this work-experience, the evaluative instruments were revised. The aim of the project was to give training in evaluation, rather than produce completely sci'fic evaluative instruments. G. Speal

CDA 0591 Putra, Tunku Abdul Rahman, MALAYA—COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT SEMINAR, Comm. Develop. R., 1959, 4, 2, 55-59.

¶ A speech by the Prime Minister, Tunku Abdul Rahman Putra calls for the conference participants to draw-up a coordinated policy of CD for the nation. He suggests 3 major elements of a CD program for Malaya: (1) that the kampong people should introduce changes & undertake works in their areas which will lead to a fuller & richer life, & also improve econ, soc. & cultural conditions; (2) that they carry out as many of these works as possible by themselves; & (3) that there be complete cooperation between agencies of the gov & the villages. S. Ziffer

CDA 0592 Rao, M.S.A. (U of Delhi, India), RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES, Comm. Develop. R., 1963, 8, 2, Jun, 73-77.

¶ Presents a socio-analytic viewpoint for the examination of various CD programs. 2 sets of questions are proposed: (1) What are the structural & ideological changes that these programs intend to bring about? What methods do they adopt for achieving these ends? & (2) What implications do they have for the traditional Ru soc structure? What consequences have followed? Organizations from the Gov of India, to the legislatures & agencies of the various states to the semi-official agencies, to the voluntary org's, to the village councils all have been involved in the movement toward CD. Some of these programs are tradition oriented; some innovation & action oriented, however all of them differ from one another in some aspect. No matter what the approach, the CD programs move to improve all aspects of Ru life. The varieties of villages & the traditional approach to CD are discussed. The type assumed to be most typical or easiest to deal with is the modern-bur'tic programs & the multi-caste village communities. CD has helped the villagers to strive to improve their standard of living, it has also helped to create disharmony through the breaking down of traditional caste systems. H. Barbolet

CDA 0593 Raper, Arthur F. (Internat'l Cooperation Admin Regional CD Advisor, Middle East), THE ROLE OF PI-

LOT AND DEMONSTRATION PROJECTS IN COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT WORK, Comm. Develop. R., 1956, 2, Sep, 30-43.

¶ Pilot & demonstration projects (PDP), as necessary forerunners of CD, are defined as 'pointing' & 'testing' respectively. CD 'extends' useful PDP. Examples of types of PDP are: (1) Religious & missionary efforts. Their contribution was to show the necessity of identifying on an 'equal footing' with the host country. (2) Private US agencies; (3) Experiences within US (the Town Hall meeting, Agri'al Extension Service). Descriptions are given of PDP in Iraq (Internat'l Voluntary Service), Iran (Near East Foundation), & Jordan (American Friends' Service Committee). A high level of personnel, exp'tion, & res needs to be maintained in PDP & CD to assure survival & expansion of CD programs. P. D. Montagna

CDA 0594 ——, REVIEW OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT, Community Develop. B., 1963, 14, 3, Jun, 78-87; The Sarawak Gazette, 1962, 88, Oct-Nov, 1256 & 1257.

¶ Since 1950 some $3,000,000 has been provided for CD purposes. In the early stages, field supervision of various schemes were undertaken by non-established expatriate personnel on contract terms at the equivalent of local salaries, ranging from $300-$900 per month. Early exp's at Paku-Saribas (1950); Kanowit (1951-57); Muara Tuang (1952-57); Heng Hua fishing village (1954); Mukah-Oya (1957); & the work of Ru homecraft instructors (1957-60) dealing with the problems of literacy & econ development had little lasting effect. Current programs including Budu (1953-62), Entabai (1957-63 or 1964); Iban Teams Project (1959-65); Padawan (1956-63), Long Lama Sch (1956-63), Lemanak (1961-63) & the Kelabit Uplands have dealt with econ development mainly through training of a local elite who will stay with the area & develop it. The Extension Branch of the Dept of Agri has attempted to introduce new methods of agri by concerning itself with the whole fam. Women are being brought into CD. Young Farmers' clubs are planned with the expected help of US Peace Corp volunteers. A home help scheme started in 1961 trains volunteers in elementary diagnosis of common diseases & use of simple medicines. 122 volunteers were trained during 1961. A pilot Ru Health Improvement scheme has been planned. The project aims at cooperation between Ru health assistants & extension workers in the field. G. Speal

CDA 0595 Reyes, Narciso THE PHILIPPINE POINT OF VIEW, Comm. Develop. R., 1956, 1, Jan, 8-11.

¶ CD speeds up soc progress by utilizing technical assistance, & most importantly, by developing the practice of self-help. The National CD Planning Council program is to: (1) formulate short & long range plans for Ru econ improvement, (2) coordinate gov assistance, (3) recommend legislation for (1) & (2), & (4) organize CD councils at provincial, municipal, & village levels. To be effective, CD must have available econ resources necessary to its programming. P. D. Montagna

CDA 0596 ——, RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE UNITED STATES - 1957, Comm. Develop. R., 1957, 7, Dec, 31-33.

¶ In response to President Eisenhower's request of Jan, 1954 for a program in low-income Ru areas, an interdept'al Committee for the Ru Development Program, consisting of Under Secretaries of several gov dept's, began operations at federal, state, & local levels through State committees made up of representatives of: (1) federal agencies, (2) state, county, & municipal bodies, & (3) local industries, churches, & voluntary assoc's. The key unit of the Ru Development Program is the county committee, where the ratio of nongov'al to gov'al representation is 2 to 1. In 1956-57, pilot projects were operating in 46 counties & 8 trade areas (area = more than 1 county) in 24 states. Principle activities include increased agri'al extension work, credit programs, technical aid in conservation, aid to small business & unemployed, vocational educ, & health & welfare programs. Interest & action of the Ru pop attest to their awareness of being able to improve their own SE conditions. P. D. Montagna

CDA 0597 Russell, Daniel (Internat'l Cooperation Admin Community Development Consultant), HELPFUL HINTS IN RURAL COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FOR EL SALVADOR, Comm. Develop. R., 1956, 2, Sep, 71-79.

¶ Listed are 14 steps for a CD program covering the areas of: contacting key people; community meetings to discuss the needs of the people & available technical assistance, & to select project; initiation of project; continuance of the CD program in other areas of need. Further suggested in list form are: the purposes of each of 5 special committees; the order of business for committee meetings; by-laws for CD 'assoc's'. P. D. Montagna

CDA 0598 Sangave, V. A., COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM IN KOLHAPUR PROJECT, Sociol. B., 1958, 7, 2, Sep, 97-111.

¶ The Kolhapur Project inaugurated in 1952 covers 20% of the district including 251 villages having a pop of 304,384. Signif achievements were observed in agri, cottage industries, public works, soc educ & cooperation. In soil conservation practices, this project was found 2nd in India & led in construction of roads. The project has been successful in changing the outlook of villagers, encouraging them to make cooperative efforts (youth clubs, women's org's, adult educ centers, etc). 95% participated. Cooperatives helped in reshaping the leadership pattern & diminished the influence of the middleman. The success of development programs can be attributed to: (1) existence of community sense among the villagers, (2) changes in methods of cultivation & nature of crops, (3) the vicinity of Kolhapur which has historical & religious importance & has influenced Ru life, (4) faith in the gov machinery, & (5) informal & cooperative relations between officials & non-officials based on an att of mutual confidence. Among the deficiencies observed are: (i) absence of a bench mark survey after the end of the project, (ii) indifferent att of regular dept'al staff towards development programs, (iii) absence of coordination between the project officials & regular dept'al staff, & (iv) overlapping of jurisdictions of the project & non-project staff. To provide permanence to the achievements of the project it is necessary to have continued & active participation of the people. SASSA

CDA 0599 Schweng, Lorand D. (Corporacion Venezolana de Guayana, Caracas), AN INDIAN COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROJECT IN BOLIVIA, Comm. Develop. R., 1963, 8, 1, Mar, 13-19; Amer. Indigena, 1962, 22, 2, Apr.

¶ The Bolivian Revolution of 1952 was a turning point in history for the Indian pop, who constitute 60% of the pop. Voting rights were extended to the Indians & the gov concern for the problems of the Ru populace. However, land reform was not instituted until Aug, 1953, after the Cochabamba Indians had attacked the large estates & began dividing the land. Orderly implementation of the land reform was impeded by the gov's inability to assert its authority. Production came to a virtual standstill & the food deficit became even greater than it had been before the Revolution. The Pillapi Estate project was undertaken with the aim of finding ways to increase agri'al production. The estate had an area of 10,800 hectares & an Aymara Indian pop of 500 fam's. Only 3,100 hectares of the estate were under cultivation & the principle crop was barley. As a result of the Land Reform Law, many former residents returned to claim land & they were met with resistance by colons. This conflict almost destroyed the development project. The project established producers cooperatives which were able to raise the level of productivity, though they were handicapped by a lack of machinery & working capital. The Indians responded extremely well to the establishment of a Sch & of health services. "The key to improving their life seemed to be their interest in the educ of their children." H. Umansky

CDA 0600 Shah, C. H. & T. Shukla, IMPACT OF A COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROJECT, J. Univ. Bombay, 1958, 26, 4, Jan, 18-31.

¶ The study of the Thana-Colaba project in Bombay reveals that during its first one and a half yrs the project failed to achieve success in establishing contact with as many as 75% of the farmers of the region. The program of introducing improved farm practices was the least attractive. It seems, however, that some of them felt benefited by the project because the village as a whole was better off owing to the construction of a well, a Sch or a road. This general lack of interest of the farmers may be traced to illiteracy, size of the holding, tenancy farming & caste. Illiteracy was the major obstacle in making the project known & in making people participate in its programs. Next important was the size of holdings as it influences the farmers' hope of getting future benefits. Tenancy became more important in the later stages as a tenant appeared to be less interested than the owner. Caste, however, was no less important in the initial stages of the project. It is suggested that a literacy campaign may be included in the pre-project phase & greater emphasis be laid on better techniques of product'n, better utilization of labor, & savings on costs of farming. SASSA

CDA 0601 Sibley, Willis E., SOCIAL STRUCTURES AND PLANNED CHANGE: A CASE STUDY FROM THE PHILIPPINES, Hum. Org., 1960-61, 19, 4, Win, 209-211.

¶ A report of a case in which planned changes in activities related to econ life & sanitation in a Philippine peasant agri'al village failed to meet the expectations of the initiators of change. Changes were planned & initiated by the Community Sch program of the Philippine Dept of Educ in an attempt to ameliorate deteriorating levels of living since WW II. Failure by the initiators of change, the Sch teachers on the local level, to recognize & utilize internal structural arangements in the village seemed to contribute to the collapse of the program. Data were gathered in a village in southwestern Negros Island, composed of about 400 persons, who mostly earn their livings in tenant rice farming & wage labor in absentee-owned neighboring sugar fields. 4 geographical zones were chosen by teachers as areas for village improvement - privy building, street & fence repair, house refurbishing, animal innoculation & gardening. Zone officers were elected from among young people not generally considered to be village leaders. The majority of any adult's affiliations for work, leisure or pol'al activities are contracted on the basis of dyadic relationships within the generally bilateral kinship structure of the group, & not on geographical location of the individuals within the village, the factor used in establishing the improvement zones. Village teachers are high status individuals, but perceived by villagers to be non-competent with respect to animal husbandry & innoculations, rice planting techniques & sanitation. Evidence that the villagers could cooperate & accomplish tasks was later demonstrated in a village-initiated effort to rebuild the road for a coming celebration. It is suggested that successful change may in some cases require that the changers begin with projects of interest to the villagers, regardless of the ultimate interests of the innovators. AA

CDA 0602 Straus, Murray A. (U. of Wisconsin), CULTURAL FACTORS IN THE FUNCTIONING OF AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION IN CEYLON, Rural Sociol., 1953, 18, 3, Sep, 24[illegible]

The prosperity of Ceylon depends on her exports of tea, rubber, and coconut products. Although problems of peasant agriculture have been the concern of the government since 1930, it wasn't until the coming of WW II, with Japanese conquest of the sources of supply, that the extension function was expanded. Today the island has a comprehensive agricultural extension system which is aimed at improving crop yields, encouraging home gardening, and developing more efficient agricultural implements. Certain elements of the Sinhalese culture, however, seem to limit the effectiveness of extension work. Two important elements are the hierarchical organization of the society and the absence of a capitalistic type of economic motivation. The effect of the stratification system can be seen "in the fact that extension operates from the top downward, rather than from the bottom upward, or as a two way street." This serves to mitigate the fundamental prerequisite of creating confidence among the farmers. This top-down functioning has also tended to make the department's experimental work independent of the extension service and has caused the farm agent to loose prestige in the eyes of the farm population. Motivational appeals must take account of this status system and be more realistic in terms of cultural patterns and personality characteristics. The government's practice of periodic transfers of farm workers ignores the importance of interpersonal relations in the society and hinders the effectiveness of extension. Such factors result in the operation of the extension service at a low level of efficiency. The service could be improved "by adjusting extension technique to the specific culture at hand, and seeing that extension functions as a two-way street." R. Murphy

CDA 0603 Taylor, Carl C. (CD Advisor, Ford Foundation) MAKING A COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM WORK, Community Develop. R., 1958, 11, Dec, 40-54.

¶ A discussion of some common purposes & objectives of CD programs with a description of some resources being utilized to accomplish these objectives. Common purposes of CD programs as an integral & functional part of a nat'l CD program are: (1) development of self-reliant, local self help groups, (2) development of better technical know-how of technical agencies (ministries of gov), (3) establishment & maintainance of channels of COMM & admin between villages & the sources & personnel from which technical & soc assistance must flow. The necessary elements of successful CD projects are illustrated in the author's discussion of the CD programs in India, Pakistan, & the Philippine Islands. Essential components of these programs are: (A) change in village practices in production (mainly agri), health, sanitation, & educ, (B) gov agents in local communities stimulate villagers & assist them in mobilizing their own material & human resources & act as channels through which technical assistance from gov agencies can be brought to villagers, (C) adequate technical knowledge of gov agencies which can render technical assistance to village level workers, (D) establishing & maintaining effective channels of COMM between local workers & higher levels of technical assistance, (E) integration of all these in such a way that each & all help to accomplish change in the practices & outlook of the villagers. S. Ziffer

CDA 0604 Thomas, M. Ladd, (Northwestern U), THE PHILIPPINE RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM, Soc. Res., 1955, 22, 2, Jun, 223-230.

¶ A Ru development program is currently being constructed in the Philippines. The Ru areas can be characterized by poverty, improper health and sanitation facilities, isolation through an absence of transportation facilities, and general depression. The Rural Development Program (RDP) aims at raising the standard of living in the Ru areas; this is to be effected through large-scale gov efforts, both Philippine and foreign, through self-help projects, and through accession of more autonomy to the Ru political units (barrio). Numerous public and private organizations have already been engaged in the Ru development projects with varying degrees of success. Three administrative problems are: (1) project coordination of the numerous organizations engaged in the Ru development project, (2) a shortage of trained technicians and administrators, & (3) changing the tradition of a centralized gov by granting autonomy to the barrio. It is predicted that the RDP will be successful if it is put into effect gradually, "over a longer period of time than is now contemplated." S. Shively

CDA 0605 Thomson, T.D. (Senior District Commissioner, Nyasaland), THE DOMASI EXPERIMENT, Community Develop. B., 1953, 5, 1, Dec. 2-5.

¶ An interim statement of the Domasi CD Scheme, covering the period to mid-1952. A special characteristic of the scheme is that it is neither a pilot project nor a self-contained scheme, but an exp in itself & also a field for general exp's & investigation. It is a res station for soc development under Nyasaland. Problem of resistence & suspicion of gov can be overcome by explanation & time. Soil conservation offenders were put to work doing conservation work on their own lands & on those of the infirm. The individuals learned by seeing the results. "Lip-service & eyewash" toward gov is unveiled by asking what the person himself is going to do. Once the project is started polite enquiry & friendly insult is the sort of pressure used. The specialist is useful as a consultant. The ordinary man, using the right approaches can get satisfactory results. What the Nyasa thinks of progress is tied up with the African suspicion-mechanism. Paperwork & routine burdens must be reduced to a minimum & increased time spent in the field. General exp's & res in matters connected with soc development is done. This involves pol'al org, tax registration & finance, employment, fam income, land tenure, cooperative org, soc implications of soil conservation, educ, husbandry, hygiene re specific diseases & general health, soc activities dealing with Women's Instit's, football leagues & youth org's. G. Speal

CDA 0606 Tumin, Melvin M. (Princton U, NJ), SOME SOCIAL REQUIREMENTS FOR EFFECTIVE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT, Comm. Develop. R., 1958, 11, Dec, 1-39.

¶ The focus of attention is on the competing claims & demands of the improvement of material conditions of life vs the emphasis on the development of a concern for problem solving & self-reliance. CD programs tend to vary in 8 dimensions: (1) the size of the unit, (2) the scope of the program, (3) the nature of the developer (public or private), (4) the time perspective, (5) the variation in goal orientations, (6) the balance of "welfare vs sci", (7) the balance of local vs external sources employed in the project, & (8) the concern for follow-up. Much of the results & experiences of CD which are reported in the literature are subsumed in 18 generalizations about CD which are grouped under the 8 summary findings outlined in the article. These major summary findings are: (A) CD substitutes new problems for old, (B) the relative inefficiency of the dollar investment, (C) the requirement of participation, (D) the requirement of substantial material improvement, (E) the compromise of efficiency & participation, (F) the requirement of local representative leadership, (G) the unpredictability of outcomes & soc change, & (H) problems of evaluation of CD programs. If past experience is any guide, the changes envisioned by CD programs may often be fundementally disruptive to the traditional ways of life. Typical changes often result in: (a) change from sacred to secular sanctions for the way of life, (b) loss of securities & stabilities of kin-based SR's for gains in individualized & self-determining existances, (c) the need for ever increasing attention to making choices among alternatives as against following fabricated formulae, (d) desires for more material goods & services, (e) generational discontinuities instead of assumption of obligations & positions in conformity with traditional criteria of age, (f) increase in the diversity & competition among the numerous roles an individual must play in the round of soc life, (g) the continuous quest for purpose & meaning in a world that offers numerous possible sets of purposes but guarantees none as did the traditional society. S. Ziffer

CDA 0607 Turner, J. Sheldon (Soc Welfare Advisor, USOM, Iraq), COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT IN BURMA, Comm. Develop. R., 1956, 2, Sep, 51-53; Community Develop. B., 1957, 8, 2, Mar, 42-44.

¶ Recruiting, training, & work activities of CD workers (700 'Mass Educ Organizers') are briefly described. Combination of Organizers & health teams into village teams cooperating with gov dept's has begun & can expand rapidly if initial teams prove successful. P. D. Montagna

CDA 0608 Vellas, Pierre (U of Toulouse, France), COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PILOT PROJECT AT ORDINO, Community Develop. B., 1961, 13, 1, Dec, 10-17.

¶ In spring, 1959, in response to a request from the Council of the valley of Ordino in Andorra, the Institut d'Etudes Internationales et des Pays en Voie de Developpement (Institute for International Studies & CD), agreed to begin a CD pilot project. Basic principles are: (1) CD is a global method, (2) a CD plan must pay its own way, (3) in agri'al areas, development must not be limited to improving farming methods, (4) success presupposes the active participation of the community, (5) successes must be scored to provide the necessary incentive, (6) new instit's must be created ie, a Directing Committee of the development plan & village committees; SE instit's of permanent nature, mainly cooperatives; mixed committees composed of representatives of the community & of technical advisors who discuss problems of development jointly, draw up plans, & make recommendations to the Directing Committee. (7) the CD approach is an empiric approach; the plan must be tried out in a well-defined pilot area. Before a pilot scheme can be carried out, preliminary surveys are essential to discover the real state of affairs. In drawing up the pilot plan, it is essential to take into account the results of preliminary surveys, the wishes expressed by the pop, the people's active support gained for the next stage of the plan, & the specialized plans of the technical advisors. Ordino was selected as a pilot community, because it was homogenous geographically, econ'ly & socially; it reproduced characteristics typical of other regions so information gathered here could be used elsewhere; its small size & pop mitigated, to some extent, the lack of any econ, admin'ive & soc information; one of its citizens had attended the Instit. One disadvantage was that it was backward, & conditions of life were such as to make development difficult. New institutions, notably the village committees representing all except women, who were reached by other means, were set up. The incentives used were psychol'al & cultural, & also econ. Films were shown, a mobile library organized, & a news-sheet published. Cooperatives for arts & crafts were formed, & a cooperative store was set up to sell the goods. Other cooperatives for keeping pigs & poultry were formed. Surveys of econ & soc conditions were made, resulting in a proposed plan. The plan consisted of: (A) An interim plan of incentives designed to make an immediate & effective contribution to raising the standard of living of the people. (B) A general plan, to last 3 yrs covering agri, commerce, crafts, industry, educ, health & soc questions. (C) A 3 or 5 yr plan, based on results of previous plans & taking into account the progress which had been made. G. Speal

CDA 0609 Wale, Fred G. (Director, Div. of Community Educ., Puerto Rico), THE DIVISION OF COMMUNITY EDUCATION—AN OVERVIEW, J. Soc. Issues, 1953, 9, 2, 11-22.

¶ To parallel the millions spent on economic development, other millions must be spent "to insure the democratic educational base upon which these improvements are built." The Division of Community Education measures its accomplishments in terms of education for living together, personal development only as it affects community participation, and the internal growth which must accompany new material facilities in a community. The work of two sections of the Division is described. (1) The Production Section produces movies, posters and booklets bringing information to the general population to provide a "stimulus for democratic group action in the solution of... community problems." The booklets and posters supplement each movie. Film programs have been given more than

5,000 times to a total rural audience of more than 2 million. (2) The Field and Training Section selects, trains and follows-up the field staff. Men were selected from rural communities, and trained as group organizers for 3 months, then sent back to their home area to work under close supervision in an area averagang 6,146 rural families. After a 2 months getting acquainted period, supervisory conferences are held to plan a work program of posters, booklets and films. Later, intensive work with each community, strives for a permanent foundation of community trust, understanding and self-reliance strong enough to initiate and sustain projects such as roads, schools and milk stations planned and built with the communities labor and funds. D. Wolsk

CDA 0610 Ware, Caroline F. (United Nations Consul, NY) SELF-HELP: THE ROAD TO SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT IN PUERTO RICO, Comm. Develop. R., 1961, 6, 3, Sep, 61-69.

¶ A review of the changes which have taken place in Puerto Rico between 1945 & 1957 achieved through a spirit of self-help & community projects, & based on the doctrine that "the community should not be civically unemployed. The community can be constantly & usefully employed in its own service, in terms of pride & satisfaction from the members." Under the training & guidance of one of the island's most creative soc workers, group organizers were recruited who worked throughout the Ru areas, helping local communities to voice their problems & to find the resources with which to approach solutions. The public health program brought about basic health services & educ to the most remote parts of the island. Concrete houses or apartments with water & sanitary facilities now house the residents of former shack towns. In Ur areas the Division of Community Educ, working in slum neighborhoods & in housing projects to which former slum dwellers have been removed, is using the same techniques as in Ru areas to stimulate self-confidence & self-help. E. Weiman

CDA 0611 Watherston, D. C. (Acting High Commissioner), REPORT ON COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT IN THE FEDERATION OF MALAYA, Community Develop. B., 1954, 6, 1, Dec, 13-17.

¶ The New Villages are probably providing the most obvious crop of new problems. New Villages came about through emergency resettlement of over 15 million people in a 2-3 yr period; 500-600 new villages were created. Gov measures in Ru areas involved the Local Council Ordinance of 1952; & creation of the Ru & Industrial Development Authority. The movement toward self-gov is taking place in the Local Councils, elections have been held in all 3 Municipalities of the Federation, a number of town boards have elected Town Councils, & it is intended that elections to all the Councils of State & Settlement Councils be held in 1954 or 1955. In addition, an Educ Ordinance was passed & a policy of Nat'l Sch's was adopted. G. Speal

CDA 0612 Wiessmann, Ernest (UN. Bur of Soc Affairs, New York, NY). COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND PHYSICAL PLANNING. Int. R. Community Develop., 1961, 7, 123-134.

¶ The uneven endowment & progress in areas of the world, & the pressures of pop growth (1975, 4 billion) & urbanization, give a special role to physical planning in the process of econ & soc development. Planning & development start with local felt-needs or standards. In formulating a program, all desired ends must be measured against the natural, econ, technological, & human potential of the area or country. All aspects must be considered together, & enough flexibility must be allowed for changes. The necessary settling & reconciling of various interests & the gaining of popular acceptence calls for interested citizen groups in the planning. Since urbanization is increasing & it must be judiciously guided through development, CD can become a carrier of nat'l progress at the local level. The regional planning approach is being favored over local & central gov approaches, but there must be integration at all levels for success. Regional & local econ development must be accompanied by intensive programs of soc development - extending the benefits of Ur life to all. CD is important in this respect for both Ru & Ur areas. G. Speal

CDA 0613 Witte, Ernest F. (Council on Social Work Educ), COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT IN SELECTED COUNTRIES, Comm. Develop. R., 1957, 4, Mar, 36-49. 1962, 7, 1, Jun, 1-10.

¶ In an Internat'l Cooperation Admin study analyzing & evaluating CD staff training programs, the following conclusions are drawn. CD is a philosophy & a process or method in which several disciplines are involved. An independent coordinating unit is needed in gov structure to handle problems of recruitment, training, personnel admin, & evaluation. Examples of CD projects in Gold Coast, Egypt (Liberation Province), & Iran are given. Questions are posed concerning: fostering self-help, development of successful methods of group org & of leadership, role of the soc worker in 'manipulative' CD program methods (Liberation Province), & the contribution of soc work as a profession. P. D. Montagna

CDA 0614 Wolff, Max, INDUSTRY IN PARTNERSHIP-AN INTERPRETATION OF CASE HISTORIES, Comm. Develop. R., 1957, 5, Jun, 23-30.

¶ As pointed out in 4 factors of community (C), integration, industry is an integeral part of the C thus will affect & will be affected by the C. Case histories show that by allowing citizens to participate in industrial decision-making which concerns the C, industry-C relations are improved. The role of industry in partnership with the C is "still more a goal than a reality." P. D. Montagna

14 research methodology

CDA 0615 Arensberg, Conrad M. (Center for Advanced Study in the Behavioral Sci's, Stanford, Calif), THE COMMUNITY AS OBJECT AND AS SAMPLE, Amer. Anthrop., 1961, 63, 2, Part I, Apr, 241-264.

¶ A discussion of the difficulties involved in community studies, asserting that "the thing-in-itself, the community as object, is imperfectly separated, in concept & in practice, from the use of it, as field or sample, where the community is that within which work is done, observations made, relationships traced out." The 4 major difficulties in the study of the community are: (1) representativeness, (2) completeness, (3) inclusiveness, & (4) cohesiveness. These concern the community both as thing & as sample. A community is defined as a basic unit of "org & transmission within a society & its culture." From this definition & the theory it implies, it is suggested that a community is representative "when it offers the personnel the table of org we have found to be the demographic component of the definition," & when it shows people & org in some repetition & continuance. "A community is complete when the table of org & its successive filling is complete." Inclusiveness does not require the use of a culture trait inventory to guide the choice of community. "The jointure, the mutual penetration of specialization of the unique sort the whole culture or civilization achieves & that the instant little community has acquired, is the thing we seek in a sample or a field of study. We need not drive ourselves to a rigorous exclusion of anything except the average, the mediocre, & the universally common & indistinguishable cultural possessions of all the citizenry everywhere within our universe." In looking for cohesiveness, it must be realized that people "alternate between strife & accomodation, solidarity & antagonism; if they come together again, in their reassemblages, after dispersal, it matters not whether dispersal grew out of hatred, dissension, or flight, or merely out of the need to fan out over a space of sparse & dispersed resources .... A sample community must reflect both the unities & the fissions of the parts it samples in its table of org of the whole society it mirrors." I. Taviss

CDA 0616 Arensberg, Conrad M. (Columbia U.), THE COMMUNITY-STUDY METHOD, Amer. J. Sociol., 1954, 60, 2, Sep, 109-124.

¶ A review and analysis of the community-study method. Stress of its use for interdisciplinary research is made. The nature of the method is observational rather than statistical and experimental, therefore "its canons of control, verification, and reliability are quite different from those...of attitude study or small-group experiment." Special characteristics are: (1) the method requires that the community as a "whole" be handled, the researcher must isolate a reasonably full sample of the whole life of the people concerned;" (2) many techniques of observation and data collection are required with the hope of achieving "breadth of view," rather than exhaustion of detail; (3) the researcher must "reject and rework data already extant describing the community under study and its facets; and (4) ...the interconnections between the various parts of the "whole" be the immediate and primary problem." An outline of possible techniques is presented. Following a critical examination of the method and its historical accomplishments, it is concluded that, "what is needed is a better unification of concepts and a better building of models. Model-building in which a truer fit is achieved between problem and context, yielding a greater understanding of problems, was and is the goal of the method." D. E. Roos

CDA 0617 Ayala, Francisco (U of Puerto Rico, Rio Piedras), THE ANTHROPOLOGIST STUDIES HIS NEIGHBOR, Rev. Cie. Soc., 1958, 2, 2, Jun, 203-210.

¶ The present cent has witnessed a grandiose attempt to shape society according to man's will & the subsequent failure of this effort. The present day historical approach, while recognizing the changing character of human society, negates the theory that soc change can be controlled by man in the exercise of his all embracing freedom, because this freedom is itself limited by the concrete conditions in which it operates. Determining what these conditions are is one of the principal tasks of the soc sci's. In achieving knowledge of self, the true goal of sociol, anthropol'al investigation plays an outstanding part. The anthropol'ts are beginning to examine their own society. With certain modifications, the method that produced such results in the study of 'simple' or 'primitive' communities have been applied to the study of towns & cities considered as typical of some great modern nation, & consequently, of present day western civilization. Outstanding examples of this tendency are 2 recent books: THE PEOPLE OF SIERRA by the anthropol'st J. A. Pitt-Rivers, a 3 yr study of the Andalusian town Alcala de la Sierra; & CRESTWOOD HEIGHTS, a study of an UMc suburb in Canada. The diff's between them do not rest entirely on the type of community studied—a 'backward' mountain town in Southern Spain, & an ultra-modern residential development in the 'progressive' environment of N. America—but on the reaction of the investigator to the object of his study. In the 1st case, an outsider confronts a closed or relatively isolated community which forms part of the same civilization to which the investigator belongs; in the 2nd the investigating group is made up of individuals of the same language, nationality, & SC as the people in the suburb under study. In Alcala de la Sierra study the author emphasized above all the conservative force existing in a community where many archaic elements prevail, & where the pre-national still survives. On the other hand, CRESTWOOD HEIGHTS represents the highest state of evolution of western society & consequently the study is valuable mainly as a description of the evolutionary tendencies of that society. It reflects the preoccupations & aspirations of the UMc & describe that type of futile Utopia which an English author called 'subtopia'. This is a new human development, prosperous & yet an instrument of the growing soc disintegration. Its physical & functional dependence on a metropolis converts this mis-named community into a stage in the soc elevation of those who compose it—a kind of super-motel. The ideal which CRESTWOOD HEIGHTS embodies is the acquisitive ideal, in a situation in which technical & econ progress are such that an increase in income becomes the symbol of soc prestige. While the inhabitant of CRESTWOOD HEIGHTS strives to outshine his neighbor & to this end works feverishly even in times of prosperity, his mentality continues the same as that observed by the Lynds in MIDDLETOWN IN TRANSITION, when they analyzed the norms that regulate work & leisure in a Mc city during the depression. The Lynds concluded that a pecuniary culture ends by reducing leisure to its own terms, by making work, & consequently the money produced by work, a means of 'buying leisure'. Modified AA

CDA 0618 Barros, Edgar de Vasconselos (Coll of Agri, Vicosa, Minas Gerais, Brazil), DEFINING THE BOUNDARIES OF A BRAZILIAN RURAL COMMUNITY, Rural Sociol., 1957, 22, 3, Sep, 270.

¶ The method used consisted of (1) obtaining a map of the area, showing district divisions, (2) determining the major services & agencies of the community center, (3) locating the main & neighborhood roads, leading from the center into the Ru areas, (4) asking local leaders to locate on the map families which they believed were living at the outermost limits of the community, (5) preparing a schedule & interviewing the 'outermost' families concerning their community participation, (6) in areas where people used services in 2 community centers, plotting the specific services used on a map, & finally (7) drawing a line linking the locations of outermost families using the services of a given community center—thus defining the boundaries. L. P. Chall

CDA 0619 Beaglehole, E. (Victoria U Coll, New Zealand) EVALUATION TECHNIQUES FOR INDUCED TECHNOLOGICAL CHANGE, Int. Soc. Sci. Bull., 1955, 7, 3, 376-386.

¶ Present day induced technological change is distinguished from the earlier exploitation by its concerns with planning for maximum progress and for avoidance of the human costs of unregulated technological change. Because he knows something of the structure and functioning of social groups and the signif of a group's culture, the psychologically oriented anthrop'st is well fitted to help the change agent (banker, agricultural expert, etc) appreciate the human factor in technological change. In choosing technical assistant experts, attention should be beyond the usual criteria (age, technical proficiency, etc) to the applicant's awareness of his own motivations and to his understanding of the social and cultural milieu within which he will be expected to operate. To establish a base line against which later changes can be measured it is necessary to become acquainted with the relevant community factors. This may be done with the help of qualified workers, as anthrop'sts, and through documents already available. The agent is now in a position to plan for the enlistment of community participation, for training local community leaders, and for the eventual elimination of the technical experts. Leaders must be carefully selected keeping in mind local customs and traditions, lines of authority and communication in the community, and the possibility of developing new leaders. Since the value system of a people influences the degree of acceptance and rejection of technological innovations, and since the value system itself is influenced by technological innovation, it becomes important to achieve an understanding of the dominant cultural values. Unfortunately only limited progress has been made in this area Provisions also must be made to adjust the technological changes to the nature of the customary work patterns (the kinds of interest people have in their work, the goals of work, and the organizations of labor) predominant in the community. A number of empirical generalizations concerning social change are available in social science literature which may serve as hypotheses in planning and executing programmes of technological assistance. So that the administrator may learn whether the changes taking place are moving in the planned direction, it is essential that a survey be taken of indices of the proposed changes which can be compared to the state of affairs at the first survey of the base line. (See SA 2453, 2454, 2459, 2503, 2564) B. J. Keeley

CDA 0620 Blackwell, Gordon W. (U. of N. Carolina). A THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK FOR SOCIOLOGICAL RESEARCH IN COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION, Soc. Forces, 1954, 33, 1, Oct, 57-64.

¶ Community is defined as "a locus for a set of basic, interacting institutions, through the functioning of which a majority of the residents find it possible to meet their needs [and with a] potential ability to act together as an entity. Whereas social organization is largely the result of uncontrolled evolutionary processes, community organization is "a rationally directed effort to modify the social organization of a particular locality," either with reference to a segment or the whole of social organization. In US society it is generally voluntary and advisory in nature. Steps usually taken by community organizations and their culturally given assumptions, as well as a history of the community organization movement for the last 40 yrs are presented. In general, community organizations aiming for comprehensive change have short life histories, but the movement as such is now at a peak. Structure-function theory is suggested as a basis for investigating community organization, including consideration of institutionalized patterns, differentiation and stratification, and functional prerequisites. The concept of dysfunction is suggested as useful for breakdown studies. Interpersonal relation patterns and the power structure should also be considered. Ecology is held to be useful primarily in defining territorial limits of community social systems and in describing spatial distributions of structural elements within communities. A series of hypotheses for community organization research is presented. W. C. Kaufman

CDA 0621 Bogislaw, R. (Rand Corporation), SOCIOMETRIC METHODOLOGY AND VALID CROSS NATIONAL RESEARCH, Int. Soc. Sci. Bull., 1955, 7, 4, 567-575.

¶ Though there are a number of conceptions of sociometry, we agree with H. Meyer that sociometry must be understood on 3 levels: as an orientation toward life, as a theory of society, & as a method of research. To protect its validity, sociometric methodology insists that the motivations of the S's of investigation be taken into account. This will facilitate the development of research procedures & ensure that the S's are responding to their own needs rather than those of the social researcher. Since heterogeneity increases with the size of the unit of investigation, our concern must be to ensure that we are carving out a unit of appropriate size & level for the purpose on hand. In cross-national research we are at the 'political' level. If our interest were in people irrespective of nations, our research procedures would need to be changed. To study the behavior of a specific group (an industrial organization or a small community) behavior comparable to that which occurs in 'real life' may be induced. The sociometric action techniques of psychodrama, sociodrama, & role-playing were developed in response to this need. They make it possible to study societal problems 'in miniature'. Only to the extent that S's accept the dramatic environment as analogous to its counterpart outside the laboratory that we can claim validity for our results. Because such can be observed without recourse to experimentation, the most direct approach to the study of an existing community can be through the community itself. Because areas in applied social research are determined by 'men of affairs' (gov administrators, etc), a non-professional bias in problem selection & definition is introduced. The result may be superficial research whose implications do not extend beyond the limits of the narrow, local study. B. J. Keeley

CDA 0622 Borgatta. Edgar F., (Cornell U, Ithaca, NY), SMALL GROUP RESEARCH, Curr. Sociol., 1960, 9, 3, 173-271.

¶ A study of small group res discussing: (1) the growth & growing pains, (2) basic strategies in res, (3) the definition of variables, (4) the reality of concepts: creative ability as an example, & (5) variables in the description of groups. A 1,574 item classified annotated bibliography is presented in the following order: I-General Works, Methodological & Statistical Analyses, Theoretical Statements of Broad Scope (165); II-General Behavioral Description (92); III-Dominance, Authoritarianism, Extraversion, & Sociability (64); IV-Leadership (172); V-Soc Perception, Empathy, Judgment, Ability to Judge Others, Assumed Similarity, & Self-Perception (127); VI-Self-Identifications, Other Personality Variables, Values, Orientations (24); VII-Background & Experience Factors: Age, Sex, SE & Race (26); VIII-Description of the Group: General (264); IX-Size, Individual vs Group Performance (44); X-Cohesiveness, Cooperation & Competition, Resolution of Disputes (95); XI-Communication Structures, Physical Structural Characteristics (46); XII-Change of Behavior, Conformity, Change of Att, Power Relations, Influence, Group Factors & Change, & Soc Facilitation (231); XIII-Psychotherapy (86); XIV-Socialization, Educ, & Study of Children (113); XV-Fam Study & Parent-Child Relations (26); XVI-Intergroup Relations (13); XVII-Task & Environmental Factors (15). J. Neyer

CDA 0623 Cartwright, Dorwin (U of Michigan, Ann Arbor), SOME THINGS LEARNED: AN EVALUATIVE HISTORY OF THE RESEARCH CENTER FOR GROUP DYNAMICS, J. Soc. Issues, 1958, Supp, 12, 3-19.

¶ A discussion of the basic assumptions of the Res Center for Group Dynamics at its inception & their subsequent relevance to experience. A brief history of the establishment of the org is given & the ideology guiding the original staff is set forth as

follows: (1) modern society needs a sci'ific understanding of group life, (2) the attainment of such an understanding requires res which reaches beyond the level of description to that of dynamics, res problems formulated in unconventional ways, the development of concepts & theories ahead of the gathering of data, & the use of a variety of methods, but primarily of exp's in the laboratory & in the field, (3) the close interrelating of theoretical soc sci with soc practice can contribute greatly to the advance of basic sci, & (4) an institution dedicated to the improvement of soc practice through soc res must obtain financial & soc support of great magnitude, & this can be achieved only if society accepts experimentation on groups as legitimate & if adequate techniques are developed for converting basic knowledge into improved soc practice. Since the establishment of the Center, a "group dynamics movement" has taken form. US society has shown a desire for better soc practice & a willingness to accept new ideas & procedures, but a resistance toward providing the necessary financial support. This is partially due to the fact that it is not yet self-evident that soc res will improve soc practice. If soc res is to be of such usefulness, the following requirements must be met: res problems must be formulated according to the dictates of the phenomena themselves & in keeping with the requirements of theory building; a way must be found to create a theoretically coherent program of res which cuts across heterogeneous fields of practice; financing must be such as not to encourage smaller & shorter projects, homogeneous with respect to some conventionally defined area of applicability; & a concern for practical problems must be manifested. Current efforts to go from basic knowledge to soc practice are lacking the development of functions comparable to those of engineering in the physical sci's. I. Taviss

CDA 0624 Chauhan, Brij Raj (U of Saugar, MP India), A STUDY OF A SOCIAL INSTITUTION IN INDIAN VILLAGES, Rural Sociol., 1961, 26, 2, Jun, 191-197.

¶ Intensive studies of single village communities provide an understanding of the depth of soc factors at work in the Ru setting. Can these studies be taken as representative of the nations? The question is raised because international cross-cultural comparisons have been made through the material provided by such studies. A single village is a complex of institutions & the nature of this complex within a nation can vary with the differential strength of those units. One instiuttion (Hali - permanent plowman) is studied in terms of the qualifications of the employer, the employee, & the terms of service for a single village (Ranawaton-ki-Sadri) in Udaipur district of India. It is compared with other villages in the same state (Rajasthan)& the nation (India). The conclusion is reached that the description of the institution for one village provided a partial view of the working of the institution;& as 5 other villages were studied, classifications improved & further analysis was made possible. The argument for the study of one institution can be extended to others & to their complex - the village community. The method of checking the material on the regional basis at 5 or 6 other observation points is suggested as an improved procedure & is advocated, esp in the light of statements of an over-generalized nature found in the framework & use of micro-cosmic studies. AA

CDA 0625 Dotson, Floyd (U. of Conn.), INTENSIVE INTERVIEWING IN COMMUNITY RESEARCH, J. Educ. Sociol., 1954, 27, 5, Jan, 225-230.

¶ Since direct observation of social behavior in urban communities is difficult or impossible, the interview (direct or indirect) is a fundamental method of collecting data. Problems of interviewing in the community are largely neglected in the literature because (1) most discussions assume a poll-type project, (2) interviewing tends to be done by hired assistants, and (3) the problems are negatively treated. Actually, interviews are themselves social relationships and the Rs definition of the situation determines his motivation to provide information. In spite of mistrust of interviewers caused by advertising, salesmanship practices, etc., most people are willing to be interviewed. Motivation to provide information may be (1) simple curiosity, (2) altruism, (3) need for sympathetic response, or (4) financial payment. B. E. Mercer

CDA 0626 Drabick, Lawrence W. & Roy C. Buck (Pennsylvania State U, State Coll), MEASURING LOCALITY GROUP CONSENSUS, Rural Sociol., 1959, 24, 2, Jun, 107-117.

¶ A community can be considered a group of people interacting on formal, semiformal, & informal levels within a spatial referent. As a result of this interaction, some degree of consensus concerning community boundaries should exist. An approach to community delineation through a community-member-group method should thus be feasible. A consensus index can be developed to measure the amount of agreement. Such an approach, applied in Pennsylvania, gave preliminary evidence of validity & a higher rate of boundary-placement agreement than a comparable trade-area delineation. AA

CDA 0627 Goodall, Merrill R., THE CORNELL-LUCKNOW EVALUATION STUDIES OF THE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME, East. Anthrop., 1955, 8, 3-4, Mar-Aug, 243-245.

¶ In an effort to add guidance on methodology of evaluation, Cornell (1953) undertook an intensive 3-yr study of Indian community development projects in selected sites. Research goals included analysis of cultural change process, determining cultural elements that can and should be observed systematically in other community project areas, as quickly as possible develop and validate criteria and methods for studying these factors, analyze process by which changes induced by action programms or coming from other origins become integrated into and encompassed by changing culture, &, identify interrelationship between initial and attendant subsequent changes within the culture. It is recognized that evaluation studies of this kind face many practical difficulties. They are complex and the connection between means and ends not easily traced. Research sites: the initial area should be in one of new community development blocks so that processes of change induced by the programme might be studied from its beginning. Research procedure laid initial emphasis on preparation of a baseline study of an entire culture with work focussed on agents and factors of change. Research methods found useful include structured and unstructured interviews, participant observation, projective tests, analysis of official records, etc. No conclusions are presented but it is felt that the survey using skills of the several social sciences offers a challenge to those involved in creative interchange in the context of a public administration program in pointing out new problem areas, and in representing new opportunities for interregional and intercultural studies. H. H. Smythe

CDA 0628 Groenman, S. & Vollema, F. (U. of Utrecht), DIE GEMEINDEFORSCHUNG IN DEN NIEDERLANDEN (Community Research in Holland), Soz. Welt, 1954, 5, 2, 102-114.

¶ A survey of community research in Holland, where sociography has developed as a branch of applied science, molded by the needs of social reality. After a historical survey of the development of sociography (Steinmetz, Blonk, Hofstee, Kruijt, Regeling), and of 8 research institutes, the authors deal with the subjects of sociography: (1) planning, (2) improvement of social welfare, (3) cultural activities, (4) reconstruction, (5) correction of boundaries, (6) floods, (7) various subjects, as industrialization, criminality, religious life, rural life, professions, and wages. To exemplify Dutch procedure the authors report a study in polder-planning where 7 problems had to be solved: (1) structure of pop. according to profession, age, religion, etc.; (2) size of farms; (3) where should agricultural laborers live: in villages, hamlets, or in immediate neighborhood of the farms?, (4) what is the function and social significance of a village and a hamlet? (5) how should houses

be built to satisfy wishes of the inhabitants?, (6) how far apart should housing projects be?, (7) what phenomena of adjustment are to be expected in the course of the process of colonization? Thus, sociographic research takes into consideration the development of social life in older districts of colonization as well as new forms developed in new districts (process of "socialization" in the Noord-Oost-Polder). Problems show a tendency to include both SE facts and sociocultural data, therefore, sociography has to deal with sociological questions. H. Hoffmann.

CDA 0629 Hanson, Robert C. (Michigan State U, East Lansing), PREDICTING A COMMUNITY DECISION: A TEST OF THE MILLER-FORM THEORY, Amer. Sociol. Rev., 1959, 24, 5, Oct, 662-671.

¶ 2 proposed constitutional amendments appearing on the 4 Nov 1958 ballot became issues of general community concern in Denver, Colorado: (1) a right to work amendment proposal, aroused a high level of community interest & activity; (2) a civil service amendment proposal, stimulated relatively less community interest & activity. This setting provided an opportunity for an independent prediction test of the Miller-Form (See SA 4024) theory of issue outcome in community decision making. This theory is discussed briefly, operational procedures for determining the values of the factors of the theory for predictive purposes are described, & results interpreted as a favorable test of the theory are presented. Certain questions concerning reliability, alternative application models, & further res problems are also discussed. AA

CDA 0630 Hendriks, G., ONDERZOEK EN SOCIALE ACTIE (Research and Social Action), Mens Maat., 1956, 31, 2, Mar-Apr, 104-111.

¶ Soc res still produces reports that give policy-makers no clue as to how to make decisions. Some res workers, however, have been struck by the fact that soc res tends to have an activating effect on the analyzed community. It might be desirable to spend more thought on the method of action res by helping the community to take part in the res, by giving them some tasks to perform. Of course, this should not take soc res from analysis to soc action. Action res, however, should include making the analyzed group see the soc aspects of their own situation & follow the effects of means used to help resolve a soc problem. L. Turksma

CDA 0631 Hoffmann, Harriet (U. of Cologne), AMERIKANISCHE COMMUNITY-FORSCHUNG, (American Community Research), Soz. Welt, 1954, 5, 2, 122-132.

¶ According to MacIver, community research is a concentrated analysis of all potential social problems. It is obvious that US social research has stressed community research because in America people from all races and nations met and had to find a way to live together. A survey of American community research is presented beginning with Giddings, and Park and their schools, to Middletown as the standard work of community research, and then dealing with individual research subjects: (1) consequences of technical progress and the depression, (2) crises arising from the disproportion of techniques demanding a maximum of rationalization and a social organization lagging behind, (3) industrialization and urbanization, (4) assimilation, (5) ethnic conflicts, (6) American Creed and class interests, (7) planning and housing.
H. Hoffmann

CDA 0632 Holland, John B.†, Kenneth E. Tiedke, & Paul A. Miller (Michigan State U, East Lansing), A THEORETICAL MODEL FOR HEALTH ACTION, Rural Sociol., 1957, 22, 2, Jun, 149-155.

¶ This paper is concerned with developing a means of studying soc action, rather than attending only to structure. A county self-survey of health conditions is used as a test case. Certain assumptions & questions are specified & the flow of action is abstracted. On this basis, a model is developed. 5 analytical components of the action process are seen: (1) convergence of interest, (2) establishment of an initiating set, (3) legitimation & sponsorship, (4) establishment of an executing set & mobilization of community resources, & (5) fulfillment of a 'charter'. Each component is presented & discussed. AA

CDA 0633 Hoselitz, Bert F. (U of Chicago), SOME POTENTIALITIES AND LIMITATIONS OF RESEARCH ON SOCIAL IMPLICATIONS OF TECHNICAL CHANGE, Civilisations, 1956, 6, 2, 157-174.

¶ Ever since man emerged from the most primitive conditions, he has experienced technical change & progress. Not until the upsurge in sci'fic & technical advancement in Western Europe in the 16th cent, technological change was never so rapid as to produce soc consequences of such complexity as to call for their explicit analysis. Beginning with the inquiries undertaken by British Parliamentary Committees into the conditions of the Wc's in the various branches of manufacturing in the early 19th cent, there has been a steady stream of official and non-official studies & surveys of this problem. In the last decade these studies have taken a new dimension, called forth by the rapid modernization of underdeveloped countries. Whereas industrialization in the western world could be regarded as a process indigenous to the culture of the area, the large-scale introduction of modern industry into the countries of Asia & Africa required not only the transfer of technical & org'al know-how, but also a transformation of indigenous cultural & soc institutions &, in the last resort, a restructuring of values. The study of the soc implications of modernization meets with great difficulties. In part because adequate theories of soc change & acculturation do not exist. In part because of a certain clevage & mutual suspicion between soc sci'ts who study conditions of cultural change & admin'tors engaged in producing it. And in part because many of the soc & human consequences of technical change are unforeseen & as yet unforeseeable & carry in their wake secondary & tertiary changes & adjustments in soc structure, personal behavior, & modes of life, which prove impervious to the manipulation of policy makers & governors. Some light is shed on 4 ?'s raised by these conditions: (1) What is the nature of the human & soc consequences of technical change, especially in econ'ly less advanced countries? (2) What kind of knowledge & procedures of inquiry have the soc sci's developed to provide insights into the human & soc consequences of technical change? (3) What problems arise in the attempt to apply this knowledge to actual situations? (4) What role can the soc sci'st play in helping to study & devise concrete policies to mitigate the undesirable & disorganizing aspects of technical change? The introduction of technological equipment leading to higher productivity of labor has several immediate & many more secondary or indirect effects. In its totality it has repercussions in all spheres of soc & even personal life. There are as yet few theoretical generalizations in the field of human & soc implications of technological change which can be applied to practical problems. There are however a number of procedures by means of which theoretical generalizations of less than universal validity may be arrived at: the delimitation of culture areas, the selective treatment of specific problems, & the attempt to divide developmental situations into stages of levels of econ advancement & to elaborate a set of theoretical statements separately for each level. 3 reasons seem to have impeded closer collaboration & understanding between admin'tors & soc sci'ts: (1) the difference in objectives of the sci'ts & the admin'tor; (2) the diff perception which they have about sci, & especially soc sci; & (3) the reluctance on the part of the sci'ts to get involved in activities in which the judgments they make are not entirely objective but based on some value position. If the problems are posed clearly & if sci'ts & men in admin combine their forces in sympathetic collaboration, we would soon be in a position to provide real answers to some of

the more difficult ?'s about the soc implications of technical change. J. E. Hughes

CDA 0634 Jahoda, M. & Barnitz, E. (New York U) THE NATURE OF EVALUATION, Int. Soc. Sci. Bull., 1955, 7, 3, 346-352.

¶ The evaluation of an action programme is an attempt to "learn what changes take place during and after an action programme, and what part of these changes can be attributed to the programme". 5 steps are involved: (1) A clear formulation of the aims, including a statement concerning consequences that are to be avoided. This formulation may profoundly influence the programme. (2) A selection of an index to use in measuring the effects of the programme. Measurement is an attempt to eliminate subjective differences in judgment. A good measuring instrument must measure the characteristic high probability situation. To test effectiveness of probability manipulation, in each experimental situation data was gathered as to the Ss' own ratings of the probability that they will reach their goal. Comparison reveals that in Holland probability manipulation was successful, the diff in the two situations being in the direction postulated, & statist signif at p = .001. In England the diff is small, and not statist signif. This is an example of an experimental diff attributable to differential success in manipulating an independent variable. Another example is given of an experimental diff between results in Holland and Norway, attributable to diff's between recording behavior of observers. A third example of an experimental diff between results in Norway and Sweden is not attributable to experimental artifacts. When such diff's appear, a number of alternate formulations explaining the diff is possible. Further experiments are necessary to choose among these alternatives. A fourth example shows differential effectiveness in Sweden, France, & Belgium of valence manipulation. S. Sherwood

CDA 0635 Kaufman, Harold F. & Lucy W. Cole (Mississippi State U, Hattiesburg), SOCIOLOGICAL AND SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGICAL RESEARCH FOR COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT, Int. R. Community Develop., 1959, 4, 193-211.

¶ Areas of res considered are: (1) change oriented studies of community & CD programs, (2) work on community leadership & power structure, (3) analysis of the CD process, & (4) literature on community design or ideology. Though many studies have been published re Ru & Ur CD, little res has been done re the process of CD, per se. "New developing is a process or interaction theory of community which promises to facilitate basic res in CD." Signif studies have been done dealing with community leadership & participation & the CD process. "An essential area of res deals with the ideology of community & CD." The CD movement in the US is characterized by its pluralistic nature & is nongov'al in its leadership. Soc sci'ts are continually challenged by the need to develop designs or models for good communities, & suggestions for conditions under which the suggested ends may be realized. M. Berg

CDA 0636 Kimball, Solon T. & Pearsall, Marion (Columbia U & U of Alabama), EVENT ANALYSIS AS AN APPROACH TO COMMUNITY STUDY, Soc. Forces, 1955, 34, 1, Oct, 58-63.

¶ A method alternative to the traditional community study of human behavior focuses on activity or 'events' which involve members of the community. Traditional categories such as class, ethnic group, etc & the institutional arrangements are seen only as they impinge on the event under study. Community studies have been taxonomic & structural. Their basic attempt to find dynamics has been only partly successful because the taxonomy often impeded the analysis of local dynamics, especially where taxonomic categories did not correspond to activity organization (cross-class activities in associations). Community studies have suffered from transferring anthrop'al tribal field techniques to complex societies. Modified methods should center on observing human interaction to "ascertain the nature of the relation systems, behavior, & values within a given habitat". In event analysis, categorical groupings are assumed, but their specifics are not a central concern. The community system should be determined by defining interaction systems. This approach was used in Talladega, Ala. The event was a community health self-survey, initiated by a physician & a Chamber of Commerce secretary. Other members of the Chamber & educators joined in a second visit to the U of Alabama where they sought advice. They learned of the Health Information Foundation support for the survey. Support for the survey was secured from county medical boards & an ever-increasing circle, spreading to hospitals, churches, professional & educ'al associations, business organizations, unions, etc. Representatives from these established a Community (planning) Council. During these preliminaries, the position of Negroes became clear when, for example, the white initiators recommended that Negro leaders independently study Negro health needs. The unions' position was clarified by the initiators' concern that unions might capitalize on survey findings. The manner of making recommendations to the Negroes indicated how communications are effected between the races. The weak union participation illuminated class relationships. Community participation comprised "a radial expansion from a core of intense activity...through a variety of already organized groups". The researchers' aim was to (1) observe the community in action during the survey, (2) derive principles to aid similar efforts in other communities, & (3) give technical assistance when asked. The type of problem & the roles of community & researchers influenced concepts, techniques, & behavior. Direct participation was avoided though other techniques traditional to anthrop & sociol were used. A. Leeds

CDA 0637 Kimball, Solon T. (U of Alabama), SOME METHODOLOGICAL PROBLEMS OF THE COMMUNITY SELF-SURVEY, Soc. Forces, 1952, 31, 160-164.

¶ "The sociologically oriented community self-survey would seem to include the following factors: (a) a cooperative research effort between soc. sci., and (b) a community in which the original initiation and stimulus arise from within the community;" it "carries the implication of action." Discussed are experiences with a self-survey focused on health in Talladega, Ala. The basic problems include: "a definition of the central focus of the survey, methodology, staffing and organization of a research group, organization and function of a community group, and finally, the relations between the two." Certain working assumptions were made: (1) all activities of the research-consultants (R-C) were to be conducted within the existent social and cultural systems; (2) no efforts to influence the community to change its existing systems were to be made; (3) the R-C's were to take no part in defining problems, procedures, or in organization unless such advice was specifically requested. The main objective of the self-survey is the "preparation of an analysis which describes community process." The R-C position is difficult in that "although the objective is to remain clear of specific community problems, the involvement is considerable since it is necessary to work as a team member with citizens in certain phases of their activities." J. Sachar

CDA 0638 Klineberg, O. (Columbia U) THE PROBLEM OF EVALUATION, Int. Soc. Sci. Bull., 1955, 7, 3, 346-352.

¶ Scepticism has been directed toward the methods used by the UN and its Specialized Agencies in carrying out many of its "action programs". How effective are projects like the international fellowship exchange, for example, in reaching their goals? Administrators need to know dependable evaluation techniques (ET) to assess the effects of their programs and to adjust procedures accordingly. A wide range of ET's has been developed in the social sci's from which the administrator may take a selection. The administrator who asks the cooperation of social sci'ts on this needs to state clearly his general principles or values, as the makings of value judgments lie outside the province of science. And too, in the case of international action programmes the admnistrator needs to be aware that a

technique that works well in one culture may not work at all in another. The Approved UNESCO Programme and Budget for 1955-56 suggested that member states who are attempting to evaluate their action programs cooperate with social sci'ts and authorized the Director-General to collaborate with the UN and relevant organizations in developing improved methods of evaluating social action in the international field. One of the first projects emanating from this resolution was the plan to ask the International Social Science Council to summarize existing evaluative techniques. B. J. Keeley

CDA 0639 Lee, Alfred M. (Brooklyn Coll), THE CLINICAL STUDY OF SOCIETY, Amer. Sociol. Rev., 1955, 20, 6, Dec, 648-653.

¶ Personnel, advertising, administrative, and other specialists from business, industry, & gov can be seen as clinical students of society. Academic sociol'ts can learn from clinical studies of society through: (1) discussions with skilled clinicians; (2) analyzing available reports; & (3) participating in clinical studies directly. The basic characteristics of the clinical study of society include: (1) it requires a responsible concern with an important social problem; (2) it deals with a social aggregate in its setting; (3) it is diagnostic; & (4) it is therapeutic. The problem of academic freedom is used to contrast conventional and clinical approaches. Conventional sociol'cal approaches, involving a study of cases in academic freedom disputes, analysis of institutional policies, and opinion surveys, have left much unanswered. A clinical study of this issue would require: (1) a knowledge of the groups on campus concerning themselves with restrictions or expansions on what is taught, & (2) that the principal dramatis personae be accurately and intimately known. It would then be possible to diagnose the present situation. Next, therapeutic proposals should be observed. This would mean that the clinical student should be privy to the development and launching of the proposal and to details of its agitation. Current sources of clinically derived knowledge, other than above illustration, include the work of Justice Holmes, the Amer Jewish Comm, the NAACP, and other action agencies. Clinical study is a technique which 'practical' men habitually use and upon which politicians, business strategists, and others base most of their wisdom. W. F. Kenkel

CDA 0640 Narroll, Raoul (HR Area Files), A PRELIMINARY INDEX OF SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT, Amer. Anthrop., 1956, 58, 4, Aug, 687-713.

¶ A report of a pilot study seeking a measure of soc development. The concepts of soc evolution & urbanization are reviewed & their interrelationship & historical role discussed 3 indicators of soc development are proposed & described: (1) settlement pop, (2) number of team types (org'al ramification), & (3) number of craft specialties. The construction of an index from these 3 indicators is discussed in terms of weighting & reliability of part & total scores followed by an illustration of its application. The general theory of the index is reviewed & a critique is offered of the method used to collect the data which support the observed regressions. The proposed index is compared with the classification systems based on subsistence technology (proposed by Steinmetz, Neibohr, Hobhouse) which it seeks to replace. J. A. Fishman

CDA 0641 Nogueira, Oracy (Escola de Sociol e Politica, Sao Paulo), OS ESTUDOS DE COMUNIDADES NO BRASIL (Community Studies in Brazil), Rev. Antrop., 1955, 3, 2, Dec, 95-103.

¶ A survey of 17 completed or on-going studies of Brazilian communities (except isolated aboriginal groups). Such studies, representing the most productive area of soc res in Brazil so far, are valuable both as correctives for theoretical analyses & as guides for S-cul engineering. Some objections to this res method are discussed. To counteract bias in sampling & in evaluation, results of community studies should be 'integrated' with those of other types of res. Formulation of the res problem should precede selection of the community. Studies under review differ in descriptive vs historical emphasis, in extent to which a community is viewed in isolation or else in its regional setting, etc. A proper balance is more likely to be achieved by res teams than by single investigators. L. Pap

CDA 0642 North Central Rural Sociology Committee, A SUGGESTED FRAME OF REFERENCE FOR THE ANALYSIS OF RURAL SOCIAL SYSTEMS, Rural Sociol., 1957, 22, 1, Mar, 78-80.

¶ The following dimensions of variation may be used to analyze SR's in any soc system: (1) nature of the structuring of relationships within the soc system; (2) membership scope & basis for membership; (3) group objective or goal; (4) allocation of authority & distribution of power & influence—leadership; (5) claim of the soc system on its members & subgroups; (6) relationship to other soc systems; (7) territoriality; (8) communication—within unit & with other soc systems. The outline will have 2 major uses: (a) reexamining data already accumulated, & (b) planning future res. It should also be useful in resident & extension teaching by serving as a guide for the analysis of soc systems, & should aid action people as a diagnostic tool for the analysis of Ru soc systems. R. L. McNamara

CDA 0643 Polsby, N. W., HOW TO STUDY COMMUNITY POWER: THE PLURALIST ALTERNATIVE, J. Polit., 1960, 22, 3, Aug, 474-484.

¶ The stratification approach to the study of community power has various disabilities; the alternative res strategy of "pluralism" is here outlined. Its basic presupposition is that nothing categorical can be assumed about power in any community, & that the stratification thesis that some group necessarily dominates a community must be rejected. The pluralist approach attempts to study specific outcomes, in order to decide who actually prevails in community decision-making, this study being carried out closely in a few issue-areas. Pluralists hold that power may be tied to issues, & issues can be fleeting or persistent, provoking coalitions among interested citizens that may be of momentary to semi-permanent duration. This emphasis upon the time dimension & also upon the voluntary aspect of pol'al participation leads to a further contrast with stratification theory, since pluralists hold that the "interest group" & the "public" are the soc collectives most relevant to the analysis of pol'al process. By describing & specifying leadership roles in concrete situations, pluralists can determine the extent to which power structure exists. A final contrast between the 2 methods is in their definition of "power": the pluralists oppose the cataloguing of power bases as distinct from a concentration on power exercise itself. Researchers should study the outcomes of actual decisions within the community. IPSA

CDA 0644 Provinse, John COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH AND EVALUATION, Comm. Develop. R., 1960, 5, 4, Dec, 31-50.

¶ A study dealing with (1) the need for independent res & evaluation of the program to guide planning & admin: (2) the scope & methodology required for the establishment of effective CD programs: & (3) the problem of operational res. With regard to topic (1) it is asked: Can a more effective DofL & responsibility be worked out whereby independent res on one hand & admin'ive or operational res on the other each undertakes those tasks for which each is most qualified or strategically situated? In determining step (2) it is asked: "Are other agencies already engaged in related or competing community activities, & what relevance do such programs have for newly established CD programs in terms of competition for funds & personnel?" "If the program requires legislative authority what should be the form & content of such legislation?" It is recommended that more res be devoted to discovering those values that motivate & guide behavior in the village or community. In operational res (3), it is suggested that areas requiring fur-

ther study are: the selection of certain key situations or sensitive program items which can be observed: awareness of new forms of org or leadership among groups contributing to the success of the program: continual examination of the programs of other agencies: & attention to the problem of how to feed back into the admin'ive process & into the training programs the results of res & the experience of operations. E. Weiman

CDA 0645 Ralis, Max, Edward A. Suchman, & Rose K. Goldsen (Cornell U Ithaca, NY), APPLICABILITY OF SURVEY TECHNIQUES IN NORTHERN INDIA, Publ. Opin. Quart., 1958, 22, 3, Fall, 245-250.

¶ A report of a survey to determine the extent to which the survey method may be valid in other cultures. A survey [?] was administered to 984 M R's in a geographically stratified sample. Specific reference was made to the reliability & validity of the data & to the influence of interviewer affiliation on responses. The reliability check asked R's to say whether or not they had ever participated (a) in any kind of voluntary work & (b) in a Shramdan (a voluntary contribution to public labor). 95% of R's who reported participation in Shramdan also reported participation in voluntary work while 95% of those who never participated in Shramdan deny participation in any kind of voluntary work. Internal consistency was shown by the fact that 50% of R's who participated in Shramdan recognized the term whereas only 20% of nonparticipants recognized it, early in the interview. 5 checks of interviewer bias who were both gov related & or Cornell U affiliates were made: (1) little effect of the affiliation of interviewers on their rating of R's capacities & comprehensions, such as intelligence, outspokenness, precision of responses to questions, friendliness, & sincerity, were observed. (2) Since it is difficult for a stranger to remain inconspicuous in Indian villages, PRAI have a greater tendency than Cornell interviewers to report the more desirable kind of interview situation without bystanders & uninvited participants. (3) The distribution of interviewer ratings of R's age, educ, occup & caste by PRAI interviewers differed signif'ly from the equivalent distribution by Cornell interviewers. PRAI interviewers tended to rate R's as better educated, younger, more likely to be small landowners in the intermediate caste group. The sampling technique leaves little reason to assume that distribution of these traits differed in R's reached by both crews. (4) 3 factors are given as possibly important in the finding that PRAI interviewers were most likely to leave blank the question "What are your greatest worries & difficulties?" or to report R's as saying "I have no cares or worries:" (a) PRAI interviewers may have been less skilled in their ability to elicit replies; however, the incidence of 'no answers' did not differ for the 2 groups of interviewers on all other questions. (b) Some tendency was noted in the responses to conceal worries about the gov - repayment of loans - from the gov affiliated PRAI interviewers but not from the Cornell interviewers. (c) PRAI interviewers expressed misgivings about the question during the training seminar & expectations of failure may have influenced the kind of replies obtained. (5) Villagers appeared to be reluctant to tell gov representatives that the gov rather than the villages should build roads. A test showed that the r between educ & occup held for both sets of interviews so that analytic conclusions reached by the survey's r analysis & statements of co-variation are affected only slightly by affiliation bias. J. D. Twight.

CDA 0646 Reiss, Albert J. (State U of Iowa, Ames), THE SOCIOLOGICAL STUDY OF COMMUNITIES, Rural Sociol., 1959, 24, 2, Jun, 118-130.

¶ Res on communities often fails to meet 2 important criteria which permit valid generalizations from the findings: (1) studies generally fail to apply the sci'fic comparative approach & the techniques of multivariate analysis in their design & execution, & (2) theory fails to distinguish between properties of communities & properties which are properly classified in other systems. These failures are discussed & suggestions are made to correct them. AA

CDA 0647 Reiss, Albert J. (Vanderbilt U.), SOME LOGICAL AND METHODOLOGICAL PROBLEMS IN COMMUNITY RESEARCH, Soc. Forces, 1954, 33, 1, Oct, 51-57.

¶ An examination of the extent to which community research has met the demands of the comparative community and community context models. The comparative model is often not utilized because (1) "Community studies are individual case studies which lack data on factors relevant to specific theoretical comparisons." Ad hoc units of analysis, and lack of comparable and standardized variables contribute to this difficulty. (2) Failure to examine more than the most elementary community variables. (3) Questionability of most data for inter and intra cultural comparison. Theory for the specification of relevant variables and an increase in the number of communities for which community parameters are available are needed. The comparability of communities must be demonstrable. A community context study is useful only if parameters of community systems are specified. The drawn implications that communities are the smallest and least complex units of study, that all relevant variables are present, and that all community variables are relevant, need verification in each instance. The assumption that a community study controls otherwise uncontrolled variability requires demonstration and specification. The validity of policy implications from a single study is questionable unless it grows from a sound theoretical approach. Errors common in community studies include (1) Failure to recognize aspects of behavior having several determinants, of which the community is but one. (2) Treatment of communities as a closed causal system. (3) Quest for "simple forms" of community, which carries questionable evolutionary assumptions. The converse search for elements of "complex social organization" in "elementary" community forms is suggested. (4) Circular reasoning. (5) Structural-functional analysis, if it fails to provide descriptive concepts suitable for a study of change. (6) Mistaking part relations with the whole. (7) Substitution of comparative for historical analysis. W. C. Kaufman

CDA 0648 Ross, H. Laurence, (New York U, NY), THE LOCAL COMMUNITY: A SURVEY APPROACH, Amer. Sociol. Rev., 1962, 27, 1, Feb, 75-84.

¶ Sociol'ts in the Chicago tradition looked at the city as a "mosaic of soc worlds" culturally differentiated & socially insulated from one another. These they termed local communities. This paper reports on a search, in a central area of a modern metropolis, for comparable units. The results suggest that residents of a metropolis see their city as composed of named & bounded areas, & that these areas have status-ascriptive functions in ur soc relations. The data indicate that residents of the named areas use local facilities only in a limited way. AA

CDA 0649 Rudolph, Lloyd & Susanne H. Rudolph, (Harvard U, Cambridge, Mass), SURVEYS IN INDIA: FIELD EXPERIENCE IN MADRAS STATE, Publ. Opin. Quart., 1958, 22, 3, Fall, 235-244.

¶ Certain assumptions made in survey res with US housewife may not be operative with Indians. 6 assumptions which should be taken into account in the planning & admin of res in other areas are discussed, based on observations from a sample survey of 600 Ur Ru persons in Madras State. The assumptions are: (1) most people hold opinions on a broad range of issues & are capable of articulating them (unwarranted); (2) The unit of opinion is the individual (frequently challenged); (3) That for purposes of a sample survey all opinions are equal (frequently challenged); (4) That a clinical or neutral stance on matters of concern to soc sci is possible or legitimate (is not accepted by many Indian soc sci'ts); (5) that private res carried out by

bona fide scholars is entitled to respect & cooperation from the general public & public officials (often questioned); & (6) That a climate of committment to & an understanding of professional standards in the soc sci's exists in some measure (affirmed). It was felt that some of the questions which the opinion survey can answer in the West can be better answered by the anthrop'st using methods of clinical observation. There are areas of res which can be suitably handled by survey methods esp res on the growth of PO in underdeveloped areas. J. D. Twight.

CDA 0650 Sanders, Irwin T. (U of Kentucky, Lexington), THE CASE STUDY: ITS ABUSES AND USES, Comm. Develop. R., 1957, 6, Sep, 1-5.

¶ In a case study "the emphasis is primarily upon trying to relate cause & effect where this seems possible, to indicate what variables seem associated with each other, & even to state findings about processes involved that may have wider applicability than the one case being analyzed." Frequent abuses of the purposes & methods of case studies consist in: (1) attempting to be overly comprehensive, (2) using report strategy & selecting facts to influence the reader, (3) seeking out emotional overtones to help some private cause rather than using a strictly objective approach, & (4) attempting to transfer the techniques described as being useful in one case to an entirely diff situation. The 3 case studies on nat'l CD programs in the remainder of the issue are viewed as "adding greatly to the knowledge of what makes nat'l CD programs more effective, as well as providing a familiarity with the recurring problems that must be faced." E. Weiman

CDA 0651 Santopolo, Frank A. (CD Advisor, US Operations Mission to Pakistan), ADMINISTRATIVE INTELLIGENCE AS AN AREA FOR OPERATIONAL RESEARCH AND EVALUATION IN COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS, Community Develop. R., 1961, 6, 2, Jun, 63-67.

¶ Integrated CD programs require reliable reports. Though in India & Pakistan systematic analysis of progress-reports (admin'ive intelligence) has begun, certain questions remain unanswered. What are acceptable indicators of progress? How does one weigh the material & non-material objectives? What should be the source & f of reports? Is it better, for the village worker to report directly to the central gov, than to establish a step-by-step consolidation of data at every level of the org's structure? Because many officials get numerous requests (average Pakistani development officer completed 83 reports over a 12 month period) a unified reporting proforma is proposed. The Indian CD program is experimenting with this possibility. The reports should enable the admin'or to judge progress by area & time period, plan programs according to realistic knowledge of the work yr, provide for emergencies, & allocate priorities. S. Ziffer

CDA 0652 Schuessler, K. F. & Driver, H. (Indiana U), A FACTOR ANALYSIS OF SIXTEEN PRIMITIVE SOCIETIES, Amer Sociol. Rev, 1956, 21, 4, Aug, 493-499.

¶ A discussion of the utility of factor analysis in cultural sociol & attempts to project into open certain methodological issues likely to arise in this type of study. Original data were derived from schedule of 2,500 items applied by Driver to 16 geographically contiguous tribes living in California. Items ranged over soc life such as subsistence, housing, transportation, weapons, courting, marriage, ceremonies, & crime. They may be illustrated by few items on kinship avoidance between mother-in-law & son-in-law. A tribe is not represented by a set of values but merely by a number of traits present or absent. As a consequence the index of r between any two tribes expresses number of traits jointly present & not degree of similarity between paired measurements. There are striking diff in the extent to which 16 tribes are affected by common factors, whatever their nature; some tribes being more alike in their loadings than others. Q-technique was used rather than R-technique. In this study factor analysis partially accounted for diff's among tribes, & more completely accounted for their inter-r's. It is unlikely that this method will revolutionize res in soc anthrop, yet it can serve several useful purposes such as: Simplification (here a relatively small number of measurements were derived yielding same results as much more numerous original observations). Heuristic Value (showed how groups were interconnected, indicating capacity to generate hypo's that might otherwise be overlooked & appears to be the chief justification for using factor analysis in cross-cultural res. Clarification of Concepts (factor analysis application is certain to lead to consideration of what the common factors are & these will be better understood through an attempt to specify precisely as possible their content & mode of operation). H. H. Smythe

CDA 0653 Silberman, Leo (Balliol Coll, Oxford U), PROBLEMS OF EVALUATION RESEARCH, Rural Sociol., 1955, 20, 3&4, Sep-Dec, 229-241.

¶ 'Evaluation' is not an ad hoc interpretation of a field program, neither does it act as a court of final inquiry after a program is completed. Rather, evaluation res (ER) deals with a field exp during the course of its operation, acting as a guide for the adjustment of the program & indicating where changes may be needed. The UN Technical Assistance programs have especially made use of this technique. The basic subject matter of ER is growth; aggregate & structural. Aggregate growth can be expressed quantitatively, & making use of statis tools such as (1) analyses of dependence, of variance & covariance, regression & confluence analysis, or (2) analyses of interdependence, r techniques, factor, association & component analysis. Basically, aggregate analysis involves a matching operation of 2 groups, control & exp'al, over time periods I & II. Structural analysis is a work of disentanglement, of a disaggregation of complex factors. A model of a system is developed, aiming at representing the salient features of the exp, & expressing them in abstract, yet measurable terms with clearly defined subfeatures & relationships. UN evaluators could run Sch's for the executive staff so that in time they would become their own evaluators. Some of the admin'tive questions that must be asked are (a) to what extent does the staff understand & collaborate on the project, (b) what soc indices can be used to point out the program's usefulness, (c) is the project flexible enough to adjust in the light of evaluation? The evaluator, because of his technical ability in ordering & analyzing data is often in a position of importance & care should be exercized that it is not inflated. K. Kessin

CDA 0654 Smith, T. Lynn (U of Florida, Gainesville), THE RURAL COMMUNITY WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO LATIN AMERICA, Rural Sociol., 1958, 23, 1, Mar, 52-67.

¶ Attention is first directed to the need for sociol'al studies of specific Ru communities through Latin America, & this is followed by a discussion of the nature of the Ru community. 2 structural types of Ru communities are identified & described: (a) that observed & studied by Galpin, Sanderson, & others in the US, & (b) the true village community type which prevails in Asia & is widespread in countries such as Mexico, Peru, & Ecuador. In comparison with Ru communities in the US, those in Latin America are: (1) much more likely to be of the true village structural type; (2) much more likely to have a legal basis, recognition, & standing; (3) much more in the neighborhood stage of Ru soc org; (4) far less subjected to various forces that are tearing them apart; & (5) trade & marketing centers to a far less extent & ceremonial centers to a much greater degree. Several of the more important current trends in the Ru community structure in the US are mentioned & discussed. AA

CDA 0655 Srinivas, M. N., VILLAGE STUDIES AND THEIR SIGNIFICANCE, East. Anthrop., 1955, 8, 3-4, Mar-Aug, 215-228.

¶ The aim is to assess the signif of anthrop'cal studies of

Indian villages for other disciplines and for the practical tasks of social and agricultural reconstruction. Study of a single village is productive of more than knowledge of itself and is an attempt to answer a general theoretical question and gain insight into Ru social life. The field worker's knowledge and approach provide a background for proper interpretation of data valuable to implementation of gov plans. His approach provides a corrective to that of other specialists. Village research is important for understanding the cattle problem, peasant conservatism, effects of technological change, influence of literature in analyzing Indian sociol'cal problems, caste structure and practices, and religious behavior. Studies of villages constitute a valuable contribution to the social, political, econ, and religious history of India. They provide a laboratory to investigate in detail social processes and problems now occuring in many parts of India, to study theoretical problems and contribute to the body of theoretical knowledge about the nature of human societies, with welfare work being aided by this knowledge. The problems studied during the last 10 yrs include effects of (1) irrigation and commercial crops on formerly predominantly "dry" villages; (2) effects of peasant social institutions on peasant economy; (3) the impact of urbanization and westernization on intercaste relations; (4) multicaste village social patterns; (5) effects of presence of written or historical tradition on institutions and beliefs of a peasant community; (6) ways in which caste groups behave towards each other; & (7) relations which a caste system bore to the pattern of land ownership. H. H. Smythe

CDA 0656 Sutton, Willis A., Jr. & Jiri Kolaja (U of Kentucky, Lexington), ELEMENTS OF COMMUNITY ACTION, Soc. Forces, 1960, 38, 4, May, 325-331.

¶ A system of 3 differentially weighted frameworks of cross-classified dichotomized elements is suggested for discriminating between 'community' & 'non-community' actions. The first framework is based upon the assumption that the locality orientation of the action pattern is the most important quality of community action. Cross-classified dichotomized responses to 4 questions relating to such locality orientation differentiate levels from 0 to 4. These questions are: (1) is the action relevant to problems related to or derived from common-use of the particular area by permanently residing fam's? (2) is the action routine or emergent? (3) are symbols of collective reference for the locality used in the action? (4) are basic community roles involved? The second framework is based upon the assumption that community action is more closely related to a particular locality than non-community action. Cross-classified, dichotomized responses to 3 questions relating to such relationship differentiate levels from 0 to 3. These questions are: (1) are the actors (persons or groups) mainly from outside or inside the locality, (2) are the recipients mainly from outside or inside the locality, & (3) is the public (those aware or likely to become aware of the action) mainly from outside or inside the locality? The 3rd framework is based upon the assumption that community action is likely to have more persons, groups & institutions involved than non-community action. Cross-classified, dichotomized responses to 3 questions differentiate 4 levels (0 to 3): (1) are there few or many persons of the locality involved as actors or recipients? (2) are there one or none or two or more institutions involved in the action, & (3) are there one or none or two or more groups involved in the action? 2 newspaper reports are used as examples to score their 2 actions on this basis. Scores from framework 'one' are weighted with '3'; from 'two' with '2' & from the third, with '1'. This technique permitting a range of scores from 0 to 84 is seen as a means of approaching greater objectivity in measuring the degree of communityness of any given action. AA

CDA 0657 Turhan, Mümtez, KÖY TETKIKLERINDE KULLANILACAK METODLAR HAKKINDA BAZI DUSUMCELER (Some Thoughts About Village Research Methods), Sosyol. Derg, 1957, 12, 98-103.

¶ It is not enough to learn res methods. Their application in the field presents a number of dufficulties which can be overcome only by experience. In Turkey, the main difficulties are: (a) the Turkish farmer regards any educated person as an agent of the gov, sent to exploit him, (b) educated persons & farmers are so diff from one another that the farmer often does not understand what the interviewer means. The best way is to work through a well-known, trusted village elder, sometimes through a teacher. The interviewer has to know the psychol of the villagers & their individuality in order to avoid being made fun of & given false information. E. Huntington in his THE CHARACTER OF RACES thought that Turkish farmers are lazy, on the basis of a story told by a German technician. He forgot to find out why Turkish farmers in the past could not have an interest in producing more than was absolutely necessary. W. Eberhard

CDA 0658 Weisser, Gerhard (U. of Cologne), SOZIOLOGISCHE FORSCHUNG IM DIENSTE DER GEMEINDEN (Sociological Research Serving Communities), Soz. Welt, 1954, 5, 2, 97-102.

¶ It is hypothecated that (1) German communities today are "grown" patterns less so than at an earlier stage, (2) community administrations are not operating "universally," but (3) administration has become an occupation, and (4) specialization and formation according to intellectual rules have become ever-more prevailing qualities of community administration. Social relations characteristic for community organization differ only slightly from those related to the state and similar regional, national or supranational bodies. Problems administrations must solve are so complicated and subject to such frequent change that research has to assist with careful investigation, and explanation of facts. This is especially the case for the shaping of community life by administration and non-administrative social forces emerging from community pop. A close contact between administration and research is desirable to avoid unproductive research, and to clarify its signif. for practical administrative work. H. Hoffmann

CDA 0659 Williams, Robin M. (Cornell U), APPLICATION OF RESEARCH TO PRACTICE IN INTERGROUP RELATIONS, Amer. Sociol. Rev., 1953, 18, 78-83.

¶ The use of sci research for socially important ends is discussed. The application of intergroup relations research in social action involves barriers at the following points: (1) the awareness of the res sociol't of the problems and needs of those who may apply the findings of his studies; (2) the communication from the res'er to potential users; (3) the translation of res findings into implications for strategy and tactics; & (4) the utilization of further res to evaluate consequences of action. Some concrete ways in which res may be applied to intergroup problems are: (1) may be utilized to delay, forestall, or avoid change; (2) facts derived from res may be used for an inventory of the situation within which action is to be taken; (3) findings may be used to provide a rationale for decisions already reached or actions already taken prior to the study; (4) may be used to demonstrate whether proposals for social change "will work," particularly in situations of unstable equilibrium; & (5) closely allied to the demonstrative function is the case in which res serves to support or reinforce commitment to action. The gap between res and practice in intergroup relations is an intellectual and methodological problem. Practice often becomes a superficial activism busy with concrete symptoms while neglecting basic causes while res often works in a realm of abstractions and trite generalizations. There is a middle range of res formulations which retain contact with the complexity of practice, but do not degenerate into public relations brochures or almanacs of curious facts. M. Zimmerman

CDA 0660 Wilson, Elmo C. (Internat Res Assoc's, NY), PROBLEMS OF SURVEY RESEARCH IN MODERNIZING AREAS, Publ. Opin. Quart., 1958, 22, 3, Fall, 230-234.

¶ As research efforts have ventured away from major Ur centers, new & unexpected problems arise with a rigid use of imported techniques in underdeveloped areas. The problem areas discussed are sampling, interviewer selection & training, establishing rapport, reliability, & validity. One of the major problems in sampling is the lack of 2ndary sources of data on pop's. Other problems include: (1) Equal probability in choosing cit, blocks for area sampling yields larger sampling errors than controlling the selection on pop, (2) stratification of samples is impossible, (3) making pop estimates or projections is complicated, (4) there are no ready checks or controls on sample performance without knowledge of pop parameters; & breakdowns on age, sex, & marital status cannot be compared with other figures. (5) Makeshift shelters & homeless individuals make orderly prelisting of households, or routes for interviewing, or definitions of 'household' or 'family' difficult. (6) Random selection of R's within households may clash with local custom or familial protocol. Interviewer selection & training is difficult where the few people with the necessary skills are usually fully occupied. Housewives are often barred from employment by custom. Class & status identification and the use of more than one language or dialect pose additional complications. It is sometimes more economical to train a team & to travel around a country than to recruit & train in each locale. Personal loyalty of interviewers to the field director may lead to falsification of interviews in order not to disappoint him. Feelings of national pride may lead interviewers to make up responses to mask mass ignorance or apathy. Problems of establishing rapport are not always solved by the employment of trained nationals since there often is a gulf between the well-educated Ur person & the destitute Ur or Ru worker as between the latter & a foreigner. Courtesy calls on local leaders & token interviewers with persons not designated by random sampling are sometimes necessary. Refusal rates are usually quite low because of curiosity, fear, hospitality, & flattery at being singled out for attention. Problems of reliability & validity are the most serious & probably the most difficult to cope with esp where people are unaccustomed to voicing opinions on controversial subjects. Inexperienced interviewers are not always able to 'teach' R's how to be interviewed. Either both the R & interviewer end up agreeing with each other or the interviewer accepts noncommittal or incomplete answers. J. D. Twight.

CDA 0661 Wolfinger, Raymond E. (Center for Adv Study in the Behav Sci's, Calif), REPUTATION AND REALITY IN THE STUDY OF "COMMUNITY POWER", Amer. Sociol. Rev., 1960, 25, 5, Oct, 636-644.

¶ The currently popular res design of ranking a community's leaders according to their reputations for power is found to be seriously deficient as a technique for the str. of a local pol'al system. The frequent assumption that power is equally distributed for all issues results in inaccurate descriptions & in R's tacitly basing 'general power' rankings on a specific salient issue. It is difficult to avoid confusion between status & power without using questions so complicated & qualified as to be impractical in an interview. Even pol'ly experienced R's are unreliable observers. In any case influence rankings are not useful because: (1) there is no way to assess the relative power of top-ranked individuals compared to presumably less powerful persons without making unwarranted assumptions, (2) identification of leaders is not an adequate description of a pol'al system, & (3) the reputational method assumes a static distribution of power. AA

15 social action

CDA 0662 Allardt, Erik & P. Pesonen, LA PARTICIPATION DES CITOYENS A LA VIE POLITIQUE: FINLANDE (The Participation of Citizens in Political Life: Finland), Int. Soc. Sci. J., 1960, 12, 1, 31-45.

¶ Res undertaken to date in Finland on the participation in pol'al life has been chiefly concerned with explaining the diff's in the extent of participation & has followed the hyp of the cumulative nature of participation & that of conflicting pressures. It seems reasonable to assume that the socialization resulting from participation is, in large measure, the effect of positive or negative sanctions, of punishments or rewards. Every participation crowned with success encourages the individual to even greater activity, & the diff modes of participation are closely connected to each other. However, the participation in soc life can also lead to punishment in the guise of contrary structural pressures; the lower rate of participation in communities where many exist (of approximately equal strength), in contrast to communities where 1 party is dominant, the lower rate of participation where the community has a tradition of SC distinctions in contrast to communities that are 'lacking in class,' all tend to support the hyp of conflicting pressures. As a result, pol'al sci in Finland is becoming oriented around a study of the diff forms of participation, following the typologies of D. Riesman & the structural variables of T. Parsons. Tr by J. A. Broussard from IPSA

CDA 0663 Axelrod, Morris (U of Michigan), URBAN STRUCTURE AND SOCIAL PARTICIPATION, Amer. Sociol. Rev., 1956, 21, 1, Feb, 13-18.

A traditional sociol'al view emphasized the impersonality of relationships, the importance of secondary groups, and the decline of kinship groups in the Ur community. A newer view gives informal contacts a more important place. The present study answers some questions bearing on a resolution of the two emphases. Data were collected by the Detroit Area Study using area sampling to select 749 R's. With regard to formal group association it is found that: (1) nearly 66% of the pop are members of a formal group; (2) 50% of all members belong to only 1 group and 75% to 1 or 2; (3) 25% of members never attend meetings, 33% rarely, and 20% were very active, including office holding and committee work; & (4) participation was found to vary directly with SES as measured by income, occup, & educ. Although a majority of the Ur pop have formal group membership, it is neither markedly extensive or intensive and 33% have no such membership. Informal group participation is considered in terms of f of contact in groups of relatives, friends, neighbors, & co-workers. It is found that: (1) in contrast to stereotype of the city dweller as devoid of kinship associations, 50% of the pop visit relatives once a week; (2) with the exception of very highest SES, relative contacts are the most frequent, with friends, neighbors, and co-workers occurring in that order; (3) nearly 66% of pop have informal group contacts more than once a week and nearly all have some such contacts; & (4) formal and informal group participation were found to vary positively. There is no substantiation for the view that formal associations substitute for informal in Ur areas. The kinship family seems to be an important form of informal association and a source of companionship and mutual support. W. F. Kenkel

CDA 0664 Bell, Wendell & Marion D. Boat (U of California, Los Angeles, Calif, & Stanford U, Stanford, Calif), URBAN NEIGHBORHOODS AND INFORMAL SOCIAL RELATIONS, Amer. J. Sociol., 1957, 62, 4, Jan, 391-398.

¶ Interviews with men (N=701) in 4 neighborhoods of diff soc type in San Francisco reveal that informal relationships within the neighborhood are fairly frequent & likely to be personal, close, & intimate. The f & the nature of informal participation vary with the econ & family characteristics of the neighborhoods. Compared to neighbors & co-workers, kin are generally

more important in each neighborhood by all the measures of informal participation used. Formal group participation results in friendships for the majority. AA

CDA 0665 Bell, Wendell & Force, Maryanne T. (Northwestern U & Stanford U), URBAN NEIGHBORHOOD TYPES AND PARTICIPATION IN FORMAL ASSOCIATIONS, Amer. Sociol. Rev., 1956, 21, 1, Feb, 25-34.

¶ An examination of the relationship between formal association participation and certain individual status and neighborhood differences. A probability area sample is drawn from 4 San Francisco census tracts of similar ethnic status but different econ and family (fertility, women not in labor force, & single family dwellings) status. R's are M's of 21+ age. With regard to participation by neighborhood it is found that: (1) 76% of all M belong to at least one formal group; (2) M's in high ES neighborhoods belong to more formal groups, attend more frequently, and hold office more than men living in low ES areas; (3) of the two high econ areas, those with low family status contain more men who belong to no formal groups, never attend meetings if they do belong, and do not hold office; & (4) no such relationship appears between low econ areas of high and low family status. When individual and neighborhood characteristics are related to participation it is found that: (1) within each neighborhood, persons of higher ES have greater amount of participation; (2) when individual status is held constant, those in high econ areas still have more participation; (3) individual family status (marital status, children's age, wife's employment, etc) showed no consistent relationship to participation; & (4) in high econ areas the % of frequent attenders increases with age but no such trend exists in low econ areas. Findings are discussed and related to those of previous studies. W. F. Kenkel

CDA 0666 Bell, Wendell & Force, Maryanne T. (Northwestern U & Stanford U), SOCIAL STRUCTURE AND PARTICIPATION IN DIFFERENT TYPES OF FORMAL ASSOCIATIONS, Soc. Forces, 1956, 34, 4, May, 345-350.

¶ The relationship between membership in certain types of interest groups (as revealed by formal association members), & certain positions in the soc structure (revealed by residence in certain types of neighborhoods) is examined in this study of 701 men living in 4 San Francisco areas in the Spring of 1953. Men living in low econ status neighborhoods were much more likely to have memberships in labor unions than men living in high econ status neighborhoods. However, the larger %'s of members holding memberships in the other formal associations generally were found in the high econ status areas. It is concluded that "the associational behavior of urbanites, regardless of the soc type of neighborhood in which they live, is largely a manifestation of a special interest which they share with other persons of similar status as themselves." P. Widem

CDA 0667 Birch, A. H., LA PARTICIPATION DES CITOYENS A LA VIE POLITIQUE: ANGLETERRE ET PAYS DE GALLES (The Participation of Citizens in Political Life: England and Wales), Int. Soc. Sci. J., 1960, 12, 1, 17-30.

¶ British citizens take part in public life not only with the hope of influencing the gov, whether as intermediaries in the representative system or as members of a lobby, but also as a means of expressing a feeling of responsibility to others, whether in official service or in independent org's which complement gov activities. Within this framework, the actual pol'al activities of the British citizen are relatively limited. However, this behavior should not be called pol'al apathy: if controversy is infrequent, it is the result of the English character (the British follow the party of their choice with a calm conviction & an instinctive fidelity) as much as an essential quality of British society, which is its cohesiveness & its homogeneity. Tr by J. A. Broussard from IPSA

CDA 0668 Bogardus, Emory S. (U of Southern Calif), THE ANTIGONISH MOVEMENT, Sociol. Soc. Res., 1953, 37, 189-195.

¶ The Antigonish Movement, begun in Nova Scotia, involves the "Social welfare of fishermen, coal miners, steel workers and farmers, and including all persons regardless of religion or ethnic connections. Its development has occurred within the framework of free enterprise and mutual self-help." The movement arose when these groups were developing attitudes of desperation. They rejected the violent means of revolution. Under the leadership of Tompkins and Coady of St. Francis Xavier U the movement has spread into a variety of fields. Mutual self-help associations have been organized. Leaders believe that improving the well-being of people can be achieved cooperatively in: merchandising, credit unions, processing and marketing and services. Small discussion groups, radio, essay writing, public speaking and debate contests are tools of the group. Cooperatives serve as a balance wheel between rugged individualism and statism. Coady summarizes the principles of the Antigonish Movement as: (1) primacy of the individual; (2) social reform through education; (3) education must begin with the economic (4) education must be through group action; (5) effective social reform involves fundamental changes in social and economic institutions; & (6) "the ultimate objective... is a full and abundant life for everyone in the community." G. Levine

CDA 0669 Britton, Joseph H., William G. Mather, & Alice K. Lansing (Pennsylvania State U, University Park), EXPECTATIONS FOR OLDER PERSONS IN A RURAL COMMUNITY: COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION, Rur. Sociol., 1962, 27, 4, Dec, 387-395.

¶ An investigation to determine some soc norms for older persons (OP's) concerning community participation. The S's were 487 adults of varying ages, one adult for each household in a small Pa community. 21% of the R's were M, 79% F. The data were provided by interview, consisting of open-ended & anecdotal questions & answers were rated by judges according to degree of support given to various opinions. R's generally approved of soc participation for OP's & tended to be the better educated & Hs members of the community, persons who themselves are probably active & influential in community affairs. Because the study community is small, it may be true that active roles by the maximum number of adults are required to keep the variety of org's going. Findings probably reflect potential participation of OP's more than actual participation & participation in formally organized associations rather than in informal ones. The church & service clubs were mentioned most frequently as org's which would accept OP's as members or leaders. The few R's disapproving of active participation in community affairs by OP's were less well educated & in the Ls occup's. This att may indicate rejection of older adults or it may show apathy or lack of knowledge of org's in general. AA

CDA 0670 Brown, Emory J. (Pennsylvania State U), INFORMAL PARTICIPATION OF ACTIVE AND INACTIVE FORMAL PARTICIPANTS, Rural Sociol., 1954, 19, 4, Dec, 365-370.

¶ Data concerning the extent and intensity of informal participation by active and inactive members of formal organizations indicate a high degree of informal participation by those characterized as 'active', compared to those classed as 'inactive'. Information is collected from 324 married adults in Ru Pennsylvania communities. Using the Chapin Social Participation Scale, with N = 200, 50% were found to score 15+, or 'active', while the rest score 15-, or 'inactive'. Both groups are questioned concerning their participation in 18 informal activities, such as movie-going, visiting, parties, sports, etc. Almost 50% of the active group engaged in 12 of the 18 activities, while only about 10% of the inactive engaged in a similar number. 'Ac-

tives' engaged more often than 'inactives' in informal activities. In virtually all areas of informal participation the 'actives' played a greater role than the inactives. K. Kessin

CDA 0671 Camara Cascudo, Luis da, CONSIDERACOES SOBRE AS RELACOES DE VIZINHANCA (Some Remarks on Neighborhood Relations), Sociologia, 1955, 17, 4, Oct, 348-354.

¶ As a general rule closeness of neighborhood relations is in inverse proportion to pop density. In Brazil, the closest kind of neighbor solidarity is found in the pastoral interior of the Northeast. In northeastern cities that grew out of cattle ranches, a spirit of neighborliness survived longer than in cities that were founded as pol'al or strategic centers. Many Brazilian cities used to be subdivided, S-cul, into distinct bairros (Ur neighborhoods). Strong neighborhood ties, still common throughout the interior of Brazil, can be traced back to communal aboriginal villages, to the slave-labor plantations, & especially to the strongly communal traditions of northern Portugal, whence the majority of white colonists came. In modern metropolitan centers such as Rio de Janeiro, neighborhood ties have been supplanted by individualism & econ class solidarity; a painful readjustment is thus required of those drifting in from the Ru interior. L. Pap

CDA 0672 Chapin, F. Stuart & Tsouderos, John E. (Asheville, N. C. & Georgia Instit of Technology), THE FORMALIZATION PROCESS IN VOLUNTARY ASSOCIATIONS, Soc. Forces, 1956, 34, 4, May, 342-344.

¶ A study undertaken with the purpose of testing the hypothesis of a cumulative process of formalization in 91 voluntary associations in the Minneapolis & St. Paul metropolitan area in 1952. The analysis considers the formalization process in terms of number of members of an association, f of meetings, activity of membership, hours of service devoted by the executive officers, office tenure, & property ownership of the association. The process of formalization is seen as a general uniform process. As one component or variable part of the org develops & differentiates, the other elements are likewise developed & differentiated. The process of formalization coincides with the growth of the membership. P. Widem

CDA 0673 Devereux, Edward C. Jr., Urie Bronfenbrenner & John Harding (Cornell U, Ithaca, NY), COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION AS A RESEARCH PROBLEM, J. Soc. Issues, 1960, 16, 4, 1-7.

¶ An introduction to this issue of the journal devoted to the Springdale project, asserting that in light of the fact that in the US more than anywhere else the lay citizen is presumed to have the opportunity to play an active role in the shaping of the community, state & nation, it is incongruous that the majority of community studies have shown that membership & participation belong to a "small proportion of the pop highly active in many associations while the great majority remains passively on the side lines." The Springdale project (in progress over a 5-yr period) has attempted to study "both psychol'al & sociol'al factors contributing to effective participation in community affairs ... & examined the effects of soc change on community participation - in particular the consequences of bringing together Ur-trained professionals, Lc industrial workers, & tradition-oriented farmers & merchants in a relatively self-contained community setting." Phases of data collection used are as follows: (1) nonparticipant observation & key-person interviewing - for 2 yrs staff members observed over 100 meetings of community org's & kept a detailed record of community activities, (2) participant observation - for 3 yrs the field director & his fam lived in Springdale & played a variety of local roles, (3) enumeration survey - a canvass was made of every household in the community to obtain census-type information as well as an inventory of org'al membership & positions (N = 741 households & 2,540 individuals & 1,479 adults not in Sch, called the A sample), (4) operation neighborhood - a series of interviews with key informants served to define the effective sociol'al boundaries of the community & identify the principal ecological subareas or neighborhoods, (5) community participation & personality survey - detailed interviews were carried out with 33.3% of the A sample (after elimination, N was 547, called the B sample), consisting of free response & forced choice questions providing information for indices of community participation & involvement, & (6) follow-up operations - subsamples of the B sample R's were interviewed to obtain a more detailed picture of their informal participation & leisure-time activities, life-history material, & a picture of their childhood fam of orientation & their present fam relationships. F. Weiman

CDA 0674 Devereux, Edward C. Jr. (Cornell U, Ithaca, NY), COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION AND LEADERSHIP, J. Soc. Issues, 1960, 16, 4, 29-45.

¶ A report on the interrelationships among the various measures of community involvement (See SA A3859) & participation in Springdale, & with their correlates in the Springdale pop & its various subgroups. A typology of participation was developed by observing the partial independence of formal & informal leadership roles in the community & then setting up 2 arbitrary cutting points: "persons who received a combined of 5 or more nominations on questions pertaining to overall leadership in the community & pertaining to personal consultant roles were designated as 'formal leaders.' R's were then cross-tabulated on the basis of these 2 dimensions & a definition of 3 types of participants arrived at: Type 1 or Influential Officials, who stood above the cutting points on the measures of formal & informal leadership; Type 2 or Informal Leaders, who stood above the cutting point on informal leadership but below it on formal leadership; & Type 3 or Formal Leaders, who stood above the cutting point on formal leadership but below it on informal leaderships." Type 4 or Workers, were those noninfluential officials who had formal leadership scores of 2 or 3; Type 5 or Composite Attenders, were those who had attended the meetings of at least one secular & one religious org in the community; Type 6, or Secular Attenders, had attended meetings only of secular org's; Type 7, or Religious Attenders, had attended meetings only of religious org's; & Type 8, or Nonparticipants, met none of the above criteria. It is concluded that factors which tend to foster a generally higher level of participation in community affairs are: "(1) high SES, & independently, each of its components, high educ, high occup, & high income, together with the correlates of prestige, power, competence, interest, values, & att's... (2) residence in the village center of accessibility to the village, (3) high stakes or vested interests in the local community ... as represented by ownership of a home, business, or farm in the community .... (4) a community focus of individual life org & a proliferation of roots in the local community as reflected in sheer length of residence & involvement in networks of kinship & friendship in the community, & (5) as correlates & perhaps also as partial determinants, extensive knowledge of the local community & various att's of identification, commitment & involvement in local affairs." Principal characteristics of the 3 main leadership types are detailed according to: (a) sex & age (% M's & $\bar{X}$ age), (b) SES ($\bar{X}$ SES score), (c) educ (some HSch or less, HSch graduate, or some Coll & Coll graduate or more), (d) employment status (self-employed), (e) occup's (proprietary-managerial, professional/semi-professional, & farmer), (f) income (annual income $4,000 or more), (g) Ur experience (lived in cities of pop 25,000 or more), (h) area of residence, (i) length of residence in Springdale, (j) place of work of householder, (k) kinship connections in community, & (l) friends & acquaintances in community. Diff's among the 3 groups, as well as those among the remaining 5 types, are discussed. E. Weiman

CDA 0675 Devereux, Edward C. Jr. (Cornell U, Ithaca, NY), NEIGHBORHOOD AND COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION, J. Soc. Issues, 1960, 16, 4, 64-84.

¶ A study of the "soc ecology of the Springdale community, ways in which the Ru sections of the community are differentiated into functioning neighborhoods, how these neighborhoods differ from one another, & how they are related to one another & to the central community of which they form a part," as well as an attempt "to use the techniques of ecological analysis to test hyp's re the operation of certain soc-psychol'al processes as partial determinants of variations in levels of community participation." In accordance with the theory of differential association, it was hyp'ed that the neighborhoods in Ru Springdale "must be differentiated from one another in terms of relevant characteristics of the people who are living in them, that these diff's must be shown to have consequences for the participation patterns of their members, & that participation deviance should be ecologically patterned" according to 3 hyp's: (1) "there will be a positive r between the rank order of the various ecological units of participation potential & the corresponding rank order of these neighborhoods on participation deviance, (2) the relationship between the participation potential of neighborhoods & participation deviance will be intensified among the women & attenuated among the men, & (3) the ecological relationship between participation potential & participation deviance should be intensified among the more highly integrated neighborhoods." Through interviews with informants the Ru periphery of Springdale was divided into 19 ecological areas or hyp'al neighborhoods. Interviews were obtained from 290 residents; the $\overline{X}$ number of R's per district was 15. To test if these ecological units functioned as 'real neighborhoods' interviews were conducted to discover matrices of contact & friendship were generated: it was found that neighborhood propinquity still operates in Ru Springdale as a major factor in friendship formation. A measure of participation deviance was devised & scores computed for each of the R's. All 3 hyp's were substantiated. E. Weiman

CDA 0676 Donius, C., PSYCHOLOGIE LOCALE ET PARTICIPATION ÉLECTORALE (Local Psychology and Participation in Elections), R. Psychol. Peuples, 1957, 12, 4, Oct-Dec, 416-423.

¶ It has been the feeling that for the entire country of France the % of individuals not voting in municipal elections was considerably higher than the % of individuals not voting in legislative elections. The deciding force in elections was felt to be the amount of pol'al importance involved rather than the size of the community. In fact, the extent of electoral participation was believed to depend upon the f of elections & the type of balloting used. The detailed study of the election results in the Maritime-Seine Dept revealed that the size of the community was a greater factor in determining the % of non-voters than the actual issues involved. Thus, in the large cities & in industrial communities, where national issues have tremendous implications for local problems, participation in legislative elections is greater than anywhere else, while municipal elections go comparatively unnoticed. On the contrary, in Ru areas where most concern is with local issues, municipal elections arouse marked interest, & legislative elections call out few voters, since national elections seem to be too far & abstract. Tr by J. A. Broussard from IPSA

CDA 0677 Dotson, Floyd (U. Connecticut), A NOTE ON PARTICIPATION IN VOLUNTARY ASSOCIATIONS IN A MEXICAN CITY, Amer. sociol. Rev., 1953, 18, 4, Aug, 381-386.

An attempt to explore the development of voluntary associations in urban cultural areas. 415 adult residents of Guadalajara, Mexico were interviewed (230-F; 185-M) and the SES gotten from self-estimations of income for the household. 10 type categories of associations were secured (church-affiliated societies, athletic and sports clubs, labor unions, society clubs, professional and learned societies, international service clubs, mutualist societies, national and local business and professional men's clubs, ethnic and regional societies, and hobby clubs). It was found that: (1) a very large proportion of the population lack affiliation, and among those that do, the higher the SES the greater the prevalence of affiliation; (2) church-affiliated, athletic and labor unions account for the majority of memberships; (3) less women participate than men, and women's memberships are predominantly found among church-affiliated associations; (4) comparing with US type classifications, close parallels are found since few modern Mexican associations represent indigenous development but are the result of cultural diffusion; (5) no fraternal lodges, small local political clubs, veterans associations, or secular women's clubs are found in Mexico, which is accounted for by the divergencies of cultural traditions; and (6) the role of voluntary associations in the social structure of urbanized society is interpreted functionally, though it is suggested that a wide variation in number, type, and participation in voluntary associations is to be expected. L. P. Chall

CDA 0678 Dupeux, G., LA PARTICIPATION DES CITOYENS A LA VIE POLITIQUE: FRANCE (The Participation of Citizens in Political Life: France), Int. Soc. Sci. J., 1960, 12, 1, 46-58.

¶ A PO survey conducted in 3 stages -- (a) before the constitutional referendum of 28 Sep 1958, (b) after the referendum & before the general elections of 23-30 Nov 1958, & (c) on the day after these elections -- presents for the 1st time in France a study of the participation in pol'al life of citizens at a time of extreme pol'al importance. This 'by panel' poll reveals a great diff in the participation of the sexes & shows that participation increases with age. An unexpected result was the fact that Ru areas took a more active part in the election, both for men & women, & that voting decreased with an increase in the size of the community. The poll demonstrated that the liberal professions & the higher occup's are those which show the greatest tendency to participate in an election, & that the electorate of France is no exception to the rule: the intensity of pol'al participation varies directly with amount of educ. Nevertheless, this last tendency is not as marked or as interesting as the r between participation & membership in various pol'al parties: it is the leftists who are the most active participants in elections though they generally represent a group with the lowest level of educ. Tr by J. A. Broussard from IPSA

CDA 0679 Du Sautoy, Peter, (Dep't. of Soc Welfare & CD, Ghana), CATERING FOR CONFIDENCE, Comm. Develop. R., 1959, 4, 2, Jun, 51-54.

¶ It is asserted that any CD program which is initiated in a developing country with literacy, self-help, construction or any other point of entry will, if successful, develop into a balanced 4 point program of: (1) adult literacy, (2) work among women, (3) self-help construction work, & (4) extension work for other services. The CD worker usually begins by obtaining the villagers' confidence in one of the first 3 areas, showing them that they can fulfill their needs if they are prepared to work. Once confidence has been gained, the CD worker can begin to work for other services of the gov. He often has more success than the individual service workers with the villagers because (A) he has already gained the confidence of the villagers in a way they understand & (B) he has a close knowledge of their soc customs & beliefs, gained through working with them previously. While the multipurpose CD worker can arouse interest & implant limited knowledge, he will withdraw in favor of the technician who can then carry on with the group. S. Ziffer

CDA 0680 Freeman, Howard E., Edwin Novak, & Leo G. Reeder, (Harvard U & the RAND Corp.), CORRELATES OF MEMBERSHIP IN VOLUNTARY ASSOCIATIONS, Amer. Sociol. Rev., 1957, 22, 5, Oct, 528-533.

¶ Various studies have discovered a statist signif but lower r between SES & membership in voluntary associations. An attempt is made to discover additional variables that distinguish joiners from non-joiners. Multiple regression analysis & factor analysis are used to test: (1) whether variables besides SES predict membership; & (2) whether additional predictive variables are independent of SES. Independent variables include: (1) 6 SES variables; (2) measures of residential & job mobility; & (3) att toward community. 299 Spokane, Wash, residents were selected by multi-stage area sample. Joiners were distinguished from non-joiners on basis of adult membership in more than 2 associations. Steps in multiple r & factor analysis are described & tables present coefficients, beta weights, factor matrix, etc. Empirical findings include: (1) use of a number of variables fails to increase power of SES as predictor; (2) mobility & community att, while relatively independent of each other & of SES, are signif'ly related to association membership; & (3) community satisfaction & community optimism are 2 interrelated factors in att toward community. Results indicate that a more complete explanation of differential membership in voluntary associations awaits both theorizing & quantitative analysis that include more than SES. W. F. Kenkel

CDA 0681 Goodchilds, Jacqueline D. & John Harding (Matrix Corp, Los Angeles, Calif & Cornell U, Ithaca, NY), A CASE STUDY IN COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION, J. Soc. Issues, 1960, 16, 4, 46-53.

¶ A case study of the Mill Dam problem in Springdale relating to one of the dams which controlled the water level of the village creek. Transfer of this property to the village had been under consideration for a number of yrs, but village authorities hesitated at the cost of maintaining it. Data were based mainly on interviews with 10 diff Springdale adults who played key roles in the action, as well as information published in the weekly newspaper, observations made at meetings of various orgs, & information gathered through informal contacts over a period of several yrs. An attempt is made to bring out the roles of the various formal org's involved in this problem as well as to illustrate in a specific context some of the activities characteristic of the various participation types (See SA A3656). Each name occurring in the interviews & observation reports was checked to determine whether the individual was one of the 547 interviewed in the community participation survey (See SA A3818) & could be identified as to participation type. It was found that there were 30 classifiable participants: 12 of Type 1, 10 of Types 2 & 3, & the remaining 8 of Types 4 & 5. "A comparison of participation types in the entire B sample shows the tremendous over-representation of the upper participation types among the people who worked on this community problem." Ways in which the community defined the dam problem, phases of community action & inaction, & the final resolution of the problem are detailed. E. Weiman

CDA 0682 Gutmann, E., LA PARTICIPATION DES CITOYENS A LA VIE POLITIQUE: ISRAEL (The Participation of Citizens in Political Life: Israel), Int. Soc. Sci. J., 1960, 12, 1, 59-69.

¶ Pol'al life in Israel is characterized by an intense participation by the citizenry in elections & in the activities of pol'al parties & of associations of various types: unions & cultural or sport groups. Such participation is not uniform, & it would be worthwhile to investigate systematically the SE factors which influence participation: sex, age, educ, country of origin & yr of immigration, & finally ethnic factors (esp the situation of the Arabs). However, the intensity of participation can be explained chiefly by the influence of the ideological content of Zionism which incites its members to work actively & regularly for the development of their nation on the basis of its pol'al & other plans, & to assume responsibilities when important decisions must be made. Finally, the power of pol'al parties in Israel depends in part on the importance of their role in non-pol'al areas, particularly econ & soc, & in part on the fact that in this Israeli society which is strongly structured, each pol'al party depends extensively on the support of labor or cultural org's. Tr by J. A. Broussard from IPSA

CDA 0683 Hardee, J. Gilbert, (North Carolina State Coll, Raleigh), SOCIAL STRUCTURE AND PARTICIPATION IN AN AUSTRALIAN RURAL COMMUNITY, Rural Sociol., 1961, 26, 3, Sep, 240-251.

¶ Previous findings in the US on the relationship between formal soc participation & soc stratification suggested the testing of an hyp in null form relating to these 2 aspects of soc structure within a Ru community in Australia: that neither the kind of formal voluntary org's which persons belong to nor the degree of their participation in these org's are associated with their position in the stratification structure of the community. Data on participation in formal voluntary org's & selected stratification variables were obtained by personal interviews with male heads or wives in 128 sample households (20% sample) in an Australian community in 1951. The Chapin Soc Participation Scale & memberships in org's are used as measures of the dependent variable. Validity of the Chapin Scale was tested for male household heads by r'ing scores on this scale with soc participation scores constructed on a Guttman Scale. A high r between scores on the 2 scales resulted (Kendal tau of .84). Index scores on 3 of 6 stratification variables were constructed-rated prestige, level of living & SES. Org's were classified into 7 broad types. In terms of both the $\bar{X}$ numbers of memberships held by sample persons in org's & the variety of org's in the community, a high degree of differentiation of special interests exists among the pop. Rejection of the null hyp leads to the conclusion that status selectivity of participants in these org's is operative, not only as to the degree of their participation but also as to the types of org's to which they belong. About 50% of all memberships (including the church & related org's) were held in either econ or sporting & recreational groups. While status selectivity does not appear important in religious & patriotic org's it is important in the other 5 types, and particularly in org's classified as sporting & recreational. AA

CDA 0684 Harp, John (Iowa State Coll, Ames), A GENERAL THEORY OF SOCIAL PARTICIPATION, Rural Sociol., 1959, 24, 3, Sep. 280-284

¶ Using a random sample of 200 farmer members of purchasing cooperatives in S. Manitoba, who responded to the author's Participation Scale as data, an attempt is made to formulate a theory of soc participation by using 3 conceptual variables: (1) structural cohesion (the acceptance of the prescribed formal role by the members in any given formal voluntary group), (2) relative deprivation (the ratio of expectations regarding an org to the actuality), & (3) ambiguity (the confusion which exists concerning the org'al structure & function). 3 Hyp's are formulated: H1 "structural cohesion varies inversely with relative deprivation," H2 "relative deprivation varies directly with ambiguity," & H3 derived from the H1 & H2-"the degree of structural cohesion varies inversely with the amount of ambiguity." Operational hyp's are derived & tested with the data & yield coefficients of r of .55, .51, & .61. L. P. Chall

CDA 0685 Heberle, Rudolf (Louisiana State U, Baton Rouge), THE NORMATIVE ELEMENT IN NEIGHBORHOOD RELATIONS, Pac. Sociol. Rev. 1960, 3, 1, Spr, 3 -11.
Köl. Ztsch. Soziol. Soz-Psychol., 1959, 11, 2, 181-197.

¶ The normative aspect (the presence or absence of a sense of obligation) is usually overlooked in neighborhood analysis. This can be attributed to the changes which have taken place in neighborhood relations. Traditionally, the relations in Ru areas involve mutual aid & mutual sharing of pleasure. But US Ru neighborhood relations "have become less obligatory, more a matter of choice & individual preference," thus emulating the

relationships of the modern city. In modern large cities, there is less need for mutual aid because of the functions performed by the public utilities & private enterprises. Ur neighborhood relations are characterized by: (1) the presence of soc isolation, (2) decreasing intensity of soc interaction in the higher income residential suburbs, (3) a greater participation by children & their mothers than by men, & (4) the greater importance of occup'al & soc status rather than proximity of dwellings. Thus, the term 'neighborhood' may designate an area within a local community or a specific type of SR. I. Taviss

CDA 0686 Holik, John S. & V. Wayne Lane (U of Missouri, Columbia), A COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT CONTEST AS A CATALYTIC AGENT IN SOCIAL ACTION, Rural Sociol., 1961, 26, 2, Jun, 157-169.

¶ As a theoretical framework the soc action model developed by the subcommittee on Soc Action of the North Central Ru Sociol'al Committee was used to analyze & describe how a small community in the Lead Belt of Missouri acquired fire protection through volunteer group effort. There were 2 objectives: (1) to determine the role of a power company community development contest in the action, & (2) to test the utility of the theoretical framework in this type of res. The data were the detailed descriptive reports the community had submitted for the power company contest. The conclusions indicate that the community development contest was a catalyst in generating a series of volunteer efforts resulting in the community's achieving fire protection. The theoretical summary indicates that the subcommittee model of soc action is a useful framework for analyzing volunteer group action. A need for further improvement of the model by combining the diff soc action models that have been suggested by various researchers is indicated. J. S. Holik

CDA 0687 International Cooperation Administration, AIDED SELF-HELP IN HOUSING DEVELOPMENT, Comm. Develop. R., 1956, 1, Jan, 49-54.

¶ Aided self-help in housing, a "prerequisite to econ development", is defined as utilization of 'unused leisure time' for improvement of shelters. Types of aid (from gov) & self-help (from the fam), & examples of aided self-help (Greece, Burma, Puerto Rico) are given, emphasizing improved living conditions at reduced cost. P. D. Montagna

CDA 0688 Jackson, Maurice, Eleanora Petersen, James Bull, Sverre Monsen, & Patricia Richmond, THE FAILURE OF AN INCIPIENT SOCIAL MOVEMENT, Pac. Sociol. Rev., 1960, 3, 1, Fall, 35-40.

¶ A description of an incipient "value oriented & mass based" social movement which was (a) notably unsuccessful after an impressive beginning, & (b) could be observed almost contemporaneously at a very early stage. Conditions are listed which appear to be requisite for the transition of a movement from the stage of scattered & sporadic groups to one of comprehensive org embracing all the groups: (1) effective communication linking like-minded people over an extended area into one group whose images & actions can be effectively coordinated, (2) emergence of leadership which will be followed by individuals from a variety of local areas & which is able to operate primarily on a community-wide basis rather than a local one, (3) development & dissemination of an ideology & program suitable for rallying the bulk of protestors, & (4) (unless the situation is one of desperation) the public image of a movement must be that of sustained and growing strength, promising tangible accomplishments in the near future, as sufficient reward for the disruption of ordinary routines involved in supporting a protest movement. In the 1957 Los Angeles tax protest movement none of the 4 conditions were adequately satisfied. Any or all of these deficiencies could have accounted for the failure of the movement. More cases of unsuccessful soc movements need to be studied to specify the conditions essential for success. F. Thalheimer

CDA 0689 Johannis, Theodore B. Jr., (U of Oregon, Eugene), PARTICIPATION BY FATHERS, MOTHERS, AND TEENAGE SONS AND DAUGHTERS IN SELECTED SOCIAL ACTIVITY, The Coordinator, 1958, 7, 2, Dec, 24-25.

¶ The data came from 1,027 HSch sophomores living in non-broken white families in Tampa, Florida in the spring of 1953. The Md age of the fathers was 43.7, of mothers 39.6, & of R's 15.1 yrs. The parents had been married a Md of 19 yrs & had a Md of 2.2 children of whom a Md of 1.9 were still living at home. 8 of the 10 soc activities were shared in 78.5% or more of the families. The other 2, visiting the children's friends & belonging to clubs were shared in more than 50% of the families. Approximately 93.9% of the families shared outings together while 56.2% shared belonging to clubs. The extremes of individual family member's participation were: (1) 93.2% of fathers used the family car while 20.1% went to visit the children's friends, (2) 93.9% of the mothers entertained guests while 31.7% went to visit the children's friends, (3) 84.6% of the sons used the living room while 48.7% helped to entertain guests against 76.9% of the daughters, & (4) 92.7% of the daughters used the living room while 35.7% used the family car compared with 58.4% of the sons. The F side of the family, esp the mother, was found to be performing its traditional role of family hostess. The R's perceived a larger % of mothers than of fathers visiting the father's friends & relatives. This study supported the idea that teenagers look outside the family circle for much of their soc activity, with a higher f for sons than daughters. J. M. Rollins

CDA 0690 Kurtz, Richard A. & Joel Smith (U of Nebraska & Duke, U, Raleigh, NC), SOCIAL LIFE IN THE RURAL-URBAN FRINGE, Rural Sociol., 1961, 26, 1, Mar, 24-38.

¶ Since investigators have tended to confuse subUr with fringe soc life, & since it is possible that contemporary descriptions of the fringe area have been influenced by pro-Ru biases, a study was undertaken to determine the identification & integration patterns of residents in an area which is clearly a Ru Ur fringe. It was found that long-time, relatively stable residents who have Ru, non-central city backgrounds, & who are committed to the area, participate in their locale to a greater extent than residents who possess converse characteristics. This means that farmers, who have been largely neglected in other fringe studies, tend to be the area participants. In addition, very few sample members may be classified as negatively identified with their area of residence. This finding is not in agreement with the conclusions other investigators have presented. AA

CDA 0691 Little, Kenneth (U of Edinburgh, GB), THE ROLE OF VOLUNTARY ASSOCIATIONS IN WEST AFRICAN URBANIZATION, Amer. Anthrop., 1957, 59, 4, Aug, 579-596.

¶ Rapid cult change is in progress in West Africa but the urbanized individual continues to be influenced by tribal culture. The change is not a juxtaposition of 2 diff cultures but rather an adaptive process, alike those in a single society. Voluntary associations of Ur immigrants as 'fictional kinship groups' are providing mechanisms of adaptation. They meet soc, econ, & psychol'al needs of persons who were used to highly personal relationships in their primary groups. Described is the scope, composition, & effect of (1) Tribal Unions concerned with mutual welfare of their members, & with upholding of tribal traditions; (2) Tribal Societies providing mutual aid; (3) Occup'al Associations of vocational interests; & (4) Entertainment & Recreational Associations similar to western soc & sport clubs. Structurally assoc's are 'traditional', composed mainly of illiterates; 'traditional-modernized', very formal, syncrenistic with a great variety of functions; 'modern' as in (4). All vary in size from a few hundred to several thousands of members, & all emphasize soc & fraternal ties. Refreshments are served at meetings, & visits to homes are encouraged. Most

have M & F members, the majority, however, consists of young people. Quantitative res methods, such as in the US, have not yet been employed in African cities. 2 factors, which are instrumental in the growth of secondary groups, have to be studied further: (a) the existence of a largely immigrant, unstable, socially heterogeneous Ur pop, & (b) the adaptability of traditional institutions to Ur conditions. B. C. Maday

CDA 0692 Litwak, Eugene (U of Michigan, Ann Arbor), VOLUNTARY ASSOCIATIONS AND NEIGHBORHOOD COHESION, Amer. Sociol. Rev., 1961, 26, 2, Apr, 258-271.

¶ The principle that soc control is maximized by the coordination of bur'tic & primary groups is suggested, using industrial bur'cies & local communities as a case in point. Propositions supporting the argument that they have little in common are analyzed, & counter views are presented. A re-examination of selected studies & supportive evidence from a neighborhood s survey are used to document the viewpoint of the paper. AA

CDA 0693 McDill, Edward L. & Jeanne Clare Ridley (Vanderbilt U, Nashville, Tenn), STATUS, ANOMIA, POLITICAL ALIENATION, AND POLITICAL PARTICIPATION, Amer. J. Sociol., 1962, 68, 2, Sep, 205-213.

¶ An investigation to isolate certain sociopsychol'al factors which account for variation in att's & voting behavior on the Nashville, Tenn Metro issue (referendum for the consolidation of city & county gov's) by suburban residents. Data were obtained from 268 subUr residents eligible to vote at time of referendum. The hyp's are: (1) persons of LSS (a) are less likely to have voted on Metro, but if voting they are less likely to have voted in favor than those of high status, & (b) are less likely to have a clearly formulated att on Metro, but if they do they are less likely to have a favorable att than those of high status, (2) persons who are anomic (a) are less likely to have voted on Metro, but if voting they are less likely to have voted in favor than those who are not anomic, & (b) are less likely to have a clearly formulated att on Metro, but if they do they are less likely to have a favorable att than those who are not anomic, & (3) persons who are alienated from local (city) gov (a) are less likely to have voted on Metro, but if voting they are less likely to have voted in favor than those who are not alienated, & (b) are less likely to have a clearly formulated att on Metro, but if they do they are less likely to have a favorable att than those who are not alienated. Srole's 5-item anomia scale, modified, is used to index R's degree of anomia. Pol'al alienation from local gov is measured by adopting Zimmer's 5-item scale. The R's' educ'al level is used as the SS measure. James S. Coleman's multivariate technique was used. Data for all independent variables were dichotomized at the Med's. The finding are: (a) the 'Ls,' 'anomic,' & 'pol'ally alienated' (PA) R's are less likely to have voted on Metro, but if voting they are less likely to have voted in favor than their 'high-status,' 'non-anomic,' & 'non-PA' counterparts, & (b) the Ls, anomic, & PA R's are less likely to have a clearly formulated att on Metro, but if they do, they are less likely to express a favorable att. 2 other findings emerged: (i) anomia & Pol'al alienation tend to be more highly related to direction of participation, ie, to direction of vote & direction of att, than they are to participation per se (whether one voted & whether he expressed an att). On the other hand, educ is more highly related to whether one voted than to direction of vote, & (ii) anomia explains a larger % of the variation in direction of participation than does educ, whereas educ accounts for a greater % of participation per se. Finally, only to a limited extent do anomia & pol'al alienation 'interpret' the relations between educ & the dependent variables. Thus, these 2 intervening variables are what Morris Rosenberg refers to as "contributory factors." O. T. Thornberry, Jr.

CDA 0694 Maccoby, Herbert (U of California, Berkeley), THE DIFFERENTIAL POLITICAL ACTIVITY OF PARTICIPANTS IN A VOLUNTARY ASSOCIATION, Amer. Sociol. Rev., 1958, 23, 5, Oct, 524-532.

¶ A test of the thesis that voluntary associations are stimuli for greater involvement in pol'al life. Data are from an action group (Assn) formed in Warren County, Va, to enhance public recreation facilities. Analyses center on: (1) voting activity of those who became members of the Assn; (2) changes in voting activity subsequent to membership; (3) variations in voting behavior related to kind & extent of participation in the Assn; & (4) influence of the Assn on any changes in voting behavior & the mechanisms involved therein. Assn members are classified as financial or service participants & as high or low participants. Voting statistics are from the 1949 Primary & 1951 General Elections. It is discovered that: (1) Assn members were drawn from the pol'ly active group; (2) of all who failed to vote in 1949, Assn members were more likely to vote in 1951; (3) members were less likely to vote in 1949 than not in 1951; & (4) service participants were more likely than others to become voters. Recruitment of Assn members through existing org's helps to explain the high % of previously pol'ly active. Discussion of the relationship between the Assn participation & changes in voting behavior centers on the thesis of soc contact. Contacts with voters in the Assn & esp in other org's to which Assn members also belonged tended to activate them to pol'al involvement. W. F. Kenkel

CDA 0695 Mann, Peter H. (U. of Nottingham), THE CONCEPT OF NEIGHBORLINESS, Amer. J. Sociol., 1954, 60, 2, Sep, 163-168.

¶ The term "neighborhood" is used to refer to "observable delimited geographical areas of a primarily residential character," with an attempt to conceptualize the kinds of interaction which may be found in a "neighborhood." The concept of neighborliness is seen as composed of 2 factors. (1) "Manifest neighborliness" is characterized by "overt forms of social relationships, such as mutual visiting in the home and going out for purposes of pleasure." (2) "Latent neighborliness" is characterized by "favorable attitudes to neighbors which result in positive action when a need arises, especially in time of crisis or emergency." The 2 kinds are present as independent factors. The author reports an investigation of 2 "municipal housing estates" located in the Wirral Peninsula of West Cheshire; and assesses the social integration of the estates, using a random sample of 50 houses in each estate. The results indicate that "latent neighborliness" is the basis of social solidarity and that high "manifest neighborliness" is not necessarily indicative of high social solidarity. D. E. Roos

CDA 0696 Martin, H. T., & Siegel, L. (State Coll. of Washington), BACKGROUND FACTORS RELATED TO EFFECTIVE GROUP PARTICIPATION, J. Abn. Soc. Psych. 1953, 48, 4, Oct, 599-600.

¶ The investigation was designed to determine the possiblity of isolating and quantifying some social, personal, and developmental factors (as indicated by responses to items on a biographical inventory) related to effective participation in a college fraternity (as measured by the Group Participation Scale). In general the results support the original hypothesis regarding the relationship between social, personal, and developmental history and effectiveness of participation in a social group. Thus it appeared that these items in combination have some validity as a predictor of mean ratings on the Group Participation Scale. D. Killen

CDA 0697 Martin, Walter T. (U of Oregon), A CONSIDERATION OF DIFFERENCES IN THE EXTENT AND LOCATION OF THE FORMAL ASSOCIATIONAL ACTIVITIES OF RURAL-URBAN FRINGE RESIDENTS, Amer. Sociol. Rev., 1953, 17, 687-694.

¶ Six hypotheses are tested as to the relationship between the location and extent of association of Ru-Ur fringe residents with the following factors: (1) accessibility of the city center; (2) mobility and previous location; (3) SES; (4) informal social participation; (5) adjustment to fringe residence. Sub-items in the form

of null hypotheses were tested by X^2 and rejected at p = .05. The data were gained by interviewing 832 families and individuals in the fringe area between Eugene and Springfield, Oregon. The Chapin Social Participation Scale and Social Status Scale were used to measure extent of association and status of respondents. An original Cornell-type scale was used to measure degree of adjustment to life in the fringe area. The following conclusions were reached. (1) Evidence indicates that factors (SES) shown to be associated with formal social participation in other areas, are similarly related in the Ru-Ur fringe. (2) "Ur orientation as indicated by the location in the city of the breadwinner's job or of the family most frequently visited is not important in the extent of social participation, but is in the location of membership organizations." (3) "Accessibility of the city center is not an important factor in the extent of formal participation, but probably is influential in the location of membership organizations." (4) "Factors which are signif associated with extent of participation are likely to be important in relation to location of associational activities." (5) "High participation families tend to belong to both fringe and city organizations, and low participation families tend to belong only to fringe or only to city organizations." (6) "Neither extent nor location of formal associational activities appear to be critical factors in the general adjustment of fringe residents to location in the Ru-Ur fringe." W. D. Baker

CDA 0698 Milne, R. S., LA PARTICIPATION DES CITOYENS A LA VIE POLITIQUE: NOUVELLE-ZELANDE (The Participation of the Citizen in Political Life: New Zealand), Int. Soc. Sci. J., 1960, 12, 1, 70-77.

¶ New Zealand is almost the perfect example of the 'soc state,' & does not offer a suitable arena for the development of pol'al debates. In fact, the New Zealanders prefer to watch sports spectacles rather than the discussions of pol'al groups. Nevertheless they participate extensively in the parliamentary elections. Local elections are less well participated in. The activities of the pol'al parties, of which the active members are many, but which are comprised of a very large number of passive adherents, are not, at least not at the local level, essentially pol'al as much as they are soc in nature. Opinion polls on newspaper editorials, on the extent of listening to radio lectures on pol'al matters, & the amount of participation in election campaigns indicate indiff to the major pol'al problems. An examination of participation in various kinds of private associations shows that New Zealanders, if they enjoy joining groups, do so mainly for the pleasure of joining rather than to achieve any specific goals. Tr from IPSA by J. A. Broussard

CDA 0699 Neumeyer, Martin H. (U of Southern California, Los Angeles), COMMUNITY COORDINATING COUNCILS AS A SOCIAL MOVEMENT, Sociol. Soc. Res., 1961, 45, 3, Apr, 265-273.

¶ Coordinating councils stress cooperation, coordination, studies, planning, the educ of the public, & democratic action. Composed chiefly of representatives of public & private agencies & instit's on a community level, they are designed to coordinate local efforts to deal with cases of behavior & personality problems, to provide services for children & youth with special needs, to improve community services, & to make communities better places in which to live. The success of community coordinating councils depends largely upon the type of leadership, the composition of membership, the org'al structure, the thoroughness of the analysis of conditions, & the extent of careful planning of project, democratic action in accomplishing results, regional sponsorship & guidance, & the kind of communities in which they operate. Coordinating councils as they have developed, esp in Los Angeles County, Calif, have gone through stages & transitions since the formation of the earlier councils. AA

CDA 0700 Omi, Tetsuo (Waseda U, Tokyo, Japan), TOSHI NO CHIIKI-SHUDAN (Local Groups in Cities), Soc. Sci. Forum, 1958, 3, 1, Apr, 181-230.

¶ Though the world's Ur sociol'ts point out a relaxation in the limitations imposed upon individuals by the local community with the growth of urbanization, the authority of the community remains rigid in the larger cities of Japan, though not so rigid as in Ru districts. Chonaikai (neighborhood associations), which were forbidden during the occupation, are being revived today. The neighborhood association is a formal group with semi-compulsory membership, & a city is often artificially divided into many such neighborhood org's. It encompasses an $\bar{X}$ of 624 households in Tokyo & an $\bar{X}$ of 245 households in Yokohama. These neighborhood associations exist in over 95% of the total area of Japan. Their functions are relatively complex in contrast to most community org's. The prime responsibility of the group is the gemeinschaftlich function of promoting neighborhood amity & mutual aid which manifests itself in such actions as congratulations & condolences, expressions of respect for the aged, the festival of the guardian gods, & public recreation. Its secondary functions, entail sanitation measures, preservation of public security, & cooperation with the community chest drive. For security purposes, members engage in night patrols & set up street lighting. The tertiary function is that of a subsidiary org to local (city, town & village) admin. The neighborhood association has persisted even in big cities, because (a) it is one of the original types of Japanese culture groups & (b) people cannot adapt themselves to the principle of voluntary association. S. Yasuda

CDA 0701 Reeder, William W. (Cornell U, Ithaca, NY) DIRECTIVE FACTORS IN SOCIAL ACTION, Comm. Develop. R., 1963, 8, 2, Jun, 39-53.

¶ Presents "a multiple factor theory of soc action." The relationship of theory to res & particularly the significance of a general theory of action is discussed. 11 independent but not mutual exclusive factors of the general theory are presented & amplified: (1) basic belief orientations, (2) value standards, (3) goals, (4) unusual experience, (5) expectations, (6) self-commitments, (7) force, (8) habit & custom, (9) opportunity, (10) ability, & (11) support. It should be noted that any of these factors can be positive or negative. A profile of relevant factors in soc action is also included in chart form. The purpose is: (A) to predict or examine the action of an individual or group on a given issue or action, (B) to compare 2 individuals in an attempt to predict or explain their actions & (C) to compare 2 alternative actions to evaluate them re the 11 factors. H. Barbolet

CDA 0702 Riemer, Svend & John McNamara (U of California, Los Angeles), CONTACT PATTERNS IN THE CITY, Soc. Forces, 1957, 36, 2, Dec, 137-141.

¶ The purpose was to examine the extent & quality of the city dweller's participation in the Ur environment. There are comparisons of distances traveled for purposes of visiting & shopping. The central & western telephone directories of the Los Angeles area provided a systematic sample of 500 names, of which 300 were used--77 in the western sector & 233 in the central sector. The sample included homes in an area of approximately 300 sq miles. Of those interviewed 78% of the heads of households were working, the others were retired or unemployed, 54% were homeowners, 85% were happy with their homes & 15% wanted to move, 59% had cars available & 49.3% had cars with a marked value of $1,000 or +. The city dweller in Los Angeles does not limit commercial & soc contacts to a neighborhood demarcated by the walking distance around his home. He has contacts stretching far into the Ur environment, but the f of contacts lessens with distance from his home. Only the ownership of a car & its price are signif'ly related to the distance of contacts from the individual's home. The city dweller tends to travel farther for soc than commercial contacts. The majority of his soc & commercial contacts are outside the walking distance neighborhood. There is negative evidence about a signif association between: "(1) age, (2) family size, (3) sex composition of the family, (4) length of residence in Los Angeles, (5) length of residence at present address, (6) status as home owner

or renter" & the $\bar{X}$ distance of soc contacts away from the family home. J. B. Perry

CDA 0703 Rokkan, Stein, LA PARTICIPATION DES CITOYENS A LA VIE POLITIQUE-INTRODUCTION (The Participation of Citizens in Political Life-Introduction) Int. Soc. Sci. J., 1960, 12, 1, 7-16.

¶ The poor participation of citizens in pol'al life & the growing apathy of the masses in regard to public affairs constitute 1 of the great contemporary problems in pol'al matters. All who have studied this question since Lord Bryce have placed great stress upon internat'l comparisons. However, they have always been stopped by the absence of documentation. In effect, we must bring together the data concerning the extent & the character of the participation of citizens at 5 diff levels of pol'al life: (1) the level of direct participation in the making of decisions, (2) the level of participation in elections in order to achieve such positions, (3) that of collective organized participation in electioneering, (4) that of indirect participation in election competition & struggles by means of personal communications & recourse to mass media, & (5) that of the vote by which the citizen expresses his preference for a candidate or a party. It should then be possible to undertake 3 major series of analyses: (a) a comparison of the number of participants at each level of the entire system, (b) a comparison of the diff's in the % of participants depending on the diff characteristics & roles played by the citizens in present day life, & (c) a comparison of the main pol'al groupings of each nation on the basis of age, sex, educ & soc condition. Tr by J. A. Broussard from IPSA

CDA 0704 Rokkan, Stein & Angus Campbell, LA PARTICIPATION DES CITOYENS A LA VIE POLITIQUE: NORVEGE ET LES ETATS-UNIS D'AMERIQUE (The Participation of Citizens in Political Life: Norway and the United States) Int. Soc. Sci. J., 1960, 12, 1, 78-112.

¶ An attempt is made to illustrate some of the possibilities which an accumulation of data can offer to studies based on PO polls in countries having differing pol'al structures. The most important problem arising from the use of such data is one of discovering the relationships between the individual variations & the structural diff's which exist in such systems. In this comparative study, this problem arose when it became clear that the definite relationship claimed to exist between the characteristics of the individuals under consideration in the studies & electoral participation or amount of pol'al information known to them was not discovered in Norway. The proportion of militant party members was not greater in Ur regions, nor was it among individuals with a good educ, nor in the higher professional categories. The proposed explanation is that the local admin)ive org & the nature of the party systems are variable which are peculiar to the system. Other interpretations are also possible, but this one makes it possible to follow with precision the processes of soc polarization & integration. Tr by J. A. Broussard from IPSA

CDA 0705 Rose, Arnold M. (U of Minnesota, Minneapolis), ATTITUDINAL CORRELATES OF SOCIAL PARTICIPATION, Soc.Forces, 1959, 37, 3, Mar, 202-206.

¶ It was hyp'zed that: (1) the greater the extent to which a person participates in organized activity, the greater is his opportunity to internalize the meanings & values which constitute the culture, & (2) those individuals whose soc participation (SP) has been limited should reflect some degree of individual soc dis-org. A 41% response was obtained from 533 [?]'s mailed to people who, during a specified period, acquired service for the first time from the Minneapolis city electric company. 110 [?]'s were included in the analysis which were: (a) returned within 120 days of the R's actual entry into the city, & (b) from those who had never lived in that city before. SP is measured by a 4 category check response to questions asking for the number of: friends, acquaintances, & clubs or org's the R belonged to or had before moving to that city. 4 SP types are constructed. 17 att'al questions referred to the R's optimism, satisfaction, & confidence in his own life, & included 5 Srole anomia scale items. Diff's between patterns of response for participation types were tested for signif using a t test. Signif diff's were found between certain participation types & six att'al items, as well as for the Σ anomia score. All diff's are in predicted directions, supporting the hyp's. In addition the data also support the empirical generalizations that: (i) in all cases where signif diff's were found, the item deals with some aspect of the R's self-concept, & (ii) the reported number of org'al affiliations is more closely related to a person's self-concept than is the reported number of friends. H. K. Schwarzweller

CDA 0706 Rosenbaum, Milton & Blake, Robert R. (U Texas), VOLUNTEERING AS A FUNCTION OF FIELD STRUCTURE, J. Abnorm. Soc. Psychol., 1955, 50, 2, Mar, 193-196.

¶ The proposition is tested that volunteering is a special case of conforming to social norms, and that the readiness to volunteer is a function of the social field structure. The general conditions were two situations created by experimental assistants in which assistants accepted an invitation to volunteer in one situation and rejected the invitation in the second situation. The test S's saw both situations before they were invited, and a control condition introduced which had not been structured by acceptance or rejection for test S's. 45 S's served in the experiment and 19 assistants were used. S's were unselected, except in terms of being available in location so as to be accessible for experiment. All S's were U students. The design also permitted testing of differential influence of M and F assistants on S's. Under condition (1), positive, 13 S's accepted and 2 refused. Under condition (2), negative, 3 S's accepted and 12 refused. Under condition (3), control, 8 S's accepted and 7 refused. Thus the results support the predictions that signif more volunteering would occur when test S's observed the assistants acceptance than would occur in the control condition, and signif less volunteering would occur when refusal was observed as compared to the control condition. The implications of the findings indicate the need for further research, inasmuch as the S's and assistants were not group members in that they were formally interdependent. I. Gerver

CDA 0707 Schmidt, John F. & Wayne C. Rohrer (U of Maryland), THE RELATIONSHIP OF FAMILY TYPE TO SOCIAL PARTICIPATION, Marr. Fam. Living, 1956, 18, 3, Aug, 224-230.

¶ A study of formal & informal social participation of families in Prince Georges County, Md, a Ru/Ur fringe county in 1948 (N=949 households, Ru=350; Ur=599). Findings: (I) Intra-family participation. (1) Urban: (a) The family with no child or 'outside' adult living within it tended to report participation in one family activity. (b) The family with a pre-Sch child & family with young Sch-age children report participation in 2 or 3 intra-family activities. (c) For the family with a child 11+ yrs of age the evidence is contradictory & inconclusive as is the evidence concerning the Complex Family (a family with children & an 'outsider' living within it). (2) Rural: (a) the family with a child 6-11 yrs of age tends to report participation in 3+ intra-family activities. (b) The Ru family often reports it has no intra-family activities, while the Ur family has 1 or 2 activities. (II) The relationship of family type to formal participation. (1) Urban: (a) In family with no child or 'outside' member, the wife tends to be reported as 'inactive' in formal org's. (b) In family with a child 6-11 yrs of age, wife tends to be reported as a member in some formal org. (c) No family type was related to husband's involvement in org's. (2) Rural: (a) Husband in family without children tends to be inactive in formal org's. (b) Husband & wife in the Complex Family tend to report selves only as attending members in formal org's. (c) If family has child 6-11

yrs old, husbands are more often reported to be leading members of formal org's, & wives tend to report 2+ memberships & to be leading members of formal org's. (d) The husband's & wife's degree of formal participation is not signif'ly related to family composition. (e) Ur husbands tend to be more active than Ru husbands. (III) The interrelationships of formal & informal participation: (1) 'Inactive in formal org's' was + associated with 'no intra-family activities', & - associated with '4+ activities'. (2) For Ur families there is a + association between the degree of involvement in formal org & number of intra-family activities. In Ru areas the same relationship holds for the wife but not for the husband. S. H. Aronson

CDA 0708 Scott, John C. Jr. (U of Oregon), MEMBERSHIP AND PARTICIPATION IN VOLUNTARY ASSOCIATIONS, Amer. Sociol. Rev., 1957, 22, 3, Jun, 315-326.

¶ The determination of the relation between variations in 12 factors, sex, age, educ, religion, occup, marital status, family status, friends, nativity, residence, home tenure, &, SES to variations in voluntary association participation. Schedule data are from 5% random sample (N=232) in Bennington, Vt in 1947. Findings concerning the total sample include: (1) 35.8% have no voluntary association membership; (2) each member attends all associations 2.5 times per month & each association 1.02 times; & (3) $\bar{X}$ duration of membership is 10 yrs. Findings dealing with the 12 factors specifically show greater membership among men vs women, higher than less educated, Protestants than Cath's or those with no religion, non-manual workers, married, couples with no children or two vs couples with one, persons with more than 50 friends, home owners, & those of higher SES. No signif diff was found by age, native vs foreign born, or length of residence in community. Cross analyses (age by marital status & participation) are presented. Findings are summarized by the 12 factors & in each instance agreement or disagreement with other res is documented. Tables present: (1) distribution of membership, officership, committeeship, & annual expenditure; (2) f of attendance by number of memberships; (3) $\bar{X}$ membership duration by age & sex; (4) memberships by types of associations; & (5) $\bar{X}$ number of memberships by the 12 factors. W. F. Kenkel

CDA 0709 Seldes, Gilbert, PUBLIC PARTICIPATION, Pub. Opin. Quart., 1960, 24, 1, Spr, 5-11.

¶ The Federal Communications Commission (FCC), commercial broadcasters, educ'al stations, the educ'al system & the communications arts are all essential in broadcasting, but the rights & duties of the public should be foremost. Today, broadcasting serves only a minority of the active & none of the latent interests of the people & this situation will continue until "a substantial portion of the public join the broadcasters & the FCC in defining public interest." The public has given broadcasters a portion of the public domain asking them to protect & cultivate public interest while engaging in open market competition. The code of ethics evolved in daily competition without explicit public guidance is generally satisfactory though it has sometimes degenerated to the view that anything which interests a good portion of the public is salutory. The responsibility of broadcasters for creating & conditioning their audiences is the basis for recognition of the unwritten contract between broadcasters & audiences to exchange specific information, entertainment, etc, for time & attention. The public thus must participate in deciding broadcasting policy in order to assure its contractual rights & to establish the necessity for them. For the audience to participate a soc invention is required which should include (1) mandatory hearings on the renewal of broadcast licenses, & (2) invitation by a broadcaster to representative members of his audiences to discuss the services rendered. The latter would permit the audience participation in setting standards of program quality. The FCC should require higher standards of intelligence & public service from the licensee, compare promises to actual services rendered at the time of renewal, & increase its attempts to inform the public of its activities & its accessibility. By drawing the public more effectively into the area of broadcasting, the development & regulation of service in the public interest can be more readily assured. C. M. Coughenour

CDA 0710 Sower, Christopher & Walter Freeman (Michigan State U, East Lansing), COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT IN COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS, Rural Sociol., 1958, 23, 1, Mar, 25-33.

¶ The practice of utilizing voluntary community participation to achieve national & community goals has become widespread in technologically developed as well as underdeveloped cultures. Programs that utilize principles of involvement to obtain participation appear to have a common set of characteristics. There are 3 stages in the involvement process: (1) The incipient stage pertains to the recognition of problematic situations & their definition & clarification in a manner consistent with the major value patterns of the community. (2) The convergent stage of involvement depends upon a process composed of symbols & sentiments appropriate to the soc order, a rational appraisal of individual ends, & a rational perception of organized ends. Involvement is based upon group goals; interrelationships with other org's; acquaintance, friendship, & kin relationships; & ideological beliefs. (3) In the participant stage of involvement, the action roles of individuals are defined to remain consistent with the individuals' positions in the community structure. Basic to an understanding of community involvement is the existence of a traditional set of beliefs & relationships which may then be utilized when activating people in a program defined as for the common good. AA

CDA 0711 Warren, Roland L. (Alfred U, NY), CITIZEN PARTICIPATION IN COMMUNITY AFFAIRS IN STUTTGART, GERMANY, Soc. Forces, 1958, 36, 4, May, 322-329.

¶ Few studies of citizen participation in community affairs in post-WW II West Germany have been made. Stuttgart was chosen for its size, its age, its position as capital of Land Baden-Wurtemberg, & its tradition of voluntary citizen participation. The study examined voluntary civic org's & non-pol'al service on Gov committees, commissions, etc. Pol'al activity as such was not considered. Data were based on interviews with officials & leaders, observation of meetings, analysis of org'al documents, & press files. Limited use was made of [?]'s Volunteer service in private welfare org's was analyzed according to 3 types: (A) policy-making positions, (B) specially trained volunteers who do not usually participate in policy-making, & (C) volunteers performing routine tasks. The 3 principle religious federations & the 3 nonsectarian federations contain most of their members in type (C) followed by types (B) & (A) respectively. Public welfare & voluntary participation in committees of city Gov contain practically all volunteers in type (A) Only slight use has been made of nonpartisan citizen controls over the municipal Gov. The city Gov seems relatively immune to pressures of PO. 3 characteristics were found to help explain civic participation in Stuttgart. The central concept hinges around the distinction between vertical orientation, conditioned by different or special interests of the people in the org, as contrasted with horizontal orientation, referring to the association of people on the basis of locality. (1) There is a large amount of citizen participation in community matters in Stuttgart (vertical orientation of community institutions). The city Gov is, with the exception of the press, the only important activity which in any full sense represents the various groups & the entire community. Membership on Gov committees & councils is on the basis of 'parity,' a system in which all important interest groups are assured of equitable representation. Parity, however, tends to orient attention to problems of the special interest groups rather than to community needs, as such. (2) vertical orientation of

the division of labor shows itself by (a) an emphasis on diff's between laborers, salaried employees, & officials, (b) a respect for the excellence of the expert or professional, & (c) an emphasis on the prerogatives of certain major soc institutions in their own field. (3) In the analysis of vertical orientation of leadership, 2 ideal-typical foci were isolated: the task-oriented leader (emphasizing accomplishment & seeking to centralize power in himself) & the process-oriented leader (emphasizing group development & delegating power whenever possible). Task-oriented leadership is divided into democratic & autocratic types, depending on whether responsibility is subject to periodic appraisal by the group. In Stuttgart, leadership is overwhelmingly of the democratic task-oriented type. To all but a few, process-oriented leadership was either unintelligible or ridiculous. An analysis of the problems frequently voiced to the writer in the field of civic participation showed them as existing in an interrelated complex. Changes are not likely to affect the complex unless they bring about fundamental changes in the 3 vertical orientations. G. A. Hillery, Jr.

CDA 0712 Warren, Roland L. (Alfred U, Alfred, NY), EINE SOZIALPSYCHOLOGISCHE ANALYSE DER BÜRGERSCHAFTLICHEN TÄTIGKEITEN IN STUTTGART (A Socio-Psychological Analysis of Community Participation in Stuttgart), Köl. Ztsch. Soziol. Soz-Psychol., 1957, 9, 4, 619-642.

¶ The institutions of the community are vertically orientated; the citizens prefer to join others with the same interests & living in diff communities rather than with the other citizens of Stuttgart. The tendency to act in one's own interest is stronger than the tendency to act together with one's fellow-citizens. Those citizens who are interested in communal affairs identify the community with the town council. The local newspapers however, are horizontally orientated & report in detail the various aspects of life in Stuttgart. The SD between the workers, the employees, & civil servants is very great. There is great respect for the expert. State, Church & Sch's are given special privileges by the non-expert citizens. The leaders are also vertically orientated with little emphasis on cooperation with the others. Hence the actions of leaders are rarely scrutinized or criticized. There is hostility between voluntary org's & the town admin. No radical change is expected. M. K. Adler

CDA 0713 Webber, Irving L. (U. of Chicago), THE ORGANIZED SOCIAL LIFE OF THE RETIRED: TWO FLORIDA COMMUNITIES, Amer. J. Sociol. 1954, 59, 4, 340-346.

¶ Study of a sample of 474 retired white persons residing in West Palm Beach and Orlando, Florida, using an area sampling design, with blocks as units. Data were gathered through detailed interviews regarding membership and degree of participation in organizations. 35% in Orlando, while 53% in West Palm Beach reported no membership. In Orlando, 50% of those reporting membership were members of churches, an additional 10% to church-affiliated organizations, 17% to fraternal organizations, 8% to recreational and social organizations, 7% to military and veterans organizations, 2% to music, art, and theater organizations, and 2% to service groups. "In both communities relatively more women than men did not belong to any organization." Married persons have a lower rate of membership. Education appeared to be a factor. "Nearly half of the sample of the retired in Orlando and nearly 2/3 of those in West Palm Beach attended no organizational meetings." In general, women attended more meetings than men, and religious meetings were attended more frequently than secular meetings, with women attending church more frequently than men. Church attendance declined as age increased. D. E. Roos

CDA 0714 Wilensky, Harold L. (U of Michigan, Ann Arbor), ORDERLY CAREERS AND SOCIAL PARTICIPATION: THE IMPACT OF WORK HISTORY ON SOCIAL INTEGRATION IN THE MIDDLE MASS, Amer. Sociol. Rev., 1961, 26, 4, Aug, 521-539.

¶ Durkheim's & Mannheim's ideas about careers as a source of soc integration are put to the test among 678 Ur white m's of the upper-Wc & Mc, aged 21-55. Data suggest that chaotic experience in the econ order fosters a retreat from both work & the larger communal life. Even a taste of an orderly career enhances the vitality of participation: compared with men who have chaotic work histories, those who spend at least 20% of their worklives in functionally-related, hierarchically-ordered jobs have stronger attachments to formal associations & the community. Their contacts with kin, friend & neighbor are at once more integrated, wide-ranging & stable. Their "occup'al community" is stronger. These contacts are esp marked among young, high-income Coll men -- a vanguard pop. Though men with work histories that fit the model of "career," comprise only a tiny slice of the LF in modern societies, they may be strategic for soc order. AA

CDA 0715 Young, James N. & Selz C. Mayo (North Carolina State Coll, Raleigh), MANIFEST AND LATENT PARTICIPATORS IN RURAL COMMUNITY ACTION PROGRAMS, Soc. Forces, 1959, 38, 2, Dec, 140-145.

¶ A study to determine the relationship between varying levels of participation in a community development program & certain static & dynamic variables. The static variables, which include items such as sex, age, educ, SES, participation in other org's & length of residence in the community were so named because they are not easily changed. The dynamic variables deal with knowledge & att's toward the community program & are amenable to change through group action. Members from all of the 185 households in a Ru North Carolina community were interviewed, & from these data various levels of participation were determined by scoring the informants on the degree to which they had been active in the org's program. 4 well-defined groups resulted: those with the highest scores were essentially policy makers, responsible for suggesting major projects, making major decisions, appointing committees & f'ly occupying some office; those grouped at the next level of participation were generally engaged in project-execution, & served on committees related to specific projects undertaken; the 3rd level participants were characterized by their participation in 'means' activities - they attended special programs sponsored by the club & sometimes contributed food or services in preparing fund-raising suppers, but took no part in regular meetings or committees. Members of this group rarely volunteered their services but cooperated if askedto do so; the 4th group, the latent participators, were not active in any of the club activities. The static variables, when tested for their relationship to levels of participation showed the following results: sex & age - no signif relationship for either; educ, SES, fam participation in other org's & length of residence in the community were each positively related to level of participation & the respective coefficients were .43, .62, .58 & .38. With reference to the first set of dynamic variables, scores which were assigned to informants on the basis of the accurate knowledge they possessed concerning the development program were found to be positively r'ed with level of participation. The 2nd set of dynamic variables - att's & opinions expressed about the club - provided evidence that a high proportion of informants at every level of participation were favorable toward the club. The latent participators, though inactive, gave responses that were almost entirely either favorable or neutral toward the development program. AA

CDA 0716 Zimmer, Basil G. & Amos H. Hawley (Brown U, Providence, RI & U of Michigan, Ann Arbor), THE SIGNIFICANCE OF MEMBERSHIP IN ASSOCIATIONS, Amer. J. Sociol., 1959, 65, 3, Sep, 196-201.

¶ In a medium-sized metropolitan area membership in voluntary associations is higher in the central city than in the fringe area. f of membership in both areas varies with demographic

characteristics. When standardized rates are computed, the lower fringe rate is found to be not due to demographic composition. Membership in associations is of some consequence in the affairs of the community, particularly in those having to do with the pol'al unification of the area. In the fringe such org's tend to be vehicles of opposition to that kind of cohesiveness in the community. AA

CDA 0717 Zimmer, Basil G. (U of Michigan), FARM BACKGROUND AND URBAN PARTICIPATION, Amer. J. Sociol., 1956, 61, 5, Mar, 470-475.

¶ A large but unknown part of the pop of any city is made up of migrants, & to the extent that the places from whence they came are dissimilar to the city in which they now reside, the more likely it is that their background has not adequately trained them for life in the new community. It is probable that many of today's Ur problems are due to the fact that much of the city's pop is made up of people not trained to live in it. Some 500 residents constituting a random sample of the married M's in a mid-western community of 20,000 pop were interviewed to test the hypo's that: (1) migrants as a group will differ in level of participation in the community from the natives, but migrants who come from similar environments will be more like the natives than migrants who come from dissimilar environments, & (2) the level of participation will vary inversely with the experience of the migrants in a dissimilar environment. 3 categories of the pop were studied: migrants of farm background, migrants of Ur background, & natives of the city. Age, educ & occup'al status were controlled. The findings indicate that though migration itself does limit participation, the community of origin is a more important determinate. People who move from city to city become integrated into the city more easily than do people who move from Ru to Ur areas. However, the total US pop is becoming more involved in an Ur econ & thus is acquiring Ur cultural traits. Thus in the future we would expect Ru migrants to our cities to be more familiar with the U way of life which will greatly facilitate their adjustment & make for a higher level of integration in the Ur centers than we have witnessed in the past. Ru-to-Ur movement will probably markedly decline in the future since a decreasing % of the pop live in Ru areas. N. F. Washburne

16 social change

CDA 0718 Abrahams, Peter, THE CONFLICT OF CULTURE IN AFRICA, Phylon, 1955, 16, 4, Dec, 387-396.

¶ An analysis pointing out that the most pressing problem in Africa currently is the transition from the tribal past into the technological present, & that the creation of a sense of nationhood in Africans is the essential task of contemporary leadership. It is felt that modern African states must be founded on the underlying assumptions of Western culture which call for a modification of the moral codes of tribal man. There is a need for new structures & new values, & recognition that Western culture is a world culture not reserved for 'Europeans only.' Examples are taken from the Gold Coast & Kenya in particular to illustrate the core of the above problem. H. H. Smythe

CDA 0719 Adams, John B. (American U, Beirut, Lebanon), CULTURE AND CONFLICT IN AN EGYPTIAN VILLAGE, Amer. Anthrop., 1957, 59, 2, Apr, 225-235.

¶ A description, based on observations of a Nile Delta village between 1952 & 1954, of soc changes as a result of the revolution. The revolution is seen as both caused by, & being instrumental in, accelerating the breakdown of traditional patterns of authority. Traditionally, all authority was vested in those men who had a pater familias (PF) status: that is, men who had grown sons with families who were completely dependent upon him for subsistence, & whose submission he could enforce because he could disinherit them, thereby preventing unfilial sons from ever reaching the PF status themselves. At the time of observation, the village had broken up into 2 major factions & several subsidiary cliques. One faction supported the revolution, the other sought to reinforce traditional ways & att's. The increasing pop in the Delta, without any increase in available agri'al land, has for some time undermined the authority of the PF. Further, sons have increasingly associated with egalitarian peer-groups outside the home, since educ has become general. Whereas sons formerly worked sizable land-holdings under their fathers at the age of 10 or 12 yrs, today sons remain in Sch till they marry. After marriage they seek cash employment since there is not enough land for most families to support extended consanguineal groups, & thus the father never has an opportunity to establish complete authority. It is felt that the breakdown of the original pattern of authoritarian control will most likely not be replaced with a more democratic pattern, since it was observed that the insecurities of the villagers lead them to seek absolutist premises for solutions. The need to choose between alternative solutions appears to increase their anxieties & the villagers prefer alternatives that are as absolute as their previous, traditional system of controls. R. Landman

CDA 0720 Akhuari, N., SOCIO-CULTURAL BARRIERS TO RURAL CHANGE IN AN EAST BIHAR COMMUNITY, East. Anthrop., 1958, 11, 3/4, Mar-Aug, 212-219.

¶ The structure & function of the barrier-complex, the term applied for various hindrances against the innovator in the process of Ru change, is analyzed. The village studied has a pop of 2,034 & has been in the Community Development Block for the last 4 yrs. Obstacles to Ru change are: (1) in relation to people: prejudices precipitated by talk of introducing sci'fic methods in their life & industry; lack of confidence in the future resulting in inactivity, undue dependence on Providence, decrease in working efficiency, etc; Ru illiteracy; alcoholic addiction leading to criminal behavior; (2) in relation to the carrier of the program: faulty communication which refers to the training & sincerity of the innovator who takes more interest in the achievement of the physical target than in educating the masses & arousing their consciousness & participation; (3) in relation to the environment of communication: poverty of the villagers; the caste factor; the leadership pattern & factionalism; & (4) in relation to the program itself which does not take into account the felt needs of the community & special traits of the Ru cultural framework. SASSA

CDA 0721 Albert, Ethel M. (U of California, Berkeley), SOCIO-POLITICAL ORGANIZATION AND RECEPTIVITY TO CHANGE: SOME DIFFERENCES BETWEEN RUANDA AND URUNDI, Southw. J. Anthrop., 1960, 16, 1, Spr, 46-74.

¶ It has been noted that the people of Ruanda manifest great conservatism: attachment to tradition & its conscientious preservation, a high degree of nat pride linked to aggressive self-interest, & a relatively rapid change towards European ways. By comparison, Urundi is not conservative as a matter of explicit principle: little attention is given to preservation of traditions & there is continuous loss of traditional knowledge, nat pride is neither so persistent nor so open & aggressive as in Ruanda, change to European ways is slower, more difficult & less uniform. These diff's are similar in pattern to those observed between the strongly traditionalistic Zuni & the relatively less traditionalistic Navaho of the USA; in both instances there is greater adoption of foreign ways in the more traditionalistic member of each pair. The interpretation of receptivity to, & consequences of, change are thought to in-

volve: (1) whether a cultural addition, removal or replacement is at issue; (2) the perceived value of the innovation in relation to the perceived value of the traditional ways affected by it; (3) the severity of sanctions associated with rejection of the proposed innovation; (4) the amount of change involved; & (5) the level of org & integration of the society at the time the innovation is attempted. The stronger the central power, the more effectively it can implement or prevent a change, whereas, in an individualistic or diffuse socio-pol'al org, when pressures for change are applied, individuals or small groups may take or leave the proposed change. Since uniformity of adoption of changes is a measure of the success of an innovation, the diff in socio-pol'al org as a diff between a strongly centralized & a decentralized system, accounts in large measure for the diff's in the success of the programs proposed by the Belgian trusteeship gov. At a given time in history, a traditionalistic & strongly centralized society like Ruanda can show a greater actual amount of change than Urundi, more diffusely organized, less traditionalistic & psychol'ally more receptive to innovation or less resistant on principle to it. J. H. Rick

CDA 0722 Alers-Montalvo, Manuel (Inter-Amer Instit Agri'al Sci's, Turrialba, Costa Rica), SOCIAL SYSTEMS ANALYSIS OF SUPERVISED AGRICULTURAL CREDIT IN AN ANDEAN COMMUNITY, Rural Sociol., 1960, 25, 1, Mar, 51-64.

¶ Directed soc & cultural change in which a systemic conceptual scheme is utilized in the analysis is the theme of this paper which describes the first yr's operation of a project in supervised agri'al credit in a Peruvian highland community & analyzes it in terms of the dynamic aspects of systemic elements such as goals, norms, sanctions, power, etc. The conclusion to the paper summarizes an explanation of the events occurring during the yr. AA

CDA 0723 Alers-Montalvo, M. (Inter-American Instit of Agri'al Sci's, Turrialba, Costa Rica), CULTURAL CHANGE IN A COSTA RICAN VILLAGE, Hum. Org., 1957, 15, 4, Win, 2-7.

¶ A report on an attempt to investigate cultural change in San Juan Norte, a Costa Rican village of 340 pop. 2 successfully introduced practices (use of insecticides & adoption of a new variety of sugar cane) & an unsuccessfully introduced practice (intensive cultivation of home vegetable gardens for family consumption) were selected for study. Guided intensive interviews, 1 on each practice, were conducted on a random sample of the pop. Crucial factors in the acceptance or rejection of the practices were: (1) prevalence of a need; (2) compatability of the practice with the culture; & (3) objective proof of the efficiency of the practice. These propositions may have to be modified if applied to large, more heterogeneous soc systems. S. F. Fava

CDA 0724 Babcock, Jarvis M. (Iowa State U, Ames), ADOPTION OF HYBRID CORN: A COMMENT, Rur. Sociol., 1962, 27, 3, Sep, 332-338.

¶ Sociol'ts & economists tend to disagree about the power of so-called econ variables (ie profitability) in explaining the adoption of hybrid corn by farmers. Havens & Rogers (See SA A5256), on the one hand, & Griliches (See SA A5243), on the other have renewed this controversy. A number of issues involved in the controversy are reviewed & the 1957 study by Griliches is summarized. It is contended that the empirical results of the intra-area study by Havens & Rogers cannot controvert the conclusions arrived at by Griliches in the latter's inter-area study, because the theoretical models used are not comparable. Attention is drawn to a contribution (Econometrica, 29) by E. Mansfield on the adoption process. It is suggested that since Mansfield incorporates sociol'al variables, such as the interaction effect, as well as econ variables in his theory, his approach may afford an opportunity for reconciliation of divergent points of view re the forces at work in the diffusion of an innovation. Modified AA

CDA 0725 Barth, Ernest A. T. (U of Washington, Seattle), COMMUNITY INFLUENCE SYSTEMS: STRUCTURE AND CHANGE, Soc. Forces, 1961, 40, Oct, 58-63.

¶ A report of a study of 6 communities which were compared on the basis of the 'shape' of their influence systems. The study suggests the following hyp's: (1) the more rapid the rate of growth of the pop base of a community, the more diffuse will be the distribution of community influence, (2) "absentee-owned businesses or businesses headed by persons not living in the community are found in communities with flat, or disorg'ed influence patterns"; those who control the means of power do not participate in community affairs, & (3) "the rapid expansion of the econ base of a community (esp where the community pop is small prior to this expansion) is related to the development of clique structures in the influence system." The 6 communities were classified into the following 3 types according to the 'shape', of their influence systems: (a) pyramidal, (b) clique-based truncated pyramid, & (c) influence system - disorg'ed, no identifiable structure. It is found that the development of power cliques & a reduction of the integration of the influence system are associated with a rapid rate of Ur growth & the consequent rapid increase in the number of issues facing community leaders & the complexity of these issues. The suggestion is made that "additional dimensions, such as the size & composition of the pop, the nature of the pol'al structure, the historical background of the community, & the nature of its class system could be systematically investigated for a better understanding of their relation to the structure of the influence system"; & such res should be designed within a comparative framework. I. Taviss

CDA 0726 Beal, George M. & Everett M. Rogers (Iowa State U, Ames, & Ohio State U, Columbus), THE SCIENTIST AS A REFERENT IN THE COMMUNICATION OF NEW TECHNOLOGY, Pub. Opin. Quart., 1958/59, 22, 4, Win, 555-563.

¶ The relationship between farmers' acceptance of new technology & their perceptions of sci'ts was studied for 23 farm operators in Iowa in 1957. Limited data obtained in 1957 from 104 Ohio farm operators also are included. On the basis of their adoption behavior in respect to 24 new farming ideas farm operators were classified ad: innovators, early adopters, early majority, late majority, laggards. Responses to sci'ts as referents were elicited by indirect questions relating to a line drawing of a farmer & a sci'st in which specific details were omitted. Farmers tended: (1) to view sci'ts as distant psychol'ly & in respect to contact; (2) to regard the Extension Service as the main source of contact with sci'ts; & (3) to consider sci'ts working for the Gov as more credible sources than those working for commercial concerns. Innovator & early adopter farm operators had the greatest interest in agri'al res, the most favorable att's toward sci'ts & the most accurate perceptions of sci'ts' roles. C. M. Coughneour

CDA 0727 Beal, George M., Everett M. Rogers & Joel M. Bohlen (Iowa State Coll, Ames; Ohio State U, Columbus, & Iowa State Coll), VALIDITY OF THE CONCEPT OF STAGES IN THE ADOPTION PROCESS, Rural Sociol., 1957, 22, 2, Jun, 166-168.

¶ An attempt to validate 5 stages through which farm people pass in the adoption of new agri'al practices: (1) awareness, (2) information, (3) application, (4) trial, & (5) adoption - by interviewing during 1955, 148 farmers residing in the trade area community of a central Iowa town & asking specific questions on each stage. Though findings were not conclusive they tended to support the validity of the stages concept.

CDA 0728 Bennett, John W. & Iwao, Ishino, FUTOMI: A CASE STUDY OF THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC ADJUSTMENTS OF A MARGINAL COMMUNITY IN JAPAN, Rural Sociol., 1955, 20, 1, Mar, 41-50.

¶ The Ru settlements of Japan are not so traditional in their ways as is usually assumed. Changes due to the post-war occupation of Japan, and the econ and social changes have been

met with eager resourcefulness. The village has become extremely sensitive to market changes, gov'al regulations, and ecological disturbances. Traditional fishing methods were revised after a tidal wave changed the contour of the coast and under-sea shelf. New crops and industries arose as roads made the cities more accessible. Flowers were raised for a good cash crop, and a dairy and lumber industry rose to compensate for the inflation experienced after the war. Institutional changes are reflected in (1) the problem of over-pop, (2) the organization of the family, and (3) the handling of welfare cases. Futomi is one of the many communities with an institutionalized system of out-migration, the younger men and women going to the cities with about 1/4 returning to settle permanently. Since Japan is a "poor" country the problem of welfare looms large. The traditional kinship family, united almost exclusively by ritual, has changed and become an econ unit, acting as a cushion against econ distress, unemployment and illness. The close margin of subsistence is not sufficient to solve the problem, and a system of collective action or collective groups to supplement income has developed. They engage in "invisible employment" (the presence of side-income occupations of all kinds) such as sea-weed gathering and installation of public utilities. The maxim that poverty begets laziness do s not apply here, rather one finds an air of "bustling poverty".
K. Kessin

CDA 0729 Berreman, Gerald D. (Educ Res Lab, Maxwell AF Base), INQUIRY INTO COMMUNITY INTEGRATION IN AN ALEUTIAN VILLAGE. Amer. Anthrop., 1955, 57, 1, Feb, 49-59.

¶ A community study undertaken to obtain insights into community integration and disintegration. The area of study was the small and isolated village of Nikoski on Umnak Island in the Aleutians. White contacts fall into 2 periods: exploitation by Russian fur-seekers from 1759-1867, and thereafter by Americans. Early contacts with Russians were violent and destructive. The pop was reduced by massacre and disease. Later a Russian orthodox priest initiated congenial relations. Though Russians participated in Aleut culture and demonstrated their ways in a context familiar to the Aleuts (taking Aleut wives, living in Aleut homes, and engaging in Aleut economy) they forcibly restricted Aleuts from attaining Russian wants and practices. They did not try to Russify the Aleuts. Russification was limited to church matters, the church being successfully incorporated into community life. Non-disruptive selective assimilation of the new traits was thus effectively facilitated by the Russians while Aleut ways were largely preserved. Interests and goals remained attainable in the village and adjustments were made to Russian influences. On the other hand, American policies resulted in disintegrative trends in community life. The introduction of educational facilities, American econ demands which drew islanders away from traditional occupations and introduction of white man's goals and ways of life encouraged emigration from the village. The increase of jobs with the fur company and the growing importance of money broke down traditions of cooperation. American officials and the school teacher usurped village authority and undermined traditional controls. The Americans tried to make Aleuts into white men, educating the children to white ways. American contacts have become increasingly intense and demanding, giving the Aleuts progressively less chance for selective acceptance and gradual adjustment. Aleuts have acquired the wants but not the means of acquiring them in the village. The rapid accumulation of unprecedented factors has apparently been of such quantity and quality that adjustive techniques cannot be adapted quickly enough in the present context to preserve the village. The specific factors bearing on integration and disintegration in this village suggest the hypothesis that persistently attempted projection to an unprecedented alien context, if it cannot be achieved by community members within their community, is disintegrative to that community. H. Takacs

CDA 0730 Bertrand, Alvin L. (Louisiana State U.), RURAL LOCALITY GROUPS: CHANGING PATTERNS, CHANGE FACTORS, AND IMPLICATIONS, Rural Sociol., 1954, 19, 2, Jun, 174-179.

¶ Rural neighborhood and community patterns are changing and new organizational arrangements have or are coming into existence. 2 questions should be considered: (1) what has modified the structure and functioning of rural locality groups? (2) what changes have or are taking place? The major cultural innovation which change neighborhood and community patterns are divided into 4 groups; technology, pop. changes, "good times," and legislative programs. The rural neighborhood and community as traditionally defined have or are losing their identity. On the basis of studies of ecological patterns, 2 general areas of change appear important: (1) increasing centralization of social institutions, (2) increasing multiplicity of special-interest groups. Researchers have suggested old classifications and conceptual schemes relating to locality groups be reexamined. The 1st step to be taken upon empirical confirmation of new patterns of social organization is to work on meaningful frames of reference. There is no need to depart from the use of terms as rural, urban, neighborhood, or community, but they should be redefined. A 2nd implication involves rewriting parts of textbooks and a corresponding reorientation of teaching.
B. Robinson

CDA 0731 Bogardus, E.S. (U Southern Calif), SOCIAL CHANGE IN EGYPT, Sociol. Soc. Res., 1955, 39, 5, May-Jun, 328-333.

¶ Modern soc change in Egypt might date from the establishment of Parliament in 1923 & this movement had strong roots among fellahin who wanted improvements in living conditions. The Social Center Movement dates from 1939 & by 1941 5 soc welfare centers in the Delta & 60 agr coops were established, & had begun work on housing, labor, soc security, Ur soc services & adult educ programs. The Cooperative movement began in 1908 & by 1949 there were more than 1600 agr coops & 350 consumer coops. Land Reform began in 1952 aided a few fellahin but the problem is acute since the $\bar{X}$ farm is 4.5 of an acre.
H. H. Smythe

CDA 0732 Bogardus, Emory S. (U S. California), SOCIAL CHANGE IN LEBANON, Sociol. Soc. Res., 1955, 39, 4, Mar-Apr, 254-260.

¶ Lebanon, independent since 1943, is situated on the Mediterranean and has a pop of about 1,350,000. Its social structure retards social change, particularly its patrilineal family life. Stratification exists as an aspect of the patrilineal system & pseudofeudal traditions. It tends to channel social change along social strata. The American U of Beirut, (founded 1855), continues to play a signif role in educ, while the Rockefeller & Ford Found's are making constructive contributions. The Lebanese National U. specializing in teacher training, was established in 1951. A major conference of Christians & Moslems was held in 1954. Technical assistance under the Point Four and FOA programs, as well as those of the Found's, have brought advances in agriculture. Studies of SD changes in 1951 showed national were greater than religious distances, whereas in 1935 S. C. Dodd found the reverse to be true. An increase in SD attitudes toward Americans has been noted. A major explanation of this is the fact that the Lebanese accuse the US of showing favoritism to Jews in the establishment of Israel. P. M. Smith

CDA 0733 Bose, Santi Priya (Birla Coll of Agri, West Bengal, India), CHARACTERISTICS OF FARMERS WHO ADOPT AGRICULTURAL PRACTICES IN INDIAN VILLAGES, Rural Sociol., 1961, 26, 2, Jun, 138-145.

¶ A house to house survey was made in 10 villages in diff regions of the State of West Bengal in India to ascertain whether those who adopted practices recommended by the extension services had any specific SE characteristics. A Σ of 2,190

families were interviewed of whom 1,365 were concerned with adoption. Information was obtained concerning the SES of the individual, the person's age, religion, caste, occup, land owned, educ, outside contact & participation in community activities. Questions were asked as to whether the farmer had adopted any of the following recommendations: (1) chemical fertilizer, (2) improved varieties of paddy, potatoe or jute (3) improved poultry, (4) plant protection chemicals & (5) artificial insemination for cattle. For analysis the farmers were grouped on the basis of 4 separate characteristics (a) land tenure, (b) caste, (c) participation in community activities, & (d) literacy. The X^2 test was used between cultivating owners & sharecroppers, between scheduled (depressed) & non-scheduled castes, between literates & non-literates & between participants & non-participants in community activities. It was found that the adoption of a new practice did not depend much on whether a farmer was a cultivating owner or a sharecropper. There was strong evidence that non-scheduled caste farmers adopt new practices more than scheduled caste farmers; the literate farmers adopt more than non-literates when they are non-participating in community activities; &, the participating farmers adopt more than non-participating farmers. AA

CDA 0734 Bose, Nirmal Kumar (Indian Museum, Government of India, Calcutta), THE USE OF PROCEEDINGS OF CASTE PANCHAYATS, J. Soc. Res. (India), 1960, 1, 1, Jul, 98-100.

¶ A new line of investigation has been suggested in this article re soc change. Critical studies of the resolutions passed at the conferences of the caste panchayats, & the study of cases dealt with by soc authorities or panchayats, could be undertaken in this respect, for they throw a more accurate light upon the exact nature of change. We can see in operation ideas re status, etc, which prevent for encourage old soc groups to adjust themselves collectively to the new conditions of SE life. Again, census figures relating to both caste & occup can be made to yield suitable data for the study of SE change in India. If these are then r'ed with the study of the desire & will of soc groups to advance in particular directions as revealed by an enquiry into their annual resolutions, or by a study of the changing climate of PO by the manner in which deviation from established norms are treated, it is believed that a signif light can be thrown upon the process of soc change in relation to econ change in contemporary India. If the above study can, however, be designed in diff parts of India & among various soc groups, the overall picture of India thus developed is likely to be of great value in understanding the reality of the current situation. AA

CDA 0735 Brown, G. Gordon (U of Toronto, Canada), SOME PROBLEMS OF CULTURE CONTACT WITH ILLUSTRATIONS FROM EAST AFRICA AND SAMOA, Hum. Org., 1957, 16, 3, Fall, 11-14.

¶ A strong & elaborate soc org may resist econ penetration. The nature & extent of cultural change inspired from outside is determined by the soc values of the penetrated culture. Elements which suit the needs of the penetrated culture will be selected for adaption. Examples are given from Samoa & Hehe tribe in Tanganyika. Adoption of an implement is often restricted in use by traditional values. Equality of sexes as proclaimed by Christianity is respected in religious but not in secular meetings. Samoa prefers the autonomous Congregationalism because the village org is traditional. Both cultures resist being absorbed into money economy because regular work would conflict with soc & pol'al activities. More res is urged. B. C. Maday

CDA 0736 Bruner, Edward M. (Yale U), CULTURAL TRANSMISSION AND CULTURAL CHANGE, Southw. J. Anthrop., 1956, 12, 2, Sum, 191-199.

¶ In comparing the Mandan-Hidatsa culture of 1951-1953 with that of 1850-1860, rather striking facts emerge. The Crow type kinship system is still largely intact but the entire age-grade society system has completely disappeared. The extended family has given way to the nuclear family, residence is no longer matrilocal, & the clans have diminished in importance. Far reaching econ changes have occurred, but there has not been change in the basic roles of M & F. The highly developed ceremonial system has been replaced by Christianity which may not be deeply felt nor fully understood by the Indian people. Shamans continue to treat patients, however, & ghosts of the dead are still believed in. Hypo's concerning acculturation, such as those based on concepts of integration, function or utility, do not seem to be applicable to these people. The principle of early learning as a factor in resistance to change seems to have the most support in the present instance. Those aspects of Mandan-Hidatsa culture which were learned most early in life are also those features of the society which have been most resistant to change. However, the early learning hypo simply orders the cultural content in terms of potential resistance to change; the actual sequence of change is dependent upon a multiplicity of factors in the contact situation. Change in any segment of culture, whether learned early or late, will not occur unless there is a reason for it to change. J. A. Broussard

CDA 0737 Chaparro, Alvaro (Cali, Colombia), SOZIALE ASPEKTE DES KULTURELLEN WANDELS (Social Aspects of Cultural Change), Kol. Ztsch. Soziol. Soz-Psychol., 1956, 8, 4, 569-594.

¶ A report of a sociol'al investigation into the diffusion of new agri'al techniques among the great coffee producers of Costa Rica to discover how the diffusion proceeds, how it can be accelerated, & what are the consequences of the change. Large farmers (N 58) in 4 selected areas were the R's. Personal interviews were conducted with a prepared [?]. 24 judges graded the R's into 4 categories: (1) innovators, (2) progressives, (3) conservatives, & (4) traditionalists. There is no r between the acceptance of new techniques & the conviction of their usefulness. The large coffee producers do not belong to the same SC. Wealth is not decisive for their SC, because they are all wealthy, but origin, educ, & membership in certain informal groups are important. A sociogram shows the tendency to choose friends from the same status group. The coffee producers identify with the Uc. There is no r between progressiveness & membership in a SC, but there is an r between progressiveness & soc upward mobility: those who are moving upward are also more progressive. Cultural change receives its impulse from the medium status groups. There were 16 informal leaders, half of whom were progressive, & half conservative. The main source of information as to new techniques was the experience of other farmers. M. K. Adler

CDA 0738 Chawdhari, T. P. S. & M. L. Bhardwaj, A RECONNAISSANCE STUDY OF SOME SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHANGES IN VILLAGES AROUND DELHI, Agr. Situation India, (New Delhi), 1959, 14, 5, Aug, 452-456.

¶ A presentation of the salient features observed in a SE profile study of 8 villages within the Intensive Cultivation Block area attached to the Indian Agri'al Res Instit. The study revealed 3 principal manifestations of the numerous changes taking place in these villages: (1) a perceptible urge & visible indications of the desire of the people to improve their levels of living, (2) technical improvements in farming & home-living among diff classes made possible by such a change in att, & (3) the farmers' tendency to accept the need for group & community efforts for improvement of farming & village life. 7 tables give data on subjects such as communication facilities & nearest markets, distribution of pop according to livelihood, classes, improvements in agri noticed at the level of individual farmers, educ'al facilities, etc. WAERSA

CDA 0739 Chen, Shao-hsing, POPULATION GROWTH AND SOCIAL CHANGE IN TAIWAN, Bull. Dept. Archeol. & Anthrop., 1955, 5, May, 1-19 (Chinese), 76-103 (English).

¶ After Japanese occupation (1895), Taiwan's Chinese pop was

a "closed" pop, its change almost wholly caused by natural increase. Reliable census data exist from 1896 to the present. Total pop more than doubled between 1905 & 1943; annual rate of increase of Taiwanese Chinese is 2.5%. While the number of births doubled (1906:120,000; 1943: 240,000) the number of death remained the same. Birth rate remained at around 40, but death rate dropped (1906: 34.4; 1942: 18.4). The changes are caused by the 5 stages of Japanese rule: (1) before 1909: unstable period; (2) to 1920: epidemics wiped out, revolts ended; (3) to 1925: vigorous cultural & social movement, improved transportation; (4) to 1940: tremendous increase in output of agricultural products, prevention of malaria successful; & (5) to 1943: urbanization began. Since 1945, Taiwan's econ system lost its colonial character & rapidly developed new industries, but already by 1942, 42% of the value of production came from agriculture, 46% from manufacturing. Literacy was 80% before 1943, but secondary and higher educ developed greatly after 1945 (Middle school 6.5 times of 1947 level in 1953; U 21 times). W. Eberhard

CDA 0740 Clairmonte, F. F., CHINA'S COMMUNES, Queen's Quart., 1959, 66, 2, Sum, 181-202.

¶ An examination of the background, progress, & accomplishments of China's agrarian revolution, one of the most distinctive features of which is the Commune. According to Chinese authorities the commune is to be the basic unit of soc structure in the transition from the present revolutionary socialist state to a communist society. The agrarian revolution was conceived in an atmosphere of militancy & famine, an atmosphere which continues to form an integral part of the nation's scheme of values. Econ development has been accomplished at a tremendous speed which can tolerate no legal opposition & in which ideological uniformity is insisted upon. But if democracy means participation in public affairs then the roots of democracy in China are deep indeed. IPSA

CDA 0741 Dapčević-Oreščanin, S., PUTEVI PREOBRAŽAJA KINESKOG SELA (The Ways of Change of the Chinese Village), Medun. Probl., 1956, 8, 1, 49-76.

¶ A policy of agrarian reform, an essential element in the success of the Chinese Revolution, has been followed from 1927 to 1953. This reform has marked the end of feudalism, & has won over to the Revolution the huge mass of Chinese peasants. But despite endeavors to always take into account the needs of the econ, the problem of agri'al productivity has not yet been resolved. It was also necessary to resort to collectivization. But this still was not sufficient to establish socialism in the village. Furthermore, the rapidity with which agrarian collectivization is being put into effect at present involves certain dangers of which many Chinese leaders are aware. Nevertheless, the Communist Party is showing great realism in its agrarian policy & is trying to implement collectivization in such a way that it will not have a negativel effect on the level of agri'al production. To this end they are keeping the methods of collectivization flexible & are guarding against putting too much confidence in the admin've structures which have been set up. (Translated by Z. Dana from IPSA)

CDA 0742 Dobyns, Henry F. (Cornell U), THIRSTY INDIANS, INTRODUCTION OF WELLS AMONG PEOPLE OF AN ARID REGION, Human Org., 1952, 11, 4, 33-36.

¶ A report of the Papagos Indians, who inhabit an arid region in North America. They suffered constantly from a scarcity of water and were forced to move from season to season to follow the scant available water. Wells were brought in by whites, either in connection with mining or cattle rearing; whites later departed leaving the wells. Wells were also constructed by the IB, usually at centers of pop. There was one example of opposition to the construction of a well by a tribal spokesman, but the government went ahead. The very necessity of a supply of water forced the capitulation of the spokesman and his faction. The bare necessities of living forced technological change upon the Papagos and with this came changes in their living habits and in other aspects of the culture. W. Linton

CDA 0743 Dunn, Halbert L. (Chief, Nat'l Office of Vital Statistics, Public Health Service, Washington, DC), SOCIAL CHANGE AND THE FUNDAMENTALS OF COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION, Comm. Develop. R., 1961, 6, 3, Sep, 22-34.

¶ A discussion of soc change, the emergent spiral of life, & the needs for healthy living as they relate to community design. It is suggested that: (1) A community needs to build into its design a representative & understanding manag which has a sense of concern for the high-level well-being of its people. (2) A community must exercise substantial control of the space area incorporated within it, & some of this area should be held in large blocks for common usage by all the people in the community. (3) To deal with fam needs & responsibilities over & above what the MD or soc worker or teacher can handle, the living community should stimulate group activity, common interests, friendship & understanding. (5) A community which ignores the needs of its inhabitants for emotional security & affection, for soc recognition & status, & which does not provide healthful outlets for creative energies cannot properly serve community interests. E. Weiman

CDA 0744 Dunninger, Joseph, BEHARRUNG UND WANDEL IM FRANKISCHEN DORF (Tradition and Change in the Franconian Village), Soz. Welt, 1958, 9, 3/4, 275-281.

¶ In the 16th cent the Franconian village was a settlement that was fully self-sufficient, & kept this independance rather unchanged till the 19th cent. After the 30 Yrs War an important development started. The villagers became culturally interested & came into close contact with the historic forms of the baroque, the rococo, & the classicism. Very skilful craftsmen lived in the villages, & in housebuilding, furniture, & other crafts they brought the current new forms into the Ru world & translated the style of the court & the city into Ru taste. By & by the village community lost its settlement character & became more & more a pol'al district. The conservative element with its strong traditions was predominant. Tradition was mostly concerned with the communal & judicial life. Change & fondness of innovations appeared in the area of representative culture. Those who are interested in the latest Ru occurrences in the field of technical progress - like cool-houses, water supply, & machinery- will recognize how strongly the community & the co-operative element show up again. The content has changed, but the method has stayed the same. A not yet fully represented change is the ruralization of many villages. This has come about by the disappearance of the village handicrafts. Work has become more & more concentrated upon agr'al work. Many necessities of formerly selfsufficient communities now are bought & not produced by Ru households. F. Goldsmith

CDA 0745 Dupress, Louis (Res Studies Institute, Maxwell AF Base, Alabama), THE CHANGING CHARACTER OF SOUTH-CENTRAL AFGHANISTAN VILLAGES, Hum. Org., 1956, 14, 4, Win, 26-29.

¶ The historical background of Afghanistan is briefly described to give perspective to the description of current (1951) events at Badwan, a Pathan farming village typical of the Helmand & Arghandab valleys. One important result of the central gov established by Abdur Rahman in the late 19th cent & now carried on by his descendants was that lands were sold & resold by gov officials without regard for traditional joint ownership of village lands by the clans. The consequent break-up of village solidarity is evident in contemporary Badwan where much of the pop is made up of farmers who move from village to village as they rent farms (contracts are on a yearly basis). It is suggested that abolition of such split-farming "will bring about a soc reorientation toward greater village unity & responsibility". The potential effects on land tenure when 2 dams in the valley will go into operation is also discussed. S. F. Fava

CDA 0746 Egger, Martin (Weinheim), DIE INTEGRATION EINES DORFES IM SOZIALEN WANDEL (The Integration of a Village During Social Change), Köl. Ztsch. Soziol. Soz-Psychol., 1957, Supplement 1, 65-78.

¶ A community study of the village Huttenthal in the Odenwald with 343 inhabitants. The following methods were used: a structural analysis, participant observation, formal interviews, intensive interviews. Every household was interviewed. 71% of the people work in agri. There are 4 strata: large farmers, middle-sized farmers, part-time farmers, & non-farmers. Technical progress in agri came only in 1959. Most of the changes are caused by exogeneous disturbances. The relationship between the generations is characterized by the fact that the old people hand over the farm to the younger, but keep the forest for themselves. Everybody belonging to the village community can expect assistance & recognition whether he is personally liked or not. The leaders are the parson, the teacher, the mayor, & the big peasants. Technical progress is entirely due to the wealthiest farmers. The M teenagers meet informally at a certain bench. The motorcycle is becoming increasingly important for the youth of both sexes. There are many displaced persons in the village who were treated badly when they first arrived. But it can be expected that these difficulties will soon disappear. There is only one social club with 50 members, all M's. Politics is entirely a M affair. The parish council has a majority of the big farmers. There are no pol'al parties. The villagers are Protestants by religion, but the influx of displaced persons brought some Cath's. For the last 100 yrs the pop size remained virtually unchanged. There is a shortage of agri'al laborers because of low wages & long hours. In spite of technical progress the villagers' mentality is still narrow, & the traditional integration within the families & also within the village community has survived all changes. M. K. Adler

CDA 0747 Erasmus, Charles J. (Smithsonian Inst), AGRICULTURAL CHANGES IN HAITI: PATTERNS OF RESISTANCE AND ACCEPTANCE, Human Org., 1952, 11, 4, 20-26.

¶ Farmers in Haiti were found more willing to accept innovations if the benefits received from the innovation were seen immediately. Adolescents and youngsters in farm organizations were found more receptive to changes because of confidence in specialists and the element of risk in farming is less since the land is frequently provided by the government. All attempts at cooperatives of the "combite" type (reciprocal work of preparing and planting fields) seemed to fail due to financial inequality of the farmers and related to the change from a subsistence-oriented to a commercial-oriented agriculture. Another resistance to change was the "jealousy pattern" of not being ostentatious in wealth; the effects of hostility toward successful individuals formed a strong social pressure toward the status quo. The case of the successful introduction of the plow into two regions illustrates the following acceptance patterns. (1) The plow was introduced by foreigners, who used it for the cultivation of a cash crop, tobacco: the farmers could observe the immediate effects of the plow. (2) The existence of oxen in the area made available a source of draft animals. (3) Plowing has led to some part-time specializations such as contract plowing or training of draft animals. (4) The plow was introduced as part of a complex of traits, such as with tobacco or irrigation. Some of the patterns of resistance were the complexity of new techniques of plowing and the difficulty of obtaining manufactured plows. W. Linton

CDA 0748 Euler, Robert C. (Museum of Northern Arizona, Flagstaff), ENVIRONMENTAL ADAPTATION AT SIA PUEBLO, Hum. Org., 1954, 12, 4, Win, 27-30.

¶ A recent Indian Service attempt to establish a land improvement program at Sia, a Keresan speaking pueblo in New Mexico, is described. The project illustrates some of the values and problems "arising from cooperation between anthropology and technological services in attempted cultural change" and demonstrates the role of Sia culture-history in acceptance or rejection of improvement practices: (1) since individualism, or deviation from the group pattern, is not a particularly acceptable trait among the Pueblo peoples, particular care is needed in selecting native innovators to introduce and demonstrate new soil procedures; (2) it is necessary to take into account that agricultural practices are interwoven with religious practices among the Pueblo; (3) it is useful to introduce new practices in terms coinciding with native practices and values. Results of this project are inconclusive, possibly because of the re-assignment of the field-technician after a few months, thus ending concentrated planning. The role of the Bureau of Indian Affairs in this project is criticized because of "the almost total lack of inter-branch cooperation in the Sia program." S. F. Fava

CDA 0749 Fliegel, Frederick C. & Joseph E. Kivlin (Pennsylvania State U, University Park), FARM PRACTICE ATTRIBUTES AND ADOPTION RATES, Soc. Forces, 1962, 40, 4, May, 364-370.

¶ A study employing a list of 59 new farm practices & adoption histories from 229 commercial dairy farm operators in Susquehanna County, Pa, "designed as a first step in systematically appraising a variety of attributes of new farm practices to determine the extent to which they are associated with the rate of adoption." The basic assumption is that "a particular innovation has certain attributes, such as initial cost, which are apparent to the potential adopter, & affect his decision." The following 11 attributes were distinguished: initial cost, continuing cost, rate of recovering cost, divisibility for trial, mechanical attraction, complexity, compatibility, association of practice with major enterprise, saving of time, saving of physical discomfort, & advantage. These attributes were then r'ed with adoption rate. The following results were obtained: while it was hyp'ed that a high-cost innovation would be less rapidly accepted than a low-cost innovation, the relationship between the 3 cost factors & adoption rates were all contrary to hyp; the hyp that divisibility for trial contributes to rapid adoption was not supported; mechanical attraction was found to be positively r'ed with rapid adoption as expected, but the relationship was not signif; hyp's re complexity & compatibility were supported - greater complexity r'ing with slower adoption & greater compatibility with more rapid adoption; the association of the practice with major enterprise (dairying) was not found to be related to rapid adoption, as had been hyp'ed; a positive association between saving of time & rapid adoption was found, as hyp'ed, but the relationship was not signif; a signif relationship was found, as hyp'ed, between saving of discomfort & rapid adoption; & the relationship between advantage & rapid adoption was positive & signif, as hyp'ed. It is concluded that this study gives support "to the idea that an analysis of attributes of innovations can be helpful in understanding acceptance of those innovations." I. Taviss

CDA 0750 Fliegel, Frederick C. (Pennsylvania State U, University Park), OBSTACLES TO CHANGE FOR THE LOW-INCOME FARMER, Rural Sociol., 1960, 25, 3, Sep, 347-351.

¶ The persistence of low-income conditions in agri'al areas in many parts of the US suggests that non-econ factors, which have been recognized as contributing to poverty, particularly in the South, need further investigation. In this study a Pennsylvania sample of commercial farmers (N=96), who intended to continue farming & were below retirement age, were interviewed to assess obstacle. change. Those respondents lowest in income were found to be signif'ly less likely to have made plans for development of their farms or for retirement. They were also signif'ly less likely to have utilized such key means of gaining greater control over their econ environment as credit & modern farming information & practices. The tendency to live on a day-to-day basis & the relative absence of effort to control circumstances were interpreted as being inconsistent with success in a highly competitive agri'al economy. This suggested that low-income farmers might either be encouraged to continue as essentially subsistence farmers, or that some quite basic changes in values & att's must be brought about if income from agri is to be substantially increased for this segment of the farm pop. AA

CDA 0751 Fliegel, Frederick C. (Penn State U, University, Pa), ASPIRATIONS OF LOW-INCOME FARMERS AND THEIR PERFORMANCE AND POTENTIAL FOR CHANGE, Rural Sociol., 1959, 24, 3, Sep, 205-214.

¶ An examination of the relationship between level of aspiration & income among low-income farm operators. Data were obtained from a sample (N = 189) of commercial farm operators in a Ru development pilot county in Pennsylvania. It is shown that econ aspirations tend to be oriented away from the farm to other sources of family income. This suggests that programs intended to assist the low-income farmer who wishes to stay in agri may need to be built around other than econ goal orientations. AA

CDA 0752 Fliegel, Frederick C. (Pennsylvania State U, University Park), FARM INCOME AND THE ADAPTATION OF FARM PRACTICES, Rural Sociol., 1957, 22, 2, Jun, 159-162.

¶ A test of 2 0-hypo's concerning relationships between farm income & the adoption of farm practices: (1) there is no association between adoption of new farm practices & net farm income, & (2) farm operators will designate as 'best farmers' other operators who are like themselves in net farm income. Data on the adoption of 20 extension-recommended farm practices were obtained from a random sample of 200 Rock County, Wisconsin, farm owner-operators. Each R was given an adoption score, & was asked to indicate his choice of 'best farmers'. A highly signif relationship by X^2 was found for hypo (1) & hypo (2) was rejected.

CDA 0753 Forde, Daryll (London U.), THE CONDITIONS OF SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT IN WEST AFRICA, Civilisations, 1953, 3, 4, 471-485.

¶ A detailed critique of the range and scope of the process of acculturation, or Westernization, in modern Africa. Pre-European social organization is a characterization in terms of small autonomous local communities, dispersed tribal societies, and native state systems. The coastal impact of Western traders after the 15th cent. modified these indigenous forms, but it was after Europeans began to govern, that the observable effects of Westernization began to produce the patterns and trends in African social organization which are observable today. The principal general results of European penetration are: (1) pacification of internecine conflict and (2) the growth of a market economy. With the former came a gradual acceptance of European political and juridical institutions, and with the latter, a need for European education, religion, and forms of economic association. The author, while not disclaiming that Western influence has produced disorganization in native social institutions, is careful to show the structural and functional development of new patterns of association, obligation and collective interest resulting in a gradual restructuring of societies in West Africa, a process still going on and primising a beneficial outcome. M. F. Lewis

CDA 0754 Fried, Jacob (McGill U), FORTY YEARS OF CHANGE IN A HAWAIIAN HOMESTEAD COMMUNITY: ANAHOLE, Rural Sociol., 1955, 20, 1, Mar, 51-57.

¶ Close cooperation of family and village living was the pattern of the Hawaiian community of Anahole during 1908-1920. Family enterprises such as agriculture, fishing, & labor were all a part of the work of a united family. The community was integrated by frequent mutual gift-giving, feasting parties, and cooperative effort in large fishing and agricultural functions which could not be handled by individual families. Membership in the Church provided respectability and the few necessary social controls. Over a period of 40 yrs there has been considerable disorganization. Industrial growth in the immediate neighborhood offered employment opportunities and individual gains which far exceeded that of the cooperating family. Large families can no longer be maintained as the younger and older members of the family are unable to contribute their labor to family activity, and cannot work in industry. New ethnic groups (Japanese & Filipino) entering the region introduced new values. The efficiency and resourcefulness of these non-Hawaiian people was in sharp distinction to the easy-going life before. The new values became accepted by the younger generation and put a further division between the old and the new. The economically "advanced" (wage earners) scorn the backwardness of the traditional families that remain, and there is great resentment between both groups. Today, Anahole is more a group of isolated homes rather than an integrated Ru Hawaiian community. K. Kessin

CDA 0755 Friedl, Ernestine (Queens Coll, New York), THE ROLE OF KINSHIP IN THE TRANSMISSION OF NATIONAL CULTURE TO RURAL VILLAGES IN MAINLAND GREECE, Amer. Anthrop., 1959, 61, 1, Feb, 30-38.

¶ Anthropol'ts have been trying to refine their understandings of the relationships of peasant communities to the nations of which they are a part. Eric Wolf has written of pol'al & commercial intermediaries between the Ru community & the Ur pol'al centers. Robert Redfield has written of the connection of peasants with an educated elite who interpret Ur customs & nat controls. The data collected during a yr's ethnographic study in a small Greek village in Boeotia led to the suggestion that both intermediaries & elites could be relatives of the villagers & that the maintenance of kinship ties of urbanites with their Ru kin could be the soc network through which change is introduced into peasant villages. It is suggested that this situation can occur in a nation like Greece where upward SM for farmers' sons & daughters is feasible & distribution of kin in villages, towns, & cities & of the diff positions of the fam members in the prestige & occup'al structure of the nation. The econ links between kin through the dowry system & the cultural patterns with respect to visiting & travel which contribute to the maintenance of kin ties in Greece are discussed. Comparative data from studies in other European nations show that there is cariation with respect both to the feasibility of upward SM for farmers' children & to the maintenance of kinship ties where mobility does occur. It is therefore recommended that these types of variation be included as signif criteria in any future efforts at constructing typologies of peasantry. AA

CDA 0756 Ghurye, G. S. SOCIAL CHANGE IN MAHARASHTRA PART II, Sociol. B., 1954, 3, 1, Mar, 42-60.

¶ Changes in the pattern of Hindu marriages in Maharashtra for the period 1860 to present are described based on an analysis of fictional and biographical literature. 3 periods are distinguished: 1860-1890, 1890-1920, and 1920 to present. In the 1st period it was imperative that a girl be married before the age of 12. The ideal age at marriage was considered to be 8 for the girl and 13 for the boy. Children had no voice in the selection of mates. Age at marriage has gradually risen through the 3 periods covered. An important factor in this has been the growth in demand for female education. During the early period almost no girls received education and it was considered vulgar and shameful for a girl to be literate. Girls were also subject to examination by the groom's family to determine their suitability for marriage. This practice is increasingly not tolerated, as is also the case of marriages in which there is wide discrepancy between the ages of the bride and groom. Today, many girls are insisting on the right to choose their own husbands, and widows are not treated humiliatingly. M. A. Straus

CDA 0757 Graham, Saxon, (U of Pittsburgh), CLASS AND CONSERVATISM IN THE ADOPTION OF INNOVATIONS, Hum. Relat., 1956, 9, 1, 91-99.

¶ The basic hypo was that SC will accept innovations to the extent that the innovational features & cultural characteristics of the classes are compatible. Because they vary in many aspects of their culture, diff classes will possibly adopt a given innovation in varying degrees. But because they share some aspects of the common culture, they may accept in no signif'ly

diff degree. Finally, because each innovation requires that those who would use it should possess diff physical, mental, & behavioral equipment, no class could be said to be conservative or liberal in reacting to all. The innovations studied were: TV, canasta, supermarkets, & 2 forms of health insurance. To study the reactions of SC's a sample of 150 families in Connecticut was developed. SC's were measured by the Edwards scale. The findings in general were as follows: (1) the Uc's were conservative in accepting TV; (2) the Lc's were conservative in adopting canasta; (3) both upper & lower strata reacted conservatively to supermarkets, with the greatest number of accepters found in the groups between the extreme ends of the class scale; &, (4) no class was conservative to a statist'ly signif degree in responding to the 2 innovations in health insurance. In generating the sample, approximately 1,000 telephone interviews were conducted to get information on marital status, age, & occup. 25 families were finally chosen for distribution into the classes. To avoid the bias inherent in the telephone interviews, other families were chosen & given intensive, face-to-face interviews. It is concluded that the relation between SC & conservatism is much more complex than traditionally supposed. F. B. Silberstein.

CDA 0758 Gross, Neal & Taves, Marvin J. (Harvard U & U of Minn), CHARACTERISTICS ASSOCIATED WITH ACCEPTANCE OF RECOMMENDED FARM PRACTICES, Rural Sociol., 1952, 17, 321-327.

¶ What are the differential characteristics of acceptors and non-acceptors of the McLean system and 9 additional farm practices which the Agricultural Extension Service of Iowa State Coll had encouraged farmers in the same two Iowa communities to adopt? The major hypothesis was that a small battery of factors (out of 25 included in this study) can be isolated which would consistently differentiate acceptors and non-acceptors of recommended practices. On the basis of the more stringent of two tests the hypothesis is not supported and on the basis of the less stringent test the hypothesis is not rejected. Results suggest that (1) it would be easier to predict acceptance or non-acceptance of more accepted practices than of those in the early trial stage, (2) it appears that for those practices on which the factors most frequently differentiate between acceptors and non-acceptors, relatively small cash outlays are required. L. Jones

CDA 0759 Gulick, John (U of North Carolina, Chapel Hill), THE ACCULTURATION OF EASTERN CHEROKEE COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION, Soc. Forces, 1958, 36, 3, Mar, 246-250.

¶ The Eastern Cherokees of N. Carolina number about 3,200 & are historically & racially distinct from neighboring whites. There is need for a description of the type of community in which the E. Cherokee live & for a description of the changes in their community org. Before 1700, the Cherokees resided in rather widely separated communities, each of which focused to some degree upon tillable bottom land & upon a ceremonial center. 7 matrilineal clans cut across town org. The aboriginal community was to a large extent an autonomous soc system with a strong sense of community rivalry. At the time of the American Revolution, 43 towns were counted, all of which were shortly destroyed by white settlers. A change toward the scattered farmstead pattern of the whites & a shift away from the division of labor is suggested. Some attempt seemed to be made toward selective acculturation with a view to adopting those white patterns which the Cherokee leaders thought would give the Indians a viable soc org of their own. This period was ended by the forced 'Removal' in 1838 of most of the Cherokees to Oklahoma. The fugitives hid in the western N. Carolina mountains in approximately the area of the present reservation. They are believed to have been very conservative in their customs. A period of adjustment continued until 1870. During this time, the 'Qualla' tract acquired essentially its present dimensions, a tribal gov was organized, & 5 separate, self-contained communities came into being. The clans receive no mention. The period that followed, lasting until ca 1890, saw little change in the community org. But a new tribal org developed & the Bureau of Indian Affairs came to assume trusteeship of the tribe. The culture was distinctly Cherokee in language, econ org, & in patterns of inter-community rivalry (via the ritual game of stickball). There was added, however, a blend of elements from white sources. The third period, terminating in 1934, saw the extension of white-style educ with the purpose of eradicating all Cherokee culture, the invasion by lumbering interests, & building of the first paved roads into the reservation, reducing the isolation of most of the communities. In 1934, the last stickball game was played in the old tradition. In the final period, extending to the present, wage labor has become greatly augmented, esp by the summer tourist trade. The gemeinschaftlich qualities of the communities had already been lost in the preceding period. Attempts at community org have met with mixed success. The 'white Indians,' who have acquired the necessary cultural viewpoints, have gained leadership. But the more conservative Cherokees fail to understand the Ru MC white American values which are involved. G. A. Hillery, Jr.

CDA 0760 Gulick, John (Adelphi Coll.), CONSERVATISM AND CHANGE IN A LEBANESE VILLAGE, Midd. East J., 1954, 8, 3, Sum, 295-307.

¶ An analysis of the impact of urbanism on life in a modern Lebanese village. Prior to the last quarter of the 19th cent. when the great cultural changes began, al-Munsif was characterized by (1) an agricultural economic base, (2) the permeation of religious attitudes into all aspects of behavior, (3) the predominance of kinship statuses in the patterning of interpersonal affairs, and (4) extreme localism in knowledge, interests, and loyalties. 3 new factors had pronounced effects. (1) The importation of European factory-made articles lessened the importance of, and eventually extinguished, village handicrafts. The desire for cash was stimulated. (2) Western-style educational institutions and curricula were introduced into Lebanon and received enthusiastically by the villagers on both (traditional) status and economic grounds. (3) Emigration, primarily to the US, led to handsome remittances from emigrees and contributed to village prosperity. This ended with the US Immigration Act of 1924. Motor vehicles and improved roads augmented villager interest in nonagricultural occupations. The effects of these processes as observed in 1952 include: (1) A large reduction in the number and % of agricultural workers; an extensive development of non-village and urban occupations; and women working outside the home. (2) Religion does not appear to permeate the everyday life of villagers any longer. But, certain observances (marriages, funerals) reinforcing social solidarity are regularly kept. (3) Kinship organization has been least affected. (4) While modern education and urban jobs have drawn a signif. % of villagers away from the village and village life, it remains a powerful focus of local, religious, and kinship identity and solidarity. The villagers who live and work in the city are particularly caught in this conflict. In resolving their problems, it would be unwise to think in terms of breaking village and kinship bonds which are still fundamental orienting factors. Rather, the city dwellers need to identify with additional groups concerned with the application of rational action to problems of general concern. S. L. Messinger

CDA 0761 Halpern, Joel M. (U of California, Los Angeles), CULTURE CHANGE IN LAOS AND SERBIA: POSSIBLE TENDENCIES TOWARD UNIVERSAL ORGANIZATIONAL PATTERNS, Hum. Org., 1961, 20, 1, Spr, 11-14.

¶ An "attempt to identify some of the pertinent factors which may influence the extent to which similar types of instit's are emerging to serve shared goals in planned programs of econ & soc development." Discussion is limited to "one major instit'al category & a sub culture in each of the 2 geo-

graphic areas under consideration: namely, the relationship between the villager & the state in Ru Laos & in Serbia. It is suggested "that to establish & then maintain a modern state in the admin'ive, econ, & industrial sense, centralized authority & peasant participation are essential. Yet, in order for the state to function this participation must be limited & controlled, & decision making must of necessity be, & remain, highly centralized in a group which can coordinate the emerging bur'cies effectively." Programs of the UN Technical Assistance Admin & other types of planned change & their implementation must be studied on a "worldwide basis." It is suggested that anthrop'ts approach the problem in terms of the delimited Ru community, esp re its relationship to "larger pol'al units including the nat'l state." J. Neyer

CDA 0762 Harlan, William H. (Ohio U.), COMMUNITY ADAPTATION TO THE PRESENCE OF AGED PERSONS: ST. PETERSBURG, FLORIDA, Amer. J. Sociol., 1954, 59, 4, Jan, 332-339.

¶ A Study of community adaptation to change in its demographic composition. St. Petersburg, an extreme case of change with respect to proportion of aged, was chosen to highlight the processes of adaptation. The community is compared, demographically, with Tampa, Miami, and with an average of ten standard metropolitan areas. Characteristics compared were: population growth, number of households, size of households, change of residence, % of persons 65+, Md age, sex ratio, marital status and SE characteristics. St. Petersburg has the lowest % of employed civilian males 14 years and over of any of the other communities. It has a large % of self-employed workers. It has a high % of "managers, officials, proprietors, clerical, and sales workers," and a low proportion of "craftsmen, foremen, operatives, and kindred workers." St. Petersburg is characterized by a low % of manufacturing industries, and a high % of construction, trade, and service industries. The Md income was less than any other large city in 1950. The above SE characteristics are, in part, a consequence of tourist trade, but "important and extensive" adaptations are due to the high proportion of aged persons. A similar adaptation is noted in business and professions. The most striking example of this is seen in the building industry, real estate transactions, and retail trade. It is also apparent in the medical profession, in hospital insurance, and in "beauty clinics." D. E. Roos

CDA 0763 Hauser, Philip (U of Chicago, Illinois), CULTURAL AND PERSONAL OBSTACLES TO ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN THE LESS DEVELOPED AREAS, Hum. Org., 1959, 18, 2, Sum, 78-84.

¶ Several yrs res & travel in South & Southeast Asia lead to the analysis of cultural obstacles (reflected in personal characteristics) in the achievement of nat'l aspirations to raise levels of living under 2 headings: (1) elements of the colonial heritage which include truncated soc orders, pluralistic societies, over-urbanization, resurgent nationalism & mass-disillusionment, (2) elements of indigenous culture which include value systems conflicting with material aspirations, highly stratified societies, age prestige & deference, pre-sci'ific mentality, atomism in interpersonal & inter-group relations, & actual or potential demographic imbalance. S. F. Fava

CDA 0764 Heeren, Hendrick J. (U. of Indonesia), THE INDONESIAN VILLAGE: ITS CHANGES AND FUTURE, Civilisations, 3, 3, 419-423.

¶ It is not correct to "explain" the Indonesian (and other Asiatic) revolutions as a series of conflicts between the progressive, westernized townspeople and the backward, traditionally religious peasantry in the village. There are enormous differences between villages in one region and another. Views on Javanese history show that the Javanese village in the past has been dynamically integrated into the larger structure of the society. No certain conclusions can be drawn on present-day Indonesian villages as very few sociological studies have been made. The better economic studies have been those by Van der Kolff, Van Naerssen, Chabot, and Mrs. Subandric. But these studies and novels point to the dynamization of the village. This requires a conscious government policy. Present research at the Institute for Social Research at the University of Indonesia attempts to provide for the deficiency in social research with regard to change in the villages. D. Bystryn

CDA 0765 Hughes, Charles Campbell, (Cornell U, Ithaca), THE PATTERNING OF RECENT CULTURAL CHANGE IN A SIBERIAN ESKIMO VILLAGE, J. Soc. Issues, 1958, 14, 4, 25-35.

¶ A discussion of the impact on the Eskimo people in the Bering Sea coastal village of Gambell of intensive contact with the white world in 1940-1955. Whereas in 1940 "the mainland artifacts & influences were the 'figure' which fitted into the 'ground' of Eskimo belief & orientation," the mainland culture since that time has begun to function as the dominant reference culture toward which the Islanders are oriented. And as the standards & criteria of the mainland are adopted & assimilated, they enter into the personality as constituents in the definition of self. The factors influencing the people to change their self-definition are discussed in terms of: (1) observation of fact & reasoned thinking, (2) contact with other systems of belief, (3) all types of stress, & (4) new opportunities for achieving security & satisfying aspirations. While stresses & observation of fact & reasoned thinking were present prior to 1940, contact & new opportunities are the new factors which produced the change. I. Taviss

CDA 0766 Inman, Samuel G., THE IMPACT OF THE MODERN WORLD ON LATIN AMERICA: A POLITICO-ECONOMIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL APPROACH, Civilizations, 1955, 5, 4, 549-568.

¶ The center of Latin civilization is moving from Paris and Rome toward the great centers of Buenos Aires, Rio de Janeiro, Santiago and Mexico. World conditions today are causing the peoples of Latin America (LA) to face the same problems that concern her northern neighbors. Internationally, LA was invited for the first time to the Council of Nations at the 2nd Hague Peace Meeting in 1907. Today, the southern republics have 33% of votes of the UN, while great nations like Italy, Austria, and Germany have not yet been admitted. The traditional picture of LA is fundamentally different from the real one of today. This is the only section of the world that is living a normal life, worrying little about a world war, and growing more rapidly than any other section of the globe. There are two LA worlds. One is the modern world with all the gadgets; the other is colonial LA, with poverty, disease, illiteracy and technological primitiveness. As in pop, LA trade has grown at an enormous rate, industrialization has progressed, and new problems appeared. In no section of its life has LA felt the impact of the modern world more than in movements for international peace, Communism and Fascism have been imported to complicate the political picture, and LA has become part of the world revolution. In its spiritual life there is a mixture of North American materialism, Cath'sm and a newly growing Protestantism. This new position of LA accentuates its importance to the world. J. E. Hughes

CDA 0767 Izumi, Seeichi & Saito, Hiroshi (U. of Tokyo), PESQUISA SOBRE A ACULTURACAO DOS JAPONESES NO BRASIL (A Study of Acculturation Among the Japanese in Brazil), Sociologia, 1953, 15, 3, Aug, 195-209.

¶ The 1st article on the social structure of Nipo-Brazilians, done as a preliminary to a UNESCO study of group tensions in Brazil. 9 communities were selected on the basis of their agricultural adaptation; 5 in São Paulo, 1 each in Parana and Para, and 1 in both Para and Amazonas. Not all were "real" communities, but areas delimited for the purposes of the

study. In terms of family structure a difference between the São Paulo-Parana region and the Amazon was found. In the former, immigration took place between 1921-40 and the sample often included entire families; in the latter, the immigration took place between 1930-40 with a preponderance of bachelors. In general the sample may be divided into 3 strata: the Japanese, the marginal and the Brazilian. The Japanese are mainly 40+, born in Japan, and have a Japanese education and religion. Marginals are between 25-40, born in Japan, but have a composite Japanese-Brazilian education and religion. Brazilians are under 25, have a Brazilian education and show a marked tendency to accept Catholicism. While these data may be a "phenomenon of accommodation," the writer feels they are a true index of the changes taking place. B. Zimmerman

CDA 0768 Kahl, Joseph A. (Washington U. St. Louis, Missouri), SOME SOCIAL CONCOMITANTS OF INDUSTRIALIZATION AND URBANIZATION, Hum. Org., 1959, 18, 2, Sum, 53-74.

¶ A res review of recent major studies on the impact of econ development, industrialization, & urbanization as traditional societies become modernized. Consequences include: (1) pop growth, (2) the increased importance of cities, (3) the shift from localism to nationalism, (4) a division of labor in which agri becomes proportionally less important, (5) formal educ for participation in the new division of labor, (6) expansion of middle & upper SC's, (7) expectation of an increased standard of living, (8) emphasis on the nuclear fam, & (9) organic solidarity. Examples are drawn from many studies, esp of Mexico, African societies, India & the Middle East. It is indicated that much recent res consists of descriptive surveys of new cities & does not focus directly on the process of change. A selected, annotated bibliog is included. S. F. Fava

CDA 0769 Karpat, Kemal H. (Montana State U. Missoula), SOCIAL EFFECTS OF FARM MECHANIZATION IN TURKISH VILLAGES, Soc. Res., 1960, 27, 1, Spr, 83-103.

¶ A field investigation in 20 villages of southern Turkey. The introduction of modern farm equipment was conditioned by: the Gov's policy for econ development, the availability of cultivable land & its ownership, the soc org & general att's of the villagers, & the village's proximity to Ur centers. As a result of this innovation, the villages entered the era of cash economy. Some villagers were dislocated & went into the cities, while a new entrepreneurial class was forming in the villages. Village isolation has broken down in the face of a desire for communication with the outside world. Person to person relationship with the Gov seems to replace the authoritarian relationships of the past, though respect for public authority remains. The city & its ways remain as the ideal for the villager, who adopts indiscriminately Ur manners & att's. Nevertheless, in fam matters & SP thinking he preserves his conservatism & traditionalism. It is concluded that while farm mechanization has affected beneficially only a limited number of villages in Turkey, the indirect impact is felt throughout the Ru areas of the country. Individualism, the need for self assertion & democracy, departure from fatalism & predestination, & soc mobilization & stratification are preparing the groundwork for a new effort to bring the country closer to ideal modernization. This modernization will include adjustment of soc & pol'al views to the material progress & a new reorientation of cultural life in Turkey. AA

CDA 0770 Kobben, A. J. F., ANTROPOLOGIE EN ACCULTURATIE (Anthropology and Acculturation), Mens Maat., 1960, 35, 5, Sep-Oct, 358-373.

¶ The approach of cultural anthropol to the problem of underdevelopment is a comparative one, focusing on the dynamics of acculturation. A crucial point in this problem may be the degree of accessibility to cultural change. A soc group may be called acculturated when its members strive after vertical soc mobility & improvement of their own & their children's soc condition, by work, educ, savings & investments. The accessibility to cultural change is defined by 4 main factors: (1) the character of the cultural goods which are offered, (2) the circumstances under which this offer is made, (3) the way of offering, & (4) the soc structure (degree of integration, hierarchinal system, means of subsistence & demographic structure) of the receiving people. These factors are studied in several groups such as the Akim of Ghana, the Bete of the Ivory Coast, & the Navaho Indians. More & more anthropol'ts are asked to co-operate in gov'al actions in this field. H. M. Jolles.

CDA 0771 Kostić, Cvetko (Belgrade), CHANGEMENT DE STRUCTURE DU VILLAGE EN YOUGOSLAVIE (Change in Village Structure in Yugoslavia), Cah. Internat. Soc., 1957, 23, Jul-Dec, 142-156.

¶ Prior to WWII Yugoslavia was primarily an agri'al nation. What little industry existed consisted mainly in small establishments mainly concerned with the production of consumer goods. WWII destroyed more than 33% of these industries. Following WWII, a planned economy was introduced & the rapid industrialization of the country drew large numbers of peasants to the cities, land ownership was transferred from banks, absentee landlords, & the church to the peasant himself & to collectives, & a signif number of former agri'ists continued to have connections with the farm even though their principle source of livelihood was derived from Ur industry. These peasant-workers were mainly derived from the poorer agri'al groups. Many of them continued to live in the village & walked as much as 4 to 6 km a day to their place of work. The integration of these workers with an industrial society presents some special problems since this double role frequently means that one is neglected to further the other. In the area of marriage & the family similar radical changes have occurred. The joint family has been in large measure replaced by the nuclear family & in some areas, such as the valley between the Sava & the Danube, a rapid decrease in the birth rate has been noted. Yugoslavia is generally showing the affects of an extremely rapid industrial development. J. A. Broussard

CDA 0772 Kuper, Leo (U. of Natal), THE CONTROL OF SOCIAL CHANGE: A SOUTH AFRICAN EXPERIMENT, Soc. Forces, 1954, 33, 1, Oct, 19-29.

¶ The S. African government is attempting to maintain traditional rural pattern of race domination in a period of a changing economy, marked by growth of secondary industries. Accepting a near-Marxist view that non-white economic advancement means equality, apartheid attempts "to hold race relations constant while promoting economic change and expansion." Stability of race relations is being sought by (1) "the systematic perfecting of unequal status contacts between the races," (2) "removal of non-white affairs from politics to administration," and, (3) "monopoly by the whites of all constitutional means for initiating social change." Nonwhite legal action can be only temporarily effective. The threat of illegal action is met by the Suppression of Communism Act, which defines almost all protest moves as Communist. There is a problem of reconciling aspects of the intense values placed on apartheid and on profit, shown by the lag in implementing apartheid in industries requiring skilled and semi-skilled labor. Considering high white emotional involvement in apartheid, future economic stress is likely to be on primary industries. Since apartheid has little to offer non-whites, non-legal action, particularly an underground movement is probable. This may be racial-nationalist. Communism is more likely, since the race conflict is also a class conflict. W. C. Kaufman

CDA 0773 Lane, Ralph (US Information Agency, Kabul, Afghanistan), CHANGE AND ORGANIZATION IN RURAL IRELAND, Hum. Org., 1955, 14, 2, Sum, 4-8.

¶ Emigration & the static condition of agricultural production in Ru Ireland are discussed as manifestations of a "master

soc system". Thus, the small farm (less than 30 acres) tends to be operated to maintain a traditional kinship structure (the farm is handed down to one son & the others are expected to emigrate) rather than as an econ element to be exploited for maximum production. Neither have the largest farmers, the "ranchers", (over 100 acres) approached agric & husbandry as entrepreneurs; instead their farms are viewed as important in maintaining them as landed gentry. Only the position of the medium farmers (30-100 acres), which are becoming the modal group, indicates a tendency away from static agric production geared to a given pattern of soc relationships. Medium farmers tend to be geared toward rationally-oriented, profitable agric because: (1) medium farmers are usually dairy farmers or engaged in intensive tillage like beet sugar growing which demands frequent contacts outside the local kinship group & (2) the concentration of medium farms in particular regions has led to the expansion in these areas of Ru towns which have a wider outlook. Macra na Feirme (Young Farmers Clubs), organizations flourishing after WWII, are discussed as devices by which the medium farmers are able to express their acceptance of sci'ic husbandry & orientation toward a wide community while maintaining kinship relationships. "Until they found this alternative way of satisfying needs that are embedded in the soc structure, the medium farmers in Ru Ireland, like farmers in many parts of the world, resisted changes that might have disrupted the family." S. F. Fava

CDA 0774 Lewis, Oscar (Ford Foundn, New Delhi, India), TEPOZTLAN RESTUDIED: A CRITIQUE OF THE FOLK-URBAN CONCEPTUALISATION OF SOCIAL CHANGE, Rural Sociol., 1953, 18, 2, Jun, 121-134.

¶ A replication of Redfield's study with "special attention given to those aspects of village living that Redfield had merely touched upon, such as demography, the land problem, systems of agriculture, distribution of wealth, standard of living, politics and local government, the life cycle of the individual and interpersonal relations." Differences are found between Redfield's and the present study. (1) Redfield finds Tepoztlan a homogeneous, isolated, smoothly functioning, well integrated and well adjusted people and society. The present study emphasizes the underlying individualism, lack of cooperation, tensions, a quality of fear, envy and distrust in interpersonal relations. (2) Redfield portrays the community as that of landowners without a land problem; the present study found that "over half of the villagers did not own land." (3) Redfield presented only positive and formal aspects of interpersonal relations ignoring the negative and disruptive aspects of village life. (4) Redfield described local politics as a game; the present study found politics to be a serious affair often leading to violence and revolution. A number of other differences are presented and accounted for by changes which have occurred in the village in the 20 yrs between the studies, by the different scope of the studies, and the fact that the present study is based on 100 informants, whereas Redfield's study was based upon 6. Comparison with Redfield's Yucatan findings show that: (1) the family stability of the nuclear family has not been seriously modified as suggested by Redfield; (2) the trend towards secularization has not changed appreciably, and can be interpreted as confirming Redfield's findings. This also applies to (3) individualization. The limitations of the folk-Ur concept are: (1) it focuses primarily upon the city as the source of change—there are other sources of changes (2) culture change may not be a matter of folk-Ur progression, but an increase or decrease of heterogeneity of culture elements; (3) some criteria in the folk-Ur concepts are treated by Redfield as interdependent criteria, and might better be viewed as independent variables as S. Tax's Guatemala studies have suggested; (4) folk-Ur classification tends to obscure the findings of cultural anthrop as to the wide range in the ways of life and in the value systems among so-called primitive peoples; (5) folk-Ur classification limits field research because of its narrow focus of problems; (6) folk-Ur conceptualization assumes a uniform, simultaneous, and unilateral change in all institutions, and does not tell us about the rate of change; & (7) the implicit value judgment of a Rousseauan kind which determines what shall be termed disorganization or reorganization. Republication of anthropological studies is desirable; it must however be of the broadest possible type. Specific hypotheses ought to be investigated, but such hypotheses are highly selective and determine data collection. L. P. Chall

CDA 0775 Lindstrom, David E. (U of Illinois, Urbana), DIFFUSION OF AGRICULTURAL AND HOME ECONOMICS PRACTICES IN A JAPANESE RURAL COMMUNITY, Rural Sociol., 1958, 23, 2, Jun, 171-183.

¶ In Japan agri'al techniques have advanced as far as in any Oriental country. It is important, therefore, to learn how effective their new approach, not to force anything on people against their will, has been in getting farmers & homemakers to accept new practices. In a study of the acceptance of farming & homemaking practices, it was found that the practices adopted most often were those requiring changes in techniques or operations & did not require changing the enterprise. Such adoptions were accompanied by favorable att's toward the practice. Att's toward adopting practices were influenced by mass media, but the chief influence causing adoption was the observation of good results obtained by other farmers & the urging of extension advisors & neighbors. Implications for countries in which adult educ'al systems have been developed are that though conditioning influences can come through mass media, those leading to adoption must come from agents in the community who have gained the confidence of the people. Hence, technological training is not enough — the agents need training in how to analyze local situations & how to work with people & their groups. AA

CDA 0776 Loomis, Charles P. & McKinney, John C. (Michigan State U), SYSTEMIC DIFFERENCES BETWEEN LATIN-AMERICAN COMMUNITIES OF FAMILY FARMS AND LARGE ESTATES, Amer. J. Sociol., 1956, 61, 5, Mar, 404-412.

¶ Several studies of Latin-American (LA) communities reveal that geographical accessibility is only one component of cultural change & that folk, sacred, or Gemeinschaft-like communities may in some respects be Ur, secular or Gesellschaft-like. It is therefore necessary to consider intercultural accessibility & the instigation of change in terms of some non-geographical dimensions. Specifically, communities must be analyzed in terms of their attributes as soc systems. It appears desirable to develop sub-typologies of general typologies such as Gemeinschaft or sacred. A large estate community in Costa Rica is contrasted with a family farm community which is near by & of similar size. The towns are diff in their degree of physical accessibility, their spatial arrangements, the mobility of the residents, the routine activities of the people, SC, soc status, communication structure, soc structure, clique structure, & leadership. And it is felt that they represent typical examples of 2 important types of LA communities. The attempt has been made here to establish type diff's in terms of the theory of soc systems. To do so the soc relationship of leader to immediate subordinate was used. The Gemeinschaft-Gesellschaft continuum was sub-categorized into two continua of norms of orientation of the subject to the object: affectivity vs affective neutrality, & particularism vs universalism, & into 4 continua of norms of orientation, prescribing aspects of the object which will determine the action & its scope: ascription vs achievement, diffuseness vs specificity, traditional vs rational, & familistic vs contractual. 7 soc sci'ts who are specialists in LA typed the soc relationship as it was likely to appear in each of the 2 communities on an 11 point scale for each of the 6 continua. The family size

farm community tended toward the Gemeinschaft poles of each of the 6 continua, & in sharp contrast, the large estate community tended toward the Gesellschaft pole in each. If the 2 communities are actually representative of other large estate & family farm communities in LA, then we have solid ground for saying that the large estate community possesses a diff order of accessibility both socially & culturally. N. F. Washburne

CDA 0777 Lowry, Sheldon G., Selz C. Mayo & Donald G. Hay (Michigan State U, East Lansing; N. Carolina State Coll, Raleigh; & Agri Marketing Service, USDA, Washington, DC), FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH THE ACCEPTANCE OF HEALTH CARE PRACTICES AMONG RURAL FAMILIES, Rural Sociol., 1958, 23, 2, Jun, 198-202.

¶ Using the general hypo that "there is an association between indices of soc & ES & the adoption of recommended health care practices by Ru people" a sample of 611 households in N.C. were interviewed. The relationships between the Index of Adoption of Recommended Health Care practices was related to: occup of household head, age of M head, age of F head, educ of household head, social participation (by Chapin's Scale), income, SES (by Sewell's scale), color, & home tenure. L. P. Chall.

CDA 0778 McCormack, William C. (Dharwar, India), MYSORE VILLAGERS' VIEW OF CHANGE, Econ. Develop. & Cult. Change, 1957, 5, 3, Apr, 257-262.

¶ A study of a Kannada-speaking village, pop 504, in Mysore, India. 2 major factors limiting the possibility of village-improvement are: (1) the ideal of village unity supports the role of hereditary leaders in initiating action & settling disputes, & (2) the presence of factionalism has made such unity increasingly difficult to achieve. Attempts to introduce a Sch in 1953-54 are described, with an analysis of the factional fights & other difficulties which blocked those attempts. The Sch case illustrates the likelihood that the villagers' view of change (the 'ideal of village unity'), is susceptible to important modifications. "In recasting village-gov relations in order to reduce factional conflicts, the abolition of hereditary village revenue officers (the tax collector & the tax accountant) would seem to be an essential first step." During the past 50 yrs, changes in village-gov relations have weakened village control over tax officials, etc, encouraging factionalism & making unity even harder to achieve. A. J. Field

CDA 0779 McDermott, Walsh, Kurt Deuschle, John Adair, Hugh Fulmer, & Bernice Loughlin (Cornell U Medical Center, NYC), INTRODUCING MODERN MEDICINE IN A NAVAJO COMMUNITY, I & II, Science, 1960, 131, 3395 & 3396, Jan, 197-205 & 280-287.

¶ A report of a "systematic investigation of the broad question of technologic development as it applies to medicine" in a Navajo Community. The Navajo style of life as it pertains to matters of health is discussed & demographic aspects of the society are presented. 76% of all diseases found were microbial in nature; however, serious complications of these diseases were f. The f occurrence of congenital dislocation of the hip was found to be related to the use of cradleboards, & was not considered to be a disease by the Navajo, indicating the culture-bound nature of the concept of 'disease'. 4 specific or 'segmental' studies of the investigation are discussed at length: (1) self-administration of drugs, (2) translation of medical concepts, (3) ischemic heart disease, & (4) the relationship between the Navajo medicine man & the Western physician. The following conclusions are reached: a technique which produces information is regarded as something mysterious & may thus be accorded a completely unpredictable role; because of the diff's in medical concepts, an interpreter may be completely bilingual in ordinary usage & yet wholly unreliable in discussing medical matters; the medicine men believe they can distinguish between the type of illness most likely to be benefited by their procedures & the type that is better managed by Western physicians. "In large measure, any attempt to control the pace of introduction of a technology involves ethical considerations, & these become of primary importance when the technology is medical." Moreover, "the possibility of actually doing harm through technologic development programs in health is very real." I. Taviss

CDA 0780 Mair, L. P., SOCIAL CHANGE IN AFRICA, Int. Aff., (London), 1960, 36, 4, Oct, 447-456.

¶ Africans today in rejecting their European rulers do not reject their techniques of production & gov; they assert African control over them. Africa is passing through a process of change from small-scale to large-scale org, econ & pol'al; generalizations are impossible, but throughout Africa south of the Sahara production for exchange was less important than production for subsistence. It has, however, become part of a world system of production for exchange through incorporation in the pol'al systems of European nations. The consequent widening of the scale of soc relationships has had great effects on African society. The growth of towns produces a modern Ur society, & only there have the unifying forces of the modern pol'al & econ systems their effect. In all Africa local solidarity remains strong because so many local groups have until recently been autonomous pol'al units. The gulf between literate & illiterate is deep & there are great difficulties of staffing public services & industry. The whole pol'al system is superimposed on smaller-scale politics. The new rulers may yet afford tolerance of opposition; they must be authoritarian enough to maintain stability & yet not so oppressive as to provoke resistance. IPSA

CDA 0781 Mandelbaum, David G. (U of Calif, Berkeley), TECHNOLOGY, CREDIT, AND CULTURE IN AN INDIAN VILLAGE, Hum. Org., 1952, 11, 28.

¶ The Kota of the Nilgiri Hills in India occupied a position in a caste-like division of labor. In exchange for tools and utensils they produced and the music they provided, they received various products from the Toda and Kurumba and grain from the Badaga farmers. By holding a monopoly on the farm tools of the Badaga, the Kota were able to force them into favorable trade agreements. During the last 25 years, the presence of the English in the area has provided the Badaga with a new source of tools, thereby forcing the Kota to enter potato farming to gain money to buy grain. No longer having control over the people on whom they depend but, being dependent on fertilizer and grain prices and on the local ration shops, the Kota have a feeling of frustration resulting in hostility toward the Badaga and the government. The internal cohesion of the Kota villages has weakened since social control rested on the withdrawing from an offender the village cooperation necessary in tool making but no longer required in farming. This has resulted in the forming of factions within the Kota tribe, which produced the decline of "the old unity of the village as against other groups." W. Nicholls

CDA 0782 Manndorf, Hans (Hinterbrühl bei Wien), SOZIAL-ÖKONOMISCHE STRUKTUR UND KULTURWANDEL IN SÜDINDISCHEN DÖRFERN (Socio-Economic Structure and Cultural Change in South Indian Villages), Sociologus, 1955, 5, 2, 156-175.

¶ The res was undertaken in 1953 & 1954 for the UNESCO Training Center for Fundamental Educ in Mysore, India, by the author & an Indian psychol'st to explore res methodology & present bases for the planning of the project. The author does not only wish to analyze & interpret ethnographical data but also to indicate trends, possibilities, & difficulties for the development of future cultural change. He discusses the basic elements of soc structure, their functions & relative importance in the Indian village. In S. India the village is a territorial unit; SE functioning is dependent upon the cooperation of all castes & special problems are created by the large % of untouchables. The att of the people toward sharing with the

untouchables, water supply systems, housing developments, & general educ for all children has created considerable difficulties to acculturation & technological reform. Because the untouchables are econ'ly depending upon the higher castes, no SE change seems possible. Moreover, the religious beliefs, according to which revolt against the existing order will prevent a more fortunate reincarnation, mitigate against such a change. The author also describes the most important offices within the soc structure of the village. Society is patriarchally oriented & the position of women is inferior. There are two principally diff types of family systems which can be observed in all castes: the monogamists & the polygamists. The single family, Samsara, & the aggregate of families Kutumba, the membership of which is variable. There is a dearth of econ substance & financial reserves which works in favor of the landowners & distributors. Agriculture is fairly well developed. However, it is unable to prevent soil erosion & diminishing harvests. In the arid climate it is difficult to develop vegetable & fruit gardens except in a few well irrigated places. Moreover, the forests of the region are rapidly disappearing, & attempts at reforestation have failed because the villagers allow cattle to graze on freshly planted plots. Religious prejudices are powerful resistors to the promotion of nationally or internationally sponsored planning such as soil fertilization, the use of insecticides, & other technological developments. It is felt that there is a need for an applied anthrop, the task of which would be to reconcile the fact that cultural change is inescapable with the keeping of valuable traditions. Such a wholesome change cannot, however, come to the people from the outside but rather must be built by the people from the grass roots level. J. H. Bunzel

CDA 0783 Mar, J. Matos (U. of San Marcos, Lima), THREE INDIAN COMMUNITIES IN PERU, Int. Soc. Sci. Bull., 1954, 6, 3, 466-475.

¶ The Indian pop. of Peru, comprising 1/3 of the country's 9 million inhabitants, is experiencing a series of cultural adjustments and disadjustments through contact with Peruvian culture. Most of the 3 million live in 'Indian communities' whose production levels hardly meet local needs. Peruvian anthrop's are studying these communities to provide a general plan for their development. The social structure and the preparation for modern life of 3 communities is described. The Island of Taquile, about 3 x 1 1/4 miles, has a homogeneous pop. of 650. In the last 25 yrs changes in the system of landownership in this agricultural community, and the improvements in transportation and communication have had considerable effects. Under especially favorable circumstances the Indians have moved from a position of serfdom to ownership of almost all the land. In other respects the people of Taquil remain quite conservative. Unless modern technology is introduced to supplement agriculture and agriculture itself is modernized, it will be more and more difficult to support the increasing pop. Tupe is a mestizo community of about a 1,000. The Indian influence is predominant. The chief economic pursuits are agriculture and stock-rasing. Land has always been locally owned and more recently has been individually owned. Women are on equal footing with men; the former are responsible for agricultural work and the latter left free to engage in trade. There is an effective school. Though the community is not without its rivalries and contradictions, the Indians, without encouragement from the gov. have initiated important projects (a dam for the provision of water etc). It is a community in transition drifting along by itself. Muquiyauyo is a community of over 5,000 occupying about 8 sq miles divided equally between cultivating food-crops and growing feed for cattle and sheep. In 1921 the community began an advance as a result of: (1) fertile soil, abundant crops, and close markets; (2) a strong community spirit with Indians and mestizos uniting their efforts; (3) an energetic education campaign; (4) nearby mines providing work and additional purchasing power. The community was heading toward industrialization but failed to proceed. This stagnation is a result of: (1) increased pop. and poor land use resulting in malnutrition; (2) decline of enthusiasm for education; (3) loss of community leaders through death or migration; & (5) lack of technical training for the management class. A few important aspects of Peruvian Indian communities are described as follows: (1) the varied types of communities are at different levels of development and basically engaged in agriculture and stock-grazing; (2) these communities constitute units ideal for the development of the mountain districts of the country; (3) the culture is not equipped to deal with the problems of technological change unless an over-all, State-supported plan is brought into effect; (4) acculturation is proceeding haphazardly without direction or coordination. B. J. Keeley

CDA 0784 Marsh, C. Paul & Coleman, A. Lee (U of Kentucky), GROUP INFLUENCES AND AGRICULTURAL INNOVATIONS: SOME TENTATIVE FINDINGS AND HYPOTHESES, Amer. J. Sociol., 1956, 61, 6, May, 588-591.

¶ Kentucky res on group influences in the acceptance of agri'al innovations shows wide variation among the neighborhoods of a single county in the adoption of new practices & supports the hypo that norms in some neighborhoods are more favorable to their acceptance than those in other neighborhoods. In areas favorable to new techniques, those farmers from whom other farmers obtain information show higher rates of adoption than farmers in general; but in areas less favorable to innovation, the adoption rates of leaders are similar to adoption rates of farmers in general. Thus group norms in the one case tend to accelerate change, & in the other they may retard it. (AA)

CDA 0785 Marsh, C. Paul & Coleman, A. Lee (U of Kentucky), THE RELATION OF FARMER CHARACTERISTICS TO ADOPTION OF RECOMMENDED FARM PRACTICES, Rural Sociol., 1955, 20, 3&4, Sep-Dec, 289-296.

¶ Previous studies of farm adoption practices have observed a relationship between SE characteristics & adoption. A study by N. Gross & M. J. Taves indicated association of a series of factors & adoption of practices, but none of statist signif. The relationship of farmer characteristics & adoption of individual practices is now to be explored, & also the consistency with which the characteristics differentiate between adopters & non-adoptors. Data is drawn from 393 farmers in a tobacco-livestock county in Kentucky. 21 factors are studied in relation to 16 practices, using cross-tabulations. Of the 21 factors, the score on the Sewell SES Status Scale (Short Form) is related to all 16 practices. Educ & contact with an agri'al agency representative are related to all but one practice. Farm Bureau participation, reading farm bulletins & value of crops & products are related to all practices save 2. These 2 practices are withdrawn from the study because of their little application to agri'al practices in the county in general. Meeting attendance, size of farm operation & score of soc participation measured by Chapin Scale are related to 12 of the 16 practices. These factors correspond to those isolated in earlier studies (See SA 2516). Age, ownership, listening to the radio on agri are some of the factors that are not consistently associated with adoption. Since educ, SES, & agri'al agency contact are inter-r'ed, controls on these factors are employed, but results are not as clear cut as the cross-tabulations. K. Kessin

CDA 0786 Marsh, C. Paul & Coleman, A. Lee (U of Kentucky), THE RELATION OF NEIGHBORHOOD OF RESIDENCE TO ADOPTION OF RECOMMENDED FARM PRACTICES, Rural Sociol., 1954, 19, 4, Dec, 385-389.

¶ That the extent to which farmers adopt farm practices is in part a function of his residence is the hypothesis to be tested. Data is from a tobacco-livestock raising Kentucky country, with somewhat more than half of the area consisting of rough hill region, the rest moderately rolling. The farm operators (N = 393) have no unique differences in ethnic background, are

white Kentucky-born. Extent of adoption of 21 recommended farm practices is obtained by direct interview, and an adoption score is calculated for 13 neighborhoods. Results indicate that neighborhoods low in the SE variables are correspondingly low on adoption practices scores. Factors found to be associated with adoption scores and neighborhoods are: (1) score on the Sewell Scale of SE Status (short form), (2) value of crops and products sold, (3) membership in the Farm Bureau, & (4) personal contact with professional agricultural advisors. The interpersonal influence of neighborhoods operates to socialize the farm operator in the values and attitudes of his associates, and provides the setting for the evaluation of recommended farm practices. K. Kessin

CDA 0787 Mayer, Albert J. & Sue Marx (Wayne State U, Detroit, Mich), SOCIAL CHANGE, RELIGION, AND BIRTH RATES, Amer. J. Sociol., 1957, 62, 4, Jan, 383-390.

¶ While in 1920 birth rates in Hamtramck, Mich, an immigrant Polish Cath community, were much above the general US pop, by 1950 they were very similar. Though the pattern of decreased birth rates is familiar, Hamtramck is an interesting community for sociol'al study because of 4 concomitants of the high fertility of its residents: Ru origin, foreign birth, low SES, & Roman Catholicism. These attributes, however, did not prevent very rapid acceptance of control of births. Hypo's concerning this rapid change in both att's & behavior refer to the general wish to be Americanized. AA

CDA 0788 Mayer, A. C., CHANGE IN A MALWA VILLAGE, Econ. Wkly, 1955, 39, 7, 24, Sep, 1147-1149.

¶ The study is based on field work in a village in Malwa. 2 types of changes are described: the informal change, & the sanctioned change. In this village the main informal change has been a transformation of the caste pop. The increase in the Khati pop relatively to that of the Rajputs has signif'ly changed the balance of power between the 2 castes. The main sanctioned changes have taken place in the field of village authority. This also has led to the deterioration of the position of the Rajputs. This has had signif'ly cultural repercussions. Thus meat-eating has come to be looked down upon. The 2 types of changes: (the informal & sanctioned) have interacted on each other & brought about a peculiar quality of change in the soc system of this village. (Modified SASSA)

CDA 0789 Mogey, J. M. (Oxford U.), CHARACTERISTICS OF THE RURAL COMMUNITY IN NORTHERN IRELAND, Rural Sociol., 1953, 18, 3, Sep, 243-248.

¶ An outline of the factors which impede change in agricultural practices in northern Ireland. The country is generally characterized by its infertile soils and small scale farming. Only 4% of land holdings exceed 100 acres and 80% are under 50 acres. With such small scale farming, the family is probably the most efficient unit of social organization. Each farm unit however, requires many helpers from neighboring areas, thus social or economic isolation is not possible. Cooperation occurs within a cultural framework based on two types of social relationship—kinship and proximity. Mutual cooperation involves 2 or more families and has served to perpetuate the techniques and beliefs common to the society. The effect of these relationships has been to give cohesion to local groups and to bring a conservative force to the society. Such cooperative groups served in the past to mitigate the independence of the individual, inherent in the traditional Protestantism of the country. This independent spirit, however, is an important factor influencing the rate of change. Its effect in conjunction with certain economic stresses has been to break up local neighborhood groups. Since 1927, the government of north Ireland has introduced legislation to control marketing, promising increased economic rewards and introducing sanctions for failing to maintain the standards set. Although the new legislation has improved the competitive position of the individual farmer, the older self-help patterns have been destroyed and the cooperative creameries have virtually disappeared. Farmers have rejected the government's vocational educational schemes in part because of the adoption of paternalistic compulsion in the marketing of farm products and the breaking of informal groups in the countryside. Farmers conceive of the government as a remote and unpredictable organization to be obeyed grudgingly and only for the economic gain of the individual. Failure of the government to recognize the survival up to 1930 of cooperative groups has contributed to the disappointing response of the farmers to the agricultural program. A method of altering the situation is suggested. R. Murphy

CDA 0790 Moscovici, Maria (CNRS, Paris, France), LE CHANGEMENT SOCIAL EN MILIEU RURAL ET LE ROLE DES FEMMES (The Social Change in Rural Milieu and the Role of the Women), R. Franc. Sociol., 1960, 1, 3, Jul-Sep, 314-322.

¶ Observations made in a series of investigations carried on in 2 villages on the behavior of women in the context of modernization are presented. Of 2 communes studied, (1) is in a state of relative econ expansion & technical progress has been introduced to it. (2) on the contrary, persists in old traditional methods. In (1) (commune of Haute-Vienne) mechanization accompanies the sudden appearance of innovating manag with the women who are thus at the orgin of the movement of soc change. The woman, subject, until recently, to multiple material tasks (housekeeping, care of the yard, etc.), benefits from the aid of modern apparatus (washing machines, refrigerators, milking machines..). She therefore has more time to devote herself to her home; her soc & cultural life is enriched; the farm becomes "deprofessionalized," working & fam life are no longer tightly linked. Educ of children becomes a fundamental care but the desire to turn them from Ru life does not enter the picture. The women thus contribute to the reorg of the fam & soc system. In (2) (commune of Loir-et-Cher), the persistance of dated routines, due to the small agri'al subsidy, the poverty of the soil, & other econ factors, involves a "sclerosis" of the system. The technical innovations cannot be adopted & bitterness against mode of life & a devalorization of the agriculturist's trade result. The women, more resentful of the soc inequality, must find new solutions. Their role becomes a determining one in the processes of Ru migrations. The traditional fam system, resting on the authority of the father, is upset by the new aspirations of the children. In this type of agri'al working conditions, the women represent a factor of disorg. Modified AA tr by J. Neyer

CDA 0791 Munch, Peter A. (U. of North Dakota), THE PEASANT MOVEMENT IN NORWAY: A STUDY IN CLASS AND CULTURE, Brit. J. Sociol., 1954, 5, 1, Mar, 63-77.

¶ Concomitant with increased mechanization in technical culture was the radical change in the ecological situation of the rural locality group. The relatively stable, isolated and self-dependent rural community was thrown into a changing situation of inter-communal and inter-regional contact and interdependence. Differential adjustment and resistance to this labile situation frequently created conflicts of norms, values and loyalties which crystallized in differentiations and segregations of groups. These distinctive norms and values served as symbols of group identification for fractions of the pop. Changes in Norway in the last 100 years offer an example of adjustment to the urbanization process and the crystallization of differential culture patterns into existing or evolving group differentiations. Primarily as a consequence of: (1) topographical conditions which fostered self-dependent isolation of the rural villages; (2) a social structure which minimized urban-rural exchange in ideas and values; & (3) certain historical trends in the social and political life of the people, the conflict between urban and rural cultures took a more acute form in

Norway than in most countries in the western world. In the process of adjustment to demands of urban institutions, peasant customs, peasant values and the whole culture of peasant society acquired a new signif. to the members of that society. They became sacred symbols of loyalty and group identification. Socio-cultural symbolism thus became one of the most important factors in the consolidation and resistance of the peasantry. A characteristic manifestation of socio-cultural symbolism in the Norwegian peasant movement is the landsmaal movement. The spread of this "country language" and its eventual adoption as the official language indicates the nature and strength of the peasant movement. In Norway, this movement has met the pressure of the urban culture and while there is gradual urbanization of the rural areas, there has also been a diffusion in the opposite direction. Above all, the peasant class has established itself as a recognized and accepted part of Norwegian society. D. McElrath

CDA 0792 Naylor, Harry L. (CD Advisor, US Operations Missions to the Philippines) URGED CULTURE CHANGE IN THE PHILIPPINE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM, Comm. Develop. R., 1958, 11, Dec, 71-77.

¶ The Philippine CD Program is one of planned change with a basic econ rationale being applied to the Ru sections of that country. The ultimate change desired is from a subsistance type of agri'al economy, with the concomitant ills of stagnent poverty, to a more efficient system which would include increased production, a reduced agri'al LF of improved quality, & a signif'ly raised living standard, through the coordinated effort of all gov agencies engaged in Ru service & through the self-help activities of the barrio (village) people. S. Ziffer

CDA 0793 Paine, Robert (Tromsö Museum, Norway), EMERGENCE OF THE VILLAGE AS A SOCIAL UNIT IN A COAST LAPPISH FJORD, Amer. Anthrop., 1960, 62, 6, Dec, 1004-1017.

¶ There is a tendency to over-simplify & misapprehend soc change by considering it largely a process of substitution, on the assumption that relations between people of the same community are ordered according to one consistent set of values & not 2 (or more) disparate or even contradictory sets. Material from a Coast Lappish fjord in northernmost Norway shows how soc relations, & esp soc conflict, in present-day communities are a function of values of 2 community types that are ideal opposites: one of them is innovatory & is termed village, the other is traditional & is termed neighborhood. Neighborhood is the community of neighbors & kinsfolk sharing diffuse work & domestic & spiritual relations. Village is the community of selected econ partners & rivals whose relations are limited. The historical community of neighborhood alone was dispersed in small settlements in response to ecological contingencies. They were thus prevented from participating effectively in the market economy of the nation, so that there were only few occasions when membership of the nationwide society could have soc reality. As the only recourse towards creating greater community, persons wished to behave to each other as neighbors wherever possible. This value was institutionalized in a congregation of 'brothers & sisters' to which practically all adult persons belonged; the congregation also cultivated Lappish separatism with certain values inimical to econ effectiveness. However improvements in communications now enable these people to take part in the nat'l market economy. Though a number of settlements may now be linked to each other by road & steamer, the signif linkage is between settlement & coastal town. Concomitantly, the inhabitants of a dispersed neighborhood converge on a few strategically-placed settlements; & these become village centers. Neighborly isolation may actually result & the neighborhood becomes the more limited community, the village the wider community & great importance is placed on active membership in the nationwide society. The legacy of the historical community is a pervasive egalitarian sentiment & distrust of delegated authority; membership of neighborhood is by birth & positions of authority are also ascriptive. But village org & membership are derived from external precepts that encourage competitive activity, & within the community it is based on voluntary membership of local branches of nat'l ass'ns. Each of these has a specific task, while neighborhood soc relations are valued for their own sake rather than as means for fulfilment of a task. However village relations themselves are placed in hierarchical relationship to those of neighborhood, which are 'lower' level because they are dependent upon arrangements between homogeneous parts. At this level the injunctions of the village are generally ineffective. So settlements remain & 2 structures & 2 sets of values exist between which inhabitants must choose. AA

CDA 0794 Patai, Raphael (Columbia U), THE DYNAMICS OF WESTERNIZATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST, Middle East J., 1955, 9, 1, Win, 1-16.

¶ Cultural similarities exist between the West and the Middle East (ME) due to their historical contacts with Greek and Roman culture. Though these similarities began to diminish after the Industrial Revolution a basic affinity still exists which makes it possible for the ME to accept certain parts of Western culture. The dynamics of Westernization as it pertains to technology and prestige is discussed. 3 factors aided the acceptance of Western technological products: (1) easy transmissibility; (2) "its function as an apparent index of advancement"; & (3) the unimportant role which technology played in ME culture. In addition to spreading their technological products, Westerners superimposed themselves on the existing social order and thus created a new prestige-order. The prestige thus engendered was transferred to the possession of Western culture itself and sought after for social over and above utilitarian reasons. The native elite who previously supplied the market for the "best" in the native culture now turned their attention to the acquisition of Western trappings. The result was to widen the gap between the upper and lower strata of society and to foster a decline in the quantity and quality of local arts and crafts. In the effort to become Westernized and compete in the market for Western articles, industrialization was introduced to the ME. Attending this were two Ur developments: (1) a rudimentary Ur proletariat was created, & (2) an Ur Mc was formed. This sudden and unplanned industrialization created a proletariat who lives under the most adverse conditions but in spatial proximity to the Uc's from whom they have become culturally separated. This plus a realization that they have been disinherited from their place in society has produced a SC which is more dissatisfied with its status than any other group. The Mc development was not the creation of a new class but a transformation of older occup'al groups into a Western form of Mc: (1) the craft guilds have declined; (2) occup's such as bloodletters, surgeons, healers, exorcists, diviners, etc. have mostly disappeared; (3) the commercial guilds have retained their numbers; & (4) the professional groups has been steadily increasing. The ambition of high school and Coll S's is to engage in some town profession which does not require working with one's hands. Thus the Mc has many white-collar workers but few doctors, engineers, architects, chemists, or technicians. In the old ME culture reality ingredients and value ingredients were well balanced. Westernization has disturbed this balance by introducing reality culture with no concurrent value culture. The technical order is not only destroying the moral order in the ME but there is evidence that it is also creating a new moral order. A. S. Lackey

CDA 0795 Pipping, Knut (Abô U, Finland), SOZIALE VERÄNDERUNGEN IN DEN FINNISCHEN SCHÄREN (Social Change in the Finnish Islands), Köl. Ztsch. Soziol. Soz-Psychol., 1957, Supplement 1, 26-50.

¶ A community study done in 1953-1955 in Kumlige & Brändö comprising several 100 islands in SW Finland. Ogburn's theory of cultural lag was tested. Agri has increased during the last

decades at the expense of fishing. The fishing grounds belong to the whole village, but there is no need in car day to distribute them daily among the fisherman: they are distributed once a yr. This development is due to technical innovation, like motor boats. The soil is not really suitable for agri, but owing to the spread of agri, the villages have become self-sufficient in flour, especially since intensive cultivation began. In the past soc stratification was simple: those who possessed property & who did not. The pop is small, & personal characteristics are important for the SS of the individual. The peasants have never been much wealthier than the cottagers, & the agrarian reform of 1922 abolished the legal diff between them. Today there are no class diff's. Status is therefore achieved & not ascribed. Up to 1915 the pop grew, but from that date there is a steady fall because of emigration. The $\bar{X}$ number of children per family is also rapidly falling. It is difficult to decide whether there is a lag between technical & soc development. M. K Adler

CDA 0796 Pischel, Barbara, VERWURZELUNG UND BRAUCHTUMSWANDEL IN DER GROSSSTADT, (Rootedness and Change of Custom in the Large City), Soz. Welt, 1954, 5, 4, 308-318.

¶ An unsystematic survey of several samples obtained in Berlin explore several indices of soc change. Information is given on the birth place of parents of 13 R's selected from a men's choral group. Tabulation of the proportion of residents of two Berlin districts as to their birth place does not give N. Conclusions about the growing residential stability of Berlin inhabitants are derived from a comparison of deaths in 1900 with births in 1950. Figures are also given for the residential origin of an unspecified number of Sch classes. Some aspects of Berlin customs are impressionistically discussed (the celebration of holidays, fishing in Berlin, the use of the bear as a symbol of Berlin, architectural practices, the existence of certain organizations & certain business folkways). J. Golden

CDA 0797 PLANNED CHANGE: A SYMPOSIUM, Hum. Org., 1959, 18, 1, Spr, 2-29.

¶ An introduction by John W. Bennett indicates that planned changes (PC) can be understood as a concept of a society which exists, changes, & can be changed by human will. It is also a phase in the development of Whitehead's "persuasive institutions" - soc entities based on a consciously held ideal & devoted to serving a particular end, a process which attempts to reconcile 2 value systems, one concerned with self-effacement & cooperation, the other with individualism & competition. Whitehead articulated the paradox of PC: "It may be impossible to conceive a re-org of society adequate for the removal of some admitted evil without destroying the soc org." Julian Steward's 'Prediction and Planning in Culture Change,' contends that predictable cultural changes are inevitable & not amenable to soc manipulation. Acculturation trends & the emergence of sub-cultural types stem from the interaction of 3 factors: (1) traditional, or base culture; (2) the world industrial culture; & (3) the specific regional context of the area where change is occurring. Certain sub-cultures are the result of the large contexts within which these processes operate. For example, Japan because of primogenture & independence has produced a more SE mobile people than has either Malaya or Kenya which are foreign dominated & whose natives cannot compete with the resident foreign Mc. Experts are effective in helping to accelerate change that is implicit in its own context, but they cannot change its direction. Allan Holmberg in 'Land Tenure and Planned Social Change: A Case from Vicos, Peru,' reports on the Cornell-Peru project which conducted a res & development program on the modernization process. It was found that fundamental alterations in the patterns of land tenure & work produced signif culture changes. The natives had been part of a hacienda system in which the renter of the land exploited their labor for his own profit. During the time that the project leased the land the people were taught new methods of agri & were introduced to the credit system. When control of the hacienda was turned over to the natives collective potato production rose 600% & production on individual plots of land rose 100%. The Vicos exp represents an attempt to maximize cultural change through the introduction of a few signif innovations that can exert greatest influence on the culture & will lead to a dynamic, self-propelling system. Kurt H. Wolff presents, 'Comment on Bennett, Steward, & Holberg.' 'Planning in Higher Education: Some Notes on Patterns & Problems' by David Reisman, describes the org'al basis of planned change in educ'al institutions, & comments on the dialectic of educ'al philosophy which stresses both relevance to a nat'l constituency & adherence to the demands of scholarship. In 'Voluntary Associations: Instruments and Objects of Change' David Sills states that maintaining membership interest & preserving org'al goals are the most important problems of voluntary ass'ns. In examples from the US, Southern Italy, & West Africa these problems are discussed as related to specific assoc'ns. The fact that voluntary ass'ns are instruments of change makes it unlikely that they could be used successfully as instruments for rational PC. Sol Tax, 'Residential Integration: the Case of Hyde Park in Chicago,' reports on the successful effort of a group of residents in a predominantly white neighborhood to racially integrate & stabilize their area while resolving some moral questions in planned soc change. Melvin Tumin writes a 'Comment on Papers by Riesman, Sills, & Tax.' H. Gould

CDA 0798 Rao, M. S. A., SOCIAL CHANGE IN KERALA, Sociol. Bull., 1953, 2, Sep, 124-134.

¶ Kerala is the Malayan speaking area on the southwest coast of India. In spite of early and continuous European contacts it has experienced little social change until the last 50 years. The culture was characterized by a complex caste system, the coexistence of both patrilineal and matrilineal kin systems, and feudalism. Changes are discussed under six headings. (1) Economic. Industry and commerce have changed old patterns of relationship and have introduced classes. "The emergence of these classes forcing certain modifications on the caste system is a dominant strain." (2) Family Life. There is a marked tendency for matrilineal kin patterns and polygamy to be replaced by patrilineal and monogamous patterns. (3) Religious. Ancestor worship, which was associated with the matrilineal system, has declined with the breakdown of that system. (4) Educational. The traditional caste linked system has been replaced by modern schools. Mythology and religion are no longer the main focus. (5) Leisure. The family and the temple are giving way to special interest groups and mass media. (6) Government. Feudalism has been replaced by democracy but the area is a stronghold of communism. The heavy communist vote is accounted for in terms of the following factors: (1) the disintegration of the old kin system resulting in personal insecurity; (2) many members of the highest caste are communists and others follow their lead; (3) the malignant land tenure system; (4) heavy population pressure; and (5) a relatively high standard of literacy. Kerala has long been a separate culture area but is now being "...drawn into the vortex of the Indian integrative system." M. A. Straus

CDA 0799 Reid, Ira A. (Haverford Coll), DESEGREGATION AND SOCIAL CHANGE AT THE COMMUNITY LEVEL, Soc. Prob., 1955, 2, 4, Apr, 198-200.

¶ Though desegregation is a revolutionary procedure, involving sweeping changes in the thoughts and behavior of persons, groups, interests, and communities facing it, it need not be viewed with alarm. The process has been going on in one way or another throughout the century. Contributing to effective desegregation are the following factors: (1) Recognition of desegregation as a four-fold process involving persons, groups, interests, and institutions in an interrelationship. (2) Desegregation is most effective when the public school program has the open approval and support of all arms of the gov of which it is a part. (3) Introduction of a desegregation program should be preceded by

a clear and forthright statement of the policy to be pursued and the manner of its implementation. (4) The policy statement should be reinforced with sanctions. (5) In effecting a program of desegregation the community will not ally the new program with any existing discriminatory or segregative practices. (6) The community that locates, identifies, and discourages patterned evasions of desegregation will find it easier to effect acceptance of the change than will the community that seeks to ignore or refuses to expose these practices. (7) Effective desegregation is achieved to the degree that a community is able to move beyond the level of association to that of allegiance. (8) The effective desegregation program provides new surrogates, or otherwise adequate satisfactions for all groups affected by the changes. A list of typical community characteristics that do and do not favor effective desegregation is appended. M. R. Gunther

CDA 0800 Richardson, Stephen A. (Cornell U), TECHNOLOGICAL CHANGE: SOME EFFECTS ON THREE CANADIAN FISHING VILLAGES, Hum. Org., 1952, 11, 17-27.

¶ A study of an isolated community experiencing important technological change, its past changes and their effects, the reasons for its population's hostility to a particular change, and predicted future effects of technological change. Three villages (pop 500 each), situated on 2 small islands off the coast of Canada, are almost entirely dependent on seasonal, hook and line, inshore fishing (done by pairs of men who return home daily) and the small fish processing plants. Informal cooperation between inhabitants is common, formal cooperation slight. Extant are a coop and no unions. During the last cent several technological changes (motors for fishing boats, new canning and drying methods) have been accepted, but no major change has come about in the basic fishing pattern. The fishermen value their independence and are hostile to authority. Recent high profits from fishing are attributed to the war rather than technological changes. In the last few years large fishing boats (draggers) using nets instead of lines have entered the local fishing grounds. Local feelings are antagonistic to draggers due to a lack of knowledge about them, a decline in catches of local fishermen and fish prices. Competition and the expanding fish market necessitates use of draggers. This will disrupt the local social, economic, and technological equilibrium since draggers require crews of 10-15, new skills, long voyages, fishing in all seasons, and changes in local processing plants. This is likely to bring about unions, urbanization, unemployment and depop of the islands. W. Nicholls

CDA 0801 Rogers, Everett M. (Ohio State U, Columbus), THE ADOPTION PERIOD, Rural Sociol., 1961, 26, 1, Mar, 77-82.

¶ The adoption period is the length of time required for the adoption process to take place, that is, for an individual to pass from awareness to adoption of an innovation. Data were gathered from 104 commercial farmers in Ohio, & also re-analyzed from several other studies. The findings indicate that farmers vary widely (as do innovations) as to length of the adoption periods than do laggards, & soc characteristics of farmers are generally more closely related to adoption period scores than is information-gathering behavior. AA

CDA 0802 Rogers, Everett M. & George M. Beal (Ohio State U, Columbus, & Iowa State Coll, Ames), THE IMPORTANCE OF PERSONAL INFLUENCE IN THE ADOPTION OF TECHNOLOGICAL CHANGES, Soc. Forces, 1958, 36, 4, May, 329-335.

¶ An attempt to determine whether personal influence is more important (1) at certain stages in the decision-making process, & (2) for certain individuals rather than others. 2 hyp's are offered: (I) Personal influence is more important at certain stages in the adoption process than at other stages, & (II) Personal influence is more important in the decision process of later adopters. The adoption process is divided into the 5 stages of: awareness, securing of information, concern with application, trial, & adoption. Data were obtained by field interview from 148 farm operators residing in a Central Iowa Ru community in 1955. This study reports only on the adoption of a spray for field weed control. Each R was asked whether he had adopted the practice, where he had obtained information at each of the stages in the adoption process, & at what time he had adopted. Personal sources were found to be more important (X^2 is 31.54 at 3 df) at the information, application, & trial stages of adoption, thus confirming hyp (I). In addition, informal sources were most important at the application stage, personal sources via some agency were most important at the awareness stage, & personal sources via some commercial org were most important at the trial stage. Hyp (II) was found to be confirmed in that at all adoption stages, from awareness through trial, personal influence was more important for the later than for the earlier adopters. It will be important to determine if the present findings will hold true in other types of adoption process. G. A. Hillery, Jr.

CDA 0803 Rogers, Everett M. (Ohio State U, Columbus), A CONCEPTUAL VARIABLE ANALYSIS OF TECHNOLOGICAL CHANGE, Rural Sociol., 1958, 23, 2, Jun, 136-145.

¶ One approach to general sociol'al theory is utilized in the present study. Technological change, as measured by an adoption of farm practices scale, varies with the concepts of change orientation, communication competence, & status achievement. No signif relationships were found between technological change & locality group cohesion. A coefficient of multiple-r=.409 indicates that much of the variation in technological change remains to be explained by other than the 6 conceptual variables included in the present study. AA

CDA 0804 Rogers, Everett M. (Ohio State U, Columbus), CATEGORIZING THE ADOPTERS OF AGRICULTURAL PRACTICES, Rural Sociol., 1958, 23, 4, Dec, 345-354.

¶ A method is suggested by which the adopters of agri'al practices may be classified into the 5 adopter categories of: innovators, early adopters, early majority, late majority, & laggards. The criterion of classification may be either on the basis of (1) the time of adoption of a single new farm practice or (2) on adoption of farm practices scale. The data were taken from a 1955 study of 148 Iowa farm operators & from a 1957 study of 104 Ohio farmers show that adoption distributions over time are bell-shaped & approach normality. AA

CDA 0805 Rosenfeld, Eva (New York, NY), INSTITUTIONAL CHANGE IN THE KIBBUTZ, Soc. Prob., 1957, 5, 2, Fall, 110-136.

¶ A field study in Israeli collectives (1948-49), the process of institutional adaptation in communal consumption is illustrated by the developments in the distribution of clothing. 2 main sources of pressures eventually lead to a modification of the original distributive system: (1) shifts in motivation from a monolithic system of common goals to a more diversified system in which personal goals become increasingly more important; & (2) inadequate provisions for effective socialization of members into their new soc roles & for effective control of manifest signs of tensions in the distributive system & of grossly deviant behavior. These shortcomings, partly due to the extremely difficult conditions under which the new society was forged, were also conditioned by certain secondary values & biases which prevented the application of rational remedies when strains became evident: a strong feeling against formalization of institutional relations among kibbutz members, & a disdainful att to consumption in general as opposed to the glorification of income-producing activities. The difficulties in the distribution of clothing led to 2 types of change: I—the 'revisionist' change to the 'private account' system evades the difficulties by transferring responsibility & decision-making from the group to the individuals, & II—the 'conservative' way: eliminating strain & increasing satisfaction by raising the

general standard of consumption, equalizing possessions, formalizing members' rights as well as relations between members & distributing officers, & imposing more effective sanctions on deviant behavior. While this method meets some dissatisfactions, it does not face the growing desire for more freedom of choice & more power of decision in matters of personal consumption. The collectives which chose this method tended to intensify their efforts at ideological indoctrination in the hope to keep personal interests in check by developing common interests & providing emotional rewards that spring from identification with those common interests. M. R. Gunther

CDA 0806 Ryan, Bryce (Cornell U.), WEST AND EAST IN CEYLON, J. Educ. Sociol., 1953, 26, 8, Apr, 342-355.

¶ An overall history of the activities of Western powers in Ceylon considering its degree of influence upon the heterogenious population. The greatest technological effect has been the introduction of public health techniques, which has increased population growth and the use of DDT which expanded agriculture. Obstacles in the diffusion of knowledge are the type of organization of land tenure, traditional size of holdings, economic practices and the attitudes of "timelessness and disinterest in worldly achievement. L. P. Chall

CDA 0807 Saito, Hiroshi, O COOPERATIVISMO NA REGIAO DE COTIA: ESTUDO DE TRANSPLANTACAO CULTURAL, V (Cooperativism in the Cotia Region: A Study of Cultural Transplantation, V), Sociologia, 1955, 17, 4, Oct, 355-370.

¶ The concluding installment of a study of the farmers' cooperative founded by Japanese immigrants in the state of Sao Paulo, Brazil (See SA 1746, 2349, 2593, 2594). Started as a potato growers' enterprise in 1927, the young cooperative survived several econ crises by crop diversification, extending its services from marketing to purchasing & credit, spreading from Cotia to other districts, & ultimately accepting many non-Japanese members. Details are given on present composition & activities. Internal org still reflects institutions of Ru Japan, though modern business methods have weakened the primary-group affectivity of relations between members. In summary, this farmers' cooperative, the 1st in Brazil, owes much of its success to the fact that it fitted readily into the soc structure of the Japanese immigrant community as such, with its cohesiveness & effective system of sanctions, as carried over from the old country. L. Pap

CDA 0808 Sanders, Irwin T. (U. of Kentucky), VILLAGE SOCIAL ORGANIZATION IN GREECE, Rural Sociol., 1953, 18, 4, Dec, 366-375.

¶ Recently 13 studies of Greek villages, conducted by the Near East Foundation, have appeared in print. Although these studies do not make any methodological contributions, American rural sociologists should have an interest in them since they represent the first attempt, in Greece, to study the effects of social change by those initiating the change. The studies follow a similar outline which includes: (1) history of the village; (2) facilities; (3) population; (4) social and community relationships; (5) village organization; (6) farming; and (7) community needs. Although these studies should be regarded as introductory, useful background information is presented. The major areas of social organization discussed in these studies are summarized. R. Murphy

CDA 0809 Sayres, William C. (Yale U), DISORIENTATION AND SOCIAL CHANGE, Southw. J. Anthrop., 1956, 12, 1, Spr, 79-86.

¶ The Zarzalenos are Mestizo farmers of the Colombian Pueblo of Zarzal. Between 1890 & 1930 2 extensive changes occurred in this area: (1) the growth of an almost exclusively Mestizo community from an equally exclusive Indian community, & (2) an extraordinary increase in a physico-mental disorientation known as trastorno. As the Zarzalenos changed their identifications they also changed their value orientations: the Indian way was associated with passive self-restraint & submissive self-resignation & unquestioning adjustment to an all-powerful universe, while the way of the non-Indian meant a more active concern with self-promotion & ambitious self-determination & manipulation of the universe. A tentative relationship was posited between the phenomenon of trastorno & group status change. A comparative study of nearby Coconuco in which an Indian-Mestizo status shift had not occurred indicated that this latter group had no problem of trastorno. The article began with a single problem to be examined in a particular area, & in reporting the conclusion reached locally, ends by suggesting that questions concerning its general applicability & consequence be given a place in future Latin American res. J. A. Broussard

CDA 0810 Schmitz, Carl A. (Düsseldorf), GESELLSCHAFTSORDNUNG UND WANDEL IN EINER BERGBAUERNKULTUR IN NORDOST-NEUGUINEA (Social Order and Change in a Community of Mountain Peasants in North-Eastern New Guinea), Kol. Ztsch. Soziol. Soz-Psychol., 1957, 9, 2, 258-282.

¶ The Papuas on the River Leron are the oldest people in New Guinea mixing with the more advanced Austronesian immigrants. Their society is based in several parallel patrilines. A patriline is exogamous & cooperative. The family is polygynous & formed in 4 diff ways: (1) by simple purchase of women, (2) by purchase of sisters, (3) by exchange of sisters, & (4) by levirate. Several families together cultivate a piece of land. The family is patrilocal. There is no institutional leader, but an old man is the amin jage, & advisor. The most important cooperative effort is war. Land cannot be possessed by individuals, it is freely available. Only work creates property. The acquaintance with European culture intensified cultural change. Missionaries & civil servants only arrived in 1928. Both concentrated on the elimination of almost perpetual war. The missionaries worked against polygyny thus upsetting the econ foundations of the family. Disorg is also caused by increasingly more men undertaking contract work for up to 2 yrs away from their families. This introduced prostitution & homosexuality, both unknown before. Owing to contract work the patrilocal families change to matrilocality. M. K. Adler

CDA 0811 Schott, Rüdiger, (Bonn), DIE BUSCHMÄNNER IN SÜDAFRIKA, EINE STUDIE ÜBER SCHWIERIGKEITEN DER AKKULTURATION (The Bushmen in South-Africa: A Study on Maladjustment in Acculturation), Sociologus, 1955, 5, 2, 132-149.

¶ "In studying acculturation processes, special attention should be devoted to those cases where the vital interests of the two pop's concerned are too antagonistic to permit mutual adaptation. Conflict is particularly likely to arise whenever an econ based on extensive farming is brought into territories occupied by tribes of hunters & gatherers". The Bushmen in South Africa provide an example of such maladjustment in acculturation, particularly because of the vast amount of land needed which was being used for different purposes by the various tribes involved. The Bushmen fought for their hunting grounds against the cattle-grazing Hottentots & Bantus even before the arrival of Europeans. What relationships there were, were of short duration. Whenever the Bushmen stayed with the ruling groups they soon lost their biological & cultural identity. Until 15 yrs ago the Bushmen had failed to adapt to their situation. The most important misunderstanding seems to have been the differing interpretation of the concept of property. The hunting grounds were taken from the Bushmen for grazing animals which they mistook as game to hunt or kill. The white settlers regarded the Bushmen, therefore, as robbers who should be exterminated. Other value conflicts with regard to work, money, econ planning & intra-group solidarity, prevented acculturation & contributed to the general decline of the Bushmen. J. H. Bunzel

CDA 0812 Smith, Robert J. & Eudaldo P. Reyes (Cornell U, Ithaca, NY), COMMUNITY INTERRELATIONS WITH THE OUTSIDE WORLD: THE CASE OF A JAPANESE AGRICULTURAL COMMUNITY, Amer. Anthrop., 1957, 59, 3, Jun, 463-472.

¶ A study of a village was made in 1951-52 & 1955, with special concentration on the changing interrelations between the community & its S-cul environment. Interviews & documentary records provided information concerning changes over a 25 yr period (1930-1955) in activities & org's which: (1) identify & unify the community internally; (2) define it externally & relate it as a unit to other units in its regional-national context; (3) involve local individuals & groups with individuals & groups outside the community; & (4) provide potential means for increasing contact. Cultural institutions in each of these categories are grouped, in a summary listing for each category, according to whether they have vanished, declined, remained unchanged, or increased in importance during the period. The study indicates that the cooperative unit, into which the community is organized, has strong staying power under intense acculturation pressures. The greatest number of extra-community interrelations are between individuals & groups, without reference to the community as an entity. Factors which facilitate external contacts are increasing. Community contacts do not necessarily result in deculturation or even signif acculturation for relatively isolated communities, but most culture changes at the community level cannot be adequately understood without considering external influences. A bibliog is appended. W. E. Biernatzki, SJ

CDA 0813 Smither, Robert R. (Ford Foundation, Iran) BREAKING THROUGH THE TRADITIONAL VILLAGE SOCIETY, Comm. Develop. R., 1963, 8, 2, Jun, 55-59.

¶ "A theory of sociol'al tactics" is proposed & concerned with the problems of change in a traditional society. The theory was applied in the Gorgan Exp, a Ru development program in Iran. The signif factors of the soc conditions under which the process of change works are: soc groups, mobility of members, & means of COMM. Secondary groups are seen as being an important means of introducing change & for controlling the process. The assumption is made that "the mobile person has empathy". Comm's & religion are 2 more factors in the change process. The Gorgan Exp, whose aim it was to introduce improved farming practices to increase cotton production & native participation in development, is described. More widespread use of the "unit scheme utilizing the principles of a human carrier to induce change", is advocated. H. Barbolet

CDA 0814 Smythe, Hugh H. (Brooklyn Coll, NY), SOCIAL CHANGE IN AFRICA, Amer. J. Econ. Sociol., 1960, 19, 2, Jan, 193-206.

¶ Though urbanism is not new in Africa, the technical revolution in manufacturing & commerce has led to the development of new kinds of cities. In the traditional African pattern, the core of soc org was the extended family, & the philosophy of life was based on the group rather than the individual; "in the rising Ur centers this mode of life is no longer possible." The "protective wall of family & tribal life" is being broken down by nationalistic loyalties & responsibilities, giving rise to marginal men. The cities are becoming "great amorphous squalid" Ur agglomerations, based on the needs of European trade, which lead to a market economy, labor migration, wage employment, & the development of capital resources, making it "possible for the exceptional individual to provide for his own needs without reliance on the assistance of others." An industrial wage-oriented group "of immense potential power" has been created; though still small in numbers, it represents a signif change. Families which have adapted to a money-wage economy must sever their connections with the countryside. A new Mc of businessmen, professionals, & admin'tors has also emerged, forming a new elite which is replacing the old leadership of the traditional chiefs. A "broader & diff concept of educ" has led to "a more sophisticated mass pop," the ramifications of which are evident in politics, industry, the civil service, & recreational activities. New values, centered around money, are demanded; new forms of crime are developing. New med techniques are overcoming the old forces of pop check, giving rise to Ur slums & their vices, as well as to demands for new uses of agri'al land. The most meaningful & challenging change is that in the relations between Westerners & Africans, involving new constellations of power & new att's; "on the part of both the African & Westerner many legacies of the past still govern how they feel, how they think, how they act, often despite themselves." African leaders believe "that the nations now coming into being on their continent will represent a fusion of African culture & Western civilization." R. A. Feldmesser

CDA 0815 Spicer, Edward H., Edward P. Dozier, & George C. Barker (U of Arizona; Northwestern U, Evanston, Ill., & U of California, Los Angeles), SOCIAL STRUCTURE AND THE ACCULTURATION PROCESS; Amer. Anthrop., 1958, 60, 3, Jun, 433-455.

¶ The article stresses the importance which should be put upon the soc structure in existence during contact between 2 societies possessing diff cultural traits. The realization of this soc structure of contact situations as an important factor in the ultimate cultural change will help to eliminate many generalizations which have not paid due regard to the framework of cultural transmission. The illustrations used to support the proposition are: (1) the syncretic fusion which resulted between the Yaqui rituals & belief & those of Roman Catholicism as introduced by the Jesuit missionaries, (2) The comparative & striking similarity between the acculturative type of Yaqui ritual resulting from syncretism with Catholicism & the reaction of the Rio Grande Pueblo to Spanish-Catholic religious practices. (3) The acculturative types in the Keresan-speaking Pueblo villages of New Mexico & in the Yaqui communities of Sonora & Arizona resulting from changes effected in certain types of Catholic religious processions as transmitted from Spain. The 3 illustrations vividly show that there is a definite relationship between the soc structure of cultural contact & the nature of the resulting cultural changes. P. C. Onwuachi

CDA 0816 Stein, William W. (U of Miami, Coral Gables), ANDEAN INDIAN VILLAGE, J. Soc. Issues, 1958, 14, 4, 5-16.

¶ A discussion of the impact of the recent easy access to the Coast on the Hualcan community of Peru. The community life is characterized by agri'al production for household maintenance, labor exchange rather than labor paid for in cash, little soc differentiation, &, allegiance to the family & moiety. Easy access to the Coast has produced changes in the mode of subsistence, with much more income coming from outside the local area, &, changes in diet & technological usage. The soc relations of production have changed, producing new mobility patterns & a greater reluctance to participate in the system of politico-religious officialdom. "Soc change has provided room for more deviation in the appearance of alternative roles for those who have the ability to play them." With greater participation in the large-scale soc org of the world outside, "the 'rational' approach to life may become more meaningful." Thus; religious practices will not lose their relevance, "but good harvests will be sought by the application of fertilizer & insecticides rather than appeals to the Saints." I. Taviss

CDA 0817 Stroup, Herbert (Brooklyn Coll), SOCIAL CHANGE IN GREECE, Sociol. Soc. Res., 1955, 39, 6, Jul-Aug, 387-393.

¶ A discussion of the changes occuring in (1) Agriculture, showing an increase in various goods between 183%-2000% of pre WWII level. (2) Electric Power is being increased by US private companies being invited to spread the availability of

electricity. (3) In Transportation & Communication an increase in railroad rolling stock, trucks, & the unblocking of the Corinth Canal has progressed greatly. (4) Labor Movement: here better relations between the Ministry of Labor & the General Confederation of Labor resulted. (5) In Family Life, the status of women has improved & a feminist movement is arising. L. P. Chall

CDA 0818 Tanyol, Cahit, TRAKTÖR GIREN 50 KÖYDE NÜFUS HARETKETLERININ VE IÇTIMAÎ DEGIŞMELERIN KONTROLÜ (Population Changes and Social Changes in Fifty Villages which Received Tractors), Sosyol. Derg., 1958-59, 13/14, 198-218.

¶ The district of Nizip in the Gaziantep Province of SE Turkey has 114 villages (1955: $\bar{X}$ pop 387). 50 of these villages now have tractors. The pop consists mainly of former nomadic tribes which settled some 50 yrs ago & cultivated mainly wheat. During the last 10-15 yrs, cultivation of olives, grapes & cotton has increased in some parts. The villages can be divided into (1) farmer-owner villages, (2) landlord villages & (3) former landlord villages which became mixed villages as a consequence of inheritance. Pop data for each village are given for 1945 & 1950 according to official records; the author participated in the 1955 census. Census data are comparable only for 1950 & 1955, as villages in the 1945 census cannot always be identified with 1950 villages. The 50 villages have 108 tractors & 8 harvesters. 33 villages had loss of pop; of these 17 had tractors (loss 1950/55: 722 persons, about 26%). 75 villages had an increase of pop, 32 of which had tractors (gain 1950/55: 2384 persons, about 14.5%). Landlord villages show a decrease of pop because with tractors, the landlords cultivate the fields without tenants. Farmer-owner villages show an increase of pop with tractors because owners cultivate their own land & that of other farmers. Some villages have a decrease in pop without having gained tractors. These are poor villages with emigration to cities where road & construction work is going on. Tractors existed before 1950 (6 only), but mass importation began after 1950. No case could be observed in which the village became richer by taking under cultivation hitherto unused land. In general, with the tractor village, pop decreases, production increases. The importance of tractors has created a number of problems: (a) they are not fully used, (b) because of the difficulties in getting spare parts tractors often cannot be used, (c) tractors are often not fit for the local soil & (d) there are 11 diff brands of tractors with non-exchangeable parts. According to 1955 prices, a tractor can plow 20 dönüm for 2.56 TL; this excludes cost of repairs. With the wooden plow the cost is 5.00 TL. If cost of repairs, increase in gasoline prices & difficulty in getting spare parts on the black market are considered, costs become more or less equal. In addition, the wooden plow does not cost foreign exchange. Further, the new form of cultivation & the extension of acreage has had a negative effect upon cattle-raising villages. Many former farmers (producers) now work only on construction & road projects, ie not for production, only for preparation of production. Such work is not continuous & the danger of large-scale unemployment is strong. It might be better to develop the village by handlooms, bee-keeping & chicken farming - these activities can employ the farmer during the slack season. Construction projects which do not serve production should be abandoned. W. Eberhard

CDA 0819 Teuscher, Wolfgang (Cologne), KLASSENSTRUKTUR UND INITIATIVE IN EINER SICH WANDELNDEN LÄNDLICHEN GEMEINDE (Class Structure and Initiative in a Changing Rural Community), Kol. Ztsch. Soziol. Soz-Psychol., 1957, Supplement 1, 105-116.

¶ A community study in progress at Testorf, a village of 2,000 indicates that there are 3 SC's: the large farmers, the small farmers, &, the cottagers. Technical progress occurred in 2 distinct phases. During the 1st, labor-saving machines were introduced, during the 2nd the whole working process had to be rearranged. Work had to be allotted in a new manner. The horse is replaced by the tractor. There are 3 conditions for this structural change to take place: (1) technical progress must come from outside the village, (2) the new methods must be applicable to the farms, & (3) some persons must take the initiative to introduce the new methods. In the 1st phase the initiative was with the large farmers. The 2nd phase, after WWI, began by the railway & electricity coming to the village. But it was the members of the lowest stratum who petitioned for both; since they could now work outside the village their dependence on the farmers decreased. The craftsmen were also able to build their own workshops instead of going from farm to farm & working there. After WWII the evacuees & the expelees formed a new class the loyalty of which did not belong to the village. Now the authority of the Church is weakened, the large farmers lost much of their prestige &, the lowest class allied itself with the expelees & gained independence. M. K. Adler

CDA 0820 Trent, S., IMPACT OF MONEY ECONOMY AND ADULT SUFFRAGE ON A MYSORE VILLAGE, Econ. Wkly, Annual, 1956, 8, 3/4&5, Jan, 101-104.

¶ The Indian experiment in democracy has been designed to significantly affect the soc structure in villages. The article based on a field study made near Mysore points out that the actual change brought about in villages is less startling than what it may be imagined. The change is more of an evolutionary nature. Before the new experiment the pol'al system in this village was entirely hereditary. The village council was composed of elders. Diff types of relations—soc, econ, ritual & pol'al—are closely interlinked & hence, there is an elasticity in the system. Econ prosperity has not changed the internal credit system. The introduction of adult suffrage in 1952 was expected to be a direct assault on the hereditary village council. Voting by a show of hand, however, meant in reality loss of freedom to vote owing to the influence of the group to which one belonged. Hence, the hereditary office of the headman could not be dislodged. Then the new council was not recognized by the village elders. The unofficial council ruled in reality. Thus pol'al reforms cannot take roots in the context of a stable soc structure in a village. SASSA

CDA 0821 Trent, S., IRRIGATION AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHANGE IN A MYSORE VILLAGE, Econ. Wkly, 1955, 37, 7, 19 Sep, 1091-1094.

¶ A study based on fieldwork for about a yr in a Mysore village, of the changes brought about by irrigation in the life of a people. The misconception that villagers are conservative is dispelled as a result of its findings. The villager is as keen on change, particularly in the direction of prosperity, as anyone else. The thing is that the villager is compelled to be rather cautious in accepting innovations by his circumstances. The village studied is a multi-caste one. The increased prosperity as a result of irrigation has benefited the traders most of all. The informal moneylenders have stood to gain. Those who were already well off have become very prosperous. Paradoxically, indebtedness has increased. Sub-division of land has prevented concentration of land holdings. Caste is still very powerful. Occup's are no longer determined by caste. Nor is the caste interdependence the same as before. Nevertheless as a soc institution it is still a strong force. The ritual superiority of some castes is still accepted. Caste has shown itself to be a flexible institution in this village. Joint family in this village has proved to be less resistant to change. A competitive spirit has entered the village. The soc institutions have transformed the econ forces from revolutionary into evolutionary. (Modified SASSA)

CDA 0822 van den Ban, Anne Willem (Agri'al U, Wageningen, Netherlands), LOCALITY GROUP DIFFERENCES IN THE ADOPTION OF NEW FARM PRACTICES, Rural Sociol., 1960, 25, 3, Sep, 308-320.

¶ A study to tests the hyp that locality groups are one of the

factors influencing the adoption of new farm practices, using data from 903 Wisconsin farmers showing that diff's in the adoption level of the farmers cannot be explained by individual SE characteristics such as educ'al level, farm size, or net worth (the average adoption level of the township should be taken into account). A case study was made of a low & a high adoption township to explore reasons for these diff's. Nearly all farmers in the low-adoption township were of Calvinistic Dutch origin. The high-adoption township was originally settled by German & Norwegian Lutherans, but there has been quite a bit of intermarriage with other groups. Several possible direct religious influences on adoption are discussed, but they do not explain the diff well. The Calvinistic farmers see a clear relation between their religion & their business in contrast to the Lutherans. These Calvinists consider themselves as stewards of God on the earth. This makes the decision to change their farm practices an important decision, & they like to be certain that it is the right decision. This influence is mitigated by the calling the Calvinist farmers have - to make decisions & accept responsibility for them. In Europe there is certainly no indication that Dutch Calvinistic farmers are less likely to adopt new practices than German or Norwegian Lutherans. These Wisconsin farmers of Dutch Calvinistic origin, do not believe that if the man prospers this is because he stands well in the eyes of God, as one might believe as a result of the usual US interpretation of Weber's Protestant Ethic. The main reason for the diff in adoption between both townships seems to be that the Dutch Calvinist maintain a certain degree of soc isolation to be able to maintain their distinct religious beliefs. This makes soc control also strongest in the low-adoption township. AA

CDA 0823 van den Ban, A. W. (U of Wangeningen, Holland), SOME CHARACTERISTICS OF PROGRESSIVE FARMERS IN THE NETHERLANDS, Rural Sociol., 1957, 22, 3, Sep, 205-212.

¶ A summary of the findings of several investigations in Holland of factors related to the adoption of improved farm practices & the general progressiveness of farmers. In many respects, the SE characteristics differentiating more or less progressive farmers are the same as in the US. The educ of the farmer & his membership in farm org's & cooperatives were related to his progressiveness even when other factors were held constant. The farmer's general style of living was also so related. It appears that the progressive farmer in Holland not only quickly adopts modern farm practices, but that in many respects he is also a more 'modern' type of individual. The hypo is stated that his frame of reference is better adapted to present circumstances than that of the less progressive farmer, whose frame of reference is more or less out of date, & that the backward farmer has feelings of inferiority, suspicion, & distrust which prevent him from adopting a more functional frame of reference. AA

CDA 0824 van der Kroef, Justus (U of Bridgeport, Bridgeport, Conn), PATTERNS OF CULTURAL CHANGE IN THREE PRIMITIVE SOCIETIES, Soc. Res., 1957, 24, 4, Win, 427-457.

¶ The patterns of cultural change of 3 tribal societies in Western (Dutch) New Guinea are described. The messianic or Koreri movements of the 1st, the Papuans of the Biak-Numfor areas, are examined in detail. The Koreri movement is thought to be an attempt to guide acculturation in understandable terms, & is not a counter-acculturative force. The 2nd case, the Mimika, is distinguished by a concept of reciprocity & the joint existence of diff cultural values. Unlike the Papuans, the Mimika know an absence of an apocalyptic strain, structural lability, & SE insecurity. The final case involves an instance of directed change in a primitive society, & concerns a community development project in Nimboran. The failure of the Project is thought to have provided valuable lessons, "among which the most important seems to be an understanding of the primacy of the soc aspect in directed cultural change." 4 conclusions are drawn from these case studies: (1) the relative lability of each group, & the existence within it of sources of potential soc conflict, prior to the inception of intense accultural forces, seem to determine something of the degree to which these forces have a disorganizing effect; (2) the extent to which societies have institutionalized certain types of commodities in their culture pattern determines something of their reaction to their exposure to the technological achievements of the West; (3) in all 3 societies, the West failed to make itself understandable in its own terms; & (4) a guiding or structuring of the acculturative process, as was attempted in Nimboran, seems to require an accompanying transfer of cultural values. The author accordingly advises a 'holistic' approach in future acculturation drives, or the fostering in autochtonous communities of an understanding of the origin & value context of the West, the end result of which will be a collaboration of mutual benefit. A. B. Shostak

CDA 0825 van der Kroef, Justus M. (U of Bridgeport, Bridgeport, Conn), SOCIAL STRUCTURE AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN INDONESIA, Soc. Res., 1956, 23, 4, Win, 394-419.

¶ Southeast Asian countries are still to a large extent nations of nations. Each region, each society, each cultural group may on occasion require a separate methodology & approach in bringing indigenous soc dynamics to bear on the development process of the nation as a whole. Indonesia, for example, offers at least 3 examples in support of this contention: (1) Tjibodas, is a specific locale where a peasant's cooperative was introduced into a society of class stratification & polarization of wealth with most undesirable consequences. (2) The Muslim traders, a specific soc group, whose adherence to reform Islam facilitates a more flexible community soc structure & greater community ideological solidarity than one finds in most non-Muslim Indonesian communities. And (3), concerns a specific locale, the island of Sulawesi or Celebes, & a particular soc group, the cultivators of & traders in copra. The example illustrates how the pressures of an overly centralized national gov can wound regional pride & hold back vital development forces locked within the provinces. In sum then, instead of thorough elaborate plans of national econ expansion, implemented with distressing uniformity throughout Indonesia, success may lie in a more pragmatic & diversified scheme involving numbers of local development projects, each suitable to particular circumstances & locales. This contention is thought to have some relevance for a wider area. A. B. Shostak

CDA 0826 van der Kroef, Justus M. (Michigan State Coll.), DISORGANIZATION AND SOCIAL CHANGE IN RURAL INDONESIA, Rural Sociol., 1954, 19, 2, Jun, 161-173.

¶ A description of certain patterns of non-autochthonous influence in Indonesian village society which cause structural alterations and changes. The influences are: (1) Islam and Christianity, and (2) patterns of Western secular influences. Islam adversely affected the status of women in rural Indonesian society, gave rise to a new social elite (severely threatened the status of communal headman and aristocracy), and tended to have an individualizing effect on village society and its members. Christian missionary influence is partly destructive in that it tends to break down traditional communal structure, but in doing so may release internal dynamic forces Changes resulting from Islamic influence are more numerous than are those from Christian influence in rural Indonesia, yet rural Indonesia is not completely Islamized. Western secular influences have brought a continuous process of social and cultural leveling, both from diffusion of these influences from the town and city and from the impact on the country caused by attainment of freedom. Rapid decline of the traditional elite and a broader social egalitarianism is noted. The village as a key agency of traditional culture is no longer capable of func-

tioning properly and of integrating its members. But the new cultural pattern impinges only superficially on the villager. One important conflict is the democratic process of elected government on a national scale vs. the traditional power structure on the local level. Even on the local level a double system of authority is created, one identified with the old, the other with the new order. The government, since 1950, has modernized and strengthened the village society, emphasizing primarily the communal aspects of village society and the

CDA 0827 Van Stone, James W. (Cleveland, Ohio), AN ESKIMO COMMUNITY AND THE OUTSIDE WORLD, Anthrop. Pap. U. of Alaska, 1958, 7, 1, Dec, 27-38.

¶ A study of the interrelations of the Eskimo village of Port Hope, Alaska (pop 250) with the outside world over the period 1900-1956. Time perspective was obtained through data from historical documents, an ethnography of Rainey (1947) & interviews with elderly inhabitants. The method of categorization employed by Smith & Reyes (1957) in their study of Kurusu, a Japanese village, is used. The data presented corroborate their views that change at a community level cannot be understood without reference to agencies outside the community. With reference to Opler's comments (in his study of Senapur, India, 1956) on the changing pattern of outside contacts, it is shown that the contacts between Port Hope & other communities have long been established & are not the results of modern communication & transportation. Seen in historical perspective, the pattern of contact is changing; there has been a steady increase in "the number of people in relation & the intensity of these relations." J. H. Rick

CDA 0828 Vine, Margaret Wilson (Mt. Holyoke Coll, South Hadley, Mass), SOCIAL CHANGE IN A NORWEGIAN VALLEY COMMUNITY, Rural Sociol., 1957, 22, 1, Mar, 67-71.

¶ Based on observations & recorded interviews, att's toward soc change in an isolated valley community in south Norway are reported. An almost impermeable value system is maintained & despite the coming of Sch's, roads, electricity, & gov services, the people have met change in an apathetic way & continue their lives in the traditional manner. Feelings of local pride & belief that their ways are best are factors discouraging change. These appear to be more signif than the external factors encouraging change, principally: the programs of the national gov. R. L. McNamara

CDA 0829 Wilkening, Eugene A. (U. of Wisconsin), CHANGE IN FARM TECHNOLOGY AS RELATED TO FAMILISM, FAMILY DECISION MAKING, AND FAMILY INTEGRATION, Amer. Sociol. Rev., 1954, 19, 1, Feb, 29-37.

¶ The hypothesis is that family roles and relationships are differentially associated with the acceptance of changes in farm technology depending upon the extent to which those roles and relationships are enhanced or jeopardized by accepting those changes. 170 farm operators in S. Cen. Wisconsin were studied. Indices of acceptance were constructed, and 18 change-in-farming practices divided into groups of (1) innovations, requiring new techniques and/or materials, and, (2) improvements which consisted of a change in existing operations. Families were classified by behavioral and attitudinal data. χ^2 was used to compare accepted and actual distribution in the 4 relationships of: (1) dependence upon family-labor and change, (2) family integration and change, (3) familism and change, (4) father-centered decision-making and change. The results demonstrate that the relationships have little direct influence upon acceptance of innovations or improvements. Associations that do occur suggest "that these structural factors operate to effect acceptance at the higher levels but do not explain low acceptance." Specific items related to the operation of the farm are of higher predictive value. W. F. Kenkel

CDA 0830 Yescas Peralta, Pedro (Instituto de Ciencias y Artes de Oaxaca), TEOTITLAN DEL VALLE, MUESTRA EN EL PROCESO DE TRANSCULTURACION (Teotitlan del Valle as a Sample of the Process of Transculturation), Rev. Mexic. Sociol., 1954, 16, 3, Sep-Dec, 397-408.

¶ A field report, with 15 photographs, of cultural changes observed in the pueblo of Teotitlan del Valle, near Oaxaca, Mexico. To shed light on the problem of educating the indigenous pop of Mexico, a comparison is made between conditions encountered today and those of 25 yrs ago in this purely indigenous Zapoteca community. The pop combines agriculture with home manufacture of woolens for the market; there is no power or electric light. All residents were born in the place, are nominally Catholic and use the Zapoteca language. The intermingling of indigenous and modern culture is gathering speed, but the traditional emphasis on restrained and even passive behavior continues. Changes include: greater subdivision of dwelling units; wide use of motor cars; shift from barter to money transactions; fuller observance of Catholic ritual. The local elementary school has reduced illiteracy among the pop by 50% since 1950, though actual school attendance is still limited to 50% of all school-age children. The noted innovations contrast sharply with the survival of traditional methods of manufacture, folk medicine, popular creeds; heavy admixture of Spanish in Zapoteca speech. Insufficient integration of new and old in the latest phases of culture change has produced spiritual disorientation (confusion of values). The influx of Ur culture is largely due to recent increase in contacts with neighboring Oaxaca. Teotitlan, if it is a valid sample of conditions elsewhere, shows that one should: (1) put indigenous communities in contact with Ur centers; (2) instruct the aborigines in modern ways; (3) establish secondary schools in the larger places, so as to implant new spiritual values and promote interest in new occupations; & (4) send only the best teachers to such communities. L. Pap

CDA 0831 Young, James N. & A. Lee Coleman (North Carolina State Coll, Raleigh, & U of Kentucky, Lexington), NEIGHBORHOOD NORMS AND THE ADOPTION OF FARM PRACTICES, Rural Sociol., 1959, 24, 4, Dec, 375-380.

¶ A study of 343 farm operators living in 12 neighborhoods of a Kentucky county indicated that neighborhood norms may be important factors in the adoption of recommended farm practices. The data have shown that (1) farmers in some neighborhoods ascribed sci'fic farming att's to their neighbors to a much greater extent than is true in other neighborhoods, (2) farm operators in some neighborhoods say they are more frequently guided in their farming practices by the opinion & influence of neighbors than was the case in other neighborhoods, & (3) the use of all sources of farming information, particularly professional sources, is more characteristic of farmers residing in some neighborhoods than in others. Each of these patterns is observed to be signif'ly more prevalent in neighborhoods with high adoption scores, & these differentials persist when certain soc & econ characteristics known to be related to adoption behavior are controlled. AA

CDA 0832 Young, Ruth (Lemon Grove, Calif), OBSERVATIONS ON ADOPTION STUDIES REPORTED IN JUNE, 1958, ISSUES: Rural Sociol., 1959, 24, 3, 272 Sep, 272-274.

¶ Four characteristics of 'practice adopters' have been isolated as being: (1) a large, mechanized, profitable enterprise, (2) high econ & SS or class on the part of the adopter, (3) a set of values towards farming which include the 'profit motive', & a 'rational' or 'sci'fic' att towards farm management & method for achieving profit, & (4) 'professionalism' in farming. Viewing these factors as causes of each other, the need is to break into the circle of causation to learn how best to use them for a variety of types of farmers.

CDA 0833 Zegwaard, G. (ICARES), BEZINNING OVER DE AANPASSING IN ZUID NIEUW GUINEA (Some Views on Adaptation in Southern New Guinea), Soc. Kompas, 1957, 4, 3-4, 179-185.

¶ The findings of ethnology, theology & psychol will have to be applied with prudent discernment by those confronted with prob-

lems of adaptation. For yrs the author came into contact with the culture of the Asmat. Due to mingling, domination, & adoption the elements of this culture had been integrated into a complete whole. The center of the original life is the ancestor regarded at some time as the progenitor of the souls who give life to new born children. The ancestor cult has been forced into the background as a result of the introduction of new & alien culture elements. Regarding problems of acculturation & a policy of adaptation, it is a question of distinguishing those cultural phenomena which, having arisen from & flourished on the original culture, are now perhaps more or less exhausted and still linger on. Thus we can decide which of the culture elements are indigenous & which have been adopted. The main characteristic of Asmat mentality is his narrowness of vision & mind. Beyond the limits of his own village & territory there is nothing which forms an emotional link with the people. It is this mentality which closes the door to cultural contacts & cultural influences from without (Christianity). The better one succeeds in singling out from the existing culture pattern such elements as exhibit a certain congeniality with Christianity, the better chance one has to establish contact. Syncretism may be furthered in this way, but to coming generations will fall the task of purifying Christianity, once it has been adopted. H. P. M. Goddijn

17 social stratification

CDA 0834 Ariga, Kizaemon (U of Tokoyo), RESEARCH ON SOCIAL STRATIFICATION AND SOCIAL MOBILITY IN THE JAPANESE RURAL COMMUNITY, Expl. Entre. History, 1956, 8, Win Supplement, 61-62.

¶ Previous res on stratification & mobility in 6 metropolitan areas of Japan has been extended to 3 Ru communities. The family & family groups are considered basic to the structure of the Ru community. A SE scale was constructed on the basis of the Sewell scale, eliminating items on soc participation with results being fairly satisfactory. Attempts to get prestige rankings from a panel of judges proved less successful than individual interviews, which, however, leave the problem of coordinating the informants' opinions. Some new technique will be needed to investigate the relationships between class & att's, since "the farmer does not dare to express his opinion frankly". R. A. Feldmesser

CDA 0835 Armstrong, Lincoln & Hirabayashi, Gordon K. (Amer U of Beirut & Amer U at Cairo), SOCIAL DIFFERENTIATION IN SELECTED LEBANESE VILLAGES, Amer. Sociol. Rev , 1956, 21, 4, Aug, 425-434.

¶ A report of an investigation in Southern Beqa'a Valley of Lebanon of 11 village agri'al areas. In this agrarian, non-specialized society there is practically no threat to the primacy of the family in the area of status-conferring by any interest group development or identification. On other hand, existence of soc differentiation based on fairly elaborate division of labor in Lebanese villages cannot be denied. Literacy, health conditions, quality of gardens, evidence of housing repairs, degree of seclusion of women, care of sewage disposal, educ'al participation, patterns of deference & aggressiveness in personal interaction—these are a few of the bases upon which social differentiation is evident in peasant village life. Evidence from this study confirms the hypo that the vast lower echelon in this segment of Arab village society is not undifferentiated. 9 separate occup'al categories are identified which were regrouped into 5: fellahin, small land operators, non-agri'al laborers, moderate-sized land operators, & the elite (part-time farmers, professionals, admin'tors, retired village elders, some absentee landlords, etc). Information was obtained through use of a planned schedule & interviews. H. H. Smythe

CDA 0836 Aurbach, Herbert A. (U of Kentucky), SOCIAL STRATIFICATION IN THE COLLECTIVE AGRICULTURAL SETTLEMENTS IN ISRAEL, Rural Sociol., 1953, 18, 25-34.

¶ A presentation of the growth of class stratification in the collective agricultural settlements of Israel. Factors discussed are: (1) the place of the collective in national stratification; (2) the reestablishment of subordination of women; (3) the abandonment of complete democratization of management and leadership; (4) growth of job specialization; (5) problem of hired labor and the exploitation of auxillary groups; (6) development of an age hierarchy; (7) growth of individualism; and (8) crystallization of intimate social groups. Tho stratification is taking place, the class system developing is still an open one. The attempt of the leadership to combat negative aspects of stratification while maintaining a flexibility in adjusting to changing social conditions is promising. Success of such an adjustment may indicate the lower limits of stratification necessary in a changing society.

CDA 0837 Barnouw, Victor (New York City), THE SOCIAL STRUCTURE OF A SINDHI REFUGEE COMMUNITY, Soc. Forces, 1954, 33, 2, Dec, 142-152.

¶ Many refugee communities in India have become permanent settlements. The paper reports on a camp of 8,000 Sindhis at Pimpri in Bombay state, who came from a distant area marked by language and other cultural differences. 4 factors of Pimpri social structure were investigated: caste, regional group, economic conditions, and relations with the local community. Before their relocation, the Sindhi Hindus predominated in high status occup's. Within the camp, caste has some importance, as judged by residence grouping, but interdining and intermarriage take place. Caste are less important than community organizations based on region of origin. There are some signs of class stratif., but great variations in wealth are probably masked by general disguising of assets. Interaction with the local community is restricted largely to work & business. Some tension has been created by Sindhi underselling of local merchants. There have been official attempts to form a general organization superseding the various regional organizations, but the latter remain strong, since they perform a number of functions for their members as well as providing means of power for their leaders. The presence of illicit enterprises contributes to the difficulty of obtaining economic information. Most Sindhi are merchants, and attempts at a vocational training program met with little success. There is evidence of differential ownership of property, and a number of members of a low caste are factory workers. The expectations of a large dowry have led to a decrease in marriage rather than a lowering of dowry standards. A number of Sindhi girls have married non-Sindhi boys. An attitude test, using adjectives to be applied to several groups, showed that groups of Poona students and housewives showed a roughly equal number of favorable and unfavorable responses toward Sindhi, comparing favorably with attitudes toward other groups. An attempt to distribute the [?] in Pimpri met with lack of response. W. C. Kaufman

CDA 0838 Bopegamage, A., NEIGHBORHOOD RELATIONS IN INDIAN CITIES—DELHI, Sociol. B., 1957, 6, 1, Mar, 34-43.

¶ 2 housing areas in Delhi, one planned & another unplanned, are studied. The observations indicate that the occupants of the planned area lack good neighborly feelings because of diff religions, diff places of birth of the people, the recent development of the area, the arrangement of the houses, & fewer soc activities. Better neighborliness is observed in old unplanned areas because of the long period of occupation, common & regular religious & soc activities & the face-to-face arrangement

of the houses. In both places, the same econ & educ'al status strengthens the neighborly feelings. SASSA

CDA 0839 Cervin, Vladimir (Sir George Williams Coll, Montreal), THE ANCIENT SWISS COOPERATIVE COMMUNITY. Amer. Sociol. Rev., 1953, 18, 3, Jun, 260-271.

¶ An analysis of a Swiss mountain community in terms of the author's theory of groups. Data included interviews of a 3% stratified sample of residents. Following a historical introduction, the structure of the Cooperative Section is analyzed in terms of "groupoids" according to a sociometric technique relating members to value objects. Comparisons were then made between "groupoids" and through time (1887 and 1950) according to an index of cohesiveness measuring strength of attractions of members to value objects in terms of economic benefits. The negative association between level of cohesion and emigration from the group, involving the concept of "threshold" of cohesion is discussed. The "private collectivist" system of cooperative corporations is remarkably stable and unlikely to disappear in the foreseeable future. W. D. Baker

CDA 0840 Foskett, John M. (U of Oregon), SOCIAL STRUCTURE AND SOCIAL PARTICIPATION. Amer. Sociol. Rev., 1955, 20, 4, Aug, 431-438.

¶ A study of participation in community policy formation in 2 communities (C-1 and C-2). C-1 is a relatively stable agricultural and lumber town of 7,000 pop and not characterized by cleavages or strong issues. C-2 is a rapidly growing lumber town of 16,000 located close to a U city of 40,000 and is the scene of sharp issues concerning city gov, zoning, etc. A random sample of 269 C-1 and 752 C-2 adults R's to a social participation scale containing items relevant to such factors as: (1) voting behavior; (2) frequency of educational, governmental, and civic discussions within family; (3) organizational membership; (4) active participation in local issues; & (5) association with community leaders and officials. The scoring method results in an 11-point scale which serves as a measure of the extent of participation. The distribution of scores in C-1 and C-2 are similar, both form J curves with the greater part of the pop concentrated on the low-participation end. 3 factors associated with participation are investigated: educ, income, & age. (1) Education. There is a marked rise in participation score with rise in educ level with the most marked increase between high school and Coll levels. (2) Income. The rise in participation with income rise is continuous and approaches a straight line. The relationship between income and participation holds only if educ is above a given level. The relationship between educ and participation holds regardless of income but to a differential extent depending on income level. It is concluded that neither educ nor income operate independently and the relationship between either and participation is not a simple one. (3) Age has only limited relevancy with respect to participation. Findings are discussed within the framework of role behavior theory and it is suggested that participation differences reflect differences in the role positions of the actors. The relevancy of social participation to occup'al and other roles, community expectations for different roles, and the skills and knowledges associated with different roles are discussed with regard to their relationships to social participation. W. F. Kenkel

CDA 0841 Foster, George M. (U of California, Berkeley), THE DYADIC CONTRACT: A MODEL FOR THE SOCIAL STRUCTURE OF A MEXICAN VILLAGE. Amer. Anthropol., 1961, 63, 6, Dec, 1173-1192.

¶ An attempt "at a structural-functional analysis of the soc org of the Mexican peasant community of Tzintzuntzan," in which the basic soc unit is the nuclear bilateral fam. A model is suggested & part of the empirical data from which it is drawn is described "to reconcile the instit'ized roles which can be recognized & described with the underlying principle which gives the soc system coherence. The model appears to account for the nature of interaction between people of the same SES, between people of diff statuses, between fellow villagers, between villagers & outsiders, & perhaps between man & supernatural beings as well." It is noted that "the implicit dyadic contract is made between members of a fam as close as siblings; it binds compadres (co-godparents) beyond the limits of the formally defined relationships of the instit; & it unites neighbors & friends. Contracts are found between soc & econ equals within Tzintzuntzan or with similar people in other communities." The contracts are divided into 2 types: (1) those made between people of equal SES, & (2) those made between people (or beings) of diff SES (or order of being). (1) "operates primarily within the village, but it also ties villagers to the inhabitants of adjacent peasant communities," & (2) "operates almost exclusively between villagers & nonvillagers (including supernatural beings), since SE diff's in Tzintzuntzan are nonfunctional." Both types of contracts are included in the model but the paper concentrates, descriptively, on (1), "which, quantitatively at least, plays a far greater role in the lives of villagers & occupies much more of their time & thought." J. Neyer

CDA 0842 Kaufman, Harold F., Duncan, Otis Dudley, Gross, Neal & Sewell, William H. (Mississippi State Coll, U of Chicago, Harvard U & U of Wisconsin), PROBLEMS OF THEORY AND METHOD IN THE STUDY OF SOCIAL STRATIFICATION IN RURAL SOCIETY. Rural Sociol., 1953, 18, 12-24.

¶ Problem areas treated are: (1) criteria of stratification and their interrelationships; (2) procedures used in an operational definition of social strata; (3) the social unit in which a given system of stratification is operative; (4) cultural and group expressions of stratification; (5) vertical social mobility; and (6) stratification and social change. Methodological problems discussed contain: (1) discovering rationales for selecting and relating criteria of stratification; (2) perfecting SES scales and prestige rating procedures; and (3) bridging the gap between the community and mass society approaches. It is felt that more attention is needed on group expressions of class interests, the channels and personality correlates of vertical mobility, and social forces which produce change in systems of stratification. (Extensive footnote bibliog.) L. P. Chall

CDA 0843 King, Charles E. (North Carolina Coll.), THE PROCESS OF SOCIAL STRATIFICATION AMONG AN URBAN SOUTHERN MINORITY POPULATION. Soc. Forces, 1953, 31, 4, May, 352-355.

¶ Utilization of the Warner method to investigate how urban Negroes in Southern City, N.C., socially stratify themselves. In this community Negroes are 27% of the total 70,000 population (1950 census). Amount of education was found to be the major source of differentiation among the Negro group. Occupation and source of income were also utilized as criteria for the evaluation of position. Four distinct classes were found: upper; middle; upper-lower; and lower-lower. Women were found to discriminate more minutely than men. The relation of social class position and association membership is discussed. Class antagonisms are revealed and briefly commented upon. R. J. Murphy.

CDA 0844 Lopreato, Joseph, (U of Massachusetts), SOCIAL CLASSES IN AN ITALIAN FARM VILLAGE: METHODOLOGICAL AND SUBSTANTIVE NOTES. Rural Sociol., 1961, 26, 3, Sep, 266-281.

¶ The stratification system of a Ru community in South Italy is derived by the use of the judge's technique & other techniques commonly employed by S's of US communities. It was found that subjects become detailed in their perception of soc diff's when: (1) they are encouraged to take the factor of intermarriage into account; (2) they are given a "control list" of fam's (clearly representative of the stratification system) against which to compare the 120 fam's in the sample; (3) they are given a set of placement criteria, commonly agreed upon, to guide them in their classification of the sample fam's. The

judge's technique r's highly with a composite scale of placement criteria locally constructed. The accent in the scale is on occup & landed property. 6 classes emerge with diff value systems: (a) 'graceful living' (b) 'complete control of soc power' (c) 'educ & professionalization' (d) 'live down the uncomfortable past' (e) 'despair' & (f) 'bread for today at any cost'. Many behavioral & structural similarities exist between the 6 classes in this Ru community of South Italy & corresponding classes in small US communities. AA

CDA 0845 McElrath, Dennis C. (UCLA), PRESTIGE AND ESTEEM IDENTIFICATION IN SELECTED URBAN AREAS, (Proc. Pac. Sociol. Soc. 1955), Res. Stud. SCW, 1955, 23, 1, Jun, 130-137.

¶ The hypothesis tested is as follows: "The greater the degree of urbanism of an individual, the greater the likelihood that he will identify others on the basis of prestige (position) and the less the likelihood of his identifying them on the basis of esteem (performance)." Two census tracts in the Los Angeles area, with similar indexes of social rank but with high and low urbanization indexes, were selected for study. Interviews were conducted in a random selection of one residence in each of 25 randomly selected blocks in each census tract under study. The interview schedule was designed to secure data indicative of urbanism, social status, and S's prestige-esteem identifications. A prestige score was secured for each S on the basis of his ranking of 16 occupational titles "according to how valuable to the community he considered each occupation to be." Esteem was then measured by asking the respondent to write the name of anyone he knew 'personally' and 'quite well' in each of the occupations he ranked. These names were then scrambled and the individuals named were ranked by the respondent according to 'how well he (the named) succeeded in being a person' or 'how full or complete a life he had led'. The two rankings were then r (Spearman) a high +r being taken as indicating identification primarily on the basis of prestige. Urbanism scores and prestige-esteem scores were ranked in relation to the other respondents and rank-order r's computed. This r is found to be + and signif at $\rho = .01$, thus supporting the original hypothesis. Correlation analysis of components of the urbanism score in relation to forms of identification suggest that "these forms of identification are most influenced by an individual's values (familial or economic) and the duration of his exposure to the Ur environment". J. F. Short

CDA 0846 Mahar, Pauline Moller (Cornell U India Program), CHANGING CASTE IDEOLOGY IN A NORTH INDIAN VILLAGE, J. Soc. Issues, 1958, 14, 4, 51-65.

¶ An exploration of the views of 4 Khalapur opinion leaders (through intensive interviews) re the abolition of untouchability. Leaders of Rajput, Merchant, Untouchable Sweeper, & Untouchable Chamar castes were questioned about reconciling SE advancement for the untouchables with the ascriptive assignment of occup & the Hindu concept of pollution, & were also asked to make predictions about the future. Results indicated that: equality was not justified in terms of the need to maximize talents for India's econ development; the concept of progress is lacking; all the leaders except the Rajput accepted the idea that it is not necessary for an individual to follow the traditional occup of his caste; & "none of the men is able to envisage a soc order free from restrictions on inter-caste soc intercourse." Analysis of the interviews showed the presence of psychol'al strain among the leaders as seen in phantasy, inconsistency in thought & action, & incorrect use of highly charged symbols. I. Taviss

CDA 0847 Marx, E., HAMIVNE HAHEVRATI CHEL BEDUEY HANEGUEV (The Social Structure of the Negev Bedouins), Hamizrah Hehadash, 1957, 8, 1, 1-18.

¶ The Bedouins of the Negev are today in a special situation as a result of the dislocation of many tribes because of the Israeli-Arab war of 1948, & because of their isolation from the rest of the Arab world. The smallest soc units, the nuclear family ('aila) & the extended family (ahl), are playing a more important role at the expense of the clan (hamula) & the tribe. The chief of the clan, who is normally the chief of the strongest family, was but a short time ago the natural representative of the members of the clan to the tribe & the authorities, though in actual practice the members of the clan did not hesitate to go over his head. The tribe, ruled over by the sheik, makes up the most important pol'al unit & very often the only one, so that sometimes the tribe is subdivided into sub-tribes which have recognition from the authorities. The groups of tribes (qabila) disappeared when their reason for existence, wars among the tribes, had ceased. Along with the power of the towns, the influence of the kibbutsim is being felt more & more; it is leading to a progressive abandonment of nomadic life & to the development of agri. However, the major role is returning to the gov, which is regarded as a source which is backing the tribes & to which recourse can be taken when important problems present themselves to one or the other of these tribes. Tr by J. A. Broussard from IPSA

CDA 0848 Mathiesen, Thomas, ASPECTS OF SOCIAL STRATIFICATION IN A CHANGING COMMUNITY, Acta Sociol., 1959, 4, 4, 42-54.

¶ The community of Mo in Northern Norway was previously a small mining community (pop 1,340 in 1930) & it has grown rapidly through industry (pop 7,800 in 1957). Both the econ & occup'al structure have changed, & the standard of living has risen & is stabilized. To see how the inhabitants themselves perceived soc stratification & the status system, 80 persons born in Mo before 1930 & still living there were chosen at random & 73 of them interviewed. The purpose was to study how the S's of the study saw the situation now & before: a 'subjectivistic' approach. The 'objectivistic' point of view (the observing sci'ts definition of the situation) came in by way of sociol'al techniques & theoretical interest. Objectively the situation had become more confused. Did the S's see soc stratification as more simple or more complicated than before WWII? The data collected showed a clear tendency to simplification of the situation. This was interpreted as 'eufunctional' insofar as the general confusion craved some sort of hold. The perception of a top stratum, separated from the rest had not changed. The SD between those levels was considered to have diminished. Since the study was only exploratory no other clear results appeared. I. Pipping

CDA 0849 Park, George K. & Lee Soltow (Ohio U, Athens), POLITICS AND SOCIAL STRUCTURE IN A NORWEGIAN VILLAGE, Amer. J. Sociol., 1961, 27, 2, Sep, 152-164.

¶ Leveling in the distribution of econ goods in a small Norwegian town over a 20-yr period is such as to cast doubt upon the rational basis for the keen local pol'al factionalism. Analysis reveals a definite relationship of pol'al preference to occup'al rank, though not to income, wealth, or age. Occup'al strata thus constitute a set of positions which support broad diff's of interest in an egalitarian nation which does not recognize a class system, while politics provides some of the gratifications secured elsewhere by class distinctions. AA

CDA 0850 Parthasarathy, V. S., CASTE IN A SOUTH INDIAN TEXTILE MILL, Econ. Wkly, 1958, 10, 11, 15 Mar, 384-389.

¶ The mill employs about 2,500 laborers including 300 women. Most of the LF come from Okkalgas, Harijans, Muslims, Christians & other low castes of the area. Harijans were the earliest entrants to the mill & due to their presence, the high castes at early stages avoided working there. Later the worsened employment situation in the city compelled the high castes to enter the mill as laborers though mainly Brahmins & Lingayats constituted the white collar level. The appointing authority favored his fellow castemen in the recruitment. It is usual to find a Brahmin living next door to a low caste family

in the labor housing colony. Difficulty in securing a house for rent & high rate of rent are responsible for weakening the hold of pollution ideas. Individual actions in employment relations are explained on the basis of inter-caste grievances. Brahmins & Lingayats are not interested in the labor union because of low caste dominance in it. The sex code among the low is not as strict as among the high castes. Women laborers who are mainly of low caste, frequently have extra-marital relations with co-laborers. High castes are more reluctant to disclose their extra-marital relations than the low castes. SASSA

CDA 0851 Rinder, Irwin D. (U of Wisconsin, Milwaukee), STRANGERS IN THE LAND: SOCIAL RELATIONS IN THE STATUS GAP, Soc. Prob., 1958-59, 6, 3, Win, 253-260.

¶ Convergences are noted in several typologies describing a well known minority phenomenon, dislike for the outsiders or pariah people. An attempt at consolidating these is made in terms of the genesis of the type. This occurs in the status gap which results from a dichotomized soc structure or from the presence of rigid barriers to interaction across strata boundaries. This gap is seen as an important structural impediment to certain econ functions such as commerce & banking. The people who fill the status gap by performing these econ functions consequently develop numerous functional & behavioral similarities. They also share similar difficulties & opprobrious reputations. AA

CDA 0852 Roshwald, M. (Hebrew U, Jerusalem), SOCIAL CLASS STRUCTURE IN A FLUCTUATING COMMUNITY, Brit. J. Sociol., 1955, 6, 1, Mar, 61-70.

¶ Some fundamental features of SC are analysed with particular focus on the impact of an unusual social multiplicity and fluctuation on class-stratification. The repeated influx of immigration from a number of different countries with great social and cultural diversity has worked against stabilization and has exercised a preponderant influence on class stratification in modern Israel. Some factors making for blurred class distinctions in Israel are: (1) linguistic diff's; (2) diff's in traditional criteria for evaluation; (3) ideological factors; (4) frequent change of professions; (5) lack of the usual sorts of r between occup and income; & (6) economic instability (in terms of frequent and radical changes in the profitableness of certain professions). Factors making for class distinctions are: (1) length of residence; (2) diff's of country of origin; & (3) crystallization and stabilization of the community. It is difficult to conclude what the standards of evaluation and social gradation will be when the Israel community is stabilized. In the long run, some sort of uniformity of class gradation is likely to become established. D. McElrath

CDA 0853 Ryan, Bryce (Cornell U), PRIMARY AND SECONDARY CONTACTS IN A CEYLONESE PEASANT COMMUNITY, Rural Sociol., 1952, 17, 311-321.

¶ The paper reports a sample study of 1/4 of the agricultural village of Pelpola in Ceylon (100 households). Except for a small group of potters, practically all of the villagers are of the "cultivator's caste," the highest Sinhalese caste. The vast majority of householders live in physical proximity to their siblings, many of whom are also married householders. Pelpola is a primary community in the conventional sociol sense: a community within which there is marked differentiation in patterns of primary association may be characterized as a Gemeinschaft, but one composed of constituent Gemeinschaften (family, neighborhood, kin). There is no evidence that participation in secondary associations has in any way broken down kinship and neighborhood line of personalized interaction. Primary relationships are not necessarily disintegrating, but superimposed upon them as alternatives, there is growing participation in special-interest associations, audience-type groups, and the publics or press, radio, and pamphleteers. L. Jones

CDA 0854 Sargent, S. Stansfeld (Barnard Coll.), CLASS AND CLASS-CONSCIOUSNESS IN A CALIFORNIA TOWN, Soc. Prob., 1953, 1, 1, Jun, 22-27.

¶ A description of a new method of ascertaining class awareness and the presentation of subjective and objective aspects of class in Ventura California. Investigators either had no specific method of determining subjective significance of class (Warner), or assumed awareness on the part of respondents (Centers). Whether class is a significant variable is the first requirement. 200 Ss in Ventura were asked, "What would you say are the most important differences found among the people in Ventura?" Replies were classified by "first answers" (N=200) and "all answers" (N=338) into 12 categories. A similar number of "first" and "all" answers indicated class awareness. Additional interviewing revealed: (1) hesitation and doubt about the meaning of social class; (2) 43% of manual workers considered themselves middle class; (3) school childrens ratings agreed closely with their actual SES; (4) Ventura is less class-structured than other US locations; and (5) manual workers and white collar class are about equally represented in institutional and less formal social gatherings. Further research with the same methods for validation is urged. M. R. Gunther

CDA 0855 Schwartz, Richard D. (Yale U), FUNCTIONAL ALTERNATIVES TO INEQUALITY, Amer. Sociol. Rev., 1955, 20, 4, Aug, 424-430.

¶ Functional analysis explains the existence of given cultural items in terms of their consequences for societal survival or individual satisfaction and investigates the possibility that other items would have the same consequences. Questioned is the Davis-Moore analysis of inequality which accounts for the universality of stratification on the premise that differential rewards tend to motivate the most qualified persons to train for and fill the most important societal positions. Such an analysis fails fully to account for the functional alternatives of inequality. Two Israeli communities are studied: (1) a collective kvutza (K) in which material benefits are distributed in roughly equal shares regardless of work states and which provides few decision-making positions and many routine jobs; & (2) a smallholder's moshav (M) in which land is divided into equal farmsteads worked by family members alone. In both communities certain cultural practices, some modifying positions and others modifying personnel, are discovered which tend to accomplish the consequences attributed to inequality by Davis-Moore. With regard to alteration of positions it is found that: (1) K tends to reduce need for hard-to-fill routine jobs by mechanization, by allowing for employment outside of community, and by practice of job rotation; & (2) M tends to reduce need for special knowledge and skill in individual farmer by disseminating technical knowledge and by undertaking some activities cooperatively under the direction of most efficient personnel. With regard to alteration of personnel it is found that: (1) selective in- and out-migration tends to bring in and retain workers with required skills and aspirations; (2) K's socialization tends to develop individuals whose job aspirations are in accord with societal requirements; & (3) M's training emphasizes individual responsibility. Responses to a Guttman quasi-scale indicate that the various measures have produced lower aspiration for work responsibility in K than in M, suggesting that in each society the hard-to-fill positions will continue to be filled. A number of measures aside from inequality can serve to increase the effectiveness with which positions are filled. W. F. Kenkel

CDA 0856 Srinivas, M. N., CASTES: CAN THEY EXIST IN INDIA OF TOMORROW?, Econ. Wkly, 1955, 42, 7, 15, Nov, 1230-1232.

¶ 2 questions are discussed: should castes exist in the India of tomorrow & are they likely to exist? The majority of the Hindu people would like the caste system to continue. In fact, it would be difficult for a very large majority of the Hindus to envisage a soc system devoid of the caste system. Only a small minority regards caste as a menace to our solidarity.

Moreover, there is a good deal of inconsistency in the action & behavior of those who decry caste. It has become a fashion to decry caste. Right from the panchayats to pol'al parties caste is a dominating factor. With the advancement of Harijans in respect of educ & econ conditions the rights granted to them by the Constitution can be fulfilled. If past experience be any guide, there does not seem to be much of a chance for the castes to disappear in the near future. The caste interdependence at the village level is even today quite an important factor. Westernization, paradoxically enough, entrenched the caste system. Intercaste tensions were increased owing to competition for employment. In the short run there is a likelihood of the intensification of caste tensions. (SASSA)

CDA 0857 Sterling, Paul (London Sch of Econ), SOCIAL RANKING IN A TURKISH VILLAGE, Brit. J. Sociol., 1953, 4, 1, Mar, 31-44.

¶ A field study of a Central Anatolian village in Turkey during 1949-50, containing 100 households and 640 people. An attempt is made to separate and describe the variables that enter into "rankings" (stratification) and describe their interrelationships. The following variables are qualitatively isolated and discussed: (1) sex, (2) age, (3) wealth, (4) occupational scale, (5) religion and morality, (6) conformity to group norms, & (7) holding administrative office. L. P. Chall

CDA 0858 Stone, Gregory P. & Form, William H. (Michigan State Coll), INSTABILITIES IN STATUS: THE PROBLEM OF HIERARCHY IN THE COMMUNITY STUDY OF STATUS ARRANGEMENTS, Amer. Sociol. Rev., 1953, 18, 149-162.

¶ A study of objective and subjective status in communities. Using status groups as the basis of social order, the fruitfulness of thinking of status groups as being hierarchically ranked in studies of structural analysis and social processes is questioned. A status aggregate, as opposed to a status group, has limited closure, non-monopolized status symbols and dignity, a style of life not restricted by secretive education, and is non-communal. In a Michigan city of 10,000, stratification research was carried out along Warner's lines. But the idea of a hierarchical status system was found inadequate because: (1) community ecology did not reflect status arrangements; (2) there was inadequate "status reputation" for part of the community; (3) there was much disagreement on middle range statuses; and (4) a new group had entered which did not follow the old status system or values. Between the extremes of an amorphous unstable aggregate of social groups and a hierarchical stable system of ranked groups, 3 modes of status instability are: (1) an arrangement where groups are engaged in a status conflict; (2) arrangements where extreme statuses are polarized but separated by status aggregates or social circles; and (3) existence of status groups unrecognized as part of status structure. With these concepts and freed from the hierarchical assumption, theoretical models of status arrangements can be developed for comparison with empirical systems and for preparing propositions to explain status arrangement change. W. L. Nicholls

CDA 0859 Tahara, Otoyori & Tanosaki, Akio (Tohoku U), THE STRATIFICATION SYSTEM IN A FISHING VILLAGE, Jap. Sociol. Rev., 1955, 5, 4, (20), Apr, 81-93.

¶ A partial report of a research project at Takenoura, a fishing village in the Sanriku area, Tohoku district. The social structure of a relatively small community can be most clearly comprehended through the investigation of its stratification system. The stratification system of the community members is ranked by their self-evaluating attitudes (by means of the classification of the name cards of all the heads of families by the selected 12 informants). Thus through self-ranking 9 strata are obtained; upper-upper, middle-upper, lower-upper, upper-middle, middle-middle, lower-middle, upper-lower, middle-lower, lower-lower. To clarify the internal structure of this stratification system, a r of the evaluated strata with 3 standards, the econ scale, the family grade, & the power status, has been performed. In consequence, in this fishing village the prestige hierarchy constituting the base of the stratification system is founded on econ ranking & from there to power evaluation. The evaluation of family grade, though commonly available to define the estate, can be considered less effective in practice because of the absence of consciousness of it as the ranking scale of the stratification system. The reason for this is believed to lie in the fact that the hierarchy in fishing villages generally is temporal, & so few trends toward crystallization are present (partly because of the severe transition of fishery management). (Modified AA)

CDA 0860 Talmon-Garbier, Y. (Hebrew U, Jerusalem), SOCIAL DIFFERENTIATION IN CO-OPERATIVE COMMUNITIES, Brit. J. Sociol., 1952, 3, 339-357.

¶ Describes and analyzes emergence of social differentiation in the Moshavim (cooperative villages) in Israel. Differentiation occurs in prestige ranking of occupations and rating of families and individuals according to achievement and personal qualities, despite equalitarian ideology and many devices in the constitution which limit invidious comparisons (basic economic equality, ban on hired labor, public ownership of land, mutual aid, cooperative buying and selling). The communities developed special additional devices to avoid excessive differentiation: fixing a minimum standard of living, compulsory insurance, redistribution of land, temporary hired labor in cases of long-term disability or absence of members for public service, unequal credit extension and taxation to level off differences in farm equipment and development. In spite of an almost equal starting point, and leveling processes mentioned, differences were considerable and persistent. Differentiation between farming members takes the form of scales of differential social evaluation rather than clearly defined and crystalized strata, though the latter may be emerging. There is a line of potential cleavage and conflict between Moshav members (farmers) and non-members (public employees, craftsmen). Non-farmers recently had higher, more stable incomes, a higher standard of living and more leisure than farmers. A reversal of this economic position and first signs of tension and group action is emerging. The turnover of offices for public affairs committees has diminished and management is being recruited from a smaller group as time goes on. 3 main bases of differential rating of individuals and families are (1) occupational success; (2) conformity to constitutional principles; and (3) active participation and position in the authority structure. Length of residence and country of origin are of secondary importance. Consideration of esteem often over-shadowed and counter-balanced the consideration of occupational prestige. R. T. Morris

CDA 0861 Yoden, Hiromichi (U of Kansai-gakuin, Kobe), SONRAKU NO KAIKYU-KOZO TO KYODOTAI-KOZO (Class Structure and Gemeinschaftlich Character of a Village Community), Kansai-gakuin Shakaigaku (Sociol. Rev. of Kansai-gakuin U), 1958, 4, Dec, 26-47.

¶ The basic structure of a village community is to be understood in terms of vertical class relations & horizontal gemeinschaftlich relations. The Ru fam's are classified into: (a) rich farmers (small agri'al capitalists), Mc farmers (those barely making both ends meet by using up the labor power of their own fam members in the manag of their own farm), (b) semi-proletariat farmers (those supplementing domestic econ with income outside of agri), (c) agri'al proletariats (those mal ing their living as farmhands employed by the day), & (d) village laborers. According to the above-mentioned classification, Nagatani, a section of Takarazuka City, was found to have the following fam's: rich farmers - 2; Mc farmers - 35; semi-proletariat farmers - 14; agri'al proletariat - 1; village laborers - 4. Employer-employee relations exist between rich farmer & semi-proletariat & agri'al proletariat. This is a modern relationship unaffected by either the old land owner-tenant relations or main fam-branch fam relations. Despite the tendency to divide the village into extremes of rich & poor,

village solidarity cannot be overlooked. The basis of such solidarity is found at Nagatani, where numerous groups perform religious & entertaining functions which constitute a kind of cumulative community. In addition, in the rice fields, the irrigation & drainage system renders each field inseparable from other fields since all utilize the same system of irrigation. This constitutes the gemeinschaftlich character of the rice-field farmers. The co-operation for the installation of drainage has its basis here. Now at Nagatani, rice fields on each drainage system are owned by a number of fam's & the rice fields owned by any one fam are scattered widely & belong to a number of diff drainage systems. Consequently a water utilization association is org'ed by the entire village & the association is not separate from the village association. Therefore, the basis of the village solidarity is actually found in the mode of distribution of rice fields owned by each fam. K. Morioka

18 urbanization

CDA 0862 Adams, Lucy W. (CD & Cooperative Branch, Far East Bur, AID, Washington, DC), URBAN COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT: ITS ROLE IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES, Comm. Develop. R., 1963, 8, 1, Mar, 27-29.

¶ The 20th cent movement of huge numbers of people from Ru to Ur areas is one of histories great migrations. This enormous shifting of pop's has created problems & tensions which pol'al agitators are alert to exploit. The most important physical needs of the Ur migrant are for housing & employment, needs which often cannot be met without the help of gov agencies. Ur CD is concerned with the need of the migrant to integrate himself into the soc & econ structure of the city. Migrants are often excluded from the established Ur groups & are sometimes at their mercy. It has been found that some of the techniques of Ru CD can be adapted to Ur needs. Ur CD is emerging as a specialized activity & more than a dozen developing nations now have substantial Ur CD programs. The US foreign aid program has neglected the problems of urbanization, & should endeavor to correct this situation in the future. H. Umansky

CDA 0863 _____, THE ATTRACTION EXERCISED BY URBAN CENTRES IN COUNTRIES IN PROCESS OF INDUSTRIALIZATION, Int. Soc. Sci. Bull, 1953, 5, 1, 132-134.

¶ The economic, social, legal, political and cultural aspects of problems as a result of the drift of pop towards Ur and industrial centers in underdeveloped countries in process of industrialization were discussed at the 27th Session of the Int Instit of Pol and Soc Sciences in their Applications to Countries with Different Civilizations. The text of the conclusions has been published in Civilizations, 1952, 2, 3. D. Wolsk

CDA 0864 Bascom, William (U of California), URBANISM AS A TRADITIONAL AFRICAN PATTERN, Sociol. Rev., 1959, 7, 1, Jul, 29-43.

¶ Urbanism as a part of traditional African ways of life has received less attention than urbanism as a process, though cities have existed in parts of the Guinea coast & Western Sudan for some time. The index of urbanization of the Yoruba was calculated at 37.4 using 1931 Census data & at 39.3 using the more accurate & complete 1952 Census (a Table showing % of pop in cities by size, class & index of urbanization for the Yoruba & selected countries is provided). Within Yoruba territory the index of urbanization varies greatly, being highest in Ibadan Province & the colony, Lagos offering the greatest opportunity for Ur employment. "With the single exception of Lagos, these Yoruba cities cannot be explained in terms of the familiar pattern of the development of ports, mines, industry, or colonial admin've centres. Urbanism must be considered as a traditional feature of African life, as the Yoruba had large, dense, permanent settlements prior to European penetration." Historical material suggests the continuity of Yoruba urbanism, though one cannot say whether the early Yoruba cities developed as defensive or predatory centers. However, "urbanism clearly antedated the slave trade to the Americas, which could scarcely have begun in this area by 1508, & which intensified traditional warfare both by making it more profitable & by introducing new weapons. Worth defined a city as 'a relatively large, dense & permanent settlement of socially heterogeneous individuals'. The Yoruba cities fulfill the first 3 requirements, while the 4th criterion, not being clearly defined, is difficult to apply cross culturally." However, heterogeneity is to be seen in econ specialization, soc stratification, & soc & pol'al segmentation, added to which lineage ties were strong & "the very basis of Ur org." E. T. Chambers

CDA 0865 Bauder, Ward W. (U of Kentucky), OBJECTIVES AND ACTIVITIES OF SPECIAL-INTEREST ORGANIZATIONS IN KENTUCKY, Lexington, Kentucky: AESB, 639, 1956, Mar, 43 pp.

¶ It has been generally accepted that in the US the emergence of special-interest associations (S-I Ass) has accompanied urbanization. The factors responsible for this are not widely understood. The objectives & activities of formally-organized S-I groups were analyzed to suggest some of these factors. The study was based on 2 assumptions: (A) "that the Ru/Ur continuum is a meaningful concept & that urbanization is a developmental process which involves change along a continuum"; (b) that variations in the number & variety of needs met by org'zed associations are associated with variations in the instit'nal structure & value orientation of the society. 3 hypo's were tested: (1) that variations in the number & variety of S-I Ass & the % of the pop enrolled in them are associated with variations in characteristics generally considered to be measures of urbanization; (2) that the objectives & activities of these S-I Ass reflect the core interests & values of a society; (3) that variation in these objectives & activities, & in the emphasis placed on diff interests are descriptive of the changes in core interests & values which occur with the urbanization of a society. A study was made of the objectives & activities of 526 S-I Ass in 4 Kentucky counties representing 4 of the 10 soc sub-regions of the state. The counties occupied widely divergent positions along the Ru/Ur continuum. It is concluded that the number of S-I org's & membership in them increased with urbanization. Educ was reported as an objective by more org's than was any other objective. However, those org's with econ objectives contained the highest membership. It was also found that there was a signif diff between the stated objectives & the activities of individual org's. 3 kinds of activities were studied: (1) independent; (2) activities with other local org's; & (3) those with non-local org's. The most frequent types of independent activities were educ, relief & welfare, & recreation. Major activities with other org's included cooperation on major projects such as contests & the building of memorials. The most frequent activity involving non-local org's was sending representatives to state or national conventions. It is concluded that as the society becomes urbanized the range of needs met by S-I groups expands. The sequence of development of S-I Ass proceeds from meeting rather broad or general interests to satisfying more specific & limited needs as the society becomes more complex & more urbanized. Furthermore, new needs are included more or less informally & only later are they formally stated among the objectives of the Ass. S. G. Lowry

CDA 0866 Buell, Bradley (Community Res Assoc, Inc.), PLANNING COMMUNITY WIDE ATTACK ON BEHAVIOR DISORDERS, Ann. Amer. Acad. Polit. Soc. Sci., 1953, 286, Mar, 150-157.

¶ Against a background of data obtained in a study of St. Paul, Minnesota, the author discusses the "task of welding together knowledge, skills, and existing channels of service in a constructive, community-wide effort to prevent and control social maladjustment." The program should be molded in terms of the following directives: (1) search for cause and cure (discusses facts available from official and unofficial agencies, and the lack of facts concerning childhood disturbances); (2) "obtaining community-wide epidemiological knowledge about these problems in terms of families within which disordered behavior is occurring," (discusses data on family disorganization); & (3) establish workable procedures for integrating key services within the agencies handling behavior disorders. The need for a pattern of diagnosis and treatment which combines a family-centered approach with existent psychiatric and casework methods, and the need to develop methods for solving problems of chronicity through continuing attention to the individual are discussed. D. Wolsk

CDA 0867 Chatterjee, B. (Dep't of Ur CD, Municipal Corporation of Delhi, India), SOME ISSUES IN URBAN COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT, Int. R. Community Develop., 1962, 9, 113-124.

¶ The objectives of the Delhi program were: (1) soc integration of the communities on a local neighborhood basis through self-help & mutual aid programs, (2) development of civic pride through stimulation of local interest in campains for civic improvement, (3) preparation for discharge of some municipal services by vikas mandals (people's development councils with local leadership), (4) preparing for econ programs based on maximum use of local resources & initiative. Vikas Mandals undertook programs of health, sanitation, culture, recreation, etc. Results of the work of the Vikas Mandals showed that: (A) F's are greatly motivated to change, (B) Poverty or illiteracy are not handicaps to Ur CD, & (C) harmony between diff castes & classes can be achieved. The diversity of skills & occup's in Ur areas, the lack of suitable accomodations for starting production units, existence of white-collared & self-employed persons, plus the existence of employment exchanges, vocational training programs, etc limit the econ program to areas where there is a chance for self-help & where fam income can be augmented through craft classes for F's. Coordination with other city dept's can be a problem if CD is not looked upon as a method rather than a competing program, & people get frustrated if their own efforts are not matched by executive action, which may not always be possible. Ur people, when organized for community action, will reach a point where they will demand fundamental alteration which will be out of reach of municipal or nat'l economies or policies, & the demoralization may prompt them to fall back into their own ways. Decentralization of municipal gov will make it more meaningful & efficient as cities grow in size beyond the efficient capabilities of centralized admin. G. Speal

CDA 0868 Clifford, W. (Soc Welfare, N. Rhodesia), COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT IN THE URBAN AREAS OF NORTHERN RHODESIA, Community Develop. B., 1961, 12, 3, Jun, 91-93.

¶ Attention is beginning to be directed towards the constructive side of soc development in towns. This is, in part, due to the urbanization of pop. McCulloch's survey of the African pop of Livingstone in 1956 showed only 10% of town Africans were permanently urbanized; 35% were migrant labor. A recent survey of Lusaka showed that 93% of the African pop was under 45 yrs old; over 56% between 15 & 45. More signif was the conclusion that "increasing numbers of persons are remaining in the town up to & during old age." For Europeans, it was found that by 1950 a stable European community was emerging. The municipal policy of constructing fam rather than single quarters, has the effect of increasing the number & proportion of children in the municipal suburbs. G. Speal

CDA 0869 Clinard, Marshall (U of Wisconsin, Madison), THE DELHI PROJECT IN URBAN COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT, Int. R. Community Develop., 1961, 7, 161-170.

¶ A paper based on India's first exp in Ur CD, begun in Sep, 1958. 20% of pop (75 million people) live in cities. 10%-60% live in slums. The goal of Ur CD is to promote growth of healthy, harmonious, & satisfying community life, & to encourage the development of citizen participation in progress of civic improvement. In The Delhi Pilot Project, 25 Vikas Mandals involving 32,500 persons were formed; 18 of them organized into 2 large neighborhood councils, with a total of 22,500 persons. A 3rd neighborhood council was started, & when completed 29 Vikas Mandals with 38,500 persons will be involved. In addition there are projects involving a bazaar, mohalla committees, a health & welfare council & community chest & civic campaigns. Results are encouraging. People in slums respond to idea of self-help, & natural leaders do exist in these areas. They can be effective in bringing about soc consciousness & change, though illiterate & uneducated. Change in physical & soc environment has been brought about through people's own efforts. Soc change, to have continuity, must be made in areas where people live & by the people themselves. G Speal

CDA 0870 Considine, John J. THE MISSIONARY APPROACH TO URBAN PROBLEMS, Comm. Develop. R., 1963, 8, 2, Jun, 15-24.

¶ A discussion of the World Trend to Urbanization, "the Number one in problem today is urbanization". The fam as an instit & as an assoc is examined as are migrants & their physical emotional, educ'al & religious needs. The Catholic Church's identification with city workers is emphasised, & the missionary's role in preventing soc disorg is stressed. 10 steps to Church cooperation in a city-wide program are outlined. The church & the fight against depersonalization & soc isolation are related. "In all of these org's, for strength the soc & spiritual vitality must be planted in the heart of all participants." A Bibliog. H. Barbolet

CDA 0871 Davis, Kingsley & Golden, Hilda H. (Columbia U.), URBANIZATION AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF PRE-INDUSTRIAL AREAS, Econ. Develop. & Cult. Change, 1954, 3, 1, Oct, 6-26.

¶ Cross-cultural studies of cities and urbanization are necessary to understand the processes of change in pre-industrial areas. Indices used in the analyses include: (1) urbanization is a ratio (the city pop. divided by the total pop.) and therefore "the distribution of urbanization over the globe is not equivalent to either the distribution of cities or the distribution of urban inhabitants"; (2) industrialism is the % of occupied M's engaged in agriculture; (3) all areas with more than 50% of M's occupied in agriculture are classified as pre-industrial, underdeveloped. Tables, using the countries of the world as units, show the relationship between urbanization and economic development: (1) "The degree of urbanization increases sharply as industrialism increases," Pearsonian r =.86; (2) despite concentration of urbanization in industrial countries the pre-industrial countries contain more large cities (463) than the industrial countries (434) and have more people living in cities 100,000+ (160 million) than the industrial countries (155 million). This emphasizes the importance for the science of cities of studying underdeveloped areas; (3) although urbanization is not related to overall density of pop. (industrialization and related urbanization were directly transplanted to many large areas of sparse native pop. while, on the other hand, peasant-agrarian countries are often densely settled). There is a negative relation-

ship between urbanization and agricultural density (the number of M's occupied with agriculture, hunting and forestry per square mile of cultivated land). The negative relationship is explained by the increasing efficiency of agriculture as industrialization and hence urbanization occur. It is concluded that urbanization is unequally distributed over the globe today but "there is...[an ongoing] balancing of accounts, an incipient evening out of urbanization throughout the world," which may culminate in the next 50 to 100 yrs with the urbanization of the world. Conclusions are supported by charts showing declining rates of urbanization in most industrialized countries and increasing rates in underdeveloped areas. Statistical analyses are presented of pre-industrial countries typifying some of the variations to be considered in studying the dynamics of urbanization and economic growth. India's analysis demonstrates that "modernization has different aspects, and if indices can be found which approximately measure these aspects, we can find in what ways a country is more developed and in what ways less developed than its general position would indicate." Thus India's world position with respect to literacy is much lower than her position with respect to urbanization would lead us to expect. Egypt is examined as an "over-urbanized" country (one whose degree of urbanization is far higher than its degree of industrialization). The "excess" city pop. is caused by the migration from densely settled impoverished Ru area of large numbers including a high % of unproductive individuals (women, children, old people). Africa is presented as an example of the problems of social adjustment occurring when very rapid modern city development is brought to extremely primitive Neolithic cultures. An appendix describes the World Ur Resources Index from which most of the data for this study were obtained. Comments by A. J. Reiss, Jr. suggest that since the authors originally address themselves to the relationship between urbanization and economic development and indicate that degree of urbanization can vary independently from the absolute number of people in cities; "it is confusing to find that the causal analysis... deals with the role of cities in inducing economic development." Statistics on differential Ur growth in the US are presented to indicate some limitations in using level of urbanization to predict economic growth. S. F. Fava

CDA 0872 Duhl, Leonard J. (Nat'l Instit of Mental Health, Bethesda, Md), THE CRISIS OF WORLD URBANIZATION. Comm. Develop. R., 1963, 8, 2, Jun, 3-5

The signers of the Declaration of Delos have stated that urbanization is a major crisis facing modern man. The problem must be faced in all its aspects by the behavioral & soc sci's. Psychoanalysts have implied that if man can find an answer within himself, he will be able to find answers on how to deal with the world outside. The question of finding oneself is not purely a personal one; it implies the ability of man to give of himself to help others. The Peace Corps is an example of this. The challenge is to create an Ur world that meets the needs of man with a technology that can be controlled. America has the ability to show the world that the Ur revolution can be accompanied by a soc revolution that enables man to come to terms with himself. H. Umansky

CDA 0873 Edelstein, Alex S. & Otto N. Larsen (U of Washington, Seattle), THE WEEKLY PRESS' CONTRIBUTION TO A SENSE OF URBAN COMMUNITY. Journ. Quart., 1960, 37, 4, Aut, 489-498.

Evidence is presented for the "neighborhood paper's function as a 'catalyst' which helps integrate individuals & groups into the community." The res is in part a replication of the major conclusions of Morris Janowitz in THE COMMUNITY PRESS IN AN URBAN SETTING (The Free Press, 1952). Aims are to examine: (1) the degree to which the content of the weekly newspaper serves to integrate the individual & group into the community structure, & (2) the functioning of the newspaper as a communication system. The Ur weekly studied was the North Central Outlook, a "free-distribution newspaper delivered to 21,000 households in a high-density residential area." A content analysis of a 6-month file of the newspaper was undertaken & 7 categories devised to be descriptive of the functional nature of the paper's content: activities of clubs & org's; activities & achievements of individuals; accidents crime; editorials; letters to Ed; & miscellaneous. The sample consisted of an area-cluster design & interviewers carried with them a copy of the most recent issue of the newspaper in which a grouping of several examples of each category were outlined in crayon. It was asked of each R: "Do you recall seeing any items of this kind in the Outlook recently?" 2 major typologies were constructed: (a) called "newspaper orientation," classified the audience by its degree of exposure to newspaper content by a combination of 3 measures of exposure: the R's claims as to the f of exposure; how much of the [illegible] content of the newspaper the R usually reads & the degree of importance the R attached to his reading, & (b) called "community orientation," measured the degree to which R's identified with & were integrated into the soc activities & the spatial character of the area in 3 ways: stability of residence; image of the community; & soc participation. Findings include: (i) a progressive relationship is demonstrated between stability of residence & "newspaper orientation," (ii) a positive relationship was found between "newspaper orientation" & "image of the community," & (iii) a positive relationship was seen between "newspaper orientation" & soc participation. In addition, insight is provided into the utility of the community newspaper by examining its audience in terms of sex roles, soc & econ status, fam size, & age. E. Weiman

CDA 0874 Ferkiss, Victor C., (St. Mary's Coll, Calif) SUBURBIA - A RELIGIOUS PROBLEM?, Soc. Ord., 1960, 10, 2, Feb, 54-58.

Though the suburbs exist in areas which until recently were countryside, they are Ur in origin & character, fragments of the "exploding metropolis". For most observers the problems presented by suburbia are purely secular in nature; those concerned with religious matters have been slower to look at the subUr boom as a special problem. Only recently has a Catholic attempted a sustained & serious look at the impact of suburbanization on the Church: Father Alexander Greeley's THE CHURCH AND THE SUBURBS. His thesis is that suburbia presents a new & serious problem of adaptation for US Catholicism. Suburbia, he holds, is distinct religiously. The inference is that cultural att's affect religious attitudes & practices, & suburbanities are in many ways diff culturally from other people. Since there is a subUr cultural type & problem, there is & must be a subUr religious type & problem. The subUr parishioner - of a generally high educational level & attuned to the dynamics of the other-directed, org man asks that his church be more of a soc service center & his priest more of an extroverted group leader than before. In a child-centered culture, which suburbia is felt to be, the Sch sometimes takes precedence over the church, as if the parish were an educ'al association rather than a community of worship. The subUr fam is also diff in that the father, despite the outward attention he gives to his fam, is more torn between the demands of home & job. However, subUr life is quasi-utopian in that there are few rich & few poor & because the suburbs are so largely homogeneous economically, there is little room for class conflict. Among Catholics the level of observed religious practices is perhaps higher than at any time in the history of the Church. However, it is felt that despite the outward honor paid religion, the inner values are not as strong. The author maintains that these religious issues are not confined to Suburbia but are & are an outgrowth of the cultural consequences of econ & pol'al democracy. At the center of the book's recommendations is the call to a new "subUr spirituality," consisting of 4 elements: mortification, generosity, good taste & intellectual curiosity. J. E. Hughes

CDA 0875 Foote, Nelson N., COMMUNITY SERVICES, Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. Soc. Sci., 1957, 314, Nov, 46-56.

¶ The common tendency to confine thinking about family services to the professional activities of public & private agencies ignores both commercial services & the functions which families perform for themselves. With their higher incomes, educ, leisure, & competence for working out patterns of mutual aid with their Ur neighbors, US families will probably rely less in the future on professional assistance & more on themselves. The role of the professional will remain that of remedying difficult cases, of setting standards of competence, & of training lay leadership in hygiene, child development, adult educ, recreation, & counseling. There will be more emphasis on diffusing the means & knowledge of optimal development of capacities & less on minimal standards of subsistence & adjustment. AAAPSS

CDA 0876 Fowler, Irving (U of Buffalo, NY), LOCAL INDUSTRIAL STRUCTURES, ECONOMIC POWER, AND COMMUNITY WELFARE, Soc. Prob., 1958, 6, 1, Sum, 41-51.

¶ An examination of the ideology of liberal capitalism that "an econ structure composed of many small, locally-centered econ units controlled by open & freely competitive market forces" results in econ & soc welfare for the community. 3 related hypo's of C.W. Mills & M.J. Ulmer in their 1946 study for the US Senate are refuted by an empirical study of 30 small cities in NY. Big-business cities had higher welfare "for reasons related to its monopolistically competitive & technically advanced nature. They paid higher wages, enhanced local property & tax revenues, stimulated the growth of ancillary industries, &, being forced to bargain with massive retail orgs, contributed indirectly to greater consumer satisfaction. All of these benefits, however, were dependent on whether the general economy was stable or deflationary." I. Taviss

CDA 0877 Garcia, Hector (Community Organizer, US Foreign Operations Admin), AIDED SELF-HELP HOUSING, Community Develop. B., 1955, 6, 2, Mar, 36-38.

¶ Existing culture aids programs of self-help in the Caribbean: there is a desire to own a home, fam land-control is important, & ideas of self-help are not unknown. The program has been successful in that people now have 3-5 room permanent structures in place of temporary 1- & 2-room houses. Desire for land is satisfied as homes are built to last for 40 yrs or more, & land was given a freehold or lifetime leasehold. Personality & cooperative spirit is developed. Self-help housing is defined as a method of mutual assistance whereby fam's of limited income help themselves to build houses with some form of private &/or public aid. Working steps in Organizing Committees are listed as: (1) availability of information through newspapers, radio, conferences, seminars, & posters, (2) general presentation of the scheme to the community through local org's & local leaders, & (3) official presentation of specific plans to fam's showing willingness to participate. The selected candidates are organized into groups & given specific instructions as to their responsibilities, working schedules, training & technical guidance. Follow up is made through periodic mettings to help with problems, to find ways to keep interest & enthusiasm high, & to promote better HR & satisfactory working conditions. G. Speal

CDA 0878 Geck, Adolph (U. of Bonn), SOZIALREFORM ALS SOZIALPOLITISCHE AUFGABE (Social Reform as a Task of Social Policy), Soz. Fortschr., 1954, 3, 3, Mar, 56-58.

¶ The social problem is not identical with the labor problem since it also affects the Mc: not simply a question of the standard of living, and therefore, to be cured by economic means, i.e., social insurance; not an exclusive concern of the state but of society as a whole. Social relations and attitudes have culled from the natural order an organic social policy. Welfare can only be realized by a social reform, leading at the same time to a change of economic structure. The way to welfare has 3 stages: (1) definition of rights and duties of men, individuals and groups, among themselves, and with respect to the state; (2) capability and encouragement of men to realize these rights and duties; and (3) securing these realizations. Thus, social reform has 2 problems: (1) the reform of conviction, and (2) reform of conditions. The sciences contributing to the solution of this task are social law and social education. An organic social policy mobilizing the regenerating forces of social patterns leads automatically to a reform of the family, industry and other social institutions. H. Hoffmann.

CDA 0879 Gist, Noel P. (U of Missouri), ECOLOGICAL DECENTRALIZATION AND RURAL-URBAN RELATIONSHIPS, Rural Sociol., 1952, 17, 328-335.

¶ The research described is based on a study of 460 open country families, one or more of whose members were gainfully employed in Columbia, Mo. (pop 32,000). Since the study was concerned with the social implications of Ur decentralization, the families were grouped into two categories for purposes of comparison: (1) those moving outward from Columbia (210) were designated decentralized families; (2) those moving to their present locations from places elsewhere (214) were classed as non-decentralized families. A membership-participation index was constructed and membership-participation indices calculated for husbands and wives, separately for decentralized and non-decentralized families, and for city and Ru groups. The decentralized families are more strongly oriented to the city than is the case for non-decentralized families. L. Jones

CDA 0880 Greer, Scott (Occidental Coll), URBANISM RECONSIDERED: A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF LOCAL AREAS IN A METROPOLIS, Amer. Sociol. Rev., 1956, 21, 1, Feb, 19-25.

¶ The Shevky-Bell typology of Ur sub-areas, utilizing the dimensions of social rank, segregation, and urbanization, is useful for investigating 'urbanism as a way of life'. In the present study social rank and segregation are controlled to study the effects of urbanization (largely diff's in family structure) on social participation. Data are gathered in two Los Angeles census tracts representing the extremes of the middle range of the urbanization index. 161 R's in the low- and 150 in the high-Ur tract are questioned concerning formal group participation, neighboring, visiting, attendance at cultural events, etc. A comparison of social characteristics as income, occup, educ, & religion, indicate a tendency towards more heterogeneity in the high-Ur sample. Low-Ur differed from high-Ur by indicating: (1) more visiting in local area; (2) more attendance at cultural events in local area; (3) higher membership and participation in local formal organizations; & (4) greater familiarity with local community leaders. The most important single kind of social relationship for both samples is kinship visiting. 50% of each sample visit kin once a week, the large minority at least once a month. Findings are discussed in terms of the importance of the urbanization dimension isolated in the study. W. F. Kenkel

CDA 0881 Groenman, Sjoerd (Utrecht State U, Holland), COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT IN URBAN AREAS, Int. R. Community Develop., 1961, 7, 61-69.

¶ CD is not suited to Ur areas because econ action on the neighborhood level is a practical impossibility; people work other than where they live, & the neighborhood has a limited meaning for its people though the immediate surroundings have some value. There is a possible project in the soc welfare field esp for house-wives, children & elderly people for whom the neighborhood is important as a source of services. Where the role of gov is important in diff spheres of life, the chances for real CD projects diminish. Projects that have a close link with a limited territorial unit, as such, have an oppurtunity for success. Chances for CD in town planning are good because

this form of planning has a territorial basis & is a concern to all of the people. G. Speal

CDA 0882 Henderson, Julia J. (UN Bur of Soc Affairs, NY), URBANIZATION AND THE WORLD COMMUNITY, Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. Soc. Sci., 1957, 314, Nov, 147-155.

¶ The rate of Ur growth is now higher in some of the econ'ly underdeveloped countries than it is in the US. The apparent imbalance between rates of Ur growth & of industrialization is pointed out. Levels of employment, health, educ, nutrition, & housing among the masses of Ru migrants to the cities in most countries are posing problems which strain overburdened resources of the underdeveloped countries to the breaking point. There is some reason to hope that planned econ development as well as the techniques of regional & city planning may be applied more generally in the solution of these problems in Asia, Latin America, & the Middle East than they have been in North America. AAAPSS

CDA 0883 Hodge, Peter, (U Coll of Ghana), COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT IN TOWNS, Community Develop. B., 1959, 10, 2, Mar, 26-30.

¶ Ru CD techniques do not work in Ur areas. An example is Accra. A special campaign by a CD staff is no substitute for making the existing town machinery, though it is traditionally weak & poor, work. The complexity of the Ur area, & the number of agencies involved would tend to make the CD worker a 'caseworker', with communities, not individuals as clients. The admin'ive framework for such a role will have to be discovered from exp'tion in a particular place. CD in Ur Africa means "civic & soc educ." The people, mostly young, coming to the towns, are without supporting personal ties & without knowledge of what is necessary in Ur life. In an Ur setting there is less CD work in terms of projects, but more to be done in the sphere of soc relationships & att change. People must be taught to become good taxpayers & learn the reasons for & use of local ward org's. Self-help suburbs, where people build their own houses in traditional village style, help to provide a transitory stage between Ru & Ur life. These are the foci of voluntary org's. Besides doing work with tribal groups & voluntary assoc's, agressive groupwork out in the streets of the towns - among youth & young adults is needed. In the past, the chosen agency for CD in towns in Ghana has been the community center. The people, however, do not know how to use them, can ill-afford to maintain them, & too much has depended on the personality of the warden. G. Speal

CDA 0884 Hoselitz, Bert F. (U of Chicago, Ill), URBANIZATION AND ECONOMIC GROWTH IN ASIA, Econ. Develop. Cult. Change, 1957, 6, 1, Oct, 42-54.

¶ The article relates rate & type of urbanization in Asia to econ growth. Asian capitols & other large cities are seen as (1) relatively new, (2) experiencing recent rapid growth, (3) leaders of cultural change, (4) socially disorganized with especially sharp educ'al, income, & outlook diff's between strata, aggravated by high in- & out-migration rates. South Asian countries may often be 'over-urbanized', having Ur dwellers as 13% of pop, with 30% of the LF non-agri'al. At a similar level of urbanization, Western countries had 55% of the LF non-agri'al. This suggests (a) the difficulties of maintaining adequate public services in cities given low earning capacity of workers, & (b) that migrants are 'pushed' from Ru areas, rather than 'pulled' toward cities. The cultural distance between city & countryside is generally greater in Asia than it ever was in Europe. As we expect, a much higher % of Ur than of Ru workers are in secondary & tertiary industry. Though Ur incomes are higher, at least .5 of Ur pop's live close to a subsistence level amid mass poverty. Daniel Lerner's recent study is cited to show direct relations between degree of urbanization & literacy, & between literacy & the importance of mass media. Lerner found these relations in comparing countries, but they probably hold also for diff regions of a single country. Perhaps, attempts should be made to develop smaller Ur places, thus creating a more viable system of cities to replace the present dominance of primate cities. This would require dispersal of non-agri'al occup's. Increasing interest of planners in small-scale, rather than large-scale or cottage industry, seems valid. Ur planning, generally neglected, is vital to fostering a system of varied-size cities, & to decreasing the soc costs of urbanization. A. J. Field

CDA 0885 Ibberson, D. (Formerly Soc Welfare Advisor in the British West Indies), SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE BRITISH WEST INDIES, Civilisations, 1957, 7, 2, 173-186.

¶ Soc development in the British West Indies works with practically no indigenous pop. As a consequence, there are no well established cultural institutions through which such development can work. What is needed is the development of forms of local gov & the coordination of the soc services engaged in joint welfare development problems. Our nearest approach so far to coordinated services has been the Jamaica Welfare Limited. Through the 'Better Village Plan', a Nutrition campaign, & other activities it has contributed materially to the betterment of soc conditions. In spite of the West Indies efforts towards improvement of agri'al methods, industrialization, & betterment of soc conditions, it may be that the most signif recent contribution to welfare is the decision of the Barbados Gov to support family planning. J. E. Hughes

CDA 0886 Jones, R. Wallace Jr. (U of Toronto, Sch of Soc Work Canada), ELLIOT LAKE: A UNIQUE CASE OF COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION, Int. R. Community Develop., 1958, 2, 105-113.

¶ Material prepared for the Round Table on Man & Industry, concerned with the impact of industrial development on man. Described is Elliot Lake, (35 miles east and north of Blind River), a planned town (founded in 1953) to house & service 15,000 persons connected with the uranium mine operations. The surrounding 200 miles is of rugged terrain. The sparse pop is engaged in lumbering & related industries. During the 1957 Sum, a team interviewed 50 fam's (with 42 usable interviews). The majority of fam's lived in Elliot Lake under 6 months, but 33% had resided 18 or more yrs in their previous community. A majority of home owners expected to remain for at least a few yrs. 75% were under 40 yrs of age. 25% had U training (with 33% having a degree). 25% had elementary Sch training & 50% some HSch. 60% married since WWII; 20% during, & 20% before WWII. 70% of marriages lasted 7+ yrs, 3.5% of spouses were married more than once. 80% are native born, 20% from Europe mostly. 80% of fam's have children under 14 yrs; 70% have children under 6 yrs; slightly over 10% have children 14+ yrs, & the rest have no children. 50% of fam's have a gross income of $5,000+; 10% under $4,000, & only 1 fam under $3,000. There may be more than one fam member working. Almost 70% live in houses; the rest in trailers. 90% own their house as do most of the trailer dwellers. Primary fam form predominates - with 3 or 4 children. The community is well planned with modern house design, modern facilities, the beauty of the land preserved, shopping facilities are on the periphery of neighborhoods & industry is out-of-sight, though it provides a tax base for the town. Zoning requirements limit slum areas & 'problem' fam's. The only serious problem mentioned by the R's, most of whom were women, who are unable to take part in hunting & fishing, was the lack of commerical recreation. They complained of isolation, monotony, lack of opportunity to do things & just boredom. There seems to be a lack of soc cohesion, possibly due to: (1) problems which united people in other communities such as Park Forest, Ill, (2) lack of diversity of types of fam's. Community org, at any rate, must not be left to chance, but planned for, either before or after people arrive in a community. H. Umansky

CDA 0887 Kahmann, Hannedore, VOLKSTÜMLICHE SOZIALPROGRAMME IN ITALIEN (Popular Social Programs in Italy), Soz. Welt, 1955, 6, 4, 351-360.

¶ The disparity of the econ structure in North- & South-Italy & the enormous surplus of pop in the agri'al South with its barely developed industry caused a distressing condition in the South. The Italian gov had proclaimed the Piano Decennale from 1955-1964, a 10 yrs' plan to solve this soc problem. Before this project was planned, there already were 3 schemes at work: (1) relieving the structural unemployment by agrarian reforms on a large scale, (2) creation of the Cassa del Mezzogiorno to make arable noncultivated parts of the South & to build roads, & & (3) the Inna-Cassa plan to promote a building program. Only (2) & (3) became popular because they were not suggested by outsiders, but were left as far as possible to the pop itself. A period of long psychol'al effort was necessary to make the Southern Ru pop appreciate systematic work & to enable them to accept factory work. In 1950 only about 9,000 unemployed could find work in these programs. In 1954 already 100,000 of them could earn their living. The individual income rose. Factories for the use of Ru products were begun. Later, factories for mfg of Ru tools, machines, fertilizers, etc followed. The rents for finished apartments were used to build more. Soc consciousness of the pop has developed, & their participation in their rehabilitation has grown. F. Goldsmith

CDA 0888 Kallen, H. M., CITY PLANNING AND THE IDEA OF THE CITY - CONSIDERATIONS ESPECIALLY ABOUT NEW YORK, Soc. Res., 1956, 23, 2, Sum, 186-198.

¶ The large cities in the US are not performing their basic function: service to its citizens. US cities (of which New York is the arch type) in contrast to those in Europe, lack the tradition of autonomous municipal life. This insufficiency is a major source of Ur maladies. Some outgrowths or manifestations of this traditionlessness are: (1) lack of locality consciousness; (2) no training in city gov minutae; (3) undue influence exerted upon city gov by interest groups (Tammany); & (4) excessive exploitation of the city dwellers. Correction of these ills cannot be made by physical city planning alone. The Ur dweller must incorporate the concept of the city as an ideal, as a way of life in itself. "The plan for the city must be the Idea of the city as an enterprise of free men in the cooperative attainment of the good life by means of the best instrumentalities available to the modern industrial community." To accomplish this goal the city must define & establish a standard of living. This standard is an association of humans building their city...in terms of beauty & use, bestowing benefits equally on all its citizens, imposing directly & immediately responsibilities that are to be directly & immediately discharged as a part of the course of each citizen's life." These goals may be brought home to the urbanite in the following manners: (1) direct taxation, which will make him aware of the city as a reality, & therefore concerned with it; (2) educ in two forms: (a) teaching the goals of city planning & charter as part of the municipal Sch system on every level of instruction, & (b) educ of the adult in the goals of the city. It may take yrs, but the Ideal city can be accomplished. G. M. Platt

CDA 0889 Kuenstler, Peter (The African Development Trust, London, GB), URBAN COMMUNITY CENTRE WORK IN UNDER DEVELOPED COUNTRIES, Int. R. Community Develop., 1958, 1, 27-31.

¶ A review of some of the problems arising when community centres are established in Ur areas of African territories under colonial rule. Conditions are: weakness of fam structure of Ru origin laborers; diff material conditions, wages based on the assumption that the worker's fam is not with him; people are mostly young & M. These factors lead to a breakdown of accepted cultural & moral patterns of behavior. The British Colonial Office published a statement on Community Centres, 1953, covering general principals & some matters of detail including finance, buildings, staffing, & activities. The aim of community centres is "to promote the well-being of the community by associating the local authorities, voluntary org's & people in a common effort. . .". Special difficulties arising in various areas in Africa, are noted. The French view the community centre as an instit which, with the collaboration of those using it, attempts to solve the problems affecting the pop. In Equatorial Africa community centres combine soc & cultural activities & in the Cameroons & French West Africa the community centers exist to provide soc assistance & welfare. In addition, French policy covers soc welfare centres concentrating on domestic & baby care educ. In Belgian Africa, emphasis of 'foyers' has been on child care & domestic subjects. Foyers are provided by missions, industrial firms & gov. One of the problems that still exists is that non-statutory bodies are viewed with suspicion & gov sponsership may be difficult to combine with a sense of local autonomy & free intercourse. S. Ziffer

CDA 0890 McCall, Daniel F. (Boston U), DYNAMICS OF URBANIZATION IN AFRICA, Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. Soc. Sci., 1955, 298, Mar, 151-160.

¶ The new African (A) towns are a reflection of contact with Western culture. A generalized model of Ur development in Africa is presented. Initially the A comes into town temporarily for a limited purpose (to earn for tax payments or a specific purchase). Urbanization results in the disorg of the migrant to the town & a subsequent disorg of the countryside as ties between Ur dweller & the hinterland are broken. A pivotal point in urbanization is the development of the school which is indispensible for the continuance of the commercial & gov'al functions of the town as it provides a skilled labor pool. There are disproportions in the age pyramid, with the 17-50 yr group the largest; & a preponderance of M's over F's. Subsequent Ur development takes place in terms of demographic stability. Housing is the crux. Industrial housing can be provided more econ'ly for single workers. The periodic return to family makes for labor turnover. To retain skilled workers family housing is provided. Soc services are developed to replace common services of the kinship group. Ur class stratification is appearing but the tendency to dichotomize high prestige & econ roles between European & A retards a full range stratification for the A. It is predicted that the Ur centers will play an increasingly important part in A life. Though Ur development is still fluid, it has already changed traditional organization. Cultural groups are emerging in the towns but the mechanism of socialization is the secondard group rather than the kinship association. D. L. Levine.

CDA 0891 Martin, Yves (U of Laval, Quebec, Canada), PHENOMENE METROPOLITAIN ET ORGANISATION SOCIALE (Metropolitanism and Social Organization), Int. R. Community Develop., 1961, 7, 34-38.

¶ The distinctive characteristic of the present stage of Ur evolution, in the most industrialized societies & the most advanced societies from the technological point of view, derives from a complex of circumstances & tendancies, the most significant of which constitute what might be called "the metropolitan phenomenon." Inspired largely by observations of the US, the author first defines, in ecological terms, the metropolitan phenomenon, & then underlines certain implications of the transformation of habitat on the level of soc org. He insists, in particular, on the problems created by the multiplicity of local admin's within vast Ur agglomerations & the regions of which they are the centers. It appears (to the author), that in the perspective of a distribution of such separate entities, the SMA's play a preponderant role. The exercizing of such leadership would imply, in the large cities as well as in their suburbs, the presence of elites whose aims would go beyond the need for a 'good org' of the immediate environment. AA tr by L. Gimenez Melo

CDA 0892 Maver, Albert (New York, NY), SOME SPECIAL POINTS IN URBAN COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT, Int. R. Community Develop., 1961, 7, 83-98.

¶ Ur CD & its equivalents in advanced countries are contrasted. In poorer countries, tremendous amounts of labor & money are contributed, but in US slum projects it is impossible to get citizens involved. The job of Ur CD municipal gov services is to (1) supply missing services, (2) prod & co-ordinate existing dept's as a people's representative. Methods include (A) action by local or wider neighborhood based groups, (B) ad hoc appointed officer co-ordinating city dept's, operating directly under the municipal head to deal with a large specific issue. An alternative to this partly ad hoc 'Western Method' would be for establishment of an Ur CD dept. developing into a continuing special co-ordinating arm of the Municipal Commissioner's own office. Economic elements in Ur CD include: Production by local people for their own use & possibly for marketing through cooperatives; making money go futher by establishing credit unions, purchasing, econ trading, & mutual aid; & providing apprenticeships & vocational training, kitchen gardening, improving & stabilizing neighborhoods, property & property values. Evaluation of programs should be made by an outside neutral group, & there should be an 'inside' current evaluating arm. There is a need for much more rigorous, quantitative, analytic descriptions of total projects, & comparative analyses of single elements done in various places. The role of Ur CD in Ur planning development is: (a) as a pre-guide to present the habits, needs & desires of the people to the planners, so that they may be guided in part by them; (b) for preparing the people for the life in the changed local; (c) expansion of interest & involvement by local people in the larger planning problems & activities of the city. G. Speal

CDA 0893 Meier, Gitta, EL EMBALSE—THE CREATION OF A COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION AND URBAN RENEWAL, Comm. Develop. R., 1960, 5, 2, Jun, 16-47.

¶ El Embalse was designed to test the feasibility of self-help techniques for Ur rehabilitation in Puerto Rico. Participants in the project were city dwellers engaged in full-time employment; work on their homes came at the expense of their leisure. All residents were interviewed to provide clues regarding their interest in rehabilitation, aspirations for the future, potential leadership, & feelings about the area. Most expressed satisfaction with their present neighborhood & felt they had improved their situation by moving. However, they did not possess an image of the area as a small genuine community; there existed no real meeting places in the area & there had been no inclination for group action. Construction activities under professional supervision consisted of either organized cooperation, or men working alone or helped by others with or without payment for their assistance. In the cooperative method there was assurance of manpower, & outlays for material could be carefully scheduled in advance. Disadvantages included goldbricking, & there was no way to use free help from friends & relatives. Advantages of the self-help solution were flexibility, & the work force was provided either on a paid or a friendship basis, so that personal frictions did not enter into the work process. "The group has learned that grievances can be alleviated, & solutions can be found by themselves & gov agencies in response to their group deliberation & pressure." E. Weiman

CDA 0894 Meister, Albert (Ed, Int. Rev. Comm. Develop., Piazza Cavalieri di Malta, Rome, Italy), URBANIZATION AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT, Comm. Develop. R., 1961, 6, 3, Sep, 1-3.

¶ CD is often thought of as limited to Ru settings, but towns & cities offer many examples of CD, though mostly designed for poorer neighborhoods & the lower soc strata of the pop. Neighborhoods are small units more likely to enjoy less impersonal relationships, since the pop shares a common area of habitation. But CD in Ur areas must overcome the geographical restrictions of district or neighborhood. Many activities may raise the opposition of groups, associations, powers & interests located outside the area. The tasks of Ur CD in new countries must include regional development plans which consider both the town & its Ru environs. Ur CD must be integrated in a nat'l perspective which includes full provision for corresponding Ru CD. E. Weiman

CDA 0895 Milligan, Frank S. (Nat'l Federation of Community Assoc's, London GB), COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT IN THE URBAN NEIGHBORHOOD, Int. R. Community Develop., 1960, 5, 177-185.

¶ The questions to be answered are: (1) How is participation in the soc services to be broadened so that everyone wishing to contribute can? & (2) How can these people equip themselves to make a contribution in the best possible way? Community assoc's (CA's) bring together the local groups & org, local authorities, & individual residents. This provides a medium for interchange between these diff people. CA's were first developed in new housing projects. The form of soc service provided is on a 'good neighborly' basis, & is concerned with health, personal & fam services, care of the young, the old, & the handicapped. Local surveys are taken at the request of a gov'al body, & in turn, protests to statutory authorities on questions of planning, educ & amenities, are made. Representatives on the local gov council talk about local affairs to CA members, & at election time, the Community Center offers an open platform for all parties. A number of CA's have direct links with other European neighborhood assoc's & ideas & experiences are exchanged through local Federations & the Nat'l Federation. There are nearly 2,000 developing CA's; 900 have premises of their own; 222 full-time Wardens or Neighborhood Workers. Programs are run mainly by the people themselves. It is felt that CA's should encourage the pol'al educ of members re their own concept of community, rather than seek direct representation on their local gov council. G. Speal

CDA 0896 Pflaum, R. WAS GESCHIEHT AUF DEM LANDE? (What Happens in Rural Areas?), Sociol. Gids, 1953, 54, 1, 1, 14-16.

¶ A symposium by the Sociographical Society in Frankfurt in Jul 1953 discussed: What happens in Ru areas? Statistics show that, as far as the W. German Republic is concerned, an independent class of farmers no longer exists. In 1950 out of a pop of 47.6 million 42.5% were living in towns of less than 5,000 inhabitants. Out of these 20.2 millions no more than 6.7 millions are exclusively occupied with agri. Even in those areas which are sparsely populated & where little industry is found, the figure of 35% in agri & forestry may be considered high, whereas 33% of the 5 million factory-hands in Western Germany in 1951 worked in Ru areas. Importance must be attached to the fact that out of 2 million farms in W. Germany 60% possess less than 5 ha, 80% less than 10 ha, whereas no family can live on less than 5 ha. This is the reason why about 35% of the farms in W. Germany are unprofitable enterprises & why the farmers are forced to find some additional source of income. The accumulation of diverse kinds of wages has become a means to counteract the process of levelling the soc standards. H. P. M. Goddijn

CDA 0897 Pratt, Samuel, (Fairleigh Dickinson U), METROPOLITAN COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CHANGE IN SUB-CENTER ECONOMIC FUNCTIONS. Amer. Sociol. Rev., 1957, 22, 4, Aug, 434-440.

¶ Internal transformation in a small hinterland community & their relation to changes in the surrounding community are analyzed, as represented in the village of Linden, Michigan, accompanying its absorption into the metropolitan complex of Flint. In 1900 it was a community of about 2,200, predominantly farming, a transportation, communication, marketing, retailing & service center with a comprehensive business structure rest-

ing upon farm production (mostly non-perishable field crops) balanced with exchange & maintenence groups. Less than 50% of the 4,450 residents in its expanded 1950 trade area were on farms; its functions have combined for a specialized role in production & processing perishable foods. 75% of its farm income now came from livestock & dairy products. The village itself was often by-passed by sending crops to other centers. 9 of 10 businesses now concentrated on standardized consumer merchandise, providing convenience goods & commonly needed services. While the number of establishments increased, the integrative force of business diminished. Local units organized only a small fraction of the labor force. Employment in the Flint wage system became the predominant source of income. Other integrative forces developed: an expanded Sch system, extension of village gov services, voluntary associations, & units serving families. Changes were stimulated by developments at both national & metropolitan levels; most appeared to flow from Flint as intermediary or as original source. Suburbanization, development of a transient market, increased mobility, & other factors were considered, the interpenetration of causes making it difficult to divide the various influences. R. K. Heintz

CDA 0898 Pirlot, Yvette URBAN COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT IN RUASHI, ELISABETHVILLE, Community Develop. B., 1961, 12, 3, June, 78-84.

¶ Solvay Institute of Sociol went to work in the new township of Ruashi, located in the north-eastern suburbs of Elisabethville. The township was created to reduce over-crowding in various African districts, & the first of 3,000 housing units were occupied in 1956. A unified approach was used, taking into account the influence of soc groups on the individual & esp the influence of the head of the fam on the woman. The need for soc development among men was recognized. The welfare center provided a reception service for newcomers, taught women how to use Ur houses, set up day nurseries, organized leisure activities, & dealt with questions of improvement of the township as a whole. In 1956, a men's Soc Center was set up. The activities of the Welfare center were stabilized & better defined (child welfare clinics, youth work & fam training courses were begun). In 1957 a district club, para-Med activities, fam training, & farm projects, were begun. Towards the end of 1957 town councils were established. This led to development of a civic sense - a few cafes were set up, local trade increased, local pol'al groups formed, & local branches of ethnic & cultural assoc's were formed. However, there was a lack of coherent soc structure, esp in womens affairs. Since the Instit was financed partly by the gov, welfare programs meeting gov standards had to be carried out. These concerned themselves with programs for women. An Advisory Council consisting of representatives of the various community bodies was set up to deal with problems of the community. Assoc's & clubs were invited to participate in the running of the Welfare center to which they responded. By 1959, 10 assoc's were running activities for women. G. Speal

CDA 0899 Ranade, S. N., (Delhi U. India). URBAN COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT: ITS NATURE AND SCOPE. Community Develop. B., 1960, 11, 3, Jun, 67-71; Econ. Weekly, 1959, 45, Nov 7.

¶ The Ur CD worker may have to create a community by drawing boundaries. The scope of the program concerns itself mainly with seeking community interest & cooperation in the provision of civic amenities & services, & in enriching the soc & cultural life of the community. Econ benefit is not possible, except for part time work for women to do at home or consumers cooperatives which may be of future benefit to its members. In a neighborhood occupied by persons employed in the same occup, econ conditions may be improved by programs involving provision of credit, introduction of new techniques, & org of buying & selling cooperatives. 'Self-help' is usually asked of the depressed sections of the city pop, who probably are the least able to give. Self-help by a community can involve supplemental services & use of existing gov-provided facilities, pointing out to the admin deficiencies in existing services & by asking for new services, evolving schemes of mutual self-aid in times of distress ie. illness, death, dealing with problems of soc defense, particularly JD'cy. There should be effective admin'ive machinery for planning. CD programs can concern themselves with implementation of these plans & coordination of the municipal services to bring about effective results. Further, decentralization of municipal services will benefit people in the depressed neighborhoods & give them increased confidence in the local gov. G. Speal

CDA 0900 Robinson, Richard D. (Harvard U, Cambridge, Mass), TURKEY'S AGRARIAN REVOLUTION AND THE PROBLEM OF URBANIZATION. Pub. Opin. Quart., 1958, 22, 3, Fall, 397-405.

¶ Turkey is used as an example of the urbanization problem in a developing society. Few studies of accelerated urbanization & associated soc re-org have been conducted & few S's of att's have been associated with econ planning. Mechanization of agri must occur if the country is to compete successfully, & the individuals so displaced must develop new skills, subordinate themselves to a boss, cooperate with a group, & shift their residence out of the village. These changes also mean investment in adult educ & training, housing, & other Ur facilities. The author theoretically develops that $2.3 billion are needed to assimilate a farm machinery investment of $200 million. Unemployment, Ur slums, shortages, & inflation result when the required sums are unavailable. The actual size of the Ru/Ur shift in Turkey is shown from the % increase of city dwellers 1950-1955, & increase in rail & highway passenger traffic. As a result of this increase official figures show 22% of Ur families living in a single room & an increase in squatter's shacks. Figures showing expenditures for expansion of streets & property acquisition, an increase in the number of water & power customers, food prices which have increased 6-7% per yr also support the conclusions with regard to the effects of not supporting mechanization. Inflation is a function of rapid urbanization & the changing pattern of consumption implied by this process. The Turkish gov has located industry close to displaced workers, but they prefer the Ur risks. Att res might also indicate how well the soc security system & labor code are working. A Minister of Reconstruction & Settlement is surveyin community needs in housing & public services, but the emphasis is on demographic & econ rather than human factors. More attention given to urbanization as a function of accelerated econ development might prevent the pol'al instability which often follows the soc disintegration. J. D. Twight

CDA 0901 Sanada, Tadashi (Aichi Women's Coll, Japan). SOME PROBLEMS OF URBAN COMMUNITY, Jap.Sociol. Rev., 1957, 7, 2, Feb, 72-76.

¶ A theoretical reexamination of the concept of community, particularly as regards Ur community. Park's conception of community which was formed with the biological conception of symbiosis prevents us from understanding human society as a whole. The present examination focuses on the patterns of action of Ur people in a situation of anomie. 4 types of anomie can be distinguished, all reflective of the characteristics of modern cities. The first type is concerned with the heterogeneity of Ur people, the 2nd with their contradictory value standards, the 3rd with the discrepancy between goals & institutional norms, & the 4th with the excessive pluralism of the soc groups. Irrational as well as rational motives are taken into account for unexpected actions of Ur people. Considering the situation of anomie stated above, it is understandable that Park was unable to form the concept of 'society of consensus' easily, & the existence of 'community feeling' in metropolises can hardly be admitted. It is concluded therefore, that 'community feeling' as a condition of community should be replaced by the patterns of action common in an area & above all by the common characters of its culture, so that the community may be comprehended as a whole. K. Morioka

CDA 0902 Schuyler, Joseph B. (Loyola Coll, NY), THE PARISH STUDIED AS A SOCIAL SYSTEM, Amer. Cath. Sociol. Rev., 1956, 17, 4, Dec, 320-337.

¶ The suggestion is offered that thinking about parish society can profitably revolve around the concept 'soc system'. The terms, soc group & soc system, are the only ones freely applicable to all types of soc unions. Soc group is rather amorphous & soc system clearly implies parts forming a 'whole', interdependence aiming at achieving a common goal. A soc system is a plurality of persons & or groups of persons so interrelated through interaction & shared att's as to form a distinctive soc whole with properties superior to those of its members. How is the concept applicable to the Cath parish? The following categories are meaningful in parish analysis: (1) plurality of human beings - the demographic element; (2) place & physical environment - the ecological element; (3) repeated action & interaction - quantity & quality of parish services; (4) purpose of such interaction - the reasons for parish's existence (creed, code & cult); & (5) relationships defined & or connoted by such interaction - roles, priest, people, parish societies, etc. The conclusion is that analysis of the parish as a soc system is fruitful for theoretical & practical purposes. D. N. Barrett

CDA 0903 Schwab, William B. (Columbia U.), AN EXPERIMENT IN METHODOLOGY IN A WEST AFRICAN URBAN COMMUNITY, Hum. Org., 1954, 13, 1, Spr, 13-19.

¶ The traditional organization of Oshogbo, a Yoruban city of 70,000 in Nigeria, is described: (1) patrilineal descent which determines the male's occupation, usually agriculture; (2) residential grouping of lineages into compounds; (3) political organization based on the compound and descent. "Since British control in 1908...Oshogbo has been a center of European trading concerns, governmental agencies, and missionary activity" and "in present day Oshogbo, the closely woven, integrated aspects of the society have begun to be differentiated," necessitating the supplementing of anthropological methods, suited to small-scale homogeneous communities, by survey techniques. The methods employed are described: (1) establishing rapport with the chiefs and then with the community at large by explaining the purpose of the study; (2) carrying out a census of a representative sample of the inhabitants; (3) an intensive year-long study of a sub-sample of 189 families; (4) the training of 10 bi-lingual African assistants to carry out the intensive survey by means of field guides and [?]; (5) the dual role of the author who both directed field work and provided "those data which could not be obtained by survey methods and without which the structural framework could not be formulated." S. F. Fava

CDA 0904 Sjoberg, Gideon (U. of Texas), URBAN COMMUNITY THEORY AND RESEARCH: A PARTIAL EVALUATION, Amer. J. Econ. Sociol., 1955, 14, 2, Jan, 199-206.

¶ In past studies of Ur communities, regardless of whether their theoretical orientations involve concepts of ecology, social organization or urbanization, extra-community influences have been largely overlooked. On the ecological level the location, size and growth of many new cities has been dependent on such extra-community structures as the federal government and private business corporations. Government agencies played a decisive role in the development of communities such as Oak Ridge, Tenn., and Los Alamos, N. M. Federal immigration policies after WWI affected the heterogeneity of Ur communities. State laws regarding sale or devise of property, zoning procedures, slum clearance, highway construction, etc., play a signif part in the formation of land use patterns. With social organization as with ecology, extra-community determinants are important. Social scientists are aware of the federal govt's increasing dominance in the economic sphere. However, controls exerted by the federal and state gov'tal systems have affected local family, religious, and educational patterns. With respect to education, states are ever more assuming responsibility not only for the financial support of schools but also for the accreditation of teachers and in many instances the actual school curriculum. Extra-community business, religious and labor structures all exert considerable influence over local communities. The increased concentration of power outside the community, especially within the federal and state gov'ts, has led special interest groups to seek influence beyond the community setting. Many Ur groups (management, labor and ethnic minorities), recognize that their respective gains and losses within the local community are dependent upon the power they wield in the extra-community organization. H. Pixley

CDA 0905 Silveira, Gustavo Paulo (Folas, Rio de Janero, Brazil), DOWN WITH SHANTYTOWNS!: BRAZILIAN STUDENTS LEAD THE WAY, Community Develop. R., 1963, 8, 2, Jun, 7-9.

¶ Sao Paulo students are working with the city's soc service to eliminate the favela, (shantytown). Many Brazilians believe the problem has no solution because of the spiraling growth in the favelas. A favela is defined as a "human agglomeration located in a non-urbanized area, made up of rustic or improvised dwellings, devoid of public improvements, built on lands of a 3rd party, with a minimum of 50 dwellings." Sao Paulo has a favela pop of 60,000. In contrast to Rio de Janeiro, the Sao Paulo shantytown dweller is favorably disposed towards relocation. The Municipal authorities extended loans for the purchase of land & the construction of houses to the inhabitants of the Caminde favela. The success of this initial project has led to further action & the formation of a student org - Movimento Universitario de Desfavelamento (University Student Movement for Slum Clearance). H. Umansky

CDA 0906 Smith, Muriel A. (London Council of Soc Service, GB), TEN YEARS OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT IN LONDON, Int. R. Community Develop., 1960, 6, 117-120

¶ Tenants' org's had 4 special reasons for coming together (1) A need to know the new neighbor & make friends; (2) a committee to consult with the landlord on minor problems; (3) adults felt some responsibility for the welfare of the children & old people in the flats; (4) residents wanted a club room or building for their own activities. The community worker gave encouragement, information & wherever possible practical help. The tenants groups were not accepted by traditional leaders because: (A) they were thought to be anti-landlord; (B) were a threat to membership of other existing groups & did not fit into traditional groups; (C) were not connected with any soc agency; they were dismissed as only social clubs; (D) they were regarded as unstable & without experienced leadership. Fundamental difficulties were: (a) lack of knowledge of committee procedures; (b) attempts to do too much; too much control centered in small "friendship groups"; (c) inability to resolve tensions; (d) lack of specific skills; (e) difficulties over handling of monies; (f) inability to spread work among members; (g) aggressive att's towards authority; (h) unwillingness to learn from other diff org's. During the 1st 5 yrs, a development worker visited the groups regularly & rendered aid to the org's. In the 2nd 5 yrs a worker on the staff was able to undertake a more positive program. The London Standing Conference of Housing Estate Community Groups was formed with elected officers. The worker provides services as the organizing secretary of the Conference, & carries out policies but does not set them. G. Speal

CDA 0907 Stensland, Per G. (EPA Project, Sardinia), URBAN COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT, Comm. Develop. R., 1958, 8, Mar, 32-39.

¶ On the basis of a UN definition, 6 elements present in CD are listed. The role of outside agencies is to stimulate CD by educ of the people & demonstration simultaneously. Unique characteristics of cities are described to introduce 2 types of Ur CD: (1) a 'neighborhood' approach, with emphasis on problems of 'special interest' groups (youth, migrants, aged), & (2) a 'regional' approach, with emphasis on problems of areas

under the influence of the city (conservation, the instit's of gov, educ, industry). P. D. Montagna

CDA 0908 ----, URBAN COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT IN THE DELHI PILOT PROJECT, Community Develop. B., 1962, 13, 3, Jun, 85-90; From URBAN COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT: 1958-60, Delhi, India.

¶ Characteristics of Ur CD are: (1) primary consideration is improvement in living conditions, not econ or agri'al production; (2) Ur projects are 'process' or 'people oriented', not 'program oriented'; (3) smaller operational units are organized in Ur areas (4) congestion & close proximity characterise local city areas; (5) caste & fam relationships are not clearly defined; (6) there is greater enlightenment & awareness in Ur areas than there is in Ru areas. The Delhi project was started in Sep, 1958, the objective of which was to create healthy & satisfying community life, & to encourage citizens' participation in programs of civic improvement. In the 1st phase, selected slum areas were surveyed & suitable areas chosen for initiating the exp'al project. In the 2nd phase 6 out of 30 areas were chosen on a pilot basis. The areas were: a colony built for the rehabilitation of squatters from shack bustees; a low income, highly congested, Muslim, slum area; & a lower income, highly congested, slum area with relative unity in religion & occup; a predominantly industrial workers' area; a congested area with caste, class, occup'al & econ diversity; & a refugee colony with cultural & recreational problems. After the first Vikas Mandal (Citizens' Development Council) is set up, the organizer moves on to another area, while keeping close contact with the first Vikas Mandal. Activities organized by the Vikas Mandals usually include work in the areas of: physical improvements, health, educ, recreation, & crafts. G. Speal

CDA 0909 Ware, Caroline, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT IN URBAN AREAS, INITIAL EXPERIENCE IN BOGOTA, COLUMBIA, Comm. Develop. R., 1962, 7, 1, Jun, 43-61.

¶ Bogota, Columbia inaugurated a program of Ur CD in 1959, in hope that voluntary manpower from neighborhood areas could supplement & extend the resources provided by the municipality, & that the interest & initiative shown by the people from the barrios could provide a guide as to which barrios had greatest need & readiness to make use of the facilities to be provided. The program included plans for the formation of Community Action Councils in each barrio. The successful first 4 months experience in an exp'al zone demonstrated that a program of Ur CD is possible & necessary. Some suggested methods & programs are discussed. Any plan must be flexible both with respect to the time for working out the program & to the selection of initial activities. In programming activities it is suggested that it is very important that people experience success in their first efforts; simple projects should be chosen at the start. A central Ur CD agency should be established, directed by a permanent technical staff, which should determine methods to be used in each neighborhood. The office should help the gov agencies whose programs reach into the neighborhoods to make use of the efforts & responses of the neighbors. It must also be able to help coordinate the efforts of a multitude of private as well as public agencies. Material resources, training of personnel, & a built-in system of evaluation are also discussed. E. Weiman

CDA 0910 Warren, Roland L. (Alfred U), BÜRGERSCHAFTLICHE TÄTIGKEITEN IN EINER DEUTSCHEN GROSSTADT (Civic Activities in a German City), Köl. Ztsch. Soziol. Soz-Psychol., 1957, 9, 3, 424-446.

¶ A res project conducted in 1956 in Stuttgart, with a pop of 600,000+. There are 829 econ associations & 1,350 non-econ societies with nearly 12,000 honorary functionaries. There are 408 honorary members in 49 municipal commissions. There are still not enough voluntary helpers. Membership of econ associations is strong. The part played by the local authority in the solution of soc problems is much greater than that played by voluntary associations. Voluntary participation in council commissions is well developed. If a group feels threatened by decisions taken by the town council there is a great deal of public agitation & protest. But between elections the town council works almost independently of PO. Many democratically thinking citizens are dissatisfied with the lack of civic consciousness. Associations are founded more on econ interest & are less well organized on a local basis. Many voluntary functions are left to paid experts. M. K. Adler

CDA 0911 Weissman, Ernest (UN), LOS PROBLEMAS DEL URBANISMO EN LOS PAISES (The Problems of Urbanism in the Less Industrialized Countries), Rev. Cie. Soc., 1957, 1, 2, Jun, 285-300.

¶ A consideration of methods & theory relating to urbanization, to environmental planning & to comprehensive regional development, by means of discussing a number of assumptions concerning these subjects & by assessing the resources now available in terms of knowledge & skills. The principal assumption concerning urbanization is that the Ru pop's in developing countries are drifting to existing & new cities as a result of the growing pressure on food-producing land (push factors), of an accelerated industrialization (pull factor), & of the soc & pol'al changes inherent in these processes. The process of urbanization is becoming more rapid & massive & is leaving in its wake serious dis-economies, soc maladjustment, & Ur & Ru slums & blight. In developing countries the rising levels of living are being reflected in better family shelter, more adequate community environment & other amenities & utilities. Based on this assumption the paper discusses methods to cope more effectively with the change in the pattern of human settlement. One method is physical or environmental planning. A plea is made for comprehensive regional development under the assumption that urbanization may assume a more rapid pace as countries adopt modern technology in industry & agri, & as they introduce automation & nuclear energy. It is pointed out that the regional scale of planning permits an easier identification of national goals in terms of local action, by providing a suitable framework for development projects of a broad national, as well as local, significance. ARCS

CDA 0912 Wichers, A. J., MOET DE URBANISERING VAN HET PLATTELAND WORDEN BETREURD? (Do We Have to Regret the Urbanization of Rural Areas?), Mens Maat. 1957, 32, 3, 156-162.

¶ A polemic article discussing the standpoint of H. D. de Vries Reilingh as set forth in CULTUREEL LEVEN EN NEDERZETTINGSVORM (Cultural Life & Form of Settlement), which is summarized as follows: "The Ur milieu is in fact malignant, as the pop loses, in the course of time, its vitality. The Ru milieu has until now been able to compensate this because of its health. We have to face, therefore, bad consequences of the ongoing urbanization of Ru areas. It would be better to preserve Ru society in its original state." Much is to be said against this conception. On the basis of post-WWII res, a contra-thesis can be formulated. It is irrefutable that Dutch society will be totally urbanized in the near future. We are forced to conclude that those who strive to preserve local communities with their strong local ties & strong soc controls are opposing the course of soc development. We must face up to the adjustment of the whole pop--Ur as well as Ru--to a new soc structure, which cannot be called pernicious as such. E. V. W. Vercruijsse

CDA 0913 Willeke, Eduard, ZUR ENTSTEHUNG UND PROBLEMATIK DER GROSSSTADT (Rise & Problems of the Large City), Soz. Welt, 1955, 6, 1, 1-17.

¶ The city should be considered a special form of human settlement, to be studied in terms of changes of this form in time. Such study will lay the groundwork for understanding the effect of historical forces on the rise of the modern large city,

the various forms it has taken, & how it is to be evaluated. Definitions of the city have varied according to whether this phenomenon was considered from an econ, sociol'al, legal, architectural or other viewpoint. Sombart treated the econ aspect of the city. His definition of the city as "a large settlement of people who depend for their livelihood on the products of agricultural labor", is elaborated to read: "a settlement of people who do not carry on agri but derive their existence from the exchange of self-produced, non-agri'al goods & services for agri'al goods & services, & whose association develops a separate political legal org". Issue is taken with Sombart's characterization of the medieval city as a consuming, & the modern city as a producing, city. The modern large city has become a problem in that it seems to threaten man's cultural & biological existence. A modern large city is defined as one with 100,000+ pop, which produces & exchanges industrial, commercial & transportation goods & services, admin & culture. Discussions of the large city have been approached from the viewpoint of values & therefore have included much bias. Those professions which are concerned in city planning see in the city primarily an object of human activity rather than a danger. The criminologists & soc workers are prone to exaggerate the evil aspects of the city & see it as a "tumor on the body of society". Not only - but also + aspects of city life should be studied. A - aspect of city life is the withdrawal of the most talented persons from the smaller cities & Ru areas. It is alleged that cities do not perpetuate themselves biologically. It is said also that the city encourages over-crowding & the unrelated, rootless, depersonalized cosmopolitan. Pol'al stability is threatened by the corruption of easily suggestible masses. These problems, as well as moral & sanitation problems, may not be inevitable characteristics of city life but are frequently the results of too rapid growth, & may represent problems of adaptation which tend to disappear with the second city generation. In the course of this development, rootlessness may become rootedness & even loyalty. It is not possible at present to establish the comparative extent of + & - values of large city life. One can think of the relationship between city & country as a symbiotic one in which the large city receives energy from the land & in return provides not only agri'al machinery but also various cultural goods & services which increase the potential of the Ru pop. J. Golden

CDA 0914 Williams, Howell V. (US Operations Mission, Tunisia), COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT IN URBAN AREAS. Comm. Develop. R., 1957, 5, Jun, 1-4.

¶ Rapidly growing Ur areas (in the last generation pop's in cities of more than 100,000 have increased 440% in Asia & 630% in Africa) in econ'ly underdeveloped countries need to be integrated with Ru CD programs. Present CD programs engaged in such integration include Pakistan, Viet Nam, & Sardinia, & others are planned for Greece, Turkey, Italy, France, & US (Baltimore, Md). The Baltimore study concluded that an effective Ur program must grow out of citizens' felt need & self-help. P. D. Montagna

CDA 0915 Wurzbacher, Gerhard (UNESCO Soc. Res. Institute, Cologne, Germany), FAMILIEN IN EINER LÄNDLICHEN GEMEINDE (Families in a Rural Community), Soz. Fortschr., 1953, 2, 11, 250-251

¶ A summary of a comprehensive UNESCO study in a rural community in Western-Germany. As 57% of community members are commuters (workers and to a lesser extent employees, officials and professionals in nearby industr. centers) they are subject to the influence of manifold social institutions alien to the community. Therefore, the individual boroughs and the total community as well as its organizations are overlapped by different and often contradictory forces. The boroughs are included into this development in different degrees, so that within this community there are all types of rural organizations found by German sociological research in agriculture. Therefore, this study is representative of the shift from preponderant pre-industrial to more industrial social patterns. Analysing social relations (1) within the family, and (2) of the family to other social patterns, the author states that (a) the relations of spouses show a growing tendency to partnership, and (b) with the disappearance of patriarchalism children become more and more independent in questions of education and choice of occupation. The relations of the family to other social patterns show in all parts and strata of the population a strong tendency (a) to withdraw from relatives and neighbors, and (b) to spend leisure time with their own family. In summary it can be said that the rural community shows the same tendency to change that is typical for the structure of the Western German urban family: (1) a greater degree of mobility, development and independence of the individual members of a family within the family, as well as of the family within society as a whole, together with (2) a greater and deeper consciousness of the intimate familial sphere. This adjustment to order and requirements of industr. society on the one hand, and the conscious and voluntary affirmation of and caring for the intimate familial sphere as a means of equalization and resistance to exaggerate demands of society towards the individual on the other; is a new complex process of integration between individual, family and society, contributing essentially to the harmonization of their mutual relations as well as to the stabilization of personal, familial and societal structure. H. Hoffmann

19 values-attitudes-beliefs

CDA 0916 Anderson, W. A., T. Lynn Smith & Afif I. Tannous, SOCIAL VALUES AND TECHNICAL COOPERATION PROGRAMS, Rural Sociol., 1956, 21, 1, Mar, 62-79.

¶ A discussion of values held by people in the Far East, Latin America (LA), & the Middle & Near East in relation to technical cooperation programs (TCP). In relation to the Far East, Anderson emphasizes the great importance to the people of traditional ways but that change in the org & operation of village life in the Orient is proceeding with great speed; that the accelerated accumulation of ideas & activities has created a cultural threshold which results in rapid change & that Ru ferment is nearly universal in the East. Village org has for cent's held peasants together through a self-sufficient production program supported by local handicrafts. Today a commercial money economy has penetrated the villages & in the process of reintegration, soc tensions & dislocations appear. Also, the new idea that the person is society's most valuable possession is becoming a chief value in the Orient. A major task in TCP is to develop a consciousness in Ru Orientals that they can improve their own lot if they will act. Effective TCP depends as much on knowledge of the soc org through which cultures express themselves & the values which they support as on sound technical information. Smith relates values held by people in LA, emphasizing the tremendous variation in values in various parts of LA. One set of values with which familiarity is most important for those working in TCP is the class system. LA society early became differentiated into a small, wealthy, highly educated white elite & a mass of humble, poverty-stricken, disease-ridden, illiterate, colored or mixed blood agri'al laborers. Recent migration of laborers has not changed the class system but transformed a part of the Le into a degraded Ur proletariat. European immigrants to LA'n cities & Ru areas now mark the development of a genuine Mc. Closely related values are those of disrepute of manual labor, the lavish use of labor, a pessimistic view of life, & the futility of long-time plans. Tannous discusses technical exchange & cultural

values in the Middle East. Unless the cultural context is seriously taken into consideration, projects of training & demonstration will run the risk of delay, frustration, arrested development, or complete failure. This fundamental reality is illustrated under the following headings: (1) Islam is the predominant religion & sets the basic pattern of life, (2) nationalism constitutes a supreme value, (3) individuals do not amount to much but are complete as soc beings only when related to family & community, (4) a highly developed time-consciousness is lacking, (5) the personal touch in HR's is a pronounced feature of life, (6) the 2 related values of hospitality & generosity are cherished, & (7) Middle East society is segmented: the elite are a small minority, & the great majority of people are deprived. R. L. Mc Namara

CDA 0917 Beaglehole, Ernest, A NOTE ON SOCIAL CHANGE AND EDUCATION: THE STUDY OF VALUES, J. Educ. Sociol., 1956, 29, 7, Mar, 316-320.

¶ In discussing why some societies face soc change with relative ease & others with great difficulty, the process of child socialization, family stability, & the community value system are considered. Soc change has affected such basic factors as the value systems & 'modal personalities' in Ru & peasant communities, & conversely the strength of the peasant value system, & the degree of integration of the atypical person in a Ru community affect the amount of acceptance or resistance to soc change. R. Esterowitz

CDA 0918 Bellah, Robert N. (Harvard U, Cambridge, Mass), RELIGIOUS ASPECTS OF MODERNIZATION IN TURKEY AND JAPAN, Amer. J. Sociol., 1958, 64, 1, Jul, 1-5

¶ The process of modernization involves changes in values as pol'al & econ changes. One aspect of this change is the shift from a 'prescriptive' to a 'principial' type of value system which also seems to involve a differentiation of religion & ideology. In Turkey & Japan this transition was begun by religio-pol'al movements, which challenged the traditional value system but were themselves in turn responsible for new problems. AA

CDA 0919 Bose, Santi Priva (Socio-Agro Res Org, Calcutta, India), PEASANT VALUES AND INNOVATION IN INDIA, Amer. J. Sociol., 1962, 67, 2, Mar, 552-560.

¶ In Redfield's model of the folk-Ur continuum the peasant society is considered intermediate between the folk society & the Ur society. In such a society there are some persons who have the value systems expected in a folk society & there are others who have the value systems of an Ur society. It was postulated that people with folk value systems would resist change in agri'al techniques & those with Ur value systems would accept it. This was tested by interviewing 80 farm operators in the Baraset region of West Bengal, India. Results support the hyp's that the value orientation of a people has a relation to technological change & that people with tradition-oriented folk-type values are more resistant to change than people with Ur-oriented values. Enlarged AA

CDA 0920 Diamond, Stanley (Brandeis U, Waltham, Mass), KIBBUTZ AND SHTETL: THE HISTORY OF AN IDEA, Soc. Prob., 1957, 5, 2, Fall, 71-99.

¶ A 'functional-historical, that is evolutionary' analysis of the values & the primary structural features of the kibbutz. The data synthesized are drawn from participant observation, intensive interviewing, formal & informal projective testing, case histories, & historical documents. Field work was carried out from 1951-1952. The basic contention is that the specific institutions & ideological principles, the sum of whose inter-relationships constitute the kibbutz, can properly be understood only with reference to the Eastern European Jewish background of the vatikim, the veteran settlers. More precisely, the profoundly felt rejection of certain basic features of shtetl life, of life under the dominant patterns in Eastern European Jewish culture, as these were visualized by the vatikim, served as a primary source of kibbutz institutions & values. The evolution of kibbutz values such as chalutziut (the pioneering spirit), shevayon (equality), asceticism, & of primary institutions such as the Heder Ochel (the communial dining hall), work without wages, etc, is described as the result of over-reaction of kibbutz members against dominant shtetl patterns & against the structure of the family within the shtetl. "In the kibbutz, the shetetl generated its own antithesis." Today, the vatikim is weary. The particular motivations that helped generate the form of the kibbutz in the face of possible alternate structures, are playing themselves out. Since the psychic function of the kibbutz is approaching exhaustion, this institution is on the threshold of a revolutionary transformation which forces into question the very content of kibbutz socialism. M. R. Gunther

CDA 0921 Editorial, VALUES IN ACTION, Hum. Org., 1958, 17, 1, Spr, 1.

¶ It is suggested that value questions can be discussed only "in terms of the researcher's role in relation to the org or community he studies." Examples of diff roles, taken from articles in this issue, are: (1) the researcher as consultant on the admin'tor's staff, (2) the researcher as outside consultant, (3) the researcher with a diffuse consulting relationship in diff sections of the community, & (4) the researcher in charge of the org under study. More needs to be known about how the re-researcher in each of these roles relates himself on a day-to-day basis with the org he is studying. R. Goldwater

CDA 0922 Fensterheim, H. & Tresselt, M. E. (New York U), THE INFLUENCE OF VALUE SYSTEMS ON THE PERCEPTION OF PEOPLE, J. Abnorm. Soc. Psychol., 1953, 48, 93-98.

¶ An experiment on the influence of an individual's value system upon his perception of people. 2 hypotheses were tested: (1) an individual's high values will serve as anchoring points for his judgments of people; and (2) a "halo effect" will be found where the nearer the stimulus was judged as resembling the subject in terms of values, the more that stimulus will be liked. 28 Ss made judgments of each of 24 portrait-type photographs, rating each on like-dislike scales and indicating the values these best and least described the person pictured. Each S's value system was determined by the Allport-Vernon Values test and by a self-ranking technique. It was found that subjects most often used their own low values to describe the stimuli. This result rejected the first hypothesis. The "halo effect" hypothesis was supported. To photographs most liked were attributed values that most closely resembled those of the subject. F. B. Silberstein

CDA 0923 Friedmann, F. G. (U of Munich, Germany), THE WORLD OF "LA MISERIA," Comm. Develop. R., 1962, 7, 1, Jun, 91-100; Comm. Develop. R., 1958, 10 Sep, 16-28.

¶ A discussion of the extreme poverty that still prevails in the Italian provinces of Calabria & Luciana, with emphasis on inhabitants att's on sex, manual labor, possessions, & the soc hierarchy. La omerta, a prevalent att, is defined as a form of cooperation by which the individual surrenders nothing. He simply participates in a conspiracy of silence making it difficult for the authorities to apprehend a DEL. Centuries of exploitation by various gov's have developed in the peasant an absolute distrust of the intentions of all gov's. "At the same time, since he has no confidence in his own ability to solve the most elementary problems of his community, he feels he has no choice but to expect that the gov act for him." However, the peasant is gradually beginning to see that among the causes of la miseria are the interests of men who are not essentially diff from himself & certainly not outside of his own field of action. Gains of the Communist Party in local reforms are discussed. E. Weiman

CDA 0924 Ghosh, D. (Planning Commission, New Delhi, India) SOCIAL IMPLICATIONS OF TECHNOLOGICAL CHANGE, J. Soc Res., (India), 1960, 1, 1, Jul, 93-97.

¶ An understanding of the traditions, values & structures of society, as they exist in our villages, is basic to an understanding of the reaction of our people to the problem of technological advance. The various implications of technological advance re its impact on India soc life are outlined. It has been asserted that technological advance in the Ru areas must be based upon proper use of land. Problems of conflict, arising out of democratic values & caste structures in individual villages should be carefully tackled. A basic change in our soc life is needed. In addition to the purely technical & econ issues (industry & agri), soc outlook & value, & soc change as associated with technological advance must be studied. Technological & soc advance, seen together, give significance to the study of the soc implications of technology. Modified AA

CDA 0925 Haer, John L. (State Coll of Wash), CONSERVATISM-RADICALISM AND THE RURAL-URBAN CONTINUUM, Rural Sociol., 1952, 17, 343-347.

¶ Many kinds of evidence have been proposed to support the idea that conservatism and rurality are intimately associated. Relating the notion of Ru conservatism to that of the Ru-Ur continuum, this paper investigates the hypothesis that, in the state of Washington, conservatism as a personality characteristic is positively associated with the degree to which people exhibit a Ru way of life. An appropriate index to represent the Ru-Ur continuum in the state was used. The degree of conservatism-radicalism evidenced by the people in each of the classes of the continuum was ascertained to determine the extent to which each of the classes as a whole was conservative. The unexpected findings of this study do not, it seems, accord with any systematic rationale which may explain the lack of order or direction in Ru-Ur conservatism. It appears that no overall statement can be made concerning the association between conservatism-radicalism and the Ru-Ur continuum in the state of Washington. L. Jones

CDA 0926 Hoffer, Charles R. & Dale Stangland (Michigan State U, East Lansing), FARMERS' ATTITUDES AND VALUES IN RELATION TO ADOPTION OF APPROVED PRACTICES IN CORN GROWING, Rural Sociol., 1958, 23, 2, Jun, 112-120.

¶ A survey of 93 Michigan farmers who grew 5 or more acres of corn in 1955, to learn if they used certain approved practices in corn growing &, if they did not, what was the reason for their failure to do so. Special attention was given to att's & values in relation to the adoption of a practice. The results showed that if a farmer was efficient, had initiative, & was progressive, he was likely to adopt approved practices. On the other hand, if he tended to be conservative & valued security highly, he would postpone the adoption of a practice or possibly never adopt it. AA

CDA 0927 Jacobson, Eugene, Hideya Kumata, & Jeanne E. Gullahorn, CROSS-CULTURAL CONTRIBUTIONS TO ATTITUDE RESEARCH, Pub. Opin. Quart., 1960, 24, 2, Sum, 205-223.

¶ In cross-cultural studies of att's, the greatest progress has come from 3 basic approaches: (a) the identification & manipulation of cultural characteristics related to att formation & change; (b) the impact of one culture on another; & (c) the intervening factor of language & conceptual processes in the relation between att & behavior. Cross-cultural studies of nat character show promise of identifying att's that are most & least subject to cultural influence & establishing possible dimensions of culture. Studies of inter-cultural impact provide increased understanding of the function & origin of stereotypes; the role of reference groups in the process by which elements are selected from complex context for assimilation into att systems; the conditions under which interaction will produce specified changes of att's; & the impact of new experience on the characteristics of att change. Communication theory & att change theory are being integrated in studies of cultural diffusion. Despite formidable methodological problems, the cross-cultural study of language & att processes is increasing understanding of the meanings of common concepts among cultures, of the relationship between concept formation & language, & of the adaptability of language in culture change. C. M. Coughenour.

CDA 0928 Kelly, Isabel (USOM/Bolivia, Community Analyst), ANTHROPOLOGY AND PUBLIC HEALTH, Comm. Develop. R., 1959, 4, 2, Jun, 34-38.

¶ Soc sci data is being applied to the field of public health, since the immediate & long range goals of such programs is the change of existing culture patterns. Knowledge of the present way of life is essential to both planning & admin, & the interests, values, beliefs, & att's of the community are directly pertinent. Barriers to the acceptance of desired change can be defined; once recognized they can be avoided. Factors favoring change can be exploited. The utility of taking cultural data into account has become recognized, & the collaboration of a specialist in human culture seems logical. S. Ziffer

CDA 0929 Kelman, Herbert C. (Yale U.), ATTITUDE CHANGE AS A FUNCTION OF RESPONSE RESTRICTION, Hum. Relat., 1953, 6, 3, 185-214.

¶ An experiment concerned with the relation between conformity to social norms and changes in attitude studied in a fixed verbal communication situation. To induce conformity, the communicator introduced two degrees of response restrictions, defined as any action on the part of the communicator which influences his audience in the direction of making the response which he favors. It was felt that the amount of change would not be a simple function of degree of conformity to the communicator's restriction, but would also depend on the conditions under which conformity takes place; conformity will increase attitude change to the degree to which implicit supporting responses are produced, and will decrease change when implicit interfering responses are produced. Response restriction was introduced by the promise of rewards. 246 seventh grade students were studied: (1) Ss' attitudes on the harmfulness of two types of comic books were obtained; (2) next day the subjects heard a communication at variance with most Ss' initial attitudes; subjects were then asked to write essays which showed their position; (3) a week later the attitude questionnaire was readministered. The differences between before and after were the measure of change. Analysis of variance was one method utilized. The results were: The control group had the lowest, the high restriction group the highest, number of conformists (subjects who agreed with communicator). The amount of attitude change, however, was not directly related to the degree of conformity. The greatest change was found in the low restriction group. The results (not entirely presented here) were found to support the predictions. F. B. Silberstein

CDA 0930 Macgregor, Gordon (Public Health Service, Washington, DC), COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND SOCIAL ADAPTATION, Hum. Organ., 1961-62, 20, 4, Win, 238-242.

¶ The situation of Indian peoples who have lost their aboriginal economy & seek to re-establish productive Indian communities & to rediscover a meaning to life is discussed. Observations are drawn from personal res & admin among Plains Indians & recent res by others. The thesis is "that the Plains Indians are continuing their hostility to the white man in a psychol'al form, & are not finding roles or rewards in their present existence." Certain Indian values, long over-looked or opposed, must be considered potentials for bringing about more harmonious adjustment. The ascribed causes of their failure to adjust satisfactorily & the nature of their responses to the white man are examined. The psychol'al reactions of the Plains Indians to white man's society are also considered. It is proposed that CD offers an ideal mechanism for the reha-

bilitation of the Indians. A community program at Red Shirt Table, a past effort, & the reservation program, containing elements of the CD process, which the Rosebud Tribal Council is developing are described. R. Goldwater

CDA 0931 Meresko, Robert; Rubin, Mandel; Shontz, Franklin C. & Marrow, William R. (Western Reserve U. & Bard Coll.), RIGIDITY OF ATTITUDES REGARDING PERSONAL HABITS AND ITS IDEOLOGICAL CORRELATES, J. Abnorm. Soc. Psychol., 1954, 49, 1, Jan, 89-94

¶ A report of the interrelation between two attitude scales: the F scale (20 item form) for ethnocentrism and a Likert type scale on "personal habits." The Ss were 188 urban Mc college students selected on a representative basis at two institutions. The two scales were administered in 3 ways: the F scale before the personal habits scale to a third, the reverse procedure to a second third, and items from the two scales intermingled to the last third. The hypotheses tested were that the sample of college students would (1) "show substantial individual consistency with respect to rigidity of attitudes regarding personal habits," and (2) that "such rigidity is significantly associated with antidemocratic ideology." Psychological rigidity is defined as a resistance to relevant stimuli in the process of adjustment. In personal habits as revealed by the F scale (e.g. "In whatever one does, the 'tried and true' ways are always best.") high odd-even reliability (.78) and discriminatory powers for each item (p = .01) were found. These findings are claimed to confirm the first hypothesis. The correlation between the personal habits scale and the F scale is .62 (p = .01) confirming the second hypothesis that rigidity of personal habits is associated with undemocratic (or ethnocentric) attitudes. The authors speculate on the functional properties of rigidity, offering the thesis that rigidity is one type of threat-defense system. No differences were noted as a function of form of administration. P. H. Ennis

CDA 0932 Nagpaul, Hans CONFORMITY AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT, Int. R. Community Develop., 1963, 11, 105-118.

¶ Sociol'al literature differentiates between 2 types of conformity. In Ru society, man is tradition directed; he has little consciousness of self, & his acts are determined by the total soc milieu. The other type of conformity is generated by the pressures of urbanization, industrialization & bur'tion, & engenders in the individual a high dependence on soc reality. Conformity, though necessary to some degree in every society, can block the process of change & subdue individual initiative & dignity. Because CD programs are deliberate efforts to bring about soc change, it is important to understand the phenomenon of conformity. Most of the people in India are peasants & are bound by tradition-directed conformity behavior. This pattern of life is inhibitive of the growth of the personal freedom & individuality of the Indian peasant. CD programs in India aim at changing the traditional outlook of the people by promoting individual initiative, & through an intensive program of educ. These programs emphasize the all-round development of the village community, its economy, pol, soc structure & cultural life. The concept of 'cultural lag' is relevant here because the instit'al-org'al framework has failed to change in the same proportion in which the productive techniques have been modified. The traditional nature of relationships & familial structure, tend towards conformity & are impediments to community planning. One of the most powerful agents of conformity in India is the caste system which still plays a vital role in village life. Many reforms, such as the establishment of pol'al democracy, land reform, & the abolition of untouchability, have been successful & have loosened ties to traditional values that fostered conformity. The environment of change in India has confronted the tradtion-directed man with a multitude of conflicting choices. It is too soon, however, to tell which direction the hitherto tradition-bound peasant shall choose. H. Umansky

CDA 0933 Omer, Salma, (Lyari, Pakistan), WOMEN'S WORK IN COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT—IT'S SIGNIFICANCE AND IMPEDIMENTS, Community Develop. B., 1961, 12, 4, Sep, 133-138.

¶ Women are important in CD programs because they represent approximately 50% of the adult pop; have an influence on the men, have domain over certain areas (cooking, & cleaning) which are sought to be changed, are more liable to stick to old customs & superstitions, can use savings for non-productive religious or soc purposes, can create a community feeling, can make fam relationships enjoyable & supportive of projects, can contribute to econ development through local crafts, can help in men's work, can help in community projects in free time, & can be educated to do a better job in child development. Impeding the use of women is the Muslim belief that certain work is barred to women & that they are to play a secondary role in certain matters. As a result, there is a 95% illiteracy rate among Ru women. The CD worker should take a fam centered approach. Though there are restrictions on movement of women in collective gatherings, they may be approached at certain traditional or religious occassions. G. Speal

CDA 0934 Prabhu, Pandharinath H. (Gujarat U, India), SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT, Ind. J. Soc. W., 1960, 21, 1, Jun, 1-12.

¶ A person's att's toward the soc & econ problems facing him & 'what happens' to him will determine the success of CD. The self-reliant individual must strike a healthy integrative balance between the claims of the indiyidual as against those of the society or the community. Contrary to the [illegible]ef of Western writers, Hindu karma & dharma do advocate the concept of the community. Whether observed as a process, method, program or movement, CD must be approached & its success measured soc psychol'ly in terms of changed individual att's toward self-dependence, cooperation & self-involvement. P. D. Montagna

CDA 0935 Prabhu, Pandhari Nath, THE ROLE OF ATTITUDES IN CULTURE-CONTACT, East. Anthrop., 1953, 4, 7, 2, Dec-Feb, 84-93.

¶ The psychological bases for culture contact and diffusion "are the processes of motivation and copying.... If a society finds that its own mode of reducing the discomfort in any particular case is not satisfactory or successful...[it] may be motivated to imitate the ways of...other groups." This "principle of motivation" applies to both primary and secondary drives. Factors which inhibit and facilitate culture diffusion are discussed. The facilitating factors are: (1) desire for identification with a superior group; (2) novelty; (2) untility. Inhibiting factors discussed are: (1) previous unsatisfactory experience with a borrowed trait, and (2) incompatibility with existing culture traits. Mere physical contact will not lead to diffusion unless the necessary psychological bases are present. Examples from Hawaiian, Islamic, Japanese, and Indian culture are presented. M. A. Straus

CDA 0936 Quint, Malcolm N., THE IDEA OF PROGRESS IN AN IRAQI VILLAGE, Mid. East J., 1958, 12, 4, Aut, 369-384.

¶ A discussion of the problems of soc change & desire for progress in an Iraqi village, asserting that although the villagers are eager for progress, they "are waiting for gov of some other outside agency to bring about this imperfectly understood 'progress.' They thus are doing nothing to advance progress themselves, rather, they passively accept the innovation & once the agency of change is removed they lapse as often as not into the old way of doing things." Moreover, while the peasants see progress as a means of acquiring the prerogative of the village Uc, the Uc & other village leaders see it as "a threat to their position of leadership." It is suggested that innovations must be such as "do not threaten established systems of SS & that their employment does not conflict with established value-oriented patterns. If, however, the innovation does conflict

with vital areas of the soc system or values, the benefit from it should be maximal, in order that the villagers be willing to accept the discontinuities in their system in order to acquire the benefits." I. Taviss

CDA 0937 Ramsey, Charles E., Robert A. Polson, & George E. Spencer (Cornell U, Ithaca, NY, US Operations Mission in Cambodia), VALUES AND THE ADOPTION OF PRACTICES, Rural Sociol., 1959, 24, 1, Mar, 35-47.

¶ Twelve value orientations were tested for their relationship to 2 scales of practice adoption. One adoption scale involved behavioral adoption of 4 practices applicable to dairy farming, & the other involved knowledge, critical evaluation, & the use of lime. Signif, linear, -r's were found between the behavioral adoption scale & 2 of the value orientations: security & traditionalism. Signif linear relationships were found between the lime scale (cognitive adoption) & 5 value orientations: positive relationships with achievement, sci, & material comfort & negative relationships with security & traditionalism. All relationships were low in magnitude. AA

CDA 0938 Sarnoff, Irving & Katz, Daniel (U. of Michigan), THE MOTIVATIONAL BASES OF ATTITUDE CHANGE, J. Abnorm. Soc. Psychol., 1954, 49, 1, Jan, 115-124.

¶ Attitude change could benefit from a more extensive consideration of motivational processes. Instead of a single theory like learning or psycho-analytic theory being elaborated beyond use to cover the multiplicity of facts known about attitude change, it is suggested that a combination of theories be used in a broader attempt to bring motivational ideas into the study of attitude change. The 3 theoretical nucleii suggested for integration are: (1) the cognitive processes suggested by Asch; (2) the reward-punishment rubric of learning theory; and (3) concepts like rigidity or repressive denial stemming from the work of the California Authoritarian Personality students. The theoretical assumptions of this motivationally oriented theory of attitude change are that: (1) attitudes are stable organizations of cognitive and affective elements on the one hand focussed on eternal objects and on the other embedded in a system of values. Intervening is the concept of frame of reference which is conceived of as a set of standards differentially connecting values with objects to give them their evaluative tone. (2) Three contexts of motivational determination of attitudes are: (a) reality testing (the situation in which attitudes are formed on the basis of information sought in the course of exploration of the surroundings) (b) reward and punishment (the formation of attitudes in the context of social pressures to conformity), and (c) ego defense (the formation of attitudes in the context of personality mechanisms stemming from defense of ego). (3) Values, as "stable affect laden codes" direct behavior. They are completely related to deeper need dispositions, such that attitudes are formed both from the direct tie-in with the value system and also with the deeper value system. Compartmentalization of behavior is seen as the differential motivational source for a given con-

CDA 0939 Sayres, William C. SOCIAL EVOLUTION IN MESTIZO PHILOSOPHY, Soc. Forces, 1957, 35, 4, May, 370-373.

¶ Radin in PRIMITIVE MAN AS PHILOSOPHER pointed out that speculation about the soc order is not confined to civilized peoples. In Colombian pueblo of Zarzal in Cauca Valley highlands a short distance from Popayan is a group which might be termed 'thinkers'. The 11 thinkers, all M 40+ yrs old, views, though not completely understood by the other Zarzalenos, are accepted on faith & are not challenged. Their views hold that there are 3 major conditions of mankind: the Pure Indian, Civilized Indian, & Non-Indian. Their views presuppose 2 major sources of development: an indigenous, & a Hispanic-Western. The Pure Indian (pure ignorance) (PI) is the starting place of human progress. Nearby tribal groups are regarded as 'brothers to the past'. The 'thinkers' believe that the PI have many diff systems of gov, family structure, etc. The basic change that brings progress is the idea of the worth of the individual. PI 'fail to credit the individual as an individual.' PI may be identified by non-Western dress & non-written language, which, however, are only incidental to the failure to recognize individuality. The Civilized Indian (CI) is a 'PI' grown wiser. Growth is revealed through dissatisfaction with & willingness to abandon tradition. The CI is moving toward the non-Indian summit. The CI has not yet become committed to individual ownership of land. "The individualization of group lands is a key sign of passage from CI to Non-Indian status, & represents an important step in advancing the idea of individual worth." Being Non-Indian means considerable variation in rank, possessions, style of life, & the allowance of freedom to follow individual inclinations. Progress from PI to Non-Indian is inevitable: it is 'the destiny of man'. Non-Indian foreigners are outside the system, but not entirely for transition of other groups is enhanced by their presence & their antecedents are hazy enough to permit the view that they were once PI. The 'thinkers' are not familiar with any outside evolutionary doctrines. This suggested that such doctrines may be formulated wherever there is opportunity to observe changes which take place in more than one time & place. J. B. Perry

CDA 0940 Siegel, Alberta Engvall & Sidney Siegel (Stanford U, Calif & Cen for Advanced Study in Bhvrl, Sci, Calif), REFERENCE GROUPS: MEMBERSHIP GROUPS, AND ATTITUDE CHANGE, J. Abnorm. Soc. Psychol., 1957, 55, 3, Nov, 360-364.

¶ "An examination of the att changes which occur over time when reference groups & membership groups are identical & when they are disparate....The S's were women students at a large private coeduc'al U....In the soc context of the lives of the S's, & in a natural soc experiment which provided randomization of the relevant condition effects, the influence of both membership & reference groups on att change was assessed. All S's shared a common reference group at the start of the period of the study. When divergent membership groups with disparate att norms were socially imposed on the basis of a random event, att change in the S's over time was a function of the normative att's of both imposed membership groups & the individuals' reference groups. The greatest att change occurred in S's who came to take the imposed, initially nonpreferred, membership group as their reference group." PA

CDA 0941 Swedner, Harald (U of Lund, Sweden), PREDICTION OF DIFFERENCES IN HABITS AND ATTITUDES TOWARD SERVICE ESTABLISHMENTS IN RURAL AND URBAN SETTINGS, Rur. Sociol., 1962, 27, 4, Dec, 396-417.

¶ In a comparison between worker fam's from a small town in Southern Sweden & its hinterland, signif diff's were found in their f of visiting service establishments (estab's), their aspiration level for access to such estab's, & their satisfaction with actual distance to the nearest one. These results were found in comparisons between pairs matched for age (59 pairs of workers from town & hinterland respectively & 73 pairs of workers wives from the same ecological areas). These diff's are explained as being caused by diff's in time-&-money costs for reaching these instit's &/or by diff's in interest in the activities related to these kinds of service estab's. The prediction scheme was tested against the diff's found between inhabitants (workers & farmers) in the extremely Ur & the extremely Ru parts of the hinterland. 4 groups were used in this testing procedure: (farmers, farmers' wives, workers & workers' wives), each including 161 individuals. The correspondence between the predicted diff's & the diff's between the Ur & Ru groups actually obtained was good for 11 out of the 12 kinds of service estab's considered: parish churches, free churches, cinemas, sports grounds, theaters, MD's, dentists, pharmacies, grocers' shops, outfitters' shops, hairdressers' shops, & banks (the only exception being free churches). It is concluded that this result does not exclude the possibility that the diff's found are in-

fluenced by a much more complicated system of interrelated soc mechanisms than those behind the predictions. The modest aim behind the construction of the prediction scheme was to show that a comparatively close correspondence between predictions & results could be obtained from few & rather simple assumptions. AA

CDA 0942 Symposium, VALUES IN ACTION, Hum. Org., 1958, 17, 1, Spr, 2-26.

¶ Symposium developed from a Seminar on Soc Integration sponsored by the Gov of Guatemala in 1956 in Guatamala City. With the aid of funds from the Wenner-Gren Foundation, a further conference was held the same year in NY City & the papers were circulated to members of the Amer Anthrop'al Assn. The "Introduction" is by Melvin Tumin. Lisa R. Peattie in "Interventionism and Applied Science in Anthropology" discusses the roots of applied anthrop today in "the element of concern & of special knowledge arising out of the peculiar position of the anthropologist" & in the general movement of the soc sci's toward the model of the physical & biological sci's. In each of the articles which follow, the author reports on a specific action program & discusses the value problems inherent in it. H. G. Barnett in "Anthropology As an Applied Science" discusses an exp in the use of anthrop in the admin of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. A work plan was drawn up based on the understanding that the anthropologist would "confine himself to statements of fact & probability, leaving to the admin'tor the responsibility for making policy decisions based on those facts & probabilities." Allen R. Holmberg in "The Research and Developmental Approach to the Study of Change" writes about his experience as patron (in the name of Cornell U) of a Peruvian hacienda, Vicos, to conduct a res & development program on the modernization process. "The Fox Project", by Sol Tax, reports on an action program whose aim is to allow a community of 600 US Indians, the Mesquakie, to become more self-sustaining, without loss of their identity or violation of their values. COMMENTS follow by Robert Redfield, Kurt H. Wolff & Conrad Arensberg. R. Goldwater

CDA 0943 Tax, S., VALUES IN ACTION: THE FOX PROJECT, East. Anthrop., 1958, 11, 3/4, Mar-Aug, 168-174.

¶ A st dy of the processes of acculturation, adjustment, community org of the 600 US-Indian Mesquakies known as Fox Indians in Central Iowa from 1934-1948, to help the Indians solve their problems: combined res & action. The 2 conditions of community-wide change were that the new behavior did not require either a loss of Fox identity or a violation of Fox moral beliefs. 2 programs were introduced: (1) the scholarship program for youth to enable them to enter the white economy, & (2) to help the Indians develop a cooperative industry. (1) succeeded well because the question of remaining/not-remaining an Indian was kept separate from how to make a living. 3 values were involved in the author's interference program: (i) an anthrop'st is not to become a propagandist, though action-anthrop gets a moral & missionary tinge; (ii) freedom: for the individual to choose the group with which to identify himself, & for the community to choose its ways of life (removal of the anthrop'st from a position of power or undue influence); & (iii) the principle of operation which follows the 'Law of Parsimony': not to settle the question of values until it concerns the anthrop'st. The question is to resolve the problem of values before action can be taken. The answer depends on the actor, the alternatives open, & the problem. Decision should be avoided as far as possible. The question of justification of interference is to be avoided in favor of the alternatives open for the action & the term 'action-anthrop' can be applied to this process. SASSA

CDA 0944 Vogt, Evon Z. & O'Dea, Thomas F. (Harvard U. & MIT), A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF THE ROLE OF VALUES IN SOCIAL ACTION IN TWO SOUTHWESTERN COMMUNITIES, Amer. Sociol. Rev., 1953, 18, 6, Dec, 645-654.

¶ A study of the Mormon community "Rimrock" and the Texan community of "Homestead" (approximately 250 inhabitants each). In broad perspective the villages present local variations of generalized American culture. Different value orientations exist in the sphere of social relationships. Rimrock emphasized cooperation and is an ethnocentric community. The pattern of settlement is much like other Mormon communities rather than other similar communities of the West. In Homestead, emphasis is on individual independence. Also, the difference between irrigation (Rimrock) and dry-land farming (Homestead) is oustanding. Originally, no reason can be seen why the Mormon community could not have been set up more in accordance with the farmstead type and with more emphasis on individualistic social relations. Once established, the cooperation required by the irrigation agriculture and the organization of the church, reenforce the value stress on communal action. In Homestead, no obvious reason can be found why the community could not have, historically, established itself into a compact village with more community cooperation. The different value-orientations tend to account for the differences which otherwise are hardly explainable (i.e. by saying that the irrigation agriculture necessitated community cooperation). Even the selection of the settlement site seems to have been influenced by the preconceptions the settlers had about the type of town they wished to establish. Situational facts did not determine the contrasting community structures; these facts set certain limits and within these limits the development of two quite different community-types is influenced by contrasting value-orientations. J. Nehnevajsa

CDA 0945 Wertheim, W. F., (U of Amsterdam, Holland), LA SOCIÉTÉ ET LES CONFLITS ENTRE SYSTÈMES DE VALEURS (Society and the Conflict of Value Systems), Cah. Internat. Soc., 1960, 28, Jan-Jun, 33-46.

¶ Recent anthrop'al studies have indicated that the so-called simple societies are frequently in the midst of undergoing complex changes in structure. As a result, anthrop'ts & sociol'ts must be constantly on their guard to detect the hidden signs of soc discontent which are an indication of a conflict between systems of values. Also, anthrop'ts must avoid the use of 'official' informants such as chiefs, elders, & 'experts' in the customs of the land. These individuals generally express only the dominant value system. To discover the underlying values, use must be made of individuals representing the various levels of society. Finally, careful sociol'al analysis must be made of the att's that individuals have toward the society rather than of the forms of that society. In short, sociol should seek to discover the equilibrium existing between conflicting systems of soc values. J. A. Broussard

books, monographs, reports

CDA 0946 Abrams, Charles, FORBIDDEN NEIGHBORS, NY: Harper & Brothers, 1955, xi+404 pp. $5.00.

¶ Successive waves of migration (European, Negro, Oriental, Mexican and Puerto Rican) are described in the context of political, land and industrial revolutions. Growth of ethnic segregation in housing is related to physical compulsion (bombs, arson, threats, mobs), social controls (snubs, ostracism), economic pressures (racial covenants, mtg restrictions, realtor "codes of ethics"), and legalized comparisons (condemnation proceedings, pressures by FHA officials, removal of tenants by Ur renewal). Detroit, Cook Country Illinois and Miami are cited as examples of different types of counterattack to "invasion" by minorities. Discrimination in housing is related to efforts to protect families from antisocial influences and to snob appeal of "exclusiveness," especially in new developments and suburbs. Federal gov, in close co-operation with realty and/or speculative builders, & management instutitions, has been potent force in extending segregation. This has been done directly through FHA policies & indirectly through slum clearance and Ur redevelopment programs. "7 principal fallacies" current in neighborhoods are assayed: (1) Negroes and Whites don't mix. (2) Negroes are dirty & will spoil neighborhoods. (3) Entry of minorities hurts social status. (4) Minorities always go where they are not wanted. (5) Once minority families establish beach heads many soon follow and displace once dominant majority. (6) Values go down when a minority moves into neighborhood; & (7) homogeneity stabilizes neighborhoods. Recent developments and research in interracial housing show success in low- and middle-income public housing & in co-operative and limited dividend projects. Such housing is most successful when the project is large enough to "create its own environment." Specific suggestions for program of educ through schools, Coll's, press & voluntary associations are advocated among majority & minority groups. 12-point program for action includes: comprehensive long-range program for all groups; protection by FEPC-type laws of right to shelter; federal policy prohibit discrimination by those dispensing federal funds or benefiting from public tax rebates or other powers; curtailment of slum-clearance for duration of housing emergency; adequate land for housing open to minorities; more adequate financing of open-occupancy housing through public sources & encouragement of private financing; more adequate program of repair, improvement and maintenance of occupancy standards; housing for migratory labor; public racial housing commissions; more effective federal civil rights section in Dept of Justice, expansion of race relation services in housing & related fields; & planned integration of minorities into neighborhoods. C. R Lawrence

CDA 0947 Abueva, Jose V., FOCUS ON THE BARRIO, Studies in Public Administration: No. 5, Manila: Institute of Public Administration, U of the Philippines, 1959, xxviii+527 pp, cloth.

¶ A case study concerning "the conditions & processes of formulating a program of fundamental reform aimed at changing the life of the people in 19,000 barrios of the Philippines," during the first 2 yrs of the Magsaysay admin (1954-1956), subtitled The Story Behind the Birth of the Philippine Community Development Program Under President Ramon Magsaysay, in 14 Chpts with a Foreward by F. Heady, Preface by C. P. Ramos, & an Acknowledgment. Chpt (1) Conspectus - outlines the background & content of the study. "Barrio & Ru development," "refer to programs, projects or activities designed to improve the soc, econ & cultural conditions in the Ru areas." It is pointed out that the work is a "study in policy development & admin'ive creation" & shows "how President Magsaysay & Mr. Binamira developed as policy-makers & org strategists." It "illustrates the workings of bilateral econ aid & technical assistance programs of the Philippines & the US ... & (points out how) the UN ... assists countries ... in promoting CD as an aspect of its internat'l technical assistance to less developed countries." (2) Emphasis on the Rural Problem - discusses the focus of the Philippine CD Program, which is on the barrio people, divides the dimensions of the Ru problem into economics, gov & pol, health & welfare, literacy & COMM, group consciousness & community org. (3) Magsaysay's Victory: Symbol and Promise - highlights the public life of President Magsaysay as a background for understanding Ur & official concern with Ru development. (4) Projects for Rural Development - deals with "only those agencies that were engaged in multi-functional programs calculated to encompass all aspects of Ru life," & reviews the Community Sch's, Ru Community Self-Help, Bur of Agri'al Extension, soc admin, EDCOR farms & NARRA settlements, & other projects. (5) Namfrel's Community Centers: The Work of Ferrer, Kaplan, & Binamira - considers the development of Community Centers, which were established for the purpose of providing "a civic center for public information, practical demonstrations, soc activities, & for cooperative planning & action on the people's common needs & problems." Highlights the activities of R. Binamira, Col. J. N. Ferrer & Col. G. L. Kaplan, who were involved in these projects. (6) The Philippine Rural Reconstruction Movement & the Cabili-Yen Plan - considers the leadership & objectives of the PRRM which was a "civic org led by prominant gov officials & businessmen," established in 1952. The Cabili-Yen Plan, which outlined the objectives for a 3 yr Ru reconstruction plan, is also discussed. (7) Planning for the Community Development Council - describes the "various schemes proposed during the 7 months following the inauguration of President Magsaysay, ... for organizing a nat'l agency to plan & coordinate Ru development." Also discussed is the "process by which org'al ideas & plans crystalized to become the basis of executive policy." (8) Organizing the Community Development Planning Council - details the "actual organizing of the CDPC & its technical staff," which was created in 1954. (9) The CDPC: Ideals & Realities - describes the theory & org of the CD Planning Council, whose immediate function was the "formulation of a Philippine Nat'l plan for CD," & reviews the mode in which CDPC meetings were conducted. (10) Planning Under Seige: A Case Study of the "National Plan for Community Development in the Philippines" - considers, in case study form, the "developments concerning the admin'ive org & related aspects of CD in an evolving nat'l plan" which were contemporaneous with those of the CDPC. (11) U.S. Aid and the Cabili-Yen Mission - shows how this mission to the US succeeded in gaining the support of the ICA for CD in the Philippines. (12) Planner's Compromise: Agreement on the Fundamentals of a National Community Development Program - outlines the developments among the various gov representatives, which led to the final compromise for a CD program. (13) The Birth of the Philippine Community Development Program - documents the admin'ive events immediately prior to the signing of the "Project Proposal & Approval" during December 1955 to April 9, 1956. Training of "multi-purpose barrio CD workers" finally began on Apr 9, 1956, under the authority of Ramon P. Binamira, the Presidential Assistant to CD. (14) Concluding Observations - include the theory that "bur'crats (non-elective admin'ors & specialists) are directly engaged, not only in policy execution, but also in policy making & policy control," & also considers the factors that brought about the recognition of the Ru problems to the point where it brought about action. The tactics & strategy involved in the planning of the CDPC, & the role of R. Binamira in the formulation of the Philippine CD Program are commented on. Abbreviations, Who's who, Chronology of Events, Bibliog, list of Interviews, combined subject & name Index, Tables, Illustrations, footnoted. E. G. Friedman

CDA 0948 Abu-Lughod, Ibrahim (Arab States Fundamental Educ Centre), EVALUATION IN COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT: BASIC PRINCIPLES AND EXPERIENCES, Sirs-el-Layyan, Menoufia, U.A.R. (Egypt): Arab States Fundamental Educ Centre, 1960, in Arabic & with an English summary, 31+97 pp, NP.

¶ A discussion of the place & importance of evaluation in community development programs divided into 3 Chpts & Final Remarks. (1) Definition and Importance of Evaluation - notes the general urgency of gov'al involvement in soc welfare programs, community development's function in soc change & evaluation as a tool in measuring program effectiveness. Evaluation has econ value in analyzing the "cost-benefit" relationship of a program, a practical value in guiding welfare programs where "cost-benefit" co siderations are not the primary basis for determining the worth of a program & occasionally, a theoretical value in yielding data which help understand human motives. (2) Topics, Sequence and Problems of Evaluation - states that for evaluation purposes the goals of community development programs may be classified as to (a) soc service of a state, (b) SE org's introduced, (c) training programs, att formation & change, & (d) multi-purpose projects, ie, educ & econ benefits. Steps in evaluation include: (i) identification of goals, (ii) determination of the particular goals to be evaluated, (iii) selection of criteria & measures of goal attainment, & (iv) development of methods of getting data. (3) Project Evaluation - applies the principles of evaluation discussed above to the evaluation of a village social service center, & a Ru cooperative society in Menoufi Province, U.A.R, & a new approach to community development through the health needs of the people. In each case the evaluation res shows the strong & weak points of the respective programs & provides a basis for making recommendations to responsible authorities. C. M. Coughenour

CDA 0949 Adams, Richard N., A COMMUNITY IN THE ANDES, Seattle, Washington: U of Washington Press, 1959, xiv+251 pp, $4.75

¶ A publication of the Amer Ethnological Soc, subtitled, "Problems and Progress in Muquiyauyo," - this is the result of field study, 1949-1950, & extensive use of 70 yrs of historical records, in Muquiyauyo town, Dept of Huancayo, Peru. The study provides a description of the life of a Central Sierran mestizo & Indian community & shows through the recent history of this community "how local history is directed through the presence of a few pressing unsolved problems, how each new generation makes new attempts to solve these problems & in so doing brings drastic cultural & soc change into the community." 16 Chpts are grouped into III sections: (I) Exploring Muquiyauyo History; (II) Contemporary Life in Muquiyauyo; & (III) Culture Change in Muquiyauyo. A methodological appendix, glossary, bibliography, & index. S. F. Fava

CDA 0950 Allen, H. B. (Director of Educ, Near East Foundation), RURAL RECONSTRUCTION IN ACTION, Ithaca, NY: Cornell U Press, 1953, xviii+204 pp, NP.

¶ With a Foreword by M.L. Wilson, & an Introduction by the author, a collection of experiences in the Near & middle East, drawn from the various projects of the Near East Foundation & other agencies, in 11 Chpts. (1) Start by Improving the Farming (Iran) - details the work in the Veramin Endowed Properties, 1946-51, in raising the level of agri'al production & Ru life. The results were: (a) wheat & barley crop production was tripled, Irish potato, tomatoes & eggplant crops were introduced, new farming instruments were demonstrated, water wells were drilled & mechanized; (b) filters for purifying disposal matters were installed, as were latrines; incidence of malaria was reduced from 82% to 7%; (c) 20 Sch's with over 800 pupils were established, 31 study groups with over 700 M's were established, at the end of the last series of lessons, 75% passed the gov test for a 4th grade certificate, a 1 yr teacher training course for village boys with 5-6 yrs educ was established. (d) agri'ists have been trained & 50 sanitarians completed their apprenticeships during the past season. (2) Deal Promptly with Question of Health (Greece) - details the program for reducing malaria & other intestinal diseases by providing for safe water & the proper disposal of human excreta. The proposal calls for the gov to send a sanitarian to the villages to arouse the people's interest in such a program & to provide the necessary technical advice. The cost of the project would be borne mainly by the villagers participating. (3) Improve the Home Practices (Syria) - discusses experiences in Babbila & Douma in establishing classes for women, teaching correct midwife practices, conducting applicable, limited home economics classes, & inoculation programs. (4) Include Recreation (Lebanon) - details the recreation program in the Behae Valley which established 2 clubs (850 people used the indoor games during the winter), with organized sports, a library, subscriptions to daily newspapers & a radio. From this start, improvement work in civic affairs was organized (draining swamps, building roads), in sanitation (latrines were built); in Ru industry (shoe repair, tailoring, blacksmith work, rope making trades were taught & some individual businesses were established on a limited scale); in agri (improved irrigation was installed, fertilizer was used by more farmers), & improved Med protection (the people paid a yr'ly fee & the Md visited the clinic twice a week). (5) Attack the Problem of Illiteracy (Eritria) - focusses on the establishment of a Sch system from 1942-47, by the head of the Educ Dept. Where no system existed in 1942 - in 1947 there were 64 Sch's with 5,000 Eritrean pupils & 173 teachers with 30 in training. This was accomplished by the use of local teachers, a small budget grant, & contributions from the local people. (6) Operate a Total Program (Macedonia) - explains the program in Greece from 1929 to 1940, built around the 4 "essentials" of individual & community life. The agri'al economy was raised (by extension work involving the introduction of new & improved methods of farming), recreational activities were provided for ie, games, athletics, reading rooms, community centers, traveling, libraries, play yards, & village orchestras. A home welfare dept was established. Long term results of the work showed that villagers carried on some of the work started, they enjoyed the benefits of the program ie good health, native Ru leaders were developed, & the Greek gov, at least on paper, intends to continue the work. (7) Make the Rural School Rural (Palestine) - contains details of the work in establishing an Arab Sch system. Emphasis was not only on the traditional '3 R's', but on agri'al work. Sch gardens were set up as part of the curriculum. By 1947 60% of the 80,000 pupils in the Arab public Sch system were from villages; 80% of Arab public Sch's were in villages; 57% of Arab boys & 25% of the girls, both Ur & Ru, were in the public Sch system; 250 of the 400 village Sch's had gardens meeting the required standards. A teachers' Coll was established. (9) Apply the Latest in Science (Greece) - details the use of artificial insemination to improve the livestock (cattle). By the end of 1948, the program resulted in the breeding of 23,513 cows. Tied in with the program was the services of a veterinarian. By 1950 the stage was reached where the program could be turned over to the Ministry of Agri. (10) Develop Capable Leaders - details the need for recruiting skilled workers & leaders while engaging in demonstration work in Ru areas. This is necessary because U educated youths will have trouble in doing work in Ru areas, & the poor youth who has educated himself will rarely want to return to the environment in which he was reared. (11) Make Haste Slowly - explains some rules to follow in doing Ru reconstruction work: (a) make sure the initial project will be successful; (b) the demonstration should be a cooperative undertaking involving the gov, the village & villager; (c) the initial staff should be limited to 2-3 foreign technicians; (d) the economic side of life should be dealt with first; (e) where women are kept in the background by custom, it is better to win the confidence of the men before starting home improvement programs; (f) detailed surveys should be postponed until the staff is fully accepted by the community; (g) available resources should be used initially, though

later on the latest sci'fic innovations can be introduced; (h) in selecting a field staff, knowledge of & acclimation to Ru life & Ru people take precedence over formal educ; (i) as the program progresses & good leaders are developed, attention must be given to see that the services introduced will be permanent; (j) in most retarded areas extension educ is the best form of providing Ru youth with instruction in farming or home economics. For those persons with large sums of money behind them the opportunity to engage in large-scale operations, providing adequate water supplies for an area or eradicating malaria from the countryside is present. The problem of absentee land owning is one that is hard for even the US or UN to tackle, but needs attention. An Index, & Illustrations. G. Speal

CDA 0951 Anderson, Nels (UNESCO Instit for Soc Sci's, Cologne, Germany), THE URBAN COMMUNITY: A WORLD PERSPECTIVE, NY: A Holt-Dryden Book, Henry Holt & Co, 1959, xii+500 pp, $5.50

¶ Emphasis is placed on urbanism as a way of life in the US, with an optimistic view avoiding "complaints about the evils of cities" & emphasizing work activity by linking it (work activity) to leisure & the institutions of gov - in 18 Chpts. (1) Urbanism As a Way of Life, (2) The Nature of the Community, (3) Communities & their Natural History, (4) The Village Confronted with Urbanism, (5) Community Location & Space Occupancy, (6) Urbanism & Population Phenomena, (7) The Moving About of the Population, (8) Urbanism & Its Incongruities, (9) Collective Community Behavior, (10) Groups & Class under Urbanism, (11) Urbanism & the Family, (12) How Communities Get Things Done, (13) Work & Its Place under Urbanism, (14) Leisure: By-product of Urbanism, (15) Some Economic Aspects of Urban Living, (17) Social Change & Conformity under Urbanism, & (18) Urbanism & Resources Control. A name & separate subject index.

CDA 0952 Apter, David E., (Northwestern U), THE GOLD COAST IN TRANSITION, Princeton, NJ: Princeton U Press, 1955, xiii + 355 pp, $5.00.

¶ A case study of political institutional transfer (PIT), the institutionalization in the Gold Coast (GC) of pol structures similar to those in Great Britain (GB). This is the first of two field studies on the development of parliamentary self-gov in British Colonial Africa, the ultimate aim being the refinement of knowledge & concepts in regard to pol aspects of soc change. The research & discussion is given, in terms of a theoretical framework containing 3 major components: actor-situation frame of reference, concepts of role, & institutionalized norms. After discussing the African challenge to democracy in the problems of transition from tribal dependency to parliamentary democracy; the ethnic origins, movements & legal definition of GC peoples, wars, patterns of colonial penetration, & reaction of British to earlier GC nationalism are presented. Econ data indicate the "fragility" of the single-crop (cocoa) econ & the danger this holds for PIT within a precarious soc framework. The traditional culture provides the base for the analysis of PIT, & there are indicated the more important traditional patterns of pol life as revealed in the structure of tribal authority & in the pol org of the Ashanti as the most highly developed in the GC. The integrated pattern of tribal life is shown to contain highly coordinated & subtle systems; & alien intervention shifted certain aspects of tribal life from chieftancy to Nkrumah, & from local to national membership via nationalism. The increasing secularization of the GC gov is described in terms of the formal structures which comprise its legal and administrative framework, showing how it increasingly resembles its British counterpart. An analysis of Legislative Assembly debates demonstrates: (1) the effective use of the assembly as a parliamentary organ & the central position of Nkrumah. (2) Fundamental authority conflicts occur in the local councils where traditionalism, charisma, & secularity have complex & difficult manifestations. The interplay of national issues & local politics is discussed in 2 local pol situations where the facets & ramifications of PIT are shown in terms of the resolution of basic consensus throughout the society rather than as a struggle for power. Problems of transfer from British to African control reveal a basic malintegration: procedures of gov are followed fairly effectively, but are not yet supported by development of norms of secular democracy. Against the background of functioning secular gov, the prospects of democracy are optimistically evaluated in terms of the problems faced by the Nkrumah regime as it stands on the threshold of independence. Methodology is discussed, a selected bibliography & index are included. J. Jablow

CDA 0953 Apthorpe, Raymond, Ed., SOCIAL RESEARCH AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT, Lusaka, Northern Rhodesia: The Rhodes Livingstone Institute, 1961, vi+173 pp, paper.

¶ A compilation of papers read at the 15th Conference of the Rhodes-Livingstone Instit for Soc Res, Mar, 1961, with an Introduction by the Ed & 13 papers. (1) "Community Development as a Movement and a Philosophy," by W. Clifford - defines CD as "a movement to promote the happiness of the people by encouraging them to respond to opportunities for the individual or corporate self-development." (2) "Sociological and Other Research for Community Development in Northern Rhodesia," by Raymond Apthorpe - indicates that there are no instit's for CD at the village level in Northern Rhodesia, suggests that "studies be made of local philosophies of development," clarifies what constitutes soc disorg, suggests that "the local expression of ideas of community consciousness" be investigated. Proposes that res is needed: (a) before plans for development are put together, (b) in evaluating the projects during & at the end of the CD projects, & (c) in the "roles & functions of the personnel behind CD work." (3) In "Population Surveys as Prerequisites of Community Development," George Kay provides statistical data re the pop & labor migration of certain districts, discussing problems in census taking in Northern Rhodesia. Provides the methodology for making settlement pattern maps, with examples of such maps, stressing that "a map of pop distribution provides an immediate guide to the existing communities as they appear on the ground... (& is) indispensable in planning CD." (4) P. Hancock in "The Need for Research into Urban African Interests and Attitudes," states that the "type of work undertaken by the CD or welfare sections in local authorities is predominantly soc group work," & indicates that "such services are not meeting the needs & interest of Africans in Ur areas." Proposes that the basic att's in Ur areas be studied "if CD is to be effectively applied as a policy." (5) "Cultural Values and Housing Needs," by Lillian & Floyd Dotson - discusses the problem re housing existing between municipal authorities & the Indian community of central Africa, with respect to the econ's, public health, & value systems of the society in question. (6) In "Inquiries into Urban African Housing Needs," H.D. Ng'wane indicates that fam structure, degree of urbanization, & ability to pay rent, are 3 areas which the Northern Rhodesia African Housing Board suggested for sociol'al investigation. It is also suggested that, occupancy, eating habits, room uses, furniture, sleeping habits, & storage of kitchen & dining utensils, fuel, & clothing, & uses of surroundings, be "surveyed in any investigation of housing needs" in order to prevent past mistakes from recurring. (7) "Some Comments on the Economy of Northern Rhodesia," by J. Hadfield provides data re employment patterns & occup's of Northern Rhodesians, as well as production charts. (8) In "First Report on the Kafue Fishermen and Community Development," C. H. LaMuniere discusses various approaches to CD & concludes from his case study of Kafue fishermen, that CD plans "in order to maximize their chances of success, should be implemented through existing 'leaders', & should not require the setting up of new ones." (9) "Social Change and Community Development," by C. M. N. White - provides illustrations to show why res re soc change is necessary for any CD projects. Discusses resistance to growing cassava, commercialization of

land, & describes "factors affecting the rate & nature of soc change." (10) "The Role of the Social Anthropologist in Assessing Reactions to Development Programmes," by M. G. Marwick, illustrates & provides material re PO polling of non-literate peoples for CD projects, including a discussion of interviewer bias. Provides data from a 1947 survey of opinions in Northern Rhodesia (N=268), re (i) agri & development, (ii) ES & progress, (iii) participation in white sponsored agencies, (iv) admin & (v) health, in an Appendix. Findings from the interviews were that: re (i) public relations were unsatisfactory, informants were ignorant of the objectives & achievements of the Eastern Province resettlement scheme; re (ii) the major explanations of African poverty were realistic, showing econ incentive; re (iii) "an expressed willingness to participate in & be advanced by white sponsored instit's;" re (iv) slight knowledge of what happens to the taxes the informants or the informants' husbands pay, a further dispersal of settlements is not wanted though small villages are preferred to big ones; re (v) no opposition to Western medicines & hosp's but an "ignorance, superstition & conservatism" backs these att's & an almost universal belief in sorcery. It is stressed, however, that the results are not conclusive since the sample was too small & interviewer bias was present. The object of the paper specifically stressed an approach. (11) "Training Community Development Workers in Ghana," by David Brokensha - discusses the concentration of the Dep't of Soc Welfare & CD, on villages, relying on "multi-purpose village workers." Rather than on specialist teams, CD work in Ghana focuses on mass literacy, woman's work, village project work, & extension campaigns. The author includes a description & discussion of training at the U Coll of Ghana, surveys, & soc res. (12) "Survey and Evaluation by the Community Development Officer," by J.G. Lawrence, includes rules for CD assistants, & for evaluation of training programs & stresses the need for surveys in connection with regional planning. Suggests that a body for the coordination of all res work establish a clearing house for res information; professional res workers assist in drawing up a "more effective programme for training CD staff to carry out simple surveys & programme evaluation." Also discusses CD org's in Ru areas of Northern Rhodesia. (13) In "some Community Development Research Projects, Methods and Administrative Problems," James W. Green discusses res re (A) "S-cul mechanisms which may already exist in the area for arriving at a consensus of 'needs, problems, & goals' at the level of the fam, of special interest groups if any, & of the community itself," (B) "felt needs," & (C) motivation of the people. A definition of CD is also arrived at. The admin'ive problems in establishing a CD res unit are included. Conclusions - include a summary of the conference. Publications on CD are provided. Discussions re each paper are printed the end of each paper, footnoted. E. G. Friedman

CDA 0954 Atamian, Sarkis, (Providence, RI), THE ARMENIAN COMMUNITY, NY: Philosophical Library, 1955, 479 pp., $4.75.

¶ This volume is a historical and sociol'cal analysis of the Armenians. In the introduction (by James H. Tashjian) the history of the Armenians is described from their Phrygio-Thracian origins to their "Dark Ages" circa 1375. Atamian uses a functional analysis of the millet system (religio-political community of the Armenians in the Ottoman Empire in 1453) as a point of departure for his subsequent analyses and descriptions of other facets of the Armenian group. "Manifestly the millet did allow for a certain degree of cultural and religious autonomy... Latently, the millet...virtually created, by the separation of communities, a SD between the subject minorities and the ruling Ottomans." In 1863 the Armenians were permitted a National Constitution and an Armenian National Assembly. The consequence of this change was to increase the power of the Uc Constantinopolite and subject the peasantry to oppression. The patriarchate was possibly less corrupt but became impotent as the link between the Ottoman government and the Armenian nation. Demographic and geographic aspects of Armenia under Ottoman rule, emphasizing the harsh practices in Ru areas and the excessive taxation in the capital city are described. The role of Russian expansion and its effects on Armenians is described from the 1820's to the downfall of the Czarist regime. The Treaty of Lausanne (1923) forgot Armenian nationalism and self-determination. The net result was that Armenians could no longer identify with European or with Asia Minor power politics. In a chpt on the socio-psychol'cal analysis of Armenian identities, the W. I. Thomas concept of the definition of the situation and M. Weber's concept of verstehen is used. He focuses upon the role of terrorism and the stereotype of the terrorist in the context of an analysis of attitudes and values of different Armenian sub-groups. He then proceeds to discuss the ideologies and nationality problems of Armenians under Russian Communist rule and points out that the small Armenian group in the US is more effective and important than the larger subjugated group in Russia. This is followed by a description of Armenians in America and the history of their political and religious affairs, their schismatic intrigues and counter-intrigues. During WWII, the Armenians who were targets for extermination in prior decades, escaped relatively unharmed. An analysis of Dashnak and anti-Dashnak positions and actions indicate that the Armenian political groups are divided into pro-Dashnak and anti-Communist, or anti-Dashnak and pro-Communist. Finally the Armenian Apostolic Church is analyzed as a political instrument with its ideological position and the prospects of the Armenian community are evaluated with reference to US-USSR relations. I. Gerver

CDA 0955 Back, Kurt W. & J. Mayone Stycos, THE SURVEY UNDER UNUSUAL CONDITIONS: METHODOLOGICAL FACETS OF THE JAMAICA HUMAN FERTILITY INVESTIGATION, NY State Sch of Industrial & Labor Relations, Ithaca, NY: Society for Applied Anthrop, Monograph #1, 1959, 52 pp, $1.50.

¶ A description & analysis of some methodological problems involved in the Jamaica Family Life Project, a study of aspects of family structure relevant to fertility among Lc women. The monograph focuses on problems encountered in a survey utilizing structured [?] 's & particularly on interviewers & the interviewing process. Part (1) FIELD WORK AND FIELD WORKERS discusses field problems (how to obtain entry & privacy), interviewer screening, interviewer training, morale, reliability & validity. (2) INTERVIEWER ABILITIES AND INTERVIEWER PERFORMANCE describes a study to evaluate the interviewers, both in terms of general evaluation of the interviewer as a person during the survey itself & also in terms of analysis of the quality of their interviews after the survey was completed. It was concluded that "the interviewer's special position in an interview, engaging in an apparent conversation, while being constrained by rules external to the situation, is helped by a personality which is autonomous toward the immediate situation & compliant to org'al rules." An An appendix of tables is included. S. F. Fava

CDA 0956 Bailey, Wilfrid C., Alexander, Frank D., Kaufman, Harold F., Pedersen, Harald A., & Rivers, Dorris W. (Mississippi State Coll), COMMUNITY STRUCTURE AND FARMER EDUCATION, State Coll: Mississippi Agr Exp Sta Sociol Series 8, 1957, 19 pp.

¶ 3 papers based on a res & educ'al project in Alcorn County, Mississippi, in cooperation with the TVA, focused on the role of community clubs in the adoption of agri'al practices. (I) Programming Farmer Education Through Community Clubs (by Rivers). The nature function, growth cycles, leadership development & program development of community clubs is described with emphasis on programming of farmer educ. The clubs make conscious efforts to induce acceptance of recommended farm & home practices. Levels of aspiration are raised for more community services & farm & home conveniences. The educ program of the club attempts to show how these may be obtained through application of better production

& management practices. Soc pressures are brought to bear upon members by the club's efforts to reach its goals or win county contests. (II) Neighborhood Structure & Community Clubs (by Baily, Kaufman, & Alexander) is a study of the relation of neighborhood structure to the formation & success of community clubs in directing cultural change. Analysis of 37 neighborhoods shows several factors necessary for successful Ru development clubs. (1) The neighborhood must have a recognized potential for econ development. (2) Functioning formal associations are important because they (a) represent a tradition of activity through formal org's, & (b) experience in already existing org's provides the leadership for the development clubs. (3) The absence of conflict based on kinship, clique, church, & SC divisions within the neighborhood. (4) Effective & friendly formal & informal relationships with the business center. (III) Adoption of Recommended Practices & Neighborhood Characteristics (by Pedersen) uses survey data from all farmers in 6 neighborhoods to examine the association between neighborhood characteristics & adoption of recommended farm practices. A Guttman type scale of adoption was developed with a CofR = 93.8. Size of the neighborhood shows no relation to the level-of-adoption. Neighborhoods in which there are organized community clubs have higher levels of adoption. Factors which predisposed the people to organize community clubs have also worked toward improving farm practices. A scale of rurality or primariness of personal relations in the community indicates a slight -r between rurality of the farm operator & level of adoption. The farmer who adopts recommended practices is more secular & more cosmopolitan. M. A. Straus

CDA 0957 Baird, Andrew W. & Wilfrid C. Bailey (Mississippi State U, State College), COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT CLUBS IN ALCORN COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI, Mississippi Agri Exp Station Bull., 597, May, 1960.

¶ There has recently been a growing interest in Ru development as a means to help improve agri'al production & levels of living. The community development clubs in Alcorn County, Mississippi, 1954-1958 are here described. Tape recordings, club records, observation & newspaper articles were used to analyze the content & interaction pattern of 427 regular & 202 special club meetings. The effectiveness of community clubs as a medium for influencing farmers to adopt new agri'al practices was measured. Fam's in the sample communities were interviewed at the beginning of the project & reinterviewed in 1958. Each club had its own officers & held regular meetings. Over 75% of the meetings had educ'al programs; 50% of which were on agri, 33% on the community & the remainder on homemaking. Local club goals were based on county goals printed in the annual contest score card. Members were regular in attendance but only 25% took part in the discussion during meetings; only 20% of the fam's in club communities were members; members ranked higher than non-club members in most measures of SES. Functions performed by community development clubs were divided into 2 categories: (a) formal functions involving community development, improvement of town & country relations, an educ'al media & community cohesion & (b) informal functions concerning action facilitation, a change agent, assumption of functions, an intermediate or catalytic agent, community survival, leadership training & compulsion for conformity. AA

CDA 0958 Banfield, Edward C. with the assistance of Laura Fasano Banfield, THE MORAL BASIS OF A BACKWARD SOCIETY, Glencoe, Ill: The Free Press, 1958, 204 pp, NP.

¶ An investigation of the "cultural, psychol'al & moral conditions of pol'al & other org" through the study of a southern Italian village of 3,400 persons, manifesting 'amoral familism' - the inability to organize beyond the immediate family - in 9 Chpts. The INTRODUCTION, rejects the common assertion that corporate org will arise "whenever technical conditions & natural resources permit," because it ignores cultural factors. Chpt (1) - IMPRESSIONS AND QUESTIONS - describes the poverty, insufficient schooling, absence of org & 'public-spiritedness,' inadequacy of pol'al parties, great variability in voting behavior & violent opposition to elected officials, &, asks: What accounts for the pol'al behavior & the lack of action in the face of local problems. (2) - SOME USUAL EXPLANATIONS - rejects the frequently made suggestions that the peasants' lack of time, ignorance, conservatism, distrust of all authority, despairing fatalism, & the impossibility of class collaboration have created pol'al inactivity. These explanations are inconsistent with the small amount of work time actually needed; the erratic changes in voting; the lack of peasant unity against the Uc; the view of the Gov as the only source of help; & the fact that the peasant is not hampered by fatalism when individualistic action is necessary. (3) - THE ECONOMY - describes the poverty-ridden isolated village economy dependent upon agri & forestry, but concludes that the 'melancholy' of the peasants "arises as much or more from soc as from biological deprivations." (4) - CLASS RELATIONS - ranks the pop into 3 SC's: peasants, artisans & merchants, & the Uc's. The danger of downward SM is always present for all but the very poorest; & class relations are relatively amicable since: the standard of livin, of the Uc is not diff in kind from that of the Lc & traditionally the Uc has not been cruel to the peasants. (5) - PREDICTIVE HYPOTHESIS - hyp'zes that the villagers act as if they followed the rule of 'amoral familism:' maximize the material short run advantage of the nuclear family & assume that all others will do likewise. From this it follows that: only paid officials will concern themselves with public affairs; absence of common trust or loyalty to anything extra-familial will make org impossible; leadership, even if offered, is refused out of distrust; voting will be determined by desire for short-run material gain & measures helping the community without helping the particular voter will be rejected by him; party workers will change sides for material gains thus creating sudden shifts in strength of the parties. These conclusions can explain much of the behavior of the village without contradicting the facts. (6) - ETHOS IN PRACTICE - describes the values & ideas consistent with the rule as they enter into behavior, in part through a comparison of TAT stories of villagers with those of a N. Italian & a Ru Kansas town. (7) - ETHOS IN PRINCIPLE - describes the ideal ethos, ascertained through interviews attempting to discover the relative importance of certain values, & asserts that action is viewed as the result more of external forces than internal motivations. (8) - ORIGINS OF THE ETHOS - explains the origins in terms of the interrelationship between: the high death rate leading to pervasive apprehension; absence of extended family; a land tenure system in which peasants were unable to get secure possession of adequate land; & child-rearing practices in which the child is allowed to be selfish & punishment is capricious, without any relationship to the teaching of principles, so that promise of punishment & reward guides action. (9) - THE FUTURE - concludes that a change in the ethos cannot be affected by the deliberate choice of the villagers & discusses the 2 general approaches open to planners: (a) elimination of underlying conditions producing unfavorable features of the ethod, & (b) manipulation of the people, primarily through educ. But there is little likelihood that such measures will be adopted & no certainty that they would work. Appendix (A) presents "Education & Illiteracy, Land Use, Levels of Living, Age at Death," (B) "Responses to a Thematic Apperception Test: Southern Italy, Northern Italy, & Rural Kansas." An index & photographs by the author. I. Taviss

CDA 0959 Banton, Michael, WEST AFRICAN CITY: A STUDY OF TRIBAL LIFE IN FREETOWN, London: Oxford U Press, 1957, xvii+228 pp, $5.60.

¶ A volume of the International African Institute, based on field work conducted during 1952-53. The book is concerned with the

rapidly growing cities of West Africa & analyzes one of them--Freetown, capital of Sierra Leone, a British colony. 3 major problems posed by urbanization of Freetown are examined in detail: "the causes & character of migration to the town; providing an effective administrative structure for regulating immigrant life in a town of mixed pop, & adaptation of immigrant soc institutions to the new environment". Photographic illustrations, statist tables, maps, 2 appendices, & an index. S. F. Fava

CDA 0960 Barnett, H. G. (U of Oregon), INNOVATION: THE BASIS OF CULTURAL CHANGE, NY: McGraw-Hill, 1953, xii+462 pp, NP.

¶ A synthesis of extant knowledge presenting a theory which describes "the process by which, & the conditions under which, men devise new additions to their culture." The data used come from the Yurok, Tsimshian, Yakima, US, the Palauans, & the Indian Shaker Cult people. Part I, discusses the Setting wherein innovation occurs (the protagonists; the cultural background: accumulation, & concentration of ideas, collaboration, conjunction & the expectation of change; dependence upon authority; rivalry; &, deprivation of essentials;). II—The Incentives of Innovation delineates self-wants, dependent wants & the desire for change. III--The Innovative Process, describes the basic processes: configuration, recombination, identification, substitution, discrimination, & gain & loss. Language, behavior, ideas, the necessity of a prototype, & the ramifications of them are presented, as are the compounded process of analogies, parallels, alternatives & crosses. IV—Acceptance & Rejection, presents the Advocates of Change (professional, out-group, & conservative advocates). The assets of the Advocates (prestige, personality, personal relations, majority affiliation), Novelty Characteristics (intrinsic & extrinsic values, innovation in acceptance, meaning, incongruence, independence, structuralization), Novelty Values (incompatibility, efficiency, cost, advantage, pleasure, mastery, penalty, & repercussions), & Acceptor & Rejectors (the dissidents, indifferent, disaffected, resentful) are categories discussed. An appendix "On Things", & an author & subject index are appended. L. P. Chali

CDA 0961 Bascom, W. R. & M. J. Herskovits, Ed's, CONTINUITY AND CHANGE IN AFRICAN CULTURES, Chicago: U of Chicago Press, 1959, vii+309 pp, $7.00

¶ A symposium with the Ed's discussing 'The Problem of Stability and Change in African Culture', pointing out that irrespective of the point of view held about Africa, those charged with its direction are still faced with the problem of finding ways of inducing change in various aspects of African culture to implement policies considered desirable & give an overview of contributions to this symposium. Joseph H. Greenberg in 'Africa as a Linguistic Area', sees Africa as a linguistically complex area & discusses the 800+ languages within 5 families & 7 groups (a Σ of 12 families). The origin, special features & European influences on African languages are shown. Justine M. Cordwell in 'African Art', treats art through a survey of materials known to archaeologists & ethnologists in terms of prehistoric, precolonial, & modern periods within a framework of their cultural setting & the dynamics of change expressed in the creativity of their makers. Alan P. Merriam in 'African Music' brings together materials which give a picture of the characteristics of this musical system & indicates the chief areas of agreement/disagreement among S's, as well as the major problems to be solved. Vernon R. Dorjahn in 'The Factor of Polygyny in African Demography,' discusses polygyny reporting on sources & characteristics of demographic data, incidence & intensity of polygyny, sources of surplus wives, & the problem of fertility. Charles E. Fuller in 'Ethnohistory in the Study of Culture Change in Southeast Africa', shows how this has been neglected, & points out that the area provides a body of historical data from writings of early Portuguese priests, traders, navigators, & gov officials dating from the end of the 15th cent. The Gwambe culture of Mozambique is analyzed as a sample. In 'Ibo Receptivity to Change' by Simon Ottenberg, the subject is discussed in terms of this eastern Nigerian people's position in the slave trade, British contact, culture, & pop density, revealing certain elements of Ibo culture playing an important role in change. 'Pakot Resistance to Change' in Western Kenya is discussed by Harold K. Schneider through their pol'al org, econ structure, educ'al patterns, & religion. Other Nilotic peoples are also discussed & it is pointed out that these Africans feel themselves to be "inferior to no one & superior to all," & that "their traditional culture...is superior to & more desirable than Euroamerican civilization." The causes of this Nilotic conservatism are discussed. "The Dynamics of the Segmentary System' by Alvin W. Wolfe investigates the Ngombe in terms of subtribalism, lineage, village & subvillage patterns, the extended family, the etuka kinship grouping, the immediate family & conflicting Ngombe & European patterns. "Marriage and Kinship Among the Ashanti and the Agni: A Study of Differential Acculturation' is presented by Robert A. Lystad, who suggests the analytic potentialities of the comparative study of 2 groups living on either side of a colonial boundary line & which results in an incisive picture of differential acculturation. In the discussion emphasis is placed on evidences of change in soc institutions showing that in spite of change that has taken place this has not been accompanied by soc disorg. Phoebe V. Ottenberg reports on 'The Changing Economic Position of Women Among the Afikpo Ibo' of Nigeria showing that as a result of European contact the att of women towards the traditional prestige economy is changing in the direction of immediate practical considerations rather than long-range ventures with uncertain returns. David Ames presents 'Wolof Cooperative Work Groups', in terms of their econ & soc functions, & future potentialities. 'Economic Change and Mossi Acculturation' is treated by Peter B. Hammond showing that such a group in the Upper Volta in a situation of rapid cultural change, retentions or changes on the superficial level of form are misleading. James B. Christensen in 'The Adaptive Functions of Fanti Priesthood' finds that in Ghana as elsewhere on the continent, contact with European culture & conversion to Christianity have brought about many changes in the role & practices of the priests, resulting in the rise of new cults, all of which have provided a new combination of beliefs & rituals to assuage uncertainties that have resulted from accelerated culture change. John C. Messenger, Jr in 'Religious Acculturation Among the Anang Ibibio' shows the new changes that have come about in Nigeria & suggests that much of the old pattern remains, esp in terms of malevolent forces & the reality they hold for the people. An index. H. H. Smythe

CDA 0962 Batten, T. R. (U of London, Instit of Educ, GB), COMMUNITIES AND THEIR DEVELOPMENT: An Introductory Study with Special Reference to the Tropics, London, GB: Oxford U Press, 1957, vi+248 pp, NP.

¶ An intended study of post-war CD programs, examining new forms of org, method & technique. The conclusions reached are intended to have some practical value to workers in the field without access to all the published studies, in 14 Chpts & an author's Preface. (1) Introduction - presents a definition of the field of CD as including "any action taken by any agency primarily designed to benefit the community." (2) Trends in Community Development - The pre-war developmental emphasis was on the COMM's & natural resources of a country. Recent work has been on the local level with a concern for the immediate improvement of the people. For such work 3 aims are presented: (a) "find effective ways of stimulating, helping, & teaching people to adopt new methods & to learn new skills", (b) "to help people to adapt their way of life to the changes they accept, or have imposed upon them", (c) "to ensure that the feeling or spirit of community is not destroyed". (3) Agencies and Communities - The achievement of the agency is directly related to the communities att towards it. To be effective, the agency must study the values, customs & beliefs of the people it intends to work with. Only through a complete understanding of the culture, can meaningful & progressive work be done. Native born & foreign agency workers are compared. (4) Some

Principles of Agency Work - points discussed are: (A) necessity of friendly & trustful relations with people to be influenced, (B) agreement with the people as to what changes are to be brought about, (C) demonstration that a proposed change is safe, & (D) importance of working with groups. (5) Directing Change - delineates 2 primary types of development agencies - that which introduces specific changes, largely within the material situation, & that which is involved in developing qualities of leadership, judgment & cooperation. The discussion emphasizes the importance of analyzing the proposed work situation, to determine the pertinence of each form of agency. (6) Aiding Community Projects - introduces a 3rd type of agency - with the aim of helping the people "find out what they would like to do & how best they can do it for themselves." It has neither pre-fixed aims nor is it concerned with teaching & instruction. Rather, its function is to aid the populace in learning, with emphasis on "encouraging the people to think for themselves." (7) Projects in Disorganized Communities - Here the agency worker has the burden of preparing a community to tackle a project, through the unification of individuals & factions. Often, progress is achieved through the org of special intrest groups, which will have more drive & generally a greater time perspective than broad & ad hoc village committees. (8) Building Community - deals with those situations where rapid econ & industrial growth have taken place, drawing together people of heterogeneous background. The approach to establishing a sense of community begins on a small group level, along the lines of sex or common intrests. Here is developed both a soc interaction & to a certain limited extent self-gov. Subsequently, the qualities learned here are hopefully applied to the broader situation culminating in community. (9) The School and the Community - "The prime job of the teacher is to make his Sch a community Sch, well oriented to the local environment in aim, method, & curriculum; to win the confidence of the people; & to enlist their advice & help in the service of their children." He can further his importance as a change factor by playing a role in the community, as a leader, outside the Sch, as a respected member of the adult community. (10) Making People Literate - For effectiveness a literacy program should be related to a broader developmental program. "The value of such indirect approaches . . . though indirect approaches of other kinds are sometimes overlooked. Though its results may be less spectacular, they are often more lasting than those obtained by the straight mass literacy campaign." Literacy is stimulated by various work projects, & when achieved often stimulates further development. (11) Introducing New Ideas - stresses the value of audio-visual devices, as filmstrips, movies, radio, etc, in presenting material. The importance of tailoring the presentation to specific area is stressed. Also discussed are the values of fairs & exhibitions in presenting new concepts - as they are generally strong attractions. (12) Working With Groups - sees the group as the key factor in change as opposed to the individual & the mass. Its prime advantage is its facilitation of discussion. It can discuss, form opinions, & decide on means of action. The group worker is discussed both as an outsider & a member. (13) Selecting And Training The Worker - shows the shift in post-war thinking, on the part of the worker who was selected for his technical proficience, but had to learn to deal with people in the field - to the modern worker who is trained within the knowledge gained from the soc sci's, esp in anthrop & psychol. (14) Making Communities Better - "A good community is a place that people like living in because it provides the conditions in which they can lead satisfying lives". The author provides 3 means by which the community development agency can achieve this objective: "By stimulating people to decide exactly what it is they want, & then helping them to get it". "By introducing people to new kinds of satisfactions & ways of realizing them, & by equipping people to make wise choices between alternative satisfactions." "By maintaining existing groups or developing new ones to ensure that each individual has oppurtunities of developing his personality & achieving stature & significance in his relationships with other people." Notes, Bibliog & Index. A. S. Marks

CDA 0963 Batten, T. R. (U of London, Instit of Education, GB), TRAINING FOR COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT: A CRITICAL STUDY OF METHOD, London, GB, Oxford U Press, 1963, vii+192 pp, 22s. 6d.

* A manual of training methods, policies, & techniques of CD in III Parts & 13 Chpts. The method evolved during the author's 10 yrs experience with students from many lands who have attended the London Instit's CD Course. CD is defined as the process of changing peoples att's; the key to successful CD is skill in working with people. The basic components of this skill are a feeling of respect for them, & an intention to work with the group, seeking their willing & active participation (co-operation). Part I - CURRENT POLICY AND PRACTICE - discusses the present training methods & practice of CD workers. Chpt (1) Major Training Needs - outlines the wide range of specialized skills required by the worker both as a teacher & group worker. (2) Selecting Paid Workers - highlights the criteria for recruitment as well as the importance of good selection in successful training processes. (3) Training Paid Workers - discusses the continuing process in which the trainer helps the worker (trainee) learn from his own direct experience in the field. (4) Training Non-Professional Workers - emphasizes the need for orientation training of both "officials & unofficials" & gives some examples of the importance of their effective training experience. Part II - GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS - discusses the need for even further change in programs for training CD workers. (5) Problems of Organization - notes the importance of training re the specific activities of the program. (6) Problems of Method - asseses the value & appropriateness of diff ways of training workers in relation to the diff purposes of the training, & introduces the discussion approach to CD training which is the core of the London Sch Course. Part III - STUDY OF A TRAINING COURSE - presents a further discussion of the discussion method in CD courses in the tropics, eg the orientation, methods & techniques of the Course in the London Instit of Educ. (7) Introducing Discussion Methods - stresses the advantages & disadvantages of working with a group of experienced CD trainees & the opportunities this situation offers for learning from each others failures & also successes in the field. (8) Finding Content - notes the manner in which the groups decide on discussion materials meaningful to them (in relation to their own interests); & also describes the use of films in presenting problems for group discussion & consideration. (10) Getting Participation - emphasizes the importance of spoken interaction among the group as well as some ways in which it is promoted among the group members. (11) Developing Skill - discusses methods of training for working with people. (12) Meeting Individual Needs - includes a number of specialized reading lists developed in the Course, which are tailored for individual student interest & problems. (13) Evaluating the Course - discusses the criteria of the effect of the course on students' thinking, & also the students' assments of the worth of the Course. A post script describes the method as it was operationalized by the author in a 5 day training course given in British Guiana. A Bibliog of pertinent references for each Chpt is appended. A joint author & subject Index. H. Umansky

CDA 0964 Bay, Christian (U of California, Berkeley), THE STRUCTURE OF FREEDOM, Stanford: 1958, The Stanford University Press, xii+419 pp, $7.50.

* A study of individual freedom in contemporary Western society in II Parts & 7 Chpts. (1) Introduction - discusses the manipulation of men's minds by contemporary behavioral sci'ts, who ought to pay more attention to the problem of how increased insights into human behavior can be employed in the "service of sheltering the growth of individuality & freedom in the modern society." Freedom is defined in terms of the individual: "A person is free to the extent that he has the capacity, the op-

portunity & the incentive to give expression to what is in him & to develop his potentialities." Complete freedom for the individual is unattainable in the context of soc org; soc cooperation in the satisfaction of needs sets up necessary restraints. The goal of society & behavioral sci'ts ought to be the maximization of freedom for the individual within certain bounds. 3 principal types of obstacles (excluding those of the physical universe) to the full development of human beings are: defensiveness, external rewards & punishments, & potential freedom or freedom from manipulation. Part I—THE FREEDOM VALUES—contains (2) - Empiricist and Idealist Contributions to the Study of Freedom - which discusses T. Hobbes, J. Locke, D. Hume, W. Godwin, J. Bentham, J. Mill, J. S. Mill. J. J. Rousseau, T. H. Green, & B. Bosanquet. A 3rd freedom concept is offered. (3) - Basic Values for a Society Aspiring Toward Freedom - is a statement of the freedom values supported by Bay. 3 components comprise the conception of freedom: the capacity, the opportunity, & the incentive to free expression. Security is a crucial aspect of freedom (& is divided into: the negation of objective danger, of fear, & of anxiety), & is of 2 types: (a) objective security (concerned with the absence of objective danger or threats) & (b) subjective security (concerned with the freedom from fear & anxiety). 3 aspects of freedom related to capacity, opportunity & incentive to free expression are posited: psychol'al freedom (degree of harmony between basic motives & overt behavior); soc freedom (the relative absence of perceived external restraints on individual behavior); & potential freedom (the relative absence of unperceived external restraints on individual behavior). Bay's explicit statement is: "I wish to see maximized the ability & potential incentive of every man to resist manipulation, whether institutional or deliberate, insofar as the manipulation serves other interests at the expense of his own." The interrelationships between the values of freedom & security, & a series of goals which a democratic society desiring to maximize both ought to ascribe are described; the most important of which is a progressive widening & strengthening of human rights. II—REALITIES OF BEHAVIOR—is a survey of contemporary behavioral theory & res data in an attempt to discern which factors influence the growth or decline of the freedom of expression in modern societies. The 3 freedom values are discussed as dependent variables. In Chpt (4) - Determinants of Psychological Freedom - the infantile search for security & power; the self & the ego; the relationship between defensive syndromes & authoritarianism; & soc structure & psychol'al freedom are discussed. In (5) Determinants of Social Freedom - R. K. Merton's conception of 'function' is used in the analysis of soc interaction. Various concepts of power, basic functional prerequisites of soc systems; psychol'al determinants of soc freedom; hyp's on power drives, frustration & aggression, defensive syndromes, conformity, & intolerance are discussed. (6) Determinants of Potential Freedom - details the functional prerequisites of soc systems & their bearing on freedom from special interest manipulation; & the psychol'al determinants of potential freedom (stereotypes, perceptions of the self, independence of judgment). III—CONCLUSION—contains the last Chpt (7) - Policies Toward Freedom concerns itself with the pol'al application of the general theory of freedom. Several proposals are advanced regarding manipulation of citizens by pol'al authorities. "[The authorities] should encourage att's of unconditional loyalty to the heritage of human rights, & a loyalty to the democratic constitution conditional only on its continuous service as a bulwark for human rights. Some individuals will resist this type of manipulation, & this is their right. But most reasonably healthy & free individuals will find it congenial to their own personality predispositions." The book is self-conceived as too theoretical & general to provide sufficient basis for specific policy recommendations. A 400+ item bibliog & a joint author & subject index. M. O. Wagenfeld

CDA 0965 Beaglehole, E. SOCIAL CHANGE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC: RAROTONGA AND AITUTAKI, NY: Macmillan, 1958, 268 pp, $6.50

¶ Divided into IV Parts & 67 sections the work opens with an introduction that discusses the place, the problem, & makes some comments on the geography & history of the locale. Part I touches upon the aboriginal culture, initial contact & later association, & factors influencing soc change. Part II, built around the 'mission ary & gov', concerns itself with the period 1857-1901 involving econ changes, mission work, the Peruvian slavers, soc problems for the period 1867-77, the Protectorate, & soc shifts between 1855-1901. Part III analyzes contemporary soc life as to pop, mortality & fertility, public health, migration, density of pop, econ org, foods, land tenure, work org, org for visitors, work habits, housing, clothing, village patterns, soc org, & religion, while Part IV, under the subject of welfare, psychol & soc change touches upon welfare & development, admin, educ, intellectuality, character structure, & soc change. An index. H. H. Smythe

CDA 0966 Bellows, Roger (Rutgers U, New Brunswick, NJ), CREATIVE LEADERSHIP, Englewood-Cliffs, NJ: Prentice-Hall Inc., 1959, xiv+338 pp, $8.00

¶ Denying the notion that "some men are born leaders" this is a text on their creation with an Introduction by Dale Yoder, in VI Parts, & 19 Chpts. I—VIEWPOINTS—describes (1) Leadership for Survival (in this changing world); (2) The Poverty of Authority (the fact that power being transient, temporary, & loosely held—makes it possible for people to lose their authority); & (3) Leadership and Social Climate. II—HUMAN MOTIVATION—details (4) Human Needs, (5) Analysis of Human Needs, (6) Needs, Motivation, and Leadership, & (7) Motivation and Learning. III—SOCIAL BEHAVIOR—describes (8) Behavior: Person-To-Person, & (9) Perceiving and Predicting Social Action. IV—TENSION, CONFLICT, and LEADERSHIP—describes (10) Tension & Conflict, (11) Conflict & Leadership, & (12) Attitude Change. V—LEADERSHIP METHODS—presents (13) Leader Training, (14) Conference Procedure, (15) Training by Simulation, & (16) Counseling and Leader Technique. VI—MEASURING AND IMPROVING TEAMWORK—describes (17) (17) Measuring Teamwork Improvement, (18) Why Executives Fail (lack of breadth of knowledge, lack of personal & admin'tive knowledge, inability to delegate authority), & (19) Leader Qualities and Opportunities. A 350-item bibliog & an index.

CDA 0967 Bennis, Warren G., Kenneth D. Benne & Robert Chin, (Massachusetts Instit of Technology, Boston, Mass, & Boston U, Mass), THE PLANNING OF CHANGE: READINGS IN THE APPLIED BEHAVIORAL SCIENCES, New York, NY. Holt, Rinehart & Winston, 1962, xiii+781 pp, $8.50.

¶ A reader tieing together "some of the best current conceptualizations of diff aspects of application & change...with extensive critical & theoretical introductions" - in IV PARTS, & 12 Chpts encompassing 84 readings. PART I - THE ROOTS OF PLANNED CHANGE - contains Chpt (1) - The Basis of Planned Change in the Conditions of Contemporary Culture - reprints the following: George S. Counts on "The Impact of Technological Change," who traces the human consequences of this revolution. William O. Stanley discusses "The Collapse of Automatic Adjustment," suggesting that some sort of planful intervention in processes of change are necessary. Karl Mannheim in "From Trial and Error to Planning" discusses the interrelations between the forms of soc org & the mentalities required by men to fulfill their life functions in a particular soc org. Maurice Stein discusses "The Eclipse of Community" (See SA A1276). (2) - The Social Sciences and the Planning of Change - presents: Robert K. Merton & Daniel Lerner on "Social Scientists and Research Policy," clarifying the problems encountered when soc sci'ts are increasingly enlisted in policy-oriented res. Robert Chin in "Human Relations: A "New" Discipline or an Integrative Force?" answers the question by suggesting that it is an integrative force. Ernest Greenwood in "The Practice of Science and the Science of Practice," discusses the dif' between soc work & soc sci. Alvin W. Gouldner presents "Theoretical Requirements of the Applied Social Sciences" (See SA 4188). (3) - Goal and Value Dilemmas in the Planning of Change - presents

Karl Mannheim in "Roots and the Crisis in Evaluation," clarifying the soc roots of deep-cutting disruptions of consensus. George Geiger in "Values and Social Science" analyses the interrelations of 'sci,' 'choice,' & 'methods of sci,' to gain clarity about the direction of 'good' change. Max Lerner in "The Discovery of the "Irrational:" Personal and Collective," explored the 'Copernical Revolution' that the psychol'al & historical-sociol'al explorations of 'the irrational' have brought to the study of man in the 20th cent. Arthur E. Murphy in "The Efficacy of Reason," shows that the practice of rationality, eludes the bombardments of various detractors & incorporates a soc ideal capable of rational self-correction. Karl Mannheim in "Freedom Under Planning," suggests that freedom can be secured in a mass society only if it is planned for. Kenneth D. Benne in "Democratic Ethics and Human Engineering," formulates the normative principles of 'democracy' seen as a methodology for dealing with conflicts among ends in a process of planning for change. William Green in "The Moral Dimensions of Science," suggests the normative orientation internal to the 'sci'fic community.' (4) - The Concept of Planned Change - presents: Warren G. Bennis on "A Typology of Change Processes," comparing & structuring the types of soc & planned change from 3 divergent theoretical orientations. Ronald Lippitt discusses "Dimensions of the Consultant's Job" (See SA A2673). Elliot Jaques in "Social Therapy: Technocracy or Collaboration?" from the Freudian tradition applies the notion of therapy to large soc units. Max Pages discusses "The Sociotherapy of the Enterprise" (See SA A3416). PART II - CONCEPTUAL TOOLS FOR THE CHANGE-AGENT: SOCIAL SYSTEMS AND CHANGE MODELS - contains Chpt (5) - Social Systems in Stability, Change, and Conflict - presenting reprints of: Robert Chin who in "The Utility of System Models and Developmental Models for Practicioners" suggests the emergence of an intersystem model. Talcott Parsons discusses "The Problem of the Theory of Change" insisting on the existence of many sources of change in a soc system & presenting a distinction between the processes of change within a stable set of structures of a system, & the processes of change of the structures of a system. Barrington Moore, Jr., discusses "Sociological Theory and Contemporary Politics" (See SA 2185). Charles P. Loomis presents "Tentative Types of Directed Social Change Involving Systematic Linkage" (See SA 8934). Kenneth D. Benne in 'Deliberate Changing as the Facilitation of Growth," suggests that client growth is the goal of the change-agent. Kurt Lewin in "Quasi-Stationary Social Equilibria and the Problem of Permanent Change," presents the 'force-field analysis' method as a tool in the understanding of planned change. David H. Jenkins in "Force Field Analysis Applied to School Situations," amplifies Lewin's approach; & George Levinger discusses "Kurt Lewin's Approach to Conflict and Its Resolution." (6) - The Small Group in Stability and Change - presents: Robert Gray Gunderson on "Group Dynamics - Hope or Hoax?" & a reply by Herbert C. Kelman "Neither Hope nor Hoax," which attempts to distinguish between res & applied aspects of small group studies. Dorwin Cartwright & Ronald Lippitt in "Group Dynamics and the Individual" provide an empirical basis, suggested by Kelman, illuminating the group impact on the individual & the group's meaning in society. Murray ray Horowitz's "The Conceptual Status of Group Dynamics," presents a paradigm clarifying the place of the small group study within a range of studies concerned with various levels of human org, & points out that the personalities of group members represent 'systems' overlapping the 'soc system' of the small group which in turn overlaps the larger 'soc systems' of which it is a part. Gale Jensen & Thomas Parsons in "A Model for Analyzing Small Group Properties Pertinent to Planned Change," discuss the usefulness of the 'group system model' in conceptualizing behavioral phenomena in a classroom. William C. Schutz's, "Interpersonal Underworld," examines the latent features of group structure & process. Timothey Leary, building upon H. S. Sullivan's interpersonal relations theories, elaborates on mapping the interpersonal underworld of small group operation, in "The Theory and Measurement Methodology of Interpersonal Communication." Warren G. Bennis & Herbert A. Shepard in, "A Theory of Group Development," discuss the development of small groups in terms of pivotal problems that the people in any group must face to facilitate a stable org of group effort. Herbert Thelen & Watson Dickerman in, "The Growth of a Group," found a succession of stereotypic vocabularies suggesting indices of accompanying change in the group's interpersonal relations & soc org. "Some Dimensions of Group Growth," by the staff of the Nat'l Training Laboratories, states that the criteria of group growth are normative & not exclusively descriptive categories. (7) - Characteristics of Other Client-Systems - presents Harry Stack Sullivan who "Multidisciplined Coordination of Interpersonal Data," traces the place of anxiety in the processes of personality development & in the dynamics of interactive interpersonal relations. Carl R. Rogers presents "A Process Conception of Psychotherapy," a developmental model based on his ideas that personality can be approached through studying changes in self-conceptions. Jacob W. Goetzels in "Administration as a Social Process," analyses the process of admin in terms of soc or interpersonal relationships between subordinates & superordinates. John P. Spiegel discusses "The Resolution of Role Conflict within the Family" (See SA 9737). Alvin W. Gouldner presents "Organizational Analysis" (See SA 6002). Edward O. Moe details "The Nature of the Community" (see SA A2827), & Irwin T. Sanders presents "Approaches to Social Change," discussing grand theories; cultural, technological, &, systematic change; &, selected change processes. (8) - Some Strategic Leverage Points - contains: Warren G. Bennis who analyses distortions in "Interpersonal Communications." Dorwin Cartwright discusses "Power: A Neglected Variable in Social Psychology." Douglas M. McGregor describes "The Human Side of Enterprise," presenting a new 'Theory-Y' based on Maslow's theory of self-fullment needs which adds self-fullment needs to the traditional lists of soc & ego needs in our thinking about motivation. Gordon L. Lippitt in "What we know about Leadership?" describes various concepts of it. Warren G. Bennis presents "Leadership Theory and Administrative behavior" (See SA A1865). Ralf Dahrendorf presents "Towards a Theory of Social Conflict" (See SA A3212). James D. Thompson outlines "Organizational Management of Conflict" (See SA A2411). Kenneth D. Benne in "An Approach to Problems of Interreligious Conflict," points out that realistic, & not merely nonrational factors, need direct attention in resolving interreligious conflicts. Robert R. Blake concludes with "Psychology and the Crisis of Statesmanship" (See SA A0419). PART III - DYNAMICS OF THE INFLUENCE PROCESS - begins with Chpt (9) - Models of Influence containing: Leland P. Bradford who presents an analysis of "The Teaching-Learning Transaction." Kurt Lewin & Paul Grabbe outline nine "Principles of Re-education." Herbert C. Kelman, presents "Processes of Opinion Change" (See SA A2939). Edgar H. Schein writes on "Interpersonal Communication, Group Solidarity, and Social Influence" (See SA A2746). Cora Du Bois discusses "The Public Health Worker as an Agent of Socio-cultural Change," presenting a sequential pattern of influence types. Alvin Zander in "Resistance to Change - Its Analysis and Prevention," outlines methods by which resistance can be overcome. Anselm L. Strauss in "Transformations of Identity," discusses influences as they appear in regularized status-passage, & in the situation of 'coaching.' (10) - Selected Examples of the Influence Process - contains: Morris S. Schwartz & Gwen Tudor Will in "Intervention and Change on a Mental Hospital Ward," focuss on describing the processes when influence is exerted on persons. Alfred J. Marrow & John R. P. French, Jr, in "Changing a Stereotype in Industry," presents a case in a factory. Alex Bavelas & George Strauss in "Group Dynamics and Intergroup Relations" presents a case where a group of workers managed to activate changes. Elting E. Morrison in "A Case Study of Innovation," uses an example from the U.S. Navy. Floyd C. Mann in "Studying and Creating Change," suggests a procedure for using survey res results to effect org'al change. PART IV - PROGRAMS AND TECHNOLOGIES OF PLANNED CHANGE - begins with Chpt

(11) - Three Pivotal Functions in Planning Change: Training, Consulting, and Research - presents: Kenneth D. Benne on "Case Methods in the Training of Administrators," suggesting that traditional methods of training have failed because they emphasized either diagnosis or action without considering the connection between both. Herbert A. Shepard in "The T-Group as Training in Observant Participation," discusses the method & concludes that the keynote of the T-group is interpersonal uncertainty, & training is learning to reduce uncertainty by consensual validation of experience. Alvin W. Gouldner presents "Engineering and Clinical Approaches to Consulting" (See SA 3074). John C. Glidwell details "The Entry Problem in Consultation" (See SA A2668). Charles Seashore & Elmer Van Egmont outline "The Consultant-Trainer Role" (See SA A2911). Robert Chin in "Problems and Prospects of Applied Research," enumerates 6 varieties of res. Kenneth D. Benne in "Operations Research," discusses the application of res for use in building & testing a 'practitioner's theory of changing.' David Riesman in "The Researcher and His Audiences: Introduction to Crestwood Hights," presents the notion that subjects are no longer inert & passive instruments. Ronald Lippitt in "Value-Judgement Problems of the Social Scientists in Action Research," articulates ethical value dilemmas by pointing to the signif choice-points during the course of an applied res project. (12) - The Small Group in Processes of Planned Change - contains: Dorwin Cartwright on "Achieving Change in People," stressing the importance of small group in the armamentarium of the change-agent. Grace Levitt & Helen H. Jennings describe "Learning through Role Playing," & what it is. Paul & Faith Pigors describe "The Incident Process - Learning by Doing." Matthew B. Miles outlines "The Training Group," for better group relations. Philip E. Slater describes "Displacement in Groups" - a modification of the case approach. Elvin V. Semrad & John Arseman detail "The Use of Group Processes in Teaching Group Dynamics." Warren G. Bennis & Herbert A. Shepard introduce the art of "Group Observation," & the volume concludes with David H. Jenks on "Group Self-evaluation." Each Chpt contains an Introductory statement by the Eds. A joint author & subject Index. L. P. Chall

CDA 0968 Bertrand, Alvin L. Ed (Louisiana State U, Baton Rouge, La.), RURAL SOCIOLOGY: An Analysis of Contemporary Rural Life, NY: McGraw-Hill Book Co, 1958, x+458 pp, $7.50

¶ A first course textbook presenting Ru society as 'dynamic & transitional,' in VII Parts, 28 Chpts, with 16 collaborators: Wilfrid C. Bailey, Ward W. Bauder, William S. Folkman, Robert K. Hirzel, Charles R. Hoffer, Harold F. Kaufman, Olen E. Leonard, Bardin H. Nelson, Paul H. Price, Harold A. Pedersen, Irwin T. Saunders, Robert L. Skrabanek, James D. Tarver, Joseph S. Vandiver, Sloan R. Wayland, &, Eugene A. Wilkening. I—INTRODUCTION—per Chpt presents: an introduction, soc org & Ru soc org; the nature of Ru/Ur diff's; &, Ru soc values & norms. II—THE RURAL POPULATION AND RURAL LOCALITY GROUPS—in 4 Chpts presents: the Ru pop, neighborhood & community org & trends, community development programs, &, the regional approach to the study of Ru pop. III—SOCIAL DIFFERENTIATION AND PARTICIPATION IN RURAL AREAS—in 5 Chpts describes: soc stratification in Ru society, soc participation in Ru society, land division & titles, land-tenure systems & problems, &, soc patterns & systems of farming. IV—THE MAJOR RURAL SOCIAL INSTITUTIONS—in 6 Chpts outlines: the family, Ru educ, the Ru church, local gov, soc aspects of production & marketing in Ru areas, &, soc aspects of health & welfare in Ru areas. V--SOCIAL PROCESSES AND SPECIAL-INTEREST GROUPS IN RURAL AREAS—in 3 Chpts is devoted to: cooperation & opposition in Ru society; accommodation, assimilation & acculturation; &, the characteristics & functions of special-interest groups. VI—SOCIAL MOVEMENTS AND SOCIAL CHANGE IN RURAL AREAS—describes in 5 Chpts: the farmers' movement, communication & technological change in Ru society; the process of accepting technological innovations in Ru society, agri'al technology & Ru soc change, &, Ru/Ur interaction & Ru soc change. VII—RURAL SOCIOLOGY IN PERSPECTIVE—contains a Chpt on Ru sociolo in mid-century. Charts, graphs, an author, & subject index.

CDA 0969 Binamira, Ramon P. (Presidential Assistant on Community Development, Philippines), THE PHILIPPINE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM, Manila, Philippines: Office of Presidential Assistant on CD, 1957, 25 pp, NP.

¶ This pamphlet includes President Magsaysay's policy statement on CD, contained in his 1958 Budget Message. The material emphasizes the fact that CD is founded on the principle of self-help. In the area of Ru improvement, the task is to stimulate community independence & responsibility, with the aim of encouraging local leadership, initiative, & autonomy. The barrio CD worker stimulates the undertaking of self-help projects on the basis of the need of the people. "Within a priority framework of increased production, self-help public improvements, & improved health & sanitation, the gov will provide funds to give initial impetus to projects originating in the barrios. Formal scholastic & field work training of 6 months' duration is given by PACD to civil-service-selected barrio & municipal level CD workers & selected technicians from the other supporting technical agencies. In-service training is given to PACD officials at regular intervals. Informal training is given to all other gov officials involved, by the holding of seminars on CD." Statistical agencies are contracted by the PACD to measure progress in Ru living that may have resulted from the CD program. In addition, "to improve methods for helping the Ru people to realize their development goals, PACD will contract with the U of the Philippines to perform applied soc sci res in soc change & local public admin." PACD also contracts for engineering firms to do res leading to the development of more efficient farm tools as a means of increasing production. A table, "Organization Combined Operations on Community Development", is provided, along with information re the historical background of the PACD. M. Berg

CDA 0970 Bonser, Howard J. & Herbert W. Butt (U of Tennessee), SELECTIVE PARTICIPATION OF FARMERS AND THEIR WIVES IN RURAL ORGANIZATIONS, Knoxville: Tennessee Agr Exp Sta Bull, 257, 1957, Feb, 23 pp.

¶ The participation of farmers & their wives in organized groups was examined in four Ru communities in East Tennessee. 2 communities were selected in each of 2 counties in the TVA area where watershed demonstration fertilizers had been distributed for 5 yrs or more. 15 farmers & their wives were selected in each of the 4 communities for interview. Their selection was based on the number of yrs they had received fertilizer as a part of a community-wide demonstration program. The range varied from 0-5 yrs. The data indicate that given org's draw their membership from rather limited status levels of the pop. For example, members of the PTA tended to be the middle-aged, full-time, & better educated farmers & their wives. Members of lodges tended to be the older & part-time farmers. Farm Bureau participants tended to be those farmers in the higher educ & income levels, the full-time farmers, & those who had received Test Demonstration fertilizers. Church membership & participation were not related to age, income, nor educ. There are some strata of the Ru pop which are relatively untouched by any org. Though these tend to be high in age, uneducated, low income people, they are not confined to these strata. Though Ru community clubs attempt to enlist the participation of all persons regardless of the status, this attempt was not entirely successful in the farm communities studied. The major reasons farmers joined Ru community clubs are in order as follows: (1) to improve or obtain something for the farm; (2) to satisfy a desire for sociability; & (3) to secure objectives which could be obtained only through group endeavor. S. G. Lowry

CDA 0971 Calhoun, Don, Arthur Naftalin, Benjamin N. Nelson, Andreas G. Papandreou & Mulford Q. Sibley (U of Minnesota, Minneapolis), PERSONALITY, WORK, COMMUNITY: AN INTRODUCTION TO SOCIAL SCIENCE, Chicago, Ill: J. B. Lippincott Co, 1961, 3 Vols. xix-392-361-370-xviii pp, NP

¶ A 3rd Ed of 3 VOL's bound together. VOL 1 - PERSONALITY - contains VI Parts which reprint 53 selections. I - THE PROBLEM OF PERSONALITY - reprints 5 selections, under the subheads of (a) Personality Disorders, (b) Normality and Neurosis, & (c) The Quest for a Way of Life. II - PERSONALITY IN NATURE, CULTURE, AND SOCIETY - reprints 9 selections under (a) Determinants of Personality, (b) Man and His Natural Environment, (c) The Varieties and Processes of Culture, & (d) The Organization of Human Drives. III - PERSONALITY AS PRODUCT - reprints 10 selections under: (a) The Dynamics of Personality, (b) Socialization and Growing Up, (c) The Man-Land Ration, (d) Man and the Machine, & (e) The Rules of the Game. IV - PERSONALITY AS DETERMINANT - with 19 selections is under sections: (a) Character, Temperament, and World-view, (b) The Patterning of Motivation, (c) The Leader and Group Action, & (d) The Uniqueness of the Person. V - THE AMERICAN: HIS CULTURE AND HIS CHARACTER - with 13 selections under (a) From Pioneer to Industrial Man, (b) Caste, Class, and Mass, (c) America's Chaining Faiths, (d) America's Moral Frontiers. VI - CULTURE, PERSONALITY, AND THE HUMAN LOT - presents 6 selections under (a) Wither Mankind? & (b) Man's Hope and Fate. VOL 2 - WORK: DIVISION OF LABOR, COOPERATION AND CONFLICT IN MODERN SOCIETY - is in VIII Parts with 41 selections prefaced with an Introduction by the Eds. I - INDUSTRIAL SOCIETY AND ITS PROBLEMS - reprints 3 selections under (a) The Nature of Industrial Society, & (b) The Paradoxes of Industrial Revolution. II - ECONOMY, SOCIETY AND STATE - contains 4 selections under (a) Needs, Wants, and Society, (b) The Tasks of Social Economy, & (c) Production, Consumption, and Investment. III - THE NATURE AND IMPACT OF INDUSTRIAL SOCIETY - presents 5 selections under (a) Philosophies of Work and Wealth, (b) The Rise of Industrial Capitalism, & (c) Industrial Production and the Factory. IV - THE WORKER AND THE WORKLESS - reprints 7 selections under (a) The Worker and his Work, & (b) The Souls of the Workless. V - POWER AND STATUS IN INDUSTRIAL SOCIETY - contains 6 selections under (a) The Nature of Controls, (b) The Distribution of Income, & (c) America's Class Structure. VI - THE PROBLEM OF ECONOMIC INSTABILITY - presents 7 selections under (a) The Impact of Prosperity and Depression, (b) Economic Realities and Changing Theories, (c) Explaining Business Cycles, & (d) Full Employment and Public Policies. VII - THE STATE AND ECONOMY - contains 6 selections under (a) Liberty and Security: The Dilemmas of Planning, & (b) The Great Powers and Their Economic Structures. VIII - THE FUTURE OF WORK AND COMMUNITY - presents 4 selections under (a) Distribution and Justice, (b) The Quest for a Humane Society, & (c) The March of Technology. VOL 3 - COMMUNITY: GROUP AND PERSON IN THE MODERN WORLD - contains V Parts with 40 selections. I - COMMUNITY: SOME RECENT DIAGNOSES - offers 3 reprints under (a) Diagnosis of 'Underintegration,' & (b) Diagnosis of 'Overintegration.' II - THE WEB OF HUMAN RELATIONS - contains 11 selections under (a) The Community as Organism, (b) Primary Groups and Impersonal Societies, (c) Clique, Caste, and Class in the U.S.A., & (d) Group Personality, Crowds, and Leadership. III - INSIDE AMERICA: COMMUNITY PROFILES - presents 9 selections under (a) Isolated Societies and Folk Cultures, (b) Fields and Factories, (c) The Spirit of Main Street, & (d) The Life of the City. IV - THE GOVERNMENT OF COMMUNITY - contains 12 selections under (a) Political and Other Associations, (b) The Totalitarian Idea, (c) The Democratic Idea, (d) The Problem of World Community, & (e) 'Nonpolitical' Approaches. V - THE PARADOXES OF POLITICAL COMMUNITY - contains 5 selections under (a) Authority and Freedom, (b) The Public and the Elite, & (c) Right and Might: Freedom and Power. Bibliogs at the end of each Chpt, & a subject & name index.

CDA 0972 Cartwright, Dorwin & Alvin Zander (U of Michigan), GROUP DYNAMICS: RESEARCH AND THEORY, Evanston, Ill: Row, Peterson & Co, 1960, xii-826 pp, $7.25.

¶ The 2nd Ed first published in 1953, keeping the general structure of the original work intact, adding 18, new articles, bringing the Introductory Chpts up to date, & enlarging the bibliog. The book is in VI Parts containing a total of 42 items. I - INTRODUCTION TO GROUP DYNAMICS - presents (1) 'Origin of Group Dynamics,' & (2) 'Issues and Basic Assumptions' by the Ed's. II - GROUP COHESIVENESS - contains (3) an Introduction by the Ed's, (4) Aronson & Mills, See SA A0403, (5) T. Newcomb on 'Varieties of Interpersonal Attraction,' (6) J. M. Jackson, See SA 9503, (7) A. Pepitone & G. Reichling, See SA 3143, & concludes with (8) S. Schachter, Norris Ellertson, Dorothy McBride & Doris Gregory on 'An Experimental Study of Cohesiveness and Productivity.' III - GROUP PRESSURES AND GROUP STANDARDS - presents (9) an Introduction by the Ed's, (10) S. Ash on 'Effects of Group Pressure upon the Modification and Distortion of Judgement,' (11) M. Deutsch & H. B. Gerard, See SA 3424, (12) L. Festinger & Elliot Aronson on 'The Arousal and Reduction of Dissonance in Social Contexts,' (13) A. E. Siegel & S. Siegel, See SA 8873, (14) L. Festinger, S. Schachter & K. Back on 'The Operation of Group Standards,' (15) S. Schachter on 'Deviation, Rejection, and Communication,' (16) L. Festinger on 'Informal Social Communication,' (17) Philip Converse & Angus Campbell on 'Political Standards in Secondary Groups, & (18) Lester Coch & John R. P. French, Jr on 'Overcoming Resistance to Change.' IV - INDIVIDUAL MOTIVES AND GROUP GOALS - contains (19) an Introduction by the Ed's, (20) Murray Horwitz on 'The Recall of Interrupted Group Tasks,' (21) Bertram H. Raven & Jan Rietsema on 'The Effect of Varied Clarity of Group Goal and Group Path upon the Individual and his Relations to his Group,' (22) M. Deutsch on 'The Effects of Cooperation and Competi- upon Group Processes,' (23) Edwin J. Thomas on 'Effects of Facilitative Role Interdependence on Group Functioning,' & (24) J. D. Thompson & W. J. McEwen, See SA 5556. V - LEADERSHIP AND GROUP PERFORMANCE - presents (25) an Introduction by the Ed's, (26) Launor Carter, William Haythorn, Beatrice Shriver & John Lanzey Lanzetta on 'The Behavior of Leaders and Other Group Members,' (27) John P. Kirscht, Thomas M. Lodahl & Mason Haire in 'Some Factors in the Selection of Leaders by Members of Small Groups,' (28) Ralph White & Ronald Lippit in 'Leader Behavior and Member Reaction in Three "Social Climates",' (29) Robert L. Cahn & Daniel Katz detail 'Leadership Practices in Relation to Productivity and Morale,' (30) R. L. Hamblin, See SA 9542, (31) Fred E. Fiedler in 'The Leader's Psychological Distance and Group Effectiveness,' (32) John R. P. French, Jr & Bertram Raven in 'The Bases of Social Power,' & (33) Robert F. Bales & Fred L. Strodbeck in 'Phases in Group Problem Solving.' VI - THE STRUCTURE PROPERTIES OF GROUPS - presents (34) the Ed's Introduction, & details (35) Alex Bavelas 'Communication Patterns in Task-oreinted Groups,' (36) Dorwin Cartwright & Frank Harary in 'Structural Balance: A Generalization of Heider's Theory,' (38) John R. P. French, Jr in 'A Formal Theory of Social Power,' (39) Ronald Lippitt, Norman Polansky, Fritz Redl, & Sidney Rosen in 'The Dynamics of Power,' (40) T. M. Mills, See SA 89, (41) Harold H. Kelley in 'Communication in Experimentally Created Hierarchies,' & (42) Jacob I. Hurwitz, Alvin F. Zander, & Bernard Hymovitcl conclude with 'Some Effects of Power on the Relationship among Group Members.' An author & subject index.

CDA 0973 Chadwick, E. R. (UN Technical Assistance Admin), PLANNING AND EXECUTION OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES IN THE PHILIPPINES, United Nations Technical Assistance Programme, Report No. TAA/PHI/6, 7 August 1958, 100 pp.+xiv.

¶ A report prepared for the Philippine gov is 8 Chpts with a Preface, Introduction, & Summary of Proposals. The Preface contains a definition of CD. The Summary of Proposals sets forth the author's recommendations re nat'l policy & planning, the Nat'l Econ Council (UEC), admin, finance, field staff, training, technical co-ordination, private agencies, res & evaluation & miscellaneous proposals. Introduction - details the author's task & record of work during his 4 year appointment beginning in February 1954. In implementing the proposals set forth in the report, it is pointed out that admin'ive changes must be made with the least upheaval so that they are presented as evolutionary, not revolutionary. Chpt (1) Brief History of Community Development in the Philippines - details the early post-war attempts at Ru improvement by separate gov & private agencies. By 1954 the first steps towards coordination were taken, leading eventually to the establishment of the office of the Presidential Assistant on CD (PACD). Further, agreements with the ICA were reached & a study tour was taken of India & Pakistan. (2) The Present Organization and Programme for Community Development - views the definition of the problem & the determination of the goals. The major problems are lack of formal gov in the barrios, inadequate essential gov services, dearth of econ opportunities, low productivity, lack of use of technological advances in agri & home industries, limited schooling & feudalistic dependence on landlords. As a result of the CD program, sanitation devices have been installed, agri'al projects have been expanded in villages, health centers & community centers have been established, & the self-help moral has been raised. (3) Suggested Changes in the Present Organization and Plans - details that Heads of Dept's, & the PACD, should meet with the Cabinet - sitting as a committee, quarterly. The PACD should implement & formulate the CD program, being helped by the Inter-Dept'al Co-ordinating Committee (IDCC). The Committee on Programme Implementation should disappear. A Nat'l Consultative Committee on CD should be formed whose membership should include private citizens & representatives of private agencies. The membership of the Provincial & the Municipal CD Councils should be increased & their educative & coordinative roles increased. There should be close links maintained between local gov's & the CD org. Annual seminars would be a good way of getting ideas for amendments & improvements. On the question of finance, local gov's should provide funds, as should the Nat'l gov, but authority for use of the funds should devolve to local levels. Barrio councils should be given power to raise & spend money within their area. CD workers should not be spread too thin & they should be multi-purpose workers. The barrio teacher should have some training in CD. An exp employing women as CD workers should be carried out. Seminars should be held on all levels & the CD program should be integrated more closely with the program & working of the Nat'l Econ Council. (4) Training - outlines the need for no more than 3 regional training centers. Curricula courses should be re-arranged & lengthened. Special staff is needed to work with Moslems & in tribal areas. Refresher courses of at least 6 weeks are needed for CD workers after 1 yr. Supervisors should be taught public admin. As standard of life in barrios rise, additional & higher training of field staff will be needed. Honorary leaders should be given suitable tours within the Philippines, & tours abroad should be arranged for senior gov officials. (5) The Technical Agencies and the Community Development Organization - discusses the need for cooperation & suggests that an officer of the Co-operative Admin Office should be seconded to the staff of the PACD. Eventually there should be 1 co-operative officer for each region. Closer teamwork between Home Demonstrators & co-operative officers is needed. Co-operative specialists fellowships to study in Japan, Ceylon & India should be given. An exp using teachers as coordinators at the barrio level should be performed. CD principles should be taught at the secondary Sch level. Closer integration of the work of the CDOs & the Soc Welfare workers is needed. (6) Private Agencies and the Community Development Organization - describes the Asia Foundation, The Churches & their welfare & youth work branches, the Luthern Mission, the Nat'l Federation of Women's Clubs, the Philippine Ru Reconstruction Movement, the World Neighbors, Inc, & the YMCA in CD work. (7) Research and Evaluation - views problems requiring investigation by the CD Res Council which involve the question of the mental effectiveness of physical improvements in the barrios & matters pertaining to field operations. There is a need for the type of work done in a res center like the Planning & Action Instit in India. This need could best be met by expanding the engineering dept of U.P. College of Agri. (8) Miscellaneous - describes the suggestion that there be quarterly meetings between the PACD & the UN experts to plan technical assistance to the programme. A nation-wide survey of small-scale industry should be undertaken as the first step in determining its place in the CD Program. Extravagances on fiestas, not the fiestas per se, should be discouraged. Annex A - Executive Order No. 57, created the CD Planning Council & defined its functions & activities. Annex B - Executive Order No. 156, abolished the CD Planning Council & created the office of the PACD to implement the CD program. Annex C - the Project Proposal and Approval, outlined a 5 yr plan for CD in the Philippines, & provided for ICA aid. Tentative budget for the PACD for the fiscal yrs 1956-1960 is given (in pesos). Annex D - gives an org chart of the combined operations on CD. Annex E - presents extracts from Reorganization Plan No. 51, dealing with CD program, the PCDC & the MCDC, the Barrio Councils, the Assistant Municipal CD Officer, volunteer barrio workers, the grants-in-aid program & financing. Annex F - Training Outline, gives the basic training syllabus for CD workers for a 16 week, 640 hours course. Annex G - an extract from the publication, "Magsaysay Community Development Program" deals with the org for CD work, on the nat'l, provincial, municipal & barrio level. Annex H - an extract dealing with the targets set for the 5 yrs 1957-1961, from the publication "Magsaysay Community Development Program". The targets fell into the areas of projects contributing to increase production & income, self-help public improvement, health & sanitation, educ & soc welfare admin. Annex I - an extract re financial proposals re the barrio council, the Provincial CD Councils, the Municipal CD Councils, & the channeling of grants-in-aid through the PACD, from the Philippine publication "Seminars on Community Development". Annex J - an extract from "Grants-In-Aid", a Philippine gov publication distributed by PACD, discusses the criteria & procedure in granting grants-in-aid. G. Speal

CDA 0973a Chinoy, Ely (Smith Coll.), SOCIOLOGICAL PERSPECTIVE: BASIC CONCEPTS AND THEIR APPLICATION, New York: Doubleday & Company, 1954, vi + 58 pp. $0.85.

¶ An introductory text for students of general sociology presenting a battery of concepts grouped into 6 chapters. (1) The Nature of Concepts: defining sociology, science and concepts, concepts and sociological perspective, conceptual analysis. (2) Culture: patterned behavior, instinct, learning, race, climate, geography, institutions, folkways and mores, cultural similarity and diversity. (3) Society: as social relationships, as institutions, role, status and social organization. (4) Social Groups: primary groups, associations, society, community, social groups and categories, and their diversity. (5) Function and Change: manifest, latent, interdependence and equilibrium, dysfunction, diffusion, innovation, strain, social evolution, stability and change, (6) Society, Culture and the Individual. A bibliography of readings and an index of names is appended. L. P. Chall

CDA 0974 Christiansen, John R. (U of Kentucky), INFORMAL SOCIAL PARTICIPATION IN FIVE KENTUCKY COUNTIES, Lexington: Kentucky Agr Exp Sta Prog Rept 43, 1956, 11 pp.

¶ Data from a proportional, stratified, random sample of 434 farm families are used to test the relation between informal participation (visiting, trips to town, picnics, etc) & the following variables: (1) tenure situation of family; (2) income of

family; (3) SES; (4) size of farm; (5) age of farm operator; (6) number of Children in family under 18 yrs of age; (7) extent of husbands' formal participation; (8) extent of wives' formal participation; (9) educ'al attainment of husbands; & (10) rurality of residence. The r's found are described & interpreted. A factor analysis of the 10 variables revealed 2 independent factors (1) 'SE position', & (2) 'family life cycle stage'; indicating that families in relatively high SE positions & early family life cycle stages were the most active informal participants. M. A. Straus

CDA 0975 Cohen, Yehudi A. (Columbia U), SOCIAL STRUCTURE AND PERSONALITY: A CASEBOOK, NY: Holt, Rinehart & Winston, 1961, 528 pp, NP.

¶ A presentation of case illustrations with "textual & theoretical commentaries" focussing on "the personality's response to such pressures as social status, family isolation, political changes, & pop movements," in VI Parts, 16 Chpts. Part I - SOME CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS - examines (1) A Question of Approach: Theoretical, & (2) A Question of Approach: Applied. Part II - SOCIAL STRUCTURE & SOCIALIZATION - presents (3) Family Status & Socialization, (4) Family Isolatio & Socialization, (5) Changes over Time in Socialization Practices, & (6) Aggression, Fantasy, & Adolescence. Part III - IF THE SHOE FITS: THE DEPENDENCE OF INSTS ON PERSONALITY PROCESSES - discusses - (7) Occupations & Professions, (8) Institutional Integrations, & (9) Total Soc Systems. Part IV - EFFECTS OF COMMUNITY SYSTEMS ON PERSONALITY - examines - (10) World View, (11) Food & Its Vicissitudes, & (12) Patterns of Friendship. Part V - SOCIAL CHANGE, ACCULTURATION, & PERSONALITY - treats - (13) Values in Personality: Acculturation & Assimilation, & (14) Values in Personality: Nature's Experiments. Part VI - THE SOCIOLOGICAL CONDITIONS OF PERSONAL DISORGANIZATION - details (15) Soc Structure & Pyschosis, &(16) Psychosis & Soc-Structural Relationships. Bibliogs at the end of each chpt, an epilogue, & an index are appended.

CDA 0976 Cole, Lucy Wellborn & Harold F. Kaufman (Mississippi State U, State Coll), FACTORS IN RURAL NEIGHBORHOOD DEVELOPMENT IN ALCORN COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI, Agri'al Exp.Stat.Bull.625, Jul, 1961, 20pp.

¶ The problem was to discover in what kind of Ru neighborhoods Community Development Clubs (CDC's) were likely to succeed & to delineate those factors which facilitate or hinder the org & growth of these clubs. 15 sample neighborhoods out of the 37 in the county were classified according to degree of development org as (1) the 5 which had CDC's, (2) the 4 which had other development org's but not CDC's, & (3) the 6 which had no development org's. The CDC neighborhoods varied from the other 2 classes in (a) econ & pop characteristics, (b) extent of activity within the neighborhood, & (c) the number & kind of outside contacts. Org seemed to depend not so much on number of fam's as on number of fam's of a relatively high SE level. The major characteristic found to be associated with the org & growth of CDC's was a long history of interaction or activity at the neighborhood level. In CDC neighborhoods there was not only more activity within neighborhood boundaries but also more contacts with the outside. There were more memberships in outside secular org's, & these org's were more likely to promote development than those participated in by fam's in the other 2 neighborhood groups. The study indicated that it was in the neighborhoods already strong that the CDC's were likely to succeed rather than in the weaker neighborhoods where they might seem to offer a last hope for neighborhood survival. AA

CDA 0977 Community Projects Administration, MANUAL FOR VILLAGE LEVEL WORKERS, The Government of India, 1954, 50 pp, paper, NP.

¶ A manual in 15 Chpts designed for the worker on the Village Level. Chpt (1) The Indian Village - Past, Present and Future - 82.5% of the Indian pop live in 560,000 villages. The problems associated with the degree of freedom enjoyed by the villager, are discussed. (2) Problems Toward Which Village Extension Work is Directed - considers the need for raising the standard of living & increasing agri'al production. (3) Objectives of Village Work - to inspire in the people the desire to learn & work to live better. (4) The Village Level Worker Must Know Many Things About The Villages - mentioned are: geography, ecology, demography, caste setup, values of the people, & agri of the village. (5) The Village Level Worker's Job is to Help All The Village People - employment, agri, & leadership should be discussed with the people. Other Chpts include: (6) The Village Level Worker's Big Brother and Constant Companion Will be the Project Executive Officer. (7) The Village Level Worker Must Learn How to Get Technical Help and How To Apply The Technical Help He Gets to the Village Problems. (8) Village Plans and Programs Will Differ From Village To Village. (9) The Village Level Worker Will Want To Give Special Attention To Village Co-operative and Village Co-operation. (10) The Village Worker Must Know Which Extension Method to Use and How To Use Each Method Effectively. (11) How will the Village Level Worker Keep The Village People Interested. (12) The Village Improvement Program Can and Will Become a Village Self Help Program Only as Village Leaders are Challenged and Increased Numbers Accept Leadership Responsibilities. (13) The Village Level Worker Will Want To Help the Villagers Evaluate Results In The Village. (14) Some Pitfalls of Village Extension Work. & (15) Satisfactions of Village Extension Work. No Index. H. Barbolet

CDA 0978 Cook, Lloyd Allen & Elain Forsyth Cook (Wayne State U, Detroit, Mich), A SOCIOLOGICAL APPROACH TO EDUCATION, NY: McGraw-Hill Book Co, 1960, ix+371 pp, $6.75

¶ A text book defining educ'al sociol as "the study of human factors in the educative process, with the aim to improve teaching & learning on all types of educ'al systems" - in III Parts & 17 Chpts. An INTRODUCTION presents (1) The Beginning - A point of view. I - CASE STUDIES OF COMMUNITIES - presents a series of cases in which educ & is related to society, with the present day US scene as the center of interest. Part I Chpt (2) Area Study for School Personnel - describes ways of studying communities. (3) A Village that Chose Progress [describes Chan Kom], (4) The Homesteaders, Value Persistence [See SA 5013], (5) Social Class in Jonesville [the Warner et al studies], & (6) Regional City, the Power Structure (F. Hunter's Community Power Structure) & (7) The Great Metropolis, Urban Planning [describes studies by R. E. Park's students]. II - CHILD LIFE AND THE SCHOOL - deals with acculturation in 6 Chpts: (8) Acculturation of the Young, (9) Influence of the Family, (10) The School and Child Acculturation, (11) Organizing Influences of the Job, (12) Street Gangs and Delinquency, & (13) Mass Communication Media and Youth, III - SCHOOL AND COMMUNITY - focusses on the dynamics of the change & on the shared control in planning change - in 3 Chpts: (14) The Healthy Public School, (15) Group Dynamics in School Settings, & (16) Community Action for Better Schools. The CONCLUSION presents a Chpt on (17) The Education of Educators. Each Chpt has Problems & Projects, & a Select Reading List. An Index.

CDA 0979 Council on Social Work Education, COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION, COMMUNITY PLANNING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT: SOME COMMON AND DISTINCTIVE ELEMENTS, NY: Council on Social Work Education, No. 61-18-50, 1961, iii+55 pp, pamphlet.

¶ A collection of papers presented during the Ninth Annual Program Meeting of the Council of Soc Work Educ in Montreal, Quebec, Feb. 1-4, 1961, in VI Sections. (1) Introduction, by Louis M. Miniclier indicates that the "practical problems posed by Ur renewal & the inspiration offered North America by internat'l CD are bringing about a convergence of thought & action to the point when as with the individual, there is concern with the

whole community." (2) Charles E. Hendry writes on "Implications for Social Work Education in Community Planning, Community Development, and Community Organization," in which the diff between CD, community planning, & community org is distinguished. It is suggested that Sch's of soc work should introduce community work as a "third choice in the first year of professional study...(with the same status) & consideration, curriculum-wise, as casework & group work." (3) In "Discussion: Community Development," Louis M. Miniclier provides the conclusions re the aims of CD, which were reached by the Internat'l Conference of Soc Work, & discusses the paper presented by C. E. Hendry, stressing that conclusions re CD "must be based on rigorous study." (4) William A. Dyson in "Discussion: Community Organization (Social Work)," discusses community org, community planning, & CD, in relation to each other, pointing out that "professional soc workers, skilled in community org, can now be found not only in the more narrowly defined field of community org practice, but also in the fields of CD & community planning, where they are making effective professional contributions." (5) In "Creating Northern Communities: Problems and Possibilities," Walter Rudnicki discusses culture change in North Canadian settlements; describes the geography, SR, econ's, vocations, soc org, Eskimo-White relations, & cooperation, found within Eskimo settlements. "The Northern social worker (is shown to maintain) a broad community focus, embracing both the settlement itself & the surrounding region that it serves." (6) "Saskatchewan Approaches Community Development: Prerequisites for a Social Technology" by W. B. Baker, uses Saskatchewan as a case study of the evolving welfare societies of Western civilization, discussing the society in terms of integrity & viability; provides the background of the Center for Community Studies in Saskatchewan. It is pointed out that for the past few yrs, greater stress has been given to preventative community welfare programs than to ameliorative ones, & that a clinical approach must be used by community-oriented professions, suggesting action in the form: "the creation of a more dynamic soc res, the establishment of centers for the advanced study of CD, & the commitment to an explicit code of professional ethics," also indicating the need for creating & maintaining "educative publics" which will support the clinical approaches to CD. No Index, footnoted. E. G. Friedman

CDA 0980 Deutsch, Karl W., NATIONALISM AND SOCIAL COMMUNICATION: AN INQUIRY INTO THE FOUNDATIONS OF NATIONALITY, New York: J. Wiley & Sons, 1953, x + 292 pp.,

¶ Nationalism and social communication is seen in terms of cybernetics and the theory of communication. Chpt I, Nationalism and the Social Scientists describes the underlying unity and correspondence of diverse accounts of nationalism. Chpt 2, Building Blocks of Nationality: Some Basic Concepts from Other Social Sciences, suggests that settlements, transport, centers of culture and language, division of castes and class, etc., act to produce a differentiated world of regions, peoples and nations. Mapping the overlapping influences, social communications, throws light on national or supranational integration. Chpt 3, Sovereignty and Politics: Centers and Areas of Power, considers political power and shows its dependence on uneven distribution of social communication facilities, and economic, cultural and geographic interdependence. Power is defined as "the capacity to preserve negative entropy in a limited part of the universe by increasing positive entropy elsewhere." In Chpt 4, Peoples, Nations, and Communication, unity of a people is viewed as complementarity or relative efficiency of communication among individuals. Chpt 5, Nationality and Social Learning: Problems of Testing and Problems of Change, presents the possibility of measuring and testing complementarity and uses aspects of learning theory. Chpt 6, National Assimilation or Differentiation: Some Quantitative Relations, presents rates of assimilation and mobilization, identifies crucial pop. groups and shows that the decisive factor in national assimilation is the process of social mobilization accompanied by growth of markets, industries, towns, literacy and mass communication; exemplified by Finland, Bohemia, India and Scotland. Chpt 7, Unity or Diversity: The Balance of Quantitative and Qualitative Factors, presents similarity, learning-teaching, contact, material rewards, values and desires, and, national symbols and barriers as 6 balances from which mathematical techniques for calculating probable national assimilation is possible. Chpt 8, National Consciousness and Will, presents models for the process of consciousness and will. Chpt 9, A Prospect for Nationalism, suggests that not before the poverty of Asia and Africa are reduced by industrialization and the accompanying gains in living standards and education, will the age of nationalism decline. Appendices 1-4 show data and calculations for Finland, Bohemia, India and Scotland, and 5, a mathematical model of assimilation and mobilization. A 315 item bibliog. is appended. L. P. Chall

CDA 0981 [illegible]y, S. K., COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT, Delhi: Kitab Mahal, 1962, xix+199 pp, cloth, NP.

¶ A collection of articles & essays of personal thoughts on the CD Programme in India, in II Parts, 19 Chpts, with an author's Introduction, Preface to the First Ed & Dedication. Part I - THE QUEST - emphasizes the fact that: "The spirit that can sustain a movement (ie CD) of a people & a new melody of culture has to be a nat'l heritage of philosophy." — contains: Chpt (1) Prelude - thoughts on the need for development are presented. (2) Democracy in the Jungle, (3) Something for Nothing, & (4) The Crank's Corner - consist of allegorical discussions of the pol'al & soc problems of India. (4) Above Illusions - considers democracy to be the only gov'al form for India. (6) 'The Open Road' - indicates that India is capable of developing itself with its own human resources. (7) The Great Hunger - stresses the need for men who are serious, love their country & "who can build men." (8) The Call of the Cosmos - an allegorical essay. (9) The Born Sovereign - refers to Nilokheri, a Rehabilitation township with which the author was associated. Indicates that the socialist concept must be extended to the wider Indian community. (10) A Song, (11) 'Kurukshetra' - the new battle involves bringing together the people to develop their country & communities. Part II - A MOVEMENT IS BORN - attempts to present the diff aspects of the program as they are evolving out of the growth process of the concept of CD, includes (12) Road to New India - provides the basic prerequisites for CD, (ie the instit of Manzdoor Manzil), which includes: that all citizens must work, be considered equal, have equal opportunities, have food & Med aid, with their children having equal rights to educ & religion being a private & individual matter. It is pointed out that CD involves the establishment of reciprocal econ relationships between the towns & villages. The CD Programme (begun on October 2, 1952) aims to offer opportunities for the Ru people as well as to help institute the "socialist cooperative commonwealth" of the New India. (13) The Journey Begins - points out that technical assistance for CD "should aim at the revival of the old techniques & revitalization of the same on the pattern of the new world." (14) Moving Finger Writes - discusses the role of the gov Panchayats & the Block Development Committee in CD. (15) Functionaires in the Programme - considers the role & training of the Gram Sewak, Extension Officers, Block Development Officers, Soc Educ Organizers, & the interrelationships that exist between them. (16) At the Crossroads - presents the Report of the Study Team for the Committee on Plan Projects, on the CD Programme, which recommended that: (a) universal application of procedures be adhered to by all the States, (b) another 3 yrs should be added to the Second 5 yr - Plan since the "Programme has been expanding too fast, resulting in dilution in the quality of personnel," (c) a new budget must be provided, (d) gov activities be decentralized, delegating power to village Panchayats etc, to prevent overlap of activities & insure popular initiative, & that (e) the emphasis of the program must be moved to econ development. (17) Functional Democracy - in

which the pattern of society in India is suggested as socialist, providing for 'public', 'collaborative', 'cooperative' & 'individual' activities, while functionally interrelating org's at the Village, Block, District, State, & Nat'l Levels. (18) Wider Horizon - discusses the role & function of the Central, State, District, Block, & Village Gov. (19) Epilogue, Appendix, Glossary of Indian Words, combined subject & name Index.
E. G. Friedman

CDA 0982 Dube, S. C. (U of Saugar, India), INDIA'S CHANGING VILLAGES: Human Factors in Community Development, Ithaca, NY: Cornell U Press, 1958, xii+230 pp, NP.

¶ A volume in 7 Chpts which examines "the important human factors involved in externally induced & State directed programmes of econ development & culture change in a technologically under-developed society," through a qualitative analysis primarily based on experience in 2 small Indian villages. (1) Planning for Community Development - provides background history to the programs in India through org's founded under the 1st 5 yr plan, 1951-1956. Re admin, the system is outlined from the nat'l Ministry of Planning down through the village level worker. Various goals in agri, welfare, educ, health, etc, are noted. (2) A Rural Development Project in Action - examines a "CD block" of 133 Ru villages chosen for intensive development. In practice there was much deviation from the aims & hopes set in the initial stages. Acceptance or rejection of change was related to human factors, linked to the process of externally induced change. (3) Response to Change - Analyses the results of CD in 2 villages & finds its best work was within agri, & here it primarily aided the elite portion of the pop. In programs with women, younger people, & untouchables there was a general lack of imagination. Obstacles for change were distrust of gov, apathy, bad COMM's & tradition & culture. (4) State Officials as Agents of Change - suggests that greater success could be achieved through reorg & shifting from top down decisions, ie shifting from a bur'tic to a soc service situation. Generally, the gov has been progressive & played a valuable role in its selection of good personnel & in training that personnel. (5) Problems of Communication - at first on this project the ordinary means of COMM, conventional to democracy were used, with little avail, in that they were alien to the village folk & had no place in their culture. In form & content the media must be tailored to the situation, using the language, idioms, & symbols of the people. (6) Cultural Factors in Community Development - by an analysis of cultural determinants of acceptance & rejection, & study of motivation & mechanism of change, greater insights are found to aid in the success of developmental programs. (7) Evaluation and Comment - Though in its early stages, it appears India is awakening to its potential & to the value of CD. Its success can have far reaching effects through promotion of singular programs in other important under-developed nations. Appendix I - The Village Level Worker - An Emerging Role in Indian Village Life - is an extended discussion of the selection training & actual field work of this grass roots function. Appendix II - The Village Level Worker in Action - presents a 10 day record of a village worker. Bibliog & Index. Illustrations.
A. S. Marks

CDA 0983 Duncan, Otis Dudley & Reiss Jr., Albert J. (U of Chicago & Vanderbilt U), SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS OF URBAN AND RURAL COMMUNITIES, 1950, NY: John Wiley & Sons, 1956, xviii+421 pp, $6.50

¶ A Census Monograph Series volume analyzing 1950 Census data on Ur & Ru communities (major attention given to Ur) on the assumption that "pop characteristics reflect the selective influences of diff types of communities". Divided into 4 parts which correspond to the 4 factors studied as independent variables: (1) size of community; (2) spatial org of communities (central city vs subUr, the Ru/Ur fringe, etc); (3) community growth & decline; & (4) functional specialization of communities. In each part the independent variable is analyzed with respect to such dependent variables as demographic traits (age, sex, race, nativity, & family status of the pop), econ traits (labor force, occup, OES), & pop movement. Tables, 2 appendices, & an index are included. S. F. Fava

CDA 0984 Dobriner, William M., Ed, THE SUBURBAN COMMUNITY, NY: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1958, xxviii+416 pp, $6.50.

¶ An Introduction by the Ed, "Theory & Research in the Sociology of Suburbs", is followed by 6 sections containing 24 articles: (1) THE GROWTH OF THE SUBURBS includes reprints of articles by Schnore (See SA 4334 & 5331), Bogue (SA 1779), Duncan & Reiss, (SA 3182) & Martin (SA 4455). (2) THE SOCIOLOGY OF THE SUBURBS contains an excerpt from Harlan Douglass' book The Suburban Trend, reprints of articles by Walter Martin (SA 3457), Leo F. Schnore on 'Satellites & Suburbs'. Sylvia F. Fava presents a new study on 'Contrasts in Neighboring: New York City & a Suburban Community' showing that neighboring scores (measured by mail [?]'s, N=617) were signif'ly higher in subUr Nassau County than in 2 boroughs of NY City (Manhattan & Queens). These signif diff's remained even when the 3 groups were matched on 7 factors (N=210). Dobriner's "Local & Cosmopolitan as Contemporary Suburban Character Types" reports that on the basis of a Likert-type [?] given to 275 residents of Huntington Village, a Nassau County community, the newcomers are cosmopolitan in orientation, thus indicating that suburbanites are not fleeing to rurality in the suburbs but are essentially Ur. (3) THE SOCIAL ORGANIZATION OF THE SUBURBS includes a reprinted article of James D. Tarver on 'Suburbanization of Retail Trade in the Standard Metropolitan Areas of the United States: 1948-1958' & 3 original articles. Ernest R. Mowrer describes 'The Family in Suburbia' as much less homogeneous than generally assumed. The typical features of subUr family life appear to be characteristic only of the initial stages of newly developing subUr areas. Robert C. Wood in 'The Governing of Suburbia' indicates that "the renaissance of small town democracy & close communion in the suburb has almost guaranteed financial poverty for the suburb itself & ineffective gov for the region as a whole." William N. Leonard in 'Economic Aspects of Suburbanization' covers econ causes & effects in the Core, the Inner Ring, & especially the Outer Ring of metropolitan areas. (4) SUBURBAN LIFE STYLES includes a reprint of William H. Form's 'Status Stratification in a Planned Community', a revised version of Wendell Bell's 'Social Choice, Life Styles, & Suburban Residence', & 3 original articles. Philip H. Ennis in 'Leisure in the Suburbs: Research Prolegomenon', compares large city & subUr leisure patterns & how they are affected by income & occup. Rolf Meyersohn & Robin Jackson describe 'Gardening in Suburbia' in 2 Chicago suburbs (a new development inhabited mainly by young couples & an established suburb dating from the late 19th cent) & find a large amount of 'overcommitment' in both suburbs—which is not necessarily to be deplored. Harold Wattel's 'Levittown: A Suburban Community' defends the Long Island suburb on the grounds that it is a realistic alternative to raising children in a crowded city, that much criticism of suburbs is really directed at our national culture, & that adults in the new suburbia are more diverse than conforming. (5) SOME SUBURBAN PROBLEMS includes Benjamin Fine on 'Educational Problems', Rose, Atelsek & McDonald (See SA 91), & an original article by Charles E. Stonier, 'Problems of Suburban Transport Service', & Henry Fagin, 'Problems of Planning in the Suburbs' (6) SUBURBAN PERSPECTIVES includes 1 article, David Riesman's 'The Suburban Sadness' (a revision of SA 6492). An index. L. P. Chall

CDA 0985 du Sautoy, Peter, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT IN GHANA, London, GB: Oxford U Press, 1958, 209 pp, 18/-o.

¶ A book in 10 Chpts & 5 Appendixes. Chpt (1) The Ghanaian Approach To Community Development - certain common factors are needed to insure CD, ie, self-help & initiative from

the people themselves. Attention must be paid to what the people want. Proper org, with officers knowing their responsibilities, is very important, as well as regionalization of certain activities. Adult literacy, home economics & teaching of improvement in ways of life must also be considered. In Ghana, a strong org has been built up; following Chpt's show how. (2) The Beginnings of Community Development in Ghana - education was regarded as the key factor. A Local Development Committee was established in many Ru areas, as well as a Vernacular Literature Board, & a Soc Development Officer, attached to the Dep't of Welfare & Housing, was responsible for carrying out the mass educ program. Chpt (3) The Plan For Mass Literacy And Mass Education, And After - The Plan called for (A) an attack on illiteracy in the various regions, (B) increased facilities for training in village betterment, & (C) greater participation by local gov, in CD. 10 basic principles underlying the campaign were given to the Assembly & the Public. It was recommended that in each region, Ru Training Centres be set up, primarily to train village leaders. From inception, until 1956, the plan showed continuous growth. Chpt (4) The Organization of the Department of Social Welfare and Community Development describes the Welfare section of the Dep't, & how concentration on multi-purpose soc workers dealing directly with the people, rather than individual specialists working with the people as a whole. The Welfare Department is an adjunct to the CD worker. Chpt (5) Mass Literacy - special books are required for the growing literate adult; sales of books in local languages must be stimulated, & continous pressure on the new literates, by careful org of production & distribution, must be instituted. Chpt (6) Women's Work - - educating the woman means educating the fam. Women do the petty trading & can hold money & property, therefore women's groups are an important pressure towards progress in other directions. Chpt (7) Village Project Work - self-help through construction work, with a limited period of work as a goal, helps the underdeveloped & isolated areas see that by their own efforts, conditions can be improved immediately. Chpt (8) Extension Campaigns - emphasis is on agri, but it is pointed out that the principles of extension work (as an on-going process) can be applied elsewhere. A description is given of various campaigns conducted successfully in the Ru areas. Chpt (9) Training - reports examples of the 3 essential ingredients in CD: (a) good selection of staff, (b) good training of staff, & (c) good org. A discussion follows on what aspects should be included in the training of a worker. Chpt (10) Lessons Learnt in Ghana - Ghana has shown high CD, & an acceleration of progress through the use of a strong program & org. The basic principles of the program are reemphasized & evaluated. Appendixes (i) - Memorandum on the Use of Funds Provided For Local Development Committees (1952). (ii) - Message On The Subject Of Literacy Issued To Its Members By The Christian Council Of Churches (1952). (iii) - Circular Issued By The Department Of Social Welfare And Community Development On The Subject Of Literacy (1956). (iv) - Extracts From The Outline Syllabus For The Course Of Home Economics For Women, Which Was Issued In July, 1954. (v) - List Of Visual Aids Prepared For The First Phase Of The Extension Campaign Against Cocoa Pests, In 1955. An Index, Notes, & Illustrations. P. Berman

CDA 0986 Du Sautoy, Peter (Manchester U, GB) THE ORGANIZATION OF A COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM, London, GB: Oxford U Press, 1962, viii+156 pp, 21s.

¶ A work directed to practitioners of CD, in 8 Chpts & VII Appendices with a Preface, based on the authors experience as a CD admin'or in Ghana. It attempts to describe certain aspects of CD for newly emerging nations. Chpt (1) The Organization of a Government Community Development Department and its Relationship with Other Departments - outlines plans for internal dept'al structure with admin'ive & field workers, & the external problem of existence within a central gov. (2) Community Development and Local Government - considers the relationship of the worker from the central CD dept with local authorities. This, on the basis of experience, is cited as the area with the greatest conflict potential. CD "should be regarded as a service which stimulates informal self help at the level of the village unit in order to supplement what is not covered by more formal services such as Local Gov provides over a wider area." (3) Urban Community Development - is a new aspect of the field, one which had largely been ignored on account of seemingly great difficulties, the heterogeneous nature of cities, the more complicated local gov's to be contended with, & the rapidly shifting patterns & values. Nevertheless, it remains an area with great need & potential. (4) Community Development and Extension Education - outlines approaches for extension workers, points out areas of difficulty & means of overcoming these difficulties. This is supplemented by (5) Audio Visual Aids - discussed are film strips, movies, gramophones, posters, etc. (6) Community Development and Self Help Building - stresses the importance of a concrete project to a community both as proof of advance & as a unifying factor serving to develop cooperation. The practical problems in organizing & dealing with a group in such a project are delineated in the Appendices. (7) Personnel and Training Problems in Community Development - propses programs for both admin'ive & field worker educ, drawn from the educated & local pop's. Also mentioned is the value of training CD workers from other countries in a well existing org. (8) Evaluation of Results in Community Development - emphasizes a pragmatic approach. Often, people want a demonstration of results in concrete terms, but many of CD assets cannot, of course, be computed, only seen through a "changed climate of public att's & opinions." Appendix (I) Some definitions and terminology in Community Development and related subjects - offers 21 variations. (II) - (IV) refer back to chapter 6 & offer specific instructions for the project discussed. (II) Calculations for Village Building, (III) Accounting Forms for Self-help Building; Department of Social Welfare and Community Development, (IV) Self-help Project - Department of Social Welfare and Community. (V) Staff Training Programme, Ghana Departmental Training - Community Development Section - outlines its operation. (VI) Extract from Department of Social Welfare and Community Development, Ghana, Quarterly Statistical Return. (VII) Daily Diary and Forthcoming Month's Programme, Ghana—a sample sheet. Index. A. S. Marks

CDA 0987 The Editors of Fortune, THE EXPLODING METROPOLIS, Garden City, NY: Doubleday & Co, 1958, 193 pp, $3.95.

¶ William H. Whyte Jr 'introduces' "this...book by people who like cities...& a critique of people who don't" in 6 Chpts. (1) In 'Are Cities Un-American' Whyte takes up the question of Ur residential redevelopment & asks whether there is a real chance for the revival of city living suggesting that there is no necessary complementarity between the growth of the metropolis & the growth of the city. (2) Francis Bello in 'The City and the Car' examines mass transit & whether the new highway network will speed up the centrifugal movement away from the downtown area--forecasting that mass transit will be more & more supplanted by the automobile with the result of more scatteration (vast sprawl of subdivisions) of the city. (3) Seymour Freedgood in 'New Strength in City Hall- discusses city gov concluding that policy & operations are removed from politics & the city-manager plans have worked well. (4) Daniel Seligman in 'The Enduring Slums' paints their growth, ways of attacking them & the diff's in opinion in reaching a solution. (5) In 'Urban Sprawl' Whyte proposes "a way in which the states & counties can serve open spaces in the metropolitan area & that it be tried while there is still open space left." (6) Jane Jacobs in 'Downtown Is for People' suggests that in "laying out the superblocks of redevelopment projects...[planners] banish that most wonderful of city features—the street—&...the singular, little enterprise, the special store, for which

the city,...has always been congenial.... The results are not cities within cities, but anti-cities...sealed off from the surrounding neighborhood as if they were set in cornfields miles away." Pictures, drawings, paintings & an index. L. P. Chall

CDA 0988 Ensminger, Douglas, A GUIDE TO COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT. Delhi: The Ministry of Community Development, Government of India, 1957, iv+205 pp, cloth.

¶ A systematic description of the objectives, philosophy, & methods of the CD & Nat'l Extension programs in India, in 27 Chpts with an author's Preface & a Foreword by S. K. Dey. Chpt (1) Objectives of the Community Development and National Extension Programmes - stresses the improvement of village life in all its phases (fam, crafts, industry, health, educ, recreation, housing, agri, etc). (2) Understanding the Philosophy and Basic Principles of Extension Education - shows how extension educ changes the "att's & practices of the people with whom the work is done." (3) The Meaning and Application of Social Education - points out that "the understanding of the villager's mind is the first essential to guided change," & that soc educ is concerned about guiding the block staff in this respect. The approaches by which village outlook may be changed, are detailed. (4) Knowledge and Use of Extension Methods - The Key to Success - is a presentation of the 11 most important methods available to the block staff. (5) Guides for the Block Staff in Diagnosing and Prescribing for Village Problems - presents village problems, an analysis of the causes of the problem, & recommendations for action steps to correct it. (6) Introducing Village People to the Community Development and National Extension Programmes, & (7) Introducing the Community and National Extension Block Staff to the People - present some guiding principles. (8) Initiating the Community and National Extension Programme in the Organized Block, (9) Systematic and Continuous Planning and Evaluation of the Village Block Programmes by the Block Staff is Essential - provides the various steps involved after change has been initiated (an example of the introduction of a new seed wheat is used). (10) Administrative Pattern for Guiding the Community Development and National Extension Programmes. (11) Importance of Block Staff Team Work - indicates that the block development officer must have democratically conducted systematic staff meetings. (12) The Place of Technical Departments of Government in the Community and National Extension Programmes. (13) The Important Role to be Played by Village Leaders in Community National and Extension Development - provides a guide for finding out who the village leaders are & "for what things the people look to them for leadership." (14) The Place of Village Organizations and Institutions in Community and National Extension Development, (15) The Important Role of the Panchayat and Village Development Council in Community and National Extension Programmes. (16) The Key Role of the Block Advisory Committee in Community and National Extension Programmes - provides a review of the functions of the district development council, development committees, block staff, & bloc advisory committees, as well as their membership & plan of work. (17) The Strategic Place of Co-operatives in the Community & National Extension Programmes - indicates that if small village co-operatives are assisted, they can "play a signif role in spreading the benefits of development to the 'have-nots'," thus permitting many more individuals to gain from CD programs. (18) The Development of the Village School as a Community Centre - stresses that "the Sch as a village instit must become a focal point, for village educ & service" for the success of the Nat'l Extension programs. Objectives & a daily program for teacher training camps, are provided. (19) Development of Programmes and Activities for Village Youth, (20) Planning for the Family - explains how the village people should "channel their desires for better living & their increased income in ways that will actually raise their level of fam living," & indicates what instruction the Block Staff can provide to help the villagers. (21) Village Self-Government a Priority Goal - discusses the panchayats & other instit's necessary to attain democratic village self gov. (22) Village Leader Training Camps - provides a daily program, & a check list of factors which would contribute to the success of a village leader training camp. (23) In-Service Training Essential - emphasizes that staff members should be aware of the various aspects of the development program aside from their own. (24) Self Evaluation by the Block Staff - is also considered to be necessary if the Community & Nat'l Extension programs are to continue successfully. (25) Special Programmes to Meet the Needs of Village Women & the Village Family - are specified. (26) Community Development in Tribal Areas - points out that most of the CD work done had been in villages, & thus provides lines of action for the development of tribal economy, educ, health, housing & establishment of model villages. (27) Complacency - A Continuous Danger - states that the objectives of the community projects are (a) short range in bringing about better living conditions, & (b) long range in "laying down the foundations for the growth of a new village culture. (The latter requires much time & therefore the) ... block staff should project its thinking on a time sequence basis." No Index. E. G. Friedman

CDA 0989 Epstein, A. L. (Rhodes-Livingston Institute, Lusaka, N. Rhodesia), POLITICS IN AN URBAN AFRICAN COMMUNITY, NY: The Humanities Press, 1958, xix+240 pp, $5.50

¶ An anthropol'al study of the admin'ive & pol'al system involving Africans in an Ur community, Luanshya, on the Northern Rhodesia Copperbelt. The community is conceived not as a microcosm, but as a field of SR's & is here arbitrarily limited almost exclusively to the African section. The workings of the admin'ive system are examined at 3 successive periods of Copperbelt history: (1) the commencement of mining operations & the 1st production of copper, (2) the disturbances of 1940, & (3) the more recent emergence of the African Mine Workers' Trade Union (AMWTU). Luanshya's soc structure is outlined & the local admin'ive system reviewed. By the end of the 1930's the foundations of the Ur admin had been laid. Africans in the towns were beginning to group themselves in terms of their relative skills, degree of educ,& general soc values. During the 1940's there was a struggle for power between the associations expressing these diff interests. A group of younger, more educated & Westernized men organized a protest against the 'intrusion of tribal gov' into the Ur areas, & challenged the hitherto dominant tribal elders & the African Ur Courts. These new Ur leaders then went on to become the principal officers in the AMWTU, the development & internal org of which is described. An account of how cleavages developed within the AMWTU is given. The factors which brought the Union leaders into their position of power are now regarded by many Africans as an index of the distance which separates these leaders from the people. The situation created in Luanshya in 1954 by the boycott of the European butchers over unfair treatment of Africans is the focal point for the discussion of the relations between the AMWTA, the African National Congress & the 'official' representatives of the town. Their org'al & policy diff's are utilized to point up the underlying pattern of this particular soc system & its relation to other such systems & to the totality of emergent African urbanization. Evidence from the African Ur Court as it operates in Luanshya suggests that Ur Africans continue to order their behavior over a wide area of their soc life in accordance with tribal norms & values. This, despite the emphasis on the movement away from 'tribalism' is explained by the internal inconsistencies in the developing Ur soc system. A. Jablow

CDA 0990 Fallers, Lloyd A. BANTU BUREAUCRACY, Cambridge, England: W. Heffer & Sons, 1956, viii+282 pp, 30 shillings

¶ Defining pol'al institutions as the "rules governing the distribution of legitimate authority", these rules are analyzed among the Soga, a Bantu-speaking people in the Eastern Province of

Uganda, both prior to their experience with Europeans, & today, after a cent of Western influence. 'Legitimate authority' is seen as operative within two main institutional complexes: (1) authority for certain purposes resided in patrilineal kinship groups or lineages; & (2) for certain other purposes it was organized around the centralized, hierarchical kingdom or state. In modern Busoga, under the admin of the British, a 3rd type of org of authority has been added to these: the Western type of local gov org, involving electoral representation & bur'tic civil service. The co-existence of these 3 complexes makes for strain & instability within Soga society, & especially so since the traditional authority system based upon kinship & personal loyalty between superiors & subordinates has survived & stands in direct conflict with the new civil service bur'cy. In Busoga, because the process of change was gradual & occurred under conditions which made it often personally rewarding, both sets of institutions are accepted as legitimate. This has led to a conflict, not of individuals, since the same individuals are involved in both, but of institutions. The end product of the process of transformation is the Soga chief of today; a salaried employee of the African local gov, in charge of a definite territorial unit. The chiefs are responsible to their immediate superiors & to the British Admin for making the African Local Gov an instrument which satisfies the people & the Admin. They are both chiefs & civil servants whose functions are admin'tive, judicial, & involved in the collection of taxes. Since the chief must operate within other roles in the society, such as kinship, other than admin'tive or official, there are placed upon him conflicting demands & obligations to balance or reconcile. Comparative material is drawn from other East African cultures to further implement the thesis of the incompatibility of the institutions of lineage & state. Finally, this tension which existed traditionally between lineage & state in Soga produced a kind of pol'al opportunism in the traditional Soga authorities & brought about a fluidity in the system which made it vulnerable to outside penetration & change. A. Jablow

CDA 0991 Festinger, Leon, Stanley Schachter, & Kurt Back (Stanford U. Calif, Columbia U, New York, NY. & Duke U, Durham, NC), SOCIAL PRESSURES IN INFORMAL GROUPS, Stanford, Calif: Stanford U Press, 1950 (reissued, 1963), x+177 pp, $5.00.

¶ "A study of human factors in housing," with an Introduction by Theodore M. Newcomb, & a Preface by the authors. In 9 Chpts Chpt (1) The Functioning of Groups - Small soc groups (G's) are important in determining the behavior & att's of their members. Studying the small soc G can be beneficial in understanding the influence on the individual of 'culture' or of 'instits.' Much of the pressure to conform comes from the smaller G's to which an individual belongs. The main problems in understanding the functioning of face-to-face G's are: (A) How and why are groups formed? (B) How does the group exert influence on its members? (C) How do members resist group induction? (2) Description of a Housing Community - The community studied was Westgate, a housing project for married veteran students opened in 1946 at the Mass Instit of Technology. The high degree of homogeneity among the Westgate residents promoted a congenial soc atmosphere. Westgate residents felt that the homogeneity of their community promoted friendships, & they seemed satisfied with the friendships they developed. (3) The Spatial Ecology of Group Formation - Friendships were formed on the basis of the mere physical arrangement of the houses. People who lived close to one another became friendly with each other. The relationships between ecological & sociometric structures was so very marked, that there is little doubt that in Westgate passive contacts were a major determinant of friendship & G formation. (4) The Growth of a Tenant Organization - The tenant's org began in the autumn of 1946. Because this equally affected all sub-G's, it was relevant to investigate how diff G standards had developed in diff sub-G's. (5) The Operation of Group Standards - Each sub-G exerted strong influences on its members to conform to its standards. The cohesiveness of the sub-G, as a whole, was the important determinant of the number of deviates. (6) The Social Status of the Deviate - The people who did not conform to the G standard were not as integral a part of the G as those who did. Isolation seems to be both a cause & an effect of being a deviate. (7) The Process of Communication - Once a soc G is formed, the connections within it also function as channels of COMM along which information & opinions flow. This process will tend to make the soc grouping more & more cohesive. (8) Patterns of Group Structure - Sub-G & clique formation within a G has important effects on the cohesiveness of the group as a whole & the effectiveness of any G action which is undertaken. By means of the technique of matrix multiplication it was possible to determine the existence of cliques. (9) A Theory of Group Structure and Group Standards - In a community of people who are homogeneous with respect to many of the factors which determine the development of friendships, the physical factors arising from the arrangement of houses are major determinants of what friendships will develop & what soc groupings will be formed. These soc groupings create channels of COMM for the flow of information & opinions. Standards for att's & behavior relevant to the function of the soc G develop with resulting uniformity among the members of the G. Pressures toward conformity to these standards may result in the exclusion of deviates from the soc G. Other people deviated because they were never in COMM with the G. Appendix: The Methodology of Field Study. Index. H. Umansky

CDA 0992 Form, William H. & Sigmund Nosow (Michigan State U, East Lansing), COMMUNITY IN DISASTER, New York, NY: Harper & Bros, 1958, xiv+273 pp, $4.00.

¶ A study of the Flint-Beecher, Mich. tornado of 1953 to examine the individual behavior of the victims & the org'al performance - in IV Parts, 14 Chpts. I - INTRODUCTION - looks at (1) Disaster Strikes the Community - defining disaster as "a condition in which the established soc life of a community or other type of soc org abruptly ceases to operate." 3 stages of disaster are distinguished: the pre-disaster stage, the emergency stage, & the postdisaster stage. During the emergency stage, the following periods may be seen: spontaneous enactment of emergency roles by individuals, the mobilization of local or community agencies formally constituted to deal with emergencies, & the mobilization of agencies & resources external to the community to implement its established emergency agencies. (2) Interpersonal Behavior In Disaster - asserts that "disaster activity, just as everyday group activity, may be conceived as a number of individuals performing a series of interrelated tasks or roles. These interrelationships comprise a system of specialization of function - all persons do not do the same things." The most important roles to be considered in an analysis of disaster behavior are: sex roles, age roles, fam roles, neighbor roles, & occup'al roles. II - RESCUE BEHAVIOR IN DISASTER - examines (3) A Social History of Three Rescue Groups - offering case studies of a fam's rescue activities, adolescent behavior in disaster, & a spontaneously established aid station. (4) How Victims Help Themselves - describes Beecher as "a number of neighborhoods inhabited by We home owners," & notes the following sequence of activities: looking for & aiding fam members, friends, & neighbors; concern for people in general, rather than for specific persons; & a decline in rescue activities. Diff's in the behavior of M's & F's, older & younger persons, & Ur & Ru areas are noted, & it is concluded that "emergency behavior follows patterns that rest essentially upon 'normal' everyday community relations & expectations." (5) Panic and Shock - notes that "although people in stressful situations may exhibit symptoms of panic or shock, they are not necessarily permanently withdrawn from rescue activities, nor are they less effective than others." They are not "stripped of their soc & cultural resources, but conform in their behavior to role expectations that are predictable from their status in the predisaster stage." (6) Disaster Behavior and Role Conflict - reports that "the

activities of those who underwent conflict were similar to those of the R's not in conflict," though the former showed a greater concern for fam, neighbors, & friends. In a disaster situation, people in the following conditions tend to experience conflict: those with limited knowledge re signif elements in the situation confronting them; those who "are confronted with a situation in which they wish to act but do not have adequate conceptions of what is appropriate behavior under the conditions;" & those who "normally do not perform roles that demand independent decision-making," esp F's aged 25-44. (7) Residents and Organizations: Conflict or Cooperation? - examines the att's of community members toward various org's. It is found that "the most positive evaluations were directed toward org's that had assumed normal control functions." Generally, "the probability of achievement of positive goals is increased when both victims & org's have congruent expectations & evaluations of each other." III - ORGANIZATIONAL BEHAVIOR IN DISASTER - discusses (8) Organizational Mobilization For Disaster - presents a typology of org's & examines the following activities: information & COMM, getting into action, needs & problems, use of volunteers, interorg'al relations, & self-evaluation. These activities are investigated in the following case histories: (9) Centralized Authority: The State Police, (10) Citizen Disaster Organizations: The Volunteer Fire Departments, (11) Spiritual Aid: The Salvation Army, & (12) Professionals and Amateurs: The Red Cross. IV - PLANNING FOR DISASTER - treats (13) Rescue Behavior and Civil Defence - contends that while the public image of the Office of Civil Defense saw it as responsible for directing rescue operations during disasters, in its actual operation this org was ancillary to other orgs, eg, the State Police. Various criteria or org'al performance during disaster are suggested. (14) Community Planning For Disaster - asserts that "org'al integration is the most crucial dimension in disaster performance," & speaks of the need for community disaster planning. An Appendix presents "Methodology and Sampling In Disaster Study." Name & Subject Indices. I. Taviss

CDA 0993 Form, William H. & Delbert C. Miller (Michigan State U, East Lansing, & Indiana U, Bloomington), INDUSTRY, LABOR, AND COMMUNITY, NY: Harper & Brothers, 1960, viii+739 pp, $9.00.

¶ Six diff orientations are used to analyze the network of relationships specified: (i) business & labor are self-contained sets of econ forces that mold the community to their econ demands, (ii) all 3 are seen as interacting entities working towards a common goal, (iii) the community is analyzed as a self-contained set of forces that condition labor-manag relations, (iv) business & labor are seen as interacting with other soc institutions, (v) business & labor are seen in their power relations in the community, & (vi) the roles of community specialist & the researcher are examined in light of problems calling for soc action & res. The vol is in IV Parts & 18 Chpts. I—PERSPECTIVES FOR ANALYZING BUSINESS AND UNION RELATIONS IN THE COMMUNITY—contains (1) Industry and the Community, (2) Industry Shapes the Community, (3) Interdependency of Business, Labor, and the Community, & (4) The Community in Union-Management Relations. II—INSTITUTIONAL RELATIONS OF BUSINESS AND LABOR WITHIN THE COMMUNITY—discusses (5) Government: The Problems of Community Control, (6) Mass Communication: The Struggle for a Community Platform, (7) Education: The Contest of Labor and Business Interests, (8) Welfare: Ethical Concerns for Business and Labor Unions, (9) Religion: Moral Monitors, & (10) The Family: Cauldron of Labor-Management Loyalties. III—BUSINESS, LABOR, AND COMMUNITY POWER STRUCTURE—details (11) The Structure of Community Power, (12) National and Community Power Structures, (13) Community Power Structures in Western Society, (14) The Search for Power Structure and Process, (15) Community Power in Middle-Sized Cities, & (16) Community Power in the Metropolis. IV—APPLIED PROBLEMS OF BUSINESS AND LABOR WITHIN THE COMMUNITY—concludes with (17) Community Relations Specialists: New Careers in Industry-Community Relations & (18) Research Problems in Industry-Community Relations. 7 Appendixes contain (A) Important Sources of Community Information, (B) Field Study Outline of Industry-Community Relationships in a Selected Community, (C) Outline for Analysis of an Interinstitutional Organizational Complex Involving Industry, Labor, and a Social Institution Within a Local Community, (D) Guide for the Study of a Particular Community, (E) Community Leadership Study Schedule, (F) Thorndike Ten-Item Yardstick for Measuring Goodness of City, & (G) Guide for Community Development Survey. Charts, graphs, a select bibliog for each Chpt & field problems & a separate subject & author index. L. P. Chall

CDA 0994 Foster, George M. (U of California, Berkeley), TRADITIONAL CULTURES: AND THE IMPACT OF TECHNICAL CHANGE, New York, NY: Harper & Bros, 1962, xiii+292 pp, $6.50.

¶ A book in 13 Chpts with a Preface by the author, intended as a text for applied anthropol courses. Cultural, soc, & psychol'al problems of technical assistance & technological development are discussed, esp as it occurs in traditional Ru communities which have been the targets of development programs such as those of the special agencies of the UN, the US bilateral programs, & private org's ie the Rockefeller & Ford Foundations. It places the phenomenon of planned change in the perspective of the process of cultural change which occurs at all times. Chpt (1) The Cultural Context of Technological Development, - defines culture as shorthand term for the common, learned way of life shared by the number of a society (behavior of people) & outlines the 5 integral factors of culture that directly relate to the process of change. (2) How Cultures Change - discusses borrowing, acculturation, syncretism & other reactions to cultural stimuli. (3) The Traditional Rural Community - analyzes some characteristics of peasant society as background for the study of change processes. (4) The Dynamics of Change: Culture, Society, Psychology, and Economics - is an introduction' to the study of the change inhibiting factors in all societies (barriers) & also the change promoting factors (stimulants or motivations). (5) Cultural Barriers to Change - examines, among other items, values & att's, culture structure, & motor patterns, & customary body positions. (6) Social Barriers to Change - discusses the principal soc barriers in the framework of Group Solidarity, Loci of Authority & Rigidity of Soc Structure. (7) Psychological Barriers to Change - focusses on problems of basic perception, communicating, & learning. (8) Stimulants to Change - focusses on the identification utilization of cultural, soc, & psychol'al factors in inducing change. (9) The Technical Expert: His Problems - discusses deficiencies of the US technical expert who has been imbued with a program orientation, rather than trained as a problem oriented specialist. (10) The Anthropologist at Work: The Conceptual Context - an outline of the theoretical viewpoints, contributions of & substantive data relevant to the anthropol'al approach to planned change. (11) The Anthropologist at Work: Stages of Analysis - examines the role of the soc sci'st in prestudy, planning, on going analysis, & evaluation of technical development. (12) Technical Aid and Social Science: Some Problems of Teamwork - highlights the dilemma of the professional worker vs the admin'or. (13) The Ethics of Planned Change - considers the aims of programs & the obligation of personnel (as well as the program) to the host. An annotated bibliog is appended. A combined Author & Subject Index. A. S. Marks

CDA 0995 Gimbel, John (Humboldt State Coll, Calif), A GERMAN COMMUNITY UNDER AMERICAN OCCUPATION: MARBURG, 1945-52, Stanford, Cal: Stanford U Press, 1961 (Stanford Studies in History, Econ, Polit Sci, XXI), vi + 259 pp, $5.50

¶ This description & assessment of the US post-WW II occupation of Marburg, divided into IV Parts, begins with an overview

of the problems of the US occupation. Part I - THE SETTING - containing 2 Chpts, on Marburg at the time of surrender, March 1945, & on the mission of the occupation force. II - MILITARY GOVERNMENT AND THE COMMUNITY'S RESEARCH - deals with the immediate tasks that had to be accomplished (order, security, housekeeping, accommodations, liaison between military Gov & military forces), with the beginnings of the long-range program (denazification, demilitarization, admin've reconstruction), with German expectations & moods in 1945 (including reactions to the behavior of US troops & the frustration of Germans who wanted to play an active role), & with US vs German efforts to establish a civilian authority. III - THE PUNITIVE PROGRAM - details the half-hearted US attempts at industrial disarmament & decentralization & the US & German phases of denazification. "Although there were many reasons for the failure of denazification, in Marburg, none seems more important than the mistaken American belief that if given a measure of freedom & local self-Gov, without Nazi interference, Germans at the grass-roots level would emulate Americans: that they would demand individual rights & assume individual responsibilities, willingly eliminate Nazis & other anti-democratic elements, but not initiate radical econ changes" (p. 164). IV - THE CONSTRUCTIVE PROGRAM - discusses American democratization efforts (in the face of the nascent pol'al parties), the "grass-roots approach" ("reorientation" through public forums & town-hall meetings), the paradox of the occupation, which united diff & even opposed groups of Marburgers in their criticism of it, its positive & negative impact, & its "catharsis," resulting from the Marburgers' identification of "the relationship between the individual American soldier & the occupation policies" with their own relationship to the Nazi state (p. 213). The study is based on manuscript, semi-published, & published materials, on field work & interviews. It concludes with a bibliog'al note & an index. Kurt H. Wolff

CDA 0996 Gross, Feliks (Brooklyn Coll, New York, NY), SOME SOCIOLOGICAL PROBLEMS OF TECHNOLOGICAL ASSISTANCE: TECHNOLOGICAL CHANGE AND CHANGE OF VALUES, pp 201-207 in INTERNATIONAL CIVIL SERVICE AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE. Paris, France: Les Presses de l'Imprimerie des Petites-Affiches, 2 rue Montesquieu, 1958, (in French & English), NP.

¶ A paper delivered on 30 Nov 1957 at the Meeting of the International Civil Service Training Organization. ¶ Some leading 19th cent theories of soc change suggest that the introduction of modern technology changes the existing SR's & results in a definite, anticipated soc transformation. Contemporary empirical studies indicate, however, that introduction of a new technology may result in alternative soc changes: (1) the new technology is accepted (assimilated). Cultural values may adjust changes in SR's. (2) The new technology may fit into the existing value system (firearms for hunting tribe)—a change in values does not necessarily follow. (3) The new technology is completely or partially rejected. (4) The new technology is accepted but results in disintegration of the soc group & destroys the existing culture. (5) The new technology is accepted with substantial 'soc sacrifice' & produces revolutionary soc changes (industrial revolution in Europe). (6) Technological change is imposed by totalitarian means (USSR, China). Alternatives are illustrated by empirical case histories. Effective introduction of a new technology (as a purposeful action toward achievement of a normative econ or soc goal) usually involves changes in (a) values, & more broadly, in ideologies & religions; (b) SR's, esp class structure; (c) soc institutions; (d) distribution of formal & informal power; & (e) needs, technology creating new needs. The structure of values may foster or impede soc adoption of a technological innovation. A distinction is made between open (infinite) & closed (finite) values. Open values do not have limits (ceilings), terminal goal achievement is not possible. These are limitless, supply invigorating incentives, & are essential in Western industrial culture patterns. Closed values have a 'sense of limits,' terminal goal achievement is visible & feasible. Trobriand & Arapaho Indians' value systems are examples of this. Finite values do not foster rapid soc change. Values change through: learning & mass communication; crisis situation; terror & manipulation of fear; & environmental changes. The most basic media of change are learning & crisis or disaster situation. A disaster situation may be artificial—created by terror. Technologic & soc changes in the USSR & China belong to the latter category. AA

CDA 0997 Hagen, Everett E. (Center for Internat'l Studies, Massachusetts Instit of Technology, Cambridge), ON THE THEORY OF SOCIAL CHANGE, Homewood, Ill: The Dorsey Press, 1962, xii+557 pp, $10.00.

¶ This book in 19 Chpt's & V Parts, with a Forward by Max F. Millikan & a Preface by the author, is a synthesis of the pol'al, psychol'al, & soc forces at work in the econ growth of nations emerging from traditional society into the modern world. Part I - THE NATURE OF THE PROBLEM - contains Chpt (1) The Purpose and Structure of the Book - presents the theoretical framework in: the need for system analysis, the need for integration of soc sci theory, the need to relate childhood to history, & the structure of the book. (2) Historical Bases for a Theory of Growth - surveys the historical circumstances in which econ growth has begun. (3) The Inadequacy of Economic Theories of Growth - discusses the need for an interdisciplinary approach. Part II - PERSONALITY AND THE STABILITY OF TRADITIONAL SOCIETIES - is principally devoted to relating (childhood) personality theory to the problems of change, & contains (4) The Traditional State of Societies - focussing on traditional societies in history, traditional society as double (or triple) society, the elite, class relationships, (a recapitulation), & contains an Appendix - Defining societies. (5) Authoritarianism and Innovational Presonalities - discusses creativity & innovation, innovational personality, & the authoritarian personality. (6) Authoritarianism and Innovational Personalities in a Formal Framework - extends the previous work & includes an Introduction, the constructs, intelligence & energy, cognitions, needs, innovational & authoritarian personality in the general framework, & an appendix on the scope of moral values & T. Parson's pattern variables. (7) Formation of Creative and Authoritarian Personalities - surveys childhood generalizations & adult behavior, the crises of infancy, considerate parenthood, authoritarian parenthood in traditional societies, other types of parenthood, & childhood & adulthood. Appendices deal with comments on toilet training, evidence from soc psychol re personality formation, further comments on need order & need succorance nurturance. (8) Personality and the Stability of Traditional Society - discusses childhood in Burma & Java, the stability of traditional society, & has an Appendix on the general question of perpetuation of personality types. Part III - THE TRANSITION TO ECONOMIC GROWTH - includes (9) Disturbing Events and Reactions to Them - containing items on withdrawal of staus respect, & R. Merton's typology of adaptive modes. (10) Appearance of Retreatism - discusses the immediate impact of withdrawal of status respect, the erosion of values, the repression of needs, the women, & concluding comments. (11) Emergence of Technological Creativity - contains alternative developments within retreatism, creativity out of retreatism, the reformer, & the emergence of values conducive to econ growth. (12) Further Observations On Technological Innovation - discusses the influence of the state of knowledge & of econ conditions, the principle of relative soc blockage, the principle of protection by the group, aliens & econ growth, & dynamic processes. Part IV - TRANSITION TO ECONOMIC GROWTH: SOME CASES IN POINT - contains 4 case histories as examples. (13) Continental Values and Anglo-Saxon Virtues - focusses on GB. (14) Japan: History Mocks the Tokugawa - discusses basic characteristics of Japanese history . (15) The Transition in Colombia

- discusses elements leading to change. (16) Social Change and Economic Modernization in Two Indonesian Towns: A Case in Point, by Clifford Geertz - discusses development in Modjakato & Tabanan. Part V - THE TRANSITION: THE COLONIAL CASE - presents (17) Colonialism and Economic Growth - which surveys the pressures of colonialism, retreatism in colonial societies, more extreme reactions, the perpetuation of values inimical to econ growth, a qualification; rifts in the traditional social structure, implications for the future, & contains an Appendix - The American Foreign Policy and the Underdeveloped Countries. (18) A Case in Point: Burma; & (19) A Case in Point: Sioux on the Reservations - are both case history approaches. 2 Appendices: (A) Analytical Models in the Study of Social Science - discusses the logical requirements of general system analysis & an explanation of the concepts & methodology; (B) concerning the Rostovian schema of the stages of econ growth. A Bibliog & a combined Author & Subject Index. A. Marks

CDA 0998 Haiman, Franklyn S. (Northwestern U, Evanston, Ill), GROUP LEADERSHIP AND DEMOCRATIC ACTION, Cambridge, Mass: Houghton Mifflin, 1951, vii+309 pp, $5.75.

¶ An attempt at presenting "the philosophical-sci'fic background & the practical techniques of democratic group leadership" as opposed to a "mere application of authority". In III Parts & 11 Chpts. Part I - APPROACHES TO LEADERSHIP- presents background. Chpt (1) The Dynamics of Leadership- supplies the author's definition of leadership, "an interaction process in which an individual, usually through the medium of speech influences the behavior of others towards a particular end." Further discussion, based on res in the soc sci's, provides factors affecting leadership operation, as, available sanctions, group personality, & the task to be achieved. (2) Authoritarianism and Democracy - "considers what the philosophers & theorists have thought about the problem & the kinds of solutions they have proposed." The juxtaposition considered in terms of leadership, has the authoritarian leader directing behavior towards his chosen ends. In a democratic situation, the group is recognized to have the right & capability to arrive at their own decisions aided by the leader. (3) Values and Limitations of Democratic Leadership - an elaboration of the advantages of democratic leadership presented in the previous Chpt, & its effect on the group. This is complimented by brief discussions of several qualities serving to limit such leadership. (4) The Dynamics of a Group - is a brief sci'fic outline of group behavior. The group here represented is the "small face-to-face talking" group. Interaction behavior is presented on 2 levels: (i) that of content, the "task area", & (ii) that of interpersonal relations or "socemotional area". Part II-ATTITUDES AND SKILLS OF DEMOCRATIC LEADERSHIP- "takes up the att's & skills of democratic leadership." (5) The Group Leader as a Person - the leader in a democratic situation is he who can perform certain functions most conveniently & effectively at the demanding moments. Discussed are several personality factors desired in the small group leader, ie, knowledge of the situation, verbalizing ability, mellowness & vitality. (6) Leadership in Interpersonal Relations - offers techniques to establish congeniality among the members of the group, "aimed at the ultimate goal of frank friendly & sensibly balanced participation." (7) Leadership in Scientific Method - points out the logic to be followed in order to have a meaningfully functioning group. Its flexibility is emphasized. This is the leader's operational outline. (8) Leadership in Cooperative Thinking - In the democratic group the leader must draw together divergent types of persons along with their differing ideas, & ability to participate. Presented are a number of services important to the leader in his synthesizing task. (9) Resolving Social Conflict: Integration - Often in a group there will be found certain irreconcialable att's, which if wrongly treated, lead to conflict & can destroy the groups meaningful functioning. The only real solution to this type of problem is through "discussion & integration", with an agreement to disagree. (10) Resolving Social Conflict: Majority Vote - In certain cases "integration" is not the resolution to intragroup conflict, & voting must be introduced for resolution. Here the leader assumes a new function, requiring certain skills not previously discussed. He is an impartial chairman working under & administering parliamentary rules. Part III- THE FUTURE OF GROUP LEADERSHIP, (11) Training Leaders for Democracy - inquires into methods for training future leaders under democratic principles. Primarily a discussion of the literature on the question, various mediums for training are offered, both through various educ'al systems, the Sch's & adult programs, and on-the-job experience. 3 requisites for training are emphasized: "orientation, experience, critical evaluation." Appendices A-C: (A) Bernlund-Haiman Leader Rating Scale - A table for the evaluation of discussion leaders to be used by "trained observers". (B) Two Samples of Shared Leadership - The transcripts of 2 group discussions are presented, with marginal notes, to show the leaders functioning. They demonstrate "how leadership passes from one resposible member of the group to another." (C) Sample Leadership Problems: Case Studies - 3 case studies presented as an exercise in analyzing the problems of group direction. A 158 item Bibliog. Index. Exercises following each Chpt. A. S. Marks

CDA 0999 Hall, D. M. (Agri Extension Service, U of Illinois), DYNAMICS OF GROUP ACTION, Danville, Ill: The Interstate Printers & Publishers, 1957, 240 pp, NP

¶ A 'how to' text in IV sections & 14 Chpts: I—GROUP ACTION —presents (1) Why Groups Fail. II—WHAT HOLDS US TOGETHER—describes (2) A Theory of Action, (3) Action Systems, (4) Action System (AS)—when emphasis is placed upon the task, (5) AS—when emphasis is placed upon the individual, (6) AS—when emphasis is placed on the group, (7) AS—when emphasis is placed upon the community, & (8) Communication Systems. III—HOW GROUPS TACKLE THEIR PROBLEMS, details (9) (9) Problem-Solving Steps. IV—GROUP MATURITY—describes (10) Integrating Groups in Task Forces, (11) How to Get Skilled Officers, (12) Participation, (13) Evaluation, & (14) Extending the Benefits. Appendixes list atmosphere [?]'s, rating sheets, participation rolls, check lists, etc. An index.

CDA 1000 Hare, Paul A., Borgatta, Edgar F. & Bales, Robert F. (Harvard U & Russell Sage Foundation), SMALL GROUPS, NY: A. A. Knopf, 1955, xv+666 pp, $6.50

¶ A reader in group dynamics organized in IV parts containing 10 Chpts. I- Historical and Theoretical Background presents reprints of classics from (1) Early history, (2) Early Research, & (3) Current Theory. II - The Individual in Social Situations contains (4) Together & Apart (learning of nonsense syllables, stimulation of group atmosphere & problem solving), (5) Social Perception, & (6) Consistency of the Individual. III- The Group as a System of Social Interaction, contains articles on (7) The Communication Network, (8) Interaction & Equilibration (feedback, equilibrium, task & interaction), (9) Role Differentiation, & (10) Leadership. Part IV - Annotated Bibliography contains 584 items with annotations in varying lengths. An Index for the bibliog is appended such that it contains a cross reference to the entire bibliog & the reprinted articles, using the following categories: review of literature, theory statistical problems, measurement techniques, task (5 categories), &, variables (20 categories).

CDA 1001 Harper, Ernest B. & Arthur Dunham Ed, (Michigan State U, East Lansing & U of Michigan, Ann Arbor), COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION IN ACTION, New York, NY: Association Press, 1959, 543 pp, NP.

¶ A collection of 75 readings divided into VI Parts on the basic literature & critical comments in Community (Comm) Organization (CO). I - THE COMMUNITY AND SOCIAL WELFARE - Includes the Introduction - which describes the usage of the term Comm in soc sci & soc welfare as used historically & lists 9 ingredients of the "ideal Comm." (1) "The Nature of the Community: Selected Definitions." The popular & sci'fic

definitions of the Comm are presented & classified under: (a) the Comm as a geographical concept; (b) as a 'natural' local area characterized by equal stress on both aspects; & (c) as a socially homogeneous area characterized by group interaction. (2) "Community Action: The Great Need," by Richard Waverly Poston - stressing the importance of the small Comm for soc welfare & for democracy in general. Comm is here defined in the narrow terms of neighborhood & small town. A guide to self-examination & citizen action, citizen participation & co-operation is called for. (3) "Top Leaders and Planning," by Floyd Gibson Hunter - describes the Comm power structure in a southern city. The structure could be characterized as a pyramid of influence with the elite on top. 2 hyp's are presented: (i) the exercise of power is limited & directed by the formulation & extension of soc policy within a framework of socially sanctioned authority, & (ii) in a given power unit a smaller number of individuals will be found formulating & extending policy than those exercising power. Its corollary: All policy makers are men of power, but all men of power are not policy makers. II - THE PROCESS OF COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION - includes (4) "What is Community Organization?" Selected Definitions. (5) "The Nature and Characteristics of Community Organization - A Preliminary Inquiry," by Robert P. Lane - based on the 1939 report to the Nat'l Conference which may mark the beginning of CO. Discussed are definitions & characteristics of CO. (6) "Bench Marks of Community Organization," by Russell H. Kurtz, presents another Nat'l Conference paper in which it is stated that CO is found to be in use on all jurisdictional levels, by agencies working singly or in groups & it is employed "between levels in a variety of relationships." Non-professionals always have the last word in CO relationships. (7) "Methods and Skills in Community Organization," by Arlien Johnson, states that "CO in soc work is concerned with ongoing, dynamic, changing manifestations of interaction". (8) "When is Community Organization Social Work Practice?" by Kenneth L. M. Pray, discusses the lack of a precise definition for any of the words related to 'soc work' & offers a philosophy & objectives which should make the understanding of this field easier. The philosophy is akin to that of 'enablement'. (9) "Community Organization and Planning," by Arthur Hillman, is a discussion of the "methods by which Comm's deliberately change their structure & way of life". (10) "Community Education in Action" by the Committee on CO Adult Educ Assoc, presents characteristics of CO & the ways in which adult educ can help CO. Chpt (11) contains 4 essays, "Principles in Community Organization for Social Welfare," by C. F. McNeil; "General Principles of Community Organization," by Ray Johns & David F. Demarche; "Principles of Community Organization," by Florence G. Cassidy; & "Some Principles Relating to Community Organization," by Murray G. Ross. (12) "Landmarks in the Development of Community Welfare Organization," by Arthur Dunham outlining a chronological list of major events in CO from 1872-1955. (13) "The Cincinnati Social Unit Experiment," by Jesse Frederick Steiner, presents a description of a local CO set up by the residents as an exp. (14) "Community Welfare Planning: Accomplishments and Obstacles," by Leonard W. Mayo, deals with Comm planning for health & welfare (current developments, shortcomings & blocks, & bases for orderly progress). (15) "Developing Goals and Methods of Community Organization," by Violet M. Sieder, presents a systematic analysis of the historical development of the conceptual base of CO from 1909 to "post-1947." (16) "Community Organization and Social Statesmanship," by Donald S. Howard, projected into the future 2 soc work trends: (a) gradual enlargement of the fields of technical competence of soc workers & new fields developing each day; & (b) the movement of soc work away from the patchwork philosophy toward a more productive approach to soc problems. (17) "Social Work and the 'Social Generalist'," by Hertha Kraus, asks whether the soc worker is capable of functioning in a role which would attack soc problems through an overall program which would attack all phases of the problem. A total generic approach is stressed. (18) "New Wine and Old Bottles," by Robert MacRae, describes the "new wines" as: explosive pop growth, increasing urbanism, growth of automation, mobility, desegregation, & continuing improvement in the standard of living. These "new wines are being put in the 'old bottles' of: negative Comm att's about planning, agency centered rather than problem centered councils, understaffed, underfinanced & low status Comm welfare planning councils, inadequate skills in Comm planning, limited development of regional, state & nat'l planning, & poor COMM of Comm planning objectives. Methods of attacking these problems are discussed. III - COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION IN PRACTICE - Chpt (19) "Ten Steps in Community Action," by Eduard C. Lindeman, derives the steps inductively as being: (i) consciousness of need, (ii) spreading the consciousness of need, (iii) projection of the consciousness of need, (iv) emotional impulse to meet the need quickly, (v) presentation of other solutions, (vi) conflict of solutions, (vii) investigation, (viii) open discussion of issue, (ix) investigation of solutions, (x) compromise on the basis of tentative progress. CO exists wherever democracy & specialism are approximating working relationships. (20) "Choices and Steps in Community Organization," by Hertha Kraus, describes 6 steps whereby a 'production schedule' with a defined production goal in service can be set up. (21) "Leadership in Community Integration," by Clarence King, discusses the Comm, how it may be organized, the advantages of indirect leadership, how to build common interest, & the necessity of all concerned to have some skill in CO. In (22) "Social Intergroup Work," Wilber I. Newstetter makes certain assumptions as to the nature of man as an interacting, soc animal. 2 foci of the soc intergroup work process are adjustmental relations between groups & not their members, & adjustmental relations between groups in terms of some specific soc goal. 7 categories of functions of the intergroup worker are enumerated. (23) "Action Research," by Genevieve W. Carter, lists 8 principles: (a) problem to be attacked should stem from a recognized Comm need, (b) those expected to implement the recommendations should participate in the study process, (c) the planning group should examine Comm readiness, (d) action res requires technical assistance & direction to insure the objectivity & accuracy of data, (e) soc problems must be reformulated into a researchable problem, (f) teamwork between all levels of participants is implied, (g) motivations for the res affect the res as well as its utilization, (h) an action res project should result in recommendations for action or soc change. (24) "Social Surveys," by the Council of Jewish Welfare Federations and Welfare Funds," examines the major types of surveys & (program analysis, needs & resources, general Comm survey & study of interagency relationships) & methods inventory or library method, survey by experts, the process survey, self-study, & continous self-study). (25) "Social Welfare Planning," by Neva R. Deardorff, states that planning is "the formulation of coherent ideas calling for & describing action in the future." The role of the voluntary agencies in planning is examined. "Action will be achieved only at the expense of some forfeit of the right of complete self-determination." (26) "Planning," by Harleigh B. Trecker, states its necessity in our society. Some related aspects of planning & implications of admin & admin'ors are detailed. (27) "Democracy and Group Thinking," by Mary P. Follett, suggests that group rather than crowd psychol should be the basis of a progressive soc psychol. (28) "The Nature and Function of Committees," by Edward F. Sheffield, lists "the characteristics of an effective committee," & the immense importance of defining the committee's task through a clear & complete assignment, charge or 'terms of reference'. (29) "A Committee at Work," by Mildred C. Barry, clarifies the meanings of process by looking at: steps & procedures in the problem-to-solution cycle, factors that effect the participation of individuals & groups, &, the role of the professional worker.

(30) "What Groups Live By," by Gordon L. Lippitt & Warren H. Schmidt, presents statements: (a) a set of 'positive assumptions' & (b) 14 suggestions as to 'what you can do,' as a member of a group. (31) "Principles of Effective Committee Work," by Audrey R. Trecker & Harleigh B. Trecker, lists 15 principles: (32) "The Agency and Its Publics," by Helen Cody Baker & Mary Swain Routzahn, to better envison the publics involved with soc welfare agencies, several methods are presented of dividing publics into more managable units. (33) "Citizen Participation and Public Relations," by Robert MacRae, concerns underlying principles for an effective program of public relations necessary to the survival of soc work. (34) "Fund Raising," by F. Emerson Andrews, presents a comprehensive review of voluntary giving in the US. (35) "The Successful Fund-Raising Campaign," by Harold J. Seymour, defines a 'fund-raising campaigning' & proposes 5 essential elements. In addition 10 principles of fund-raising are enumerated. (36) "What is Social Action?" presents selected definitions. (37) "Initiating Social Action," by Geneva Mathiasen, gives rules for mobilizing Comm & state resources, overcoming apathy, & influencing people to change their att's. (38) "Social Work and Social Action," by Kenneth L. M. Pray, investigates the role, & responsibilities, & implications of the soc worker in soc action. (39) "Community Organization Recording," by Campbell G. Murphy, discusses record keeping. (40) "Why Records?" by Los Angeles Chapter, ASCO, presents 2 reasons for keeping records. 10 diff usages of records are given. In (41) "Administrative and Process Recording," by C. F. McNeil, discusses minutes, annual reports, & progress reports. (42) "Process Recording," by Harleigh B. Trecker, presents 6 answers to the question: What are we doing when we are recording a process? (43) "Process Recording as a Technique," by Gloria Roman, discusses the development of conciseness in the taking of minutes. IV - AGENCIES AND PROGRAMS - includes an Introduction outlining the numerous types of agencies & variety of org's in which CO process are practiced. (44) "Problems of Community-wide Planning and Prevention," are discussed by Bradley Buell & Associates. The complexity of the Comm service structure is analysed & the basic premise that preventive measures should be taken to correct the problem, are put forth. The problem of logistics in relation to the planning & organizing of the Comm's services are discussed in 4 problem areas: dependency, ill health, maladjustment, & recreational needs. (45) "The Function of Neighborhood Organization," by Sidney Dillick, lists 5 functions of the district Comm council: (a) coordination of health & welfare services at the neighborhood level, (b) helping people to become articulate about their needs & enlisting their participation in meeting them, (c) serving as a medium for the interchange of ideas among rank-&-file professionals, (d) serving as a medium for joint planning & action by agencies & civic groups, (e) providing a means for communicating to the city-wide level the neighborhood view of problems. (46) "The Role Of District Community Councils," by Violet M. Sieder, stresses the need for planning & action by the citizens of the local area. The problem is how to preserve the values of specialization as well as those of participation & coordination. (48) "Interagency Relationships," by Ray Johns & David DeMarche, describes services for the handicapped, settlements & public recreation, etc. (49) "Code of the Chest and Council Movement," by Community Chests and Councils of America, Inc, presents the 1953 code of the CCC, its basic concepts, objectives, & obligations of professional conduct. (50) "Community Planning for Social Welfare," by United Community Funds and Councils of America, Inc, discusses the preamble, philosophy, objectives, principles, methods & procedures essential in Comm planning for soc welfare, etc. (51) "Chest, Council, and Agency Relationships," by a Study Committee, with Sidney Hollander, as Chairman, outlines specific problems of welfare agencies arise in the areas of: org'al relationships, financial support of agencies, conflicting nat'l & local pressures affecting agency programs, & division of responsibility for interpretation & public relations among groups involved. (52) "Community Welfare Councils - What they are and What They Do," is presented by the United Community Funds and Councils of America, Inc. (53) "Critera for a Good Welfare Council," by Conference Commission on Strengthening Councils, presents the principles, conditions for success, & methods of work in relation to bettering Comm councils. (54) "Chest and Council Relations - Where Chest and Council are One," by Charles J. Birt, presents a case study of a Comm chest & council which merged under a single board. The exp was deemed a success. (55) "Chest and Councils - The Case For Separate Councils," by C. Wint Pfeiffer, contends that councils & chests should be legally separate because they have diff scope, functions & methods. (56) "The Future of Federation," by Ralph H. Blanchard, presents the facts of the situation which 'point to a bright future', steady growth of soc welfare agencies & Comm values. The desire, need for, & requirements of future federation is examined. (57) "Where Do We Stand in United Fund Developments?" by Albert J. Nesbitt, presents the application of Comm chest principles to nat'l appeals. (58) "Free Choice in Giving," by Rome A. Betts, makes a plea to retain independent financing of voluntary soc welfare agencies as opposed to federated collection. (59) "The Social Service Exchange and Agency Co-operation," by Stephen L. Angell & Frank T. Greving, discusses the development & future of the exchange. (60) "Community Organization at the State Level," by Arthur Dunham, describes, the state-wide setting for CO, its background, & foreground, & the tasks & guideposts to state-wide CO. (61) "Why National Agencies?" by the National Budget Committee, outlines the reason for their existence. (62) "National Organizations in Social Welfare," by George W. Rabinoff, discusses the types & functions, of nat'l org's that were founded. (63) "The Functions of the National Agency," by Edmund De S. Brunner, discusses: determination of overall objectives, setting of standards of membership & performance, central interests, assist leadership training, & res. The conflicts between the nationals & locals is described. V - PERSONNEL - PROFESSIONALS AND LAYMEN - includes an Introduction & presents a profile of the CO practioner. In (64) "Social Workers and the Community," by Chester L. Bower, issues a call for all soc workers to have some training in CO, & should also be taught leading & participation in discussions, public speaking, etc. (65) "What is the Job of the Community Organization Worker?" by Arthur Dunham, examines the subject, from a generic stand-point. In (66) "The Role of the Community Organization Practitioner," Edward D. Lynde suggests that the CO workers' ability to meet problem situations depends on 'what he has done months & yrs before - (& on) the leadership he has helped to develop in his org. (67) "The Function of the Professional Worker," by Violet M. Sieder, suggests the thesis that "the CO practice is identified with the generic concepts of soc work", that it draws heavily on the processes of casework & group work, (&)... depends on specialized areas of knowledge & skills necessary for working with a Comm. (68) "Community Organization - Manipulation or Group Process?" by Donald Van Valen, presents 4 'basic convictions' which should be held by CO workers. Belief in: citizen participation, democratic procedures, sci'fic method, effective COMM. (69) "Volunteers in Social Welfare," by Melvin A. Glasser, outlines the reasons people become volunteers. VI - COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT IN THE UNITED STATES AND ELSEWHERE - contains an Introduction, maintaining that CD is essentially "organized efforts to improve conditions of living in a community, & involves: the application of technology or expert services, or both, from outside the community, &, the enlistment of self-help & co-operative participation on the part of residents of the community". Some new & novel elements in CD are described. (70) "Community Organization - Teamwork in Rural Communities," by Charles E. Hendry, describes the neglect, by CO workers, of small cities & Ru Comm's. (71) "Social Work and Social Problems in India," by Lester B. Granger, states that soc work has a close relationship to technical as-

sistance programs in underdeveloped countries, & briefly describes the problems in India. (72) "Community Development in an Egyptian Village," by the U3 Interdep'tal Committee on Internat'l Soc Welfare Policy, describes one "Comm welfare center". (73) "A Plan For Community Development," by Mohamed M. Shalaby, describes the basic elements for Ru reconstruction, & enumerates 12 lines of action for solving Ru problems. (74) "Principles of Community Development," by the United Nations, stresses 10 basic elements of CD. The last Chpt (75) "Community Development Programs and Methods," by Carl C. Talyor, defines CD as the methods by which the people living in local villages or Comm's help to improve their own soc & econ conditions. Reasons for the violation of 'sound CD techniques' are given as are the reasons for following sound CD technique. 4 steps are presented in methods of CD, & the needs of CD programs are described. An Index. H. Barbolet

CDA 1002 Harris, Marvin (Columbia U), TOWN AND COUNTRY IN BRAZIL, NY: Columbia U Press, 1956, 302 pp, $4.50.

¶ A field study of the town of Minas Velhas (MV) & surrounding villages, in the highlands of State of Bahia, Brazil; carried out in 1950-51, as one of 4 Bahia community studies co-sponsored by that State & Columbia U. There are an introduction & 7 Chpts: (1) Setting, (2) Economics, (3) Class and Race, (4) Family and Individual, (5) Government and Politics, (6) Religion, & (7) Folk Belief. A Conclusion & a bibliog, an index, & 32 tables & 5 drawings are included. MV is a small & isolated county seat, technologically backward, yet bustling & neat. Founded as a mining town in the 18th cent, by sophisticated adventures using slave labor, it declined rapidly after the gold boom but then evolved a variety of metal & other home crafts. These are still its mainstay today, along with some farming & shopkeeping. Occup'ly very diversified, & drawing much of its food supply from the surrounding semi-subsistence farms, MV is remarkably self-sufficient. Despite its folk-society smallness (pop about 1,500), & its remoteness from metropolitan centers, the pop displays a strong Ur ethos, feeling very superior to the Ru pop outside its gates. The average townsman is individualistic; his dream is modernization—but more in terms of migrating to the big city than of planning progress within his country. He is more class- than community-conscious, within a 2-class frame in which the upper stratum is interchangeably referred to as white or wealthy, & the lower one as black (Negro) or poor. Actually, an individual's rank is co-determined by his occup & educ besides race & wealth. Most of MV's residents hold an intermediate SS, being either of mixed race, or some combination like white & poor, Negro & skilled, etc (a specially devised pictorial test was used to determine the racial stereotypes in MV). Local inter-class tension is greater than elsewhere in Brazil, partly because the home crafts system has enabled an above-quota number of non-whites to share the same job & wealth level with whites. Discounting absentee landlords, the Ru zone has only one SC (with 2 econ strata), which in Ur/Ru relations is ranked with the Ur Lc or even lower. Ur kinship relations beyond the nuclear family (which makes up the typical Ur household) show no uniform pattern. The godparenthood system is weakening. Both in town & villages, M's are rated higher than F's; the latter are expected to stay in the background. F virginity is highly valued, with rigid separation of the sexes after puberty; but the sex code for M's is very permissive (a surplus of F's due to M emigration contributes to prostitution). Ur & Ru marriage ceremonies differ greatly. But in both zones the husband supplies & controls most of the family's cash income; in the town, he even does the shopping. The Ur pop is very active in (& divided by) national party politics; in local gov, the stress is on showy public works to credit individual sponsors, while the general welfare is left up to state or federal gov. The Ru pop is indifferent to politics & regards the gov as a mere tax taker giving nothing in return. Catholicism is dominant only in its informal aspects (folk festivals, individual prayer to patron saints); church & priest get little attention among the wider pop, outside the leisure class. Spiritualism & Protestantism have few adherents. Most of the pop still believe in black & white magic & folk remedies, at least as a secondary resort; but townsmen increasingly flock to the druggist for advice & modern drugs. At night, Ur homes are bolted or even armed, from a fear of thieves & wild animals which reflects Ur distrust & ignorance of the countryside. It is concluded that (1) the one essential prerequisite of urbanism is an agri'al surplus permitting econ specialization. Neither industrialization nor a pop size exceeding primary-group limits is necessary. (2) The intense Ur ethos found in MV, & widespread through Brazil, is probably deeply rooted in Mediterranean & Latin American culture. (3) Urbanization in a purely demographic-statistical sense is to be distinguished from the strength of the Ur ethos. L. Pap

CDA 1003 Heath, Mona & Arthur Dunham, TRENDS IN COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION, Chicago Ill: Social, Service Monographs, U of Chicago, 1963, 146 pp, paper, $1.75.

¶ A monograph on Community Org (CO) with Prefaces by the Ed & the author, in 6 Chpts. (1) INTRODUCTION - describes the purpose of the work to be a demonstration of the stream of thinking in Community Welfare Organization as shown through the Proceedings of the Nat'l Conference on Soc Welfare from 1874 to 1960. The criteria for selection of papers reviewed from the Proceedings are given. (2) Community Organization- its Nature and Characteristics - the 5 phases of CO are enumerated, (a) co-operation, (b) joint-planning, (c) adjustment between soc welfare needs & resources, (d) soc intergroup work, & (e) problem solving process. (3) Agencies and Personnel - concerns itself with (i) local agencies, particularly associated with CO; (ii) professional workers & their place in CO; (iii) citizen participation in soc welfare, including work of volunteers & lay participation. (4) Objectives and Methods of Community Organization - objectives are discussed & 3 methods are detailed: fact-finding & res, interpretation, & public relations. (5) Latitude and Longitude in Community Organization - CO is dealt with re (A) geographic, in connection with the community chests & councils; (B) the relationship between gov'al & voluntary agencies; (C) inter-agency relationships; & (D) special areas of soc welfare. (6) Conclusions- include trends in soc movements; emerging concepts in the realm of CO; & objectives & methods in CO. Also mentioned are common recurring themes & problems. 3 Appendices, & a Bibliog. No index. H. Barbolet

CDA 1004 Hicks, Ursula K. (Oxford U, GB), DEVELOPMENT FROM BELOW, London, GB: Oxford U Press, 1961, xiii+549 pp, 35s.

¶ A study of local gov & finance in developing countries of the commonwealth with a Preface - in V Parts & 22 Chpts, with a list of 17 tables & 12 sketch maps. Part I - LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT - contains (1) The New Policy - describing the idea that the development of local gov in developing countries should be regarded in part as an econ problem. (2) The Instruments of Policy - describes the 4 types (strong chief, strong council, non-traditional appointive councils, & councils consisting of little councils), used by the British in native admin. (3) The British View of Local Government - describing the British system of local council responsibility & central control balancing each other democratically. Part II - BACKGROUND AND BEGINNINGS (The Colonial System up to 1940) - contains (4) Beginnings in the West Indies - describing local gov beginnings from the earliest settlers in Barbados, Jamaica, Trinidad & British Guiana. (5) Beginnings in India and Ceylon- describes local gov beginnings in: (a) India, which suffered from immense size, lack of indigenous instit's & the seesaw struggle between the forces of centralization & attempts at decentralization, & (b) Ceylon where local gov never really caught fire. (6) The African Background: Tribal Authority and

Indirect Rule - describes the introduction of indirect rule into British Africa & the establishment of native authority systems with a Native Treasury & Court which laid a good foundation for pol'al advancement. (7) Beginnings in West Africa - views: (i) Ghana - where attempts to vitalize town gov's were not successful, (ii) Nigeria - which was amalgamated by the mid-1930's into a single unit, & (iii) Sierra Leone - where the foundations of local gov were not laid. (8) Beginnings in East Africa - outlines: (A) Uganda where much was done, but a modus vivendi with the traditional authorities was not established, (B) Kenya where progress was made in Ur gov, & (C) Tanganyika where attempts to establish local authorities slipped back after 1930. Part III - THE TRANSITION TO MODERN INSTITUTIONS - contains (9) Transition in the West Indies - although from a superficial view local gov had little future, the idea of responsible elective bodies is taking firm root. The main problem is to work out a range of powers & duties which would impart a desire for local development & promote local civic consciousness. (10) Transition in India and Ceylon - describes: (a) India where local gov has progressed, but is not progressing in terms of the needs of the people, & (b) Ceylon where local gov has not worked out too well, due perhaps, to the weakness of the central gov. (11) Transition in West Africa - presents (i) Nigeria where progress has been made in some aspects ahead of other territories, (ii) Ghana where a tight control of local gov is maintained by the central gov, (iii) Sierra Leone where in Freetown considerable progress has been made, but not in the Ru areas. (12) Transition in East Africa - details: (A) Uganda where local gov in the tribal areas has been held back, but where it is envisioned that in Ur centers it will progress, (B) Kenya where important progress has been made in local gov & finance, & (C) Tanganyika where things have progressed somewhat, but lack of finances held development back. Part IV - THE LOCAL BUDGET - contains (13) Budgetary Accounts 1. Current Expenditure - describes the expenditures of all the areas in terms of admin, health & Med services, educ, works & COMM, development of natural resources, & tradin; services. The powers & duties of local authorities have been drawn vaguely & widely. (14) Budgetary Accounts 2. Current Revenue - details the revenue sources which are: income from the provision of goods & services, fees, fines, & profits from the operation of enterprises; income from property, rents, interest on loans & deposits; tax payments made by persons or firms, or by one governing body to another; gov grants. (15) The Taxation of Farmers and Rural Communities - describes the tax which is based on ability to pay, computed on produce of land. It has the defect of not being well adapted to the balancing factor in local budgets. (16) The Taxation of Urban Land and Buildings - discusses the realty tax which has great attraction for local gov purposes, but faces the problems of finding the appropriate base & securing the means to maintain valuation & re-evaluation. (17) Budgetary Accounts 3. The Capital Accounts - details the fact that although capital outlays are not large, they cover many areas ie roads, housing, sanitation, educ, Med, markets, water, admin, equipment, amenities, & natural resources. The source of capital accounts is usually from current surplus or grants. (18) Grants - reveals that grants are used for helping local bodies to put their ideas into practice, to stimulate development of a particular service or particular types of capital assets, to exercise some control over local admin'ive standards or to stimulate local tax collection or collection of necessary statistics. Part V - FINANCE AND POLITICS - contains (19) Relations with the Central Government - emphasizes the necessity of the central gov to define the powers & duties of the local bodies, watch over budgetary matters, & develop continuing means of giving advice. (20) Urban Problems - describes the problems of great wealth & abject poverty existing side by side & a 'septic fringe' of fam's deprived of the barest necessities. Adding to this is the presence of bad local councillors. (21) Problems of Rural Local Government - explains the problems arising from having 3 layers of authority in the Ru areas. (22) A Postscript on Training - views the difficulty of finding adequate staff members to carry on the work. An Index. G. Speal

CDA 1005 Himes, Joseph S. (N. Carolina Coll.), SOCIAL PLANNING IN AMERICA: A DYNAMIC INTERPRETATION, New York: Doubleday & Co., 1954, ix + 59 pp. $0.95.

¶ Social Change is discussed in 4 Chaps. I: Social Change: The Context of Social Planning presents as an illustration American families in transition and discusses key factors, levels, cycles and relativity of social change. II: The Nature of Social Planning singles out the nature, sources, objectives and limitations of social change, discusses value context of social adjustment, and debate in Congress as values in conflict. III: The Method of Social Planning presents the Gary Story of community action, role of research, discussion and agreement, government and private, resources and planning of social action. IV: Social Planning and American Society encompasses a discussion of TVA, leading groups for, orientation towards and the prospects of social planning. Summaries and a bibliography are appended. L. P. Chall

CDA 1006 Hoffer, Charles R. & D. Stangland (Michigan State U), FARMERS REACTIONS TO NEW PRACTICES: CORN GROWING IN MICHIGAN, East Lansing: Michigan Agr Sta Tech Bull 264, 1958, 36 pp.

¶ Analysis of personal interview data for all farmers in the Olivet, Mich trade area who grew at least 5 acres of corn in 1954 shows that a majority of the 93 farmers had some knowledge of the practices studied but adoption was less general. Diffusion of approved practices tends to +r with educ & membership in the Farm Bureau. The sample was asked to choose which of 5 descriptions of a hypothetical farmer they were like. Farmers who identified with the 'efficient', 'self-reliance', & 'progress' models adopted more practices than farmers who did not. Farmers identifying with the 'security' & 'conservatism' models tended not to adopt improved practices or delayed doing so. It is concluded that, "the att's & values of farmers are most often the determinants in the adoption or failure to adopt new farming practices." M. A. Straus

CDA 1007 Hoselitz, Bert F., SOCIOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF ECONOMIC GROWTH, New York, NY: Glencoe, The Free Press, 1962, vi+250 pp, NP.

¶ A study in 9 Chpt's, centering around the applicability of various classical econ ideas to the emerging underdeveloped nations. Chpt (1) The Scope and History of Theories of Economic Growth- briefly presents background from the origins of the theory with the Mercantilists, through Malthus & Ricardo, & culminating in the German historical Sch. (2) Social Structure and Economic Growth- compares 'underdeveloped' & 'developed' countries through T. Parsons, 'pattern variables.' It further discusses certain fundamental shifts necessary in the S-cul structure of countries seeking econ advancement to modernity. (3) A Sociological Approach to Economic Growth- is an historical & theoretical examination of the role of soc deviance in the shift to a 'developed' nation. Non-European examples discussed are the Maori, & Japan. (4) Patterns of Economic Growth- juxtaposes several patterns of growth, & considers them historically. (5) Population Pressure, Industrialization and Social Mobility- disputes the usefulness of planned industrialization & other experiences of the Western countries in improving the living standard of 'underdeveloped' nations, with their rapidly rising pop's. A comparison is made between the industrialization of Japan, & the attempts of India. The dispute centers around the 'econ ethic' & other "more tangible concrete factors determining the capacity for capital formation & the forms of econ org." (6) Entrepreneurship and Economic Growth - discusses the potential for an entrepreneur class in the newly developing nations, as opposed to the managerial class bur'crat which could emerge from the colonial situation. (7) The Role of Cities in the Economic Development of Underdeveloped Countries- is historical discussion of cities, both where the majority of the populace is urbanized, & where

cities, while holding econ & pol'al power, do not hold the bulk of the populace, as in many predominantly agri'al nations. The prospect of new cities in underdeveloped nations offers areas of study re site location, & the mobilization of manpower. (8) Generative and Parasitic Cities- attempts "a general theory of the relations between urbanization & econ growth & cultural change." A generative city has a favorable impact on econ growth, while a 'parastic' city operates in an opposite manner. Asian cities are considered in the light of Wester Ur development. (9) Urbanization and Economic Growth in Asia - states that "the econ impact of cities..., consists primarily in the impact upon changes in the occup'al structure & the patterns of earnings & consumption by which city pop's are distinguished from Ru pop's in underdeveloped countries." A dilemma is seen for Asian cities, which have reached their optimum, thus calling for Ru industrialization. At the same time, the city offers an opportunity for increasing literacy, which would also result ultimately in important econ growth. Notes to each Chpt. A. Marks

CDA 1008 Hunter, Floyd, Ruth C. Schafter & Cecil G. Sheps (U of North Carolina, Chapel Hill), COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION: ACTION AND INACTION, Chapel Hill, NC: U of North Carolina Press, 1956, xv+268 pp, $5.00.

¶ A study of Salem, Mass by a res team including the disciplines of sociol, med, public health, anthrop, & soc work. "The report may be considered a study of a self-study. The general objective of the res [was] to locate a community in which people were active in relation to health needs & to observe systematically & record the processes by which decisions were reached, plans were formulated on the basis of these decisions & action programs were initiated & carried out to meet the health problems of a community." The sf approach was used. The 13 Chpts are: (1) First Views, (2) History, Ghosts, Totems, (3) Persons Who Influence Decisions, (4) Persons of Lesser Influence, (5) Public Health Service & Other Facilities, (6) Physicians and Community Relations, (7) General Patterns of Action, (8) Choosing the Self-study Committee, (9) The Self-study Committee Goes to Work, (10) The Self-study Committee Completes Its Job, (11) Specific Action, (12) Ideas That - Guide? (13) Community Organization - Unreality and Reality. A bibliog & index. J. Golden

CDA 1009 Hunter, Floyd (U of North Carolina, Chapel Hill), TOP LEADERSHIP, U. S. A., Chapel Hill: U of North Carolina Press, 1959, xvi+268 pp, $6.00.

¶ A study of national policy leaders in III Parts & 11 Chpts. I—FINDING THE LEADERS—contains an Introduction outlining the 21 methodological steps & the hyp "that a power structure (PS) exists in concretely definable terms at the national level of affairs." A model of power for the US was described, consisting of community base, inter-community relations, Assn ties, state leadership orientation, regional policy requirements, commodity complexes, service configurations, national power structures (NPS's), & international networks of influence. (1) Communities and the Nation - discusses the relationship between leadership on a local level & national prominence & power. 6 assertions were made with regard to the NPS: (i) an informal circuit of influential policy makers exists outside of the Gov, (ii) major cities containing large industry & Assn headquarters are 'anchor points of power' & the PS is held together through a network of informal communications, (iii) individuals identified with dominant Ur centers exert influence in policy formulation & execution, (iv) the formal decisions of national policy Assn's reflect the consensus of informal policy leaders, (v) portions of the informal structure act upon Gov in relation to specific policies & (vi) large parts of the total PS have very low visibility. (2) Associations, Leaders, and Professionals - discusses the method used to reduce the original list of 1,093 org's to 106. The 20 top Assn's (in terms of f cited) were indicated. Persons nominated by leaders of Assn's as being top national leaders were also listed. (3) Starting With the Community - discusses the linkage between communities & their interlocking relationships in the formation of the NPS. The PS of Detroit is cited as an example. A list of Senators, Representatives, & pol'al columnists influential at the national policy level was also presented. (4) Listening and Looking for the Facts - outlines the structure of the interviews with power leaders (PL's), & the procedures used in rating the national PL's. Methods of recording interview data were also presented (after citing a person as a potential policy maker, the R was asked the context in which he knew the person). (5) The Leaders speak for Themselves - presents excerpts of the interview protocols to "illustrate further the degree of knowledge these national leaders (NL's), in large cities across the nation, had of each other." It was noted that top NL's could also be identified as community PL's. II—LEVELS OF LEADERSHIP—contains: (6) Policy Leaders: A state Model - presenting a summary of a study delineating configurations of power networks, blocs, or groups in South Carolina. 2 aims of the study were: the definition of community power structures, & a discovery of the connections between the leaders at the community level & their role in the development of policy at the state level. Interviews were held with leaders at the county level & attempts made to show the personal relationships existing between them. Important leaders in South Carolina were identified, & the 6-step procedure for getting a bill through the state legislature outlined. It was noted that the use of the power network was absolutely necessary for the success of any project. (7) A Power Structure in the Housing Industry - indicates the existence of power networks of functionally related service groups (housing, welfare, health, labor, safety operations, etc). The PS in the housing industry was defined & illustrated. (8) National Structures of Power - indicates that "a definable NPS decisive in shaping the general policy course of the country" exists. The formation of national policies was analagous to community power structures & consisted of 5 steps: (i-i) "establishment by power group of claims of status", (ii-i) "use of selected personnel to put forward ideas on new policy or to reinforce existing policy claims", (iii-i) "use of quasi-formal org to shape policy", (iv-i) "use of institutional org to sanction & execute policy". Sociometric techniques were used to indicate the pattern of action & the interrelationships of the NPL's. III—TRACING THE ISSUES—contains (9) Policy Makers and General Issues - discussing the dynamics of national policy formation in terms of the persons involved, the 'cueing' process, & the means used to accomplish the stated ends. (10) A Specific Policy at Issue - verifies the general finding of the study by tracing the formulation of a specific policy: the tariff issue. The relationships between industry spokesmen, local, state, & national leaders was investigated. (11) Power and the Corporation - discusses the role of the Corp in national policy formulation. It is suggested that the Corp's are the single most potent force on the contemporary US scene. They control the pol'al machinery at all levels of Gov. The quasi-public character of the Corp's necessitates this participation & interest in public policy formation. It is also suggested that "for those interested in getting things done, in moving men & events, it is a requirement that they know the inner workings of the major corporate groups. Those who understand the patterns of the corporate model of power & its ramifications have come a long way toward understanding a model of the dynamics of national power." Policies are formulated & realized through the coordinated actions of formal & informal groups of interested men. An index. M. O. Wagenfeld

CDA 1010 Honigmann, John J. (U. of N. Carolina), CULTURE AND PERSONALITY, New York: Harper & Bros., 1954, ix + 499 pp., $5.00.

¶ A comprehensive consideration of the interrelationships existing between cultural experience and personality formation, based on research from psychiatry, psychology, sociology and anthropology. The comparative approach of cultural anthrop. is used throughout in investigating topics such as patterning of

personality, effects of differential group participation upon personality, and relationship of group membership and cultural factors to personality disorders. Part I examines possible approaches to be used in studying culture and personality, and the main concepts used in this field are defined and discussed. Part II deals with an examination of methodologies and research techniques most commonly employed in culture and personality research. Reliability and validity considerations are discussed in a verification chapter. An extensive bibliography is appended. D. E. DeGroot

CDA 1011 Husain, A. F. A. (U of Dacca), HUMAN AND SOCIAL IMPACT OF TECHNOLOGICAL CHANGE IN PAKISTAN, Dacca, Pakistan: G. Cumberlege Oxford U Press, 1956, xix+404+360 pp, 2 Vol., Rs.11 o o.

A report of a survey conducted by the U of Dacca in 1953 in 19 out of 512 registered factories of East Bengal, with a total labor force of 17,683, & among the rickshaw drivers of Dacca city (4,293). 471 workers & 90 richshaw drivers were interviewed (schedules are appended). 10 factories existed before the Partition (1947) & 9 were recently established. 7 factories are situated in Ur areas, 8 in semi-Ur, & 4 in Ru areas. Nearly 51% of workers come from areas outside a radius of 6 miles from the factory & 28% live close by. Only 7.7% of workers & drivers are 2nd or 3rd generation workers; the fathers of 60% are farmers or agri laborers. Almost 43% of the workers had one or more relatives working in the same factory & 58% had relatives in some factory. The workers are recruited by 'jobbers', men with long experience in factory work, who push people from their own districts into the factory. The X age of workers & drivers is 29.2 yrs, with child labor occurring. Less than 5% are F workers, mainly non-Muslim. 69% of workers & drivers are married, 2.1% widowed, 0.2% divorced. The rate of marriage & literacy is higher among workers than in the general pop. The X monthly income of workers is Rs.60.62 ($13), of rickshaw drivers Rs.83.60 ($18), almost twice the income of an agri'al laborer. Workers from neighboring villages receive the lowest pay, because they are usually less trained than the others. The diet of factory workers is inferior to that of farmers in its composition, though not in its caloric value; the health seems to deteriorate, at least in the 1st yrs of factory work, though medical facilities are much better than in the village. 78% of workers' families are joint (consist of members other than wife & children only); most workers are in favor of this system, but signs of its weakening are visible. Workers not living with their family, normally send money home (36% of income). Workers still marry in their villages in the old way, but older workers already believe that some educ for their brides would be desirable & some family planning might be good. The majority is strongly against family planning. The religious practices of workers have increased in the factories, due to group pressure exercised by 'prayer committees'. The majority of factory workers would prefer non-factory employment, in trade or commerce. Older workers appear better adjusted. All regard factory work as better than the job of landless laborers. Industrialization has also influenced people who did not become workers: traditional crafts such as manual husking of paddy, boatsmanship, & carriage driving, have been displaced by new technologies. A great number of farmers have been displaced because their land had been acquired by new factories. While some craftsmen found new jobs of similar type, displaced farmers usually did not find employment in the new factories, had difficulties in collecting their compensations &/or to acquire new land. Farmers near factories complain of smoke damage to the crops & of high commodity prices. Insanitary conditions in the mills have led to an increase in malaria & cholera. In addition to data from the interview schedules, case studies of selected workers & other persons exposed to technological change were conducted. The case studies report on the following: family background, consumption pattern, housing, health, econ situation, family pattern, marriage & family planning, religion literacy, recreations, resourcefulness, & att towards new technology. W. Eberhard

CDA 1012 International Institute of Differing Civilizations, DEVELOPMENT OF A MIDDLE CLASS IN TROPICAL AND SUB-TROPICAL COUNTRIES, Bruxelles, Belgium: Internat Instit of Diff Civilizations, 1956, 467 pp, NP

A record of the 29th Session of the Institute held at London during Sept, 1955. The report is in French & English without translations. The content consists of welcoming & opening speeches by Sir Neville Butler, HRH the Duke of Gloucester, & Rt. Hon. Henry Hopkinson, MP. The paper 'Observations on the Development of the Mc in Latin America', by Angel Palerm suggests that "the concept of 'Mc' deviates from the European pattern of 'bourgeoisie', & tends to be defined [first] by standard of living & secondarily, by educ, rather than by property ownership, occup & birth....The psycho'al characteristic of the 'Mc' may be basically diff from those of the European bourgeoisie." 'Evolution du Probleme des Classes Moyennes en Europe' (The Evolution of the Middle Classes in Europe) by Roger Malliot discusses the definition, principal groups, qualities, stability, & orig of Mc's. Regional discussions follow on the development of the Mc in North Africa, English & French Somaliland, French West & Equatorial Africa, Liberia, Nigeria, Belgian Congo, British East & Central Africa, Portuguese Africa, Madagascar, Israel, Iran, Burma, Thailand & Malaya, Ceylon, India, Indonesia, Pakistan, the Caribbean, Haiti, & Mexico. General reports & discussions on the pol'al, econ, & soc aspects follow. A list of members & the composition of the Bureau of INCIDI is appended. L. P. Chali

CDA 1013 Iwanska, Alicja (U of Chicago, Ill), GOOD FORTUNE: SECOND CHANCE COMMUNITY, Pullman: Wash Agr Exp Sta Bull 589, 1958, 42 pp.

A study of a western Washington town of about 200 & its surrounding Ru area with a pop of about 1,000 designed to explore the receptivity & resistance of farmers & their wives to new techniques of farming homemaking. The main res technique was: intense day to day observation while resident in the community. Genealogies, sociograms, time budgets, children's compositions, & TAT protocols were also used. The history of good fortune & its present position in the agri'al economy of the state are sketched. The area has little agri'al potentiality. Most of the open country people are part-time farmers or Ru residents, some of whom were formerly full time farmers. The value system of the community is described under the headings: 'The Community & the Outside World', 'Social Differentiation', 'Agriculture & Technology', 'Leisure Activities', 'Family', & 'Church'. 2 characteristics of the sub-culture of Good Fortune seem esp important for the analysis of technological change: (1) Good Fortune is practically a classless community, & (2) the pop to a large degree consists of escapees from the city. This group only rarely aspires to full time farming & often even dislikes farming. Similarly, a typical Good Fortune housewife is not primarily concerned with efficiency in homemaking but rather with the maintenance of a life style which emphasizes consumption & participation in community activities. 5 main conclusions are stated in the form of hypo's: (1) the apparent resistance to new agri'al & homemaking techniques comes from lack of interest in efficient farming & homemaking; & (2) from the real or apparent threat which promotion or application of new techniques presents to the value of self determination. (3) New agri'al techniques diffuse easier among part time farmers through the mass media, chiefly magazines & TV, than through such personal channels as lectures, demonstrations, visits of a county agent because of vicarious identification through the mass media with abstract causes such as progress, sci, & power, & because of fear of being controlled by agri'al professors with whom they come in contact. (4) New agri'al techniques which require sacrifices

of time, money, or standard of living & do not yield immediate tangible results are resented. (5) Prestigeful agri'al & homemaking techniques are more easily accepted than more utilitarian but less prestigeful techniques. M. A. Straus

CDA 1014 Jackson, I.C. ADVANCE IN AFRICA: A Study of Community Development in Eastern Nigeria, London, GB: Oxford U Press, 1956, viii+110 pp, 7s. 6d.

¶ A study in 10 Chpts based on the author's experience as a teacher of CD in eastern Nigeria. (1) Development and Democracy - In underdeveloped countries CD can become an important stabilizing factor by enriching village life, thus aiding in preventing mass movement to Ur centers which both econ'ly & socially are unprepared to deal with new waves of settlement. The gov is often the key figure in this enrichment as it must support projects which are regarded as unprofitable by private interests. (2) What is Community Development? - offers the broad definition as "encouraging a community to undertake, on its own initiative, the various steps necessary to enrich the life of the community both materially & spiritually." Its chief aim is mass educ. (3) Community Development in Eastern Nigeria, The Historical Context - shows that while contact with whites has brought about a demand for white material culture, it has hardly changed the indigenous soc org, through which advance will have to be made. (3) The Social Context - In Nigeria the geographic village community is the paramount agency for change. In dealing with it, apathy, conservativiam & distrust are the primary factors working counter to change. Spiritual & material discontent are in change's favor. The geographic unit also becomes the leading agent in Ur situations as most people are organized on a home village soc basis, often formalized into a club or union. (5) The Economic Context - Nigerean CD had largely been organized to provide for welfare services, improved water supply, primary Sch's, curative medicine, etc. It must now contribute toward building a stable economy, by a broad based structure along village craft industries, & diversified crops. (6) Awgu Division - presents a successful CD program in this area of the country. (7) Community Development as A Government Policy, The Administrative Framework - Nigeria is one of the few countries where the gov itself regards CD as a major part of its policy & plays the key role rather than turning it over to the UN or charitable & church instit's. Thus, there is an integral relationship between development & the formation of efficient & representative gov on the local level for internal stability & growth. (8) Training the Leaders - elaborates on the 3 aims for leadership training in the Nigerian situation. (a) increasing technical efficiency, (b) promoting the idea of public spirit & service, & (c) showing the advantages of CD so those trained can offer informed leadership. (9) Community Development and Local Government - The form of local gov being introduced is largely based on the English system. Its success & stability are closely tied to CD, as is CD tied to it for its progress. (10) Conclusion - a brief evaluation of the successes, failures & hopes for CD's future in eastern Nigeria. Illustrations. No Index. A. S. Marks

CDA 1015 Kaufman, Harold F., COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS IN THE SOUTHEAST, State Coll of Miss: Soc Sci Studies, Community Series, 9, 1956, 29 pp.

¶ Results of a [?] survey of 40 org's sponsoring community development projects in 9 southeastern states are presented & discussed. 2,166 open country community improvement org's & 400 trade feather development groups were reported. An annual contest forms the central feature of the program studied & serves as the major link between the community org's & the county or district sponsors who set up & promote the contest, secure prize money, & arrange for awards. Objectives include improvement of agri'al & homemaking practices, educ, religious life, & recreational facilities; & industrial & business promotion. The specific programs carried out in both Ru areas & trade centers are described & tabulated. The contributions & difficulties of community org work are evaluated. M. A. Straus

CDA 1016 Kautsky, John H., Ed, (Washington U. St. Louis, Mo), POLITICAL CHANGE IN UNDERDEVELOPED COUNTRIES: NATIONALISM AND COMMUNISM, New York, NY: John Wiley & Sons, Inc, 1962, xii+347 pp, NP.

¶ 12 selected articles are reprinted as a complement to Kautsky's original "Essay in the Politics of Development." The major "Essay" is "an attempt to summarize & integrate the author's thoughts which are a product of his trading experience & res on comparitive pol. He formulates broad generalizations & hyp's about the pol of societies undergoing the process of change from agrarianism to advanced industrialization. The essay focusses on cultures that are presently in the midst of this process. His theory views pol as conflicts of interests, eg as competition among people with diff interests, for the limited resources such as wealth & prestige in the gov arena. Thus, the emphasis is on "the interest group" control of movements & pol'al systems. The author considers (& explains) instit'al & ideological forms as functionally related to this context. The interest groups are chiefly SC's: the 3 pre-industrial classes of the aristocracy, the peasantry, the old Mc, & the 3 industrial classes of the capitalists, the workers & the new Mc. Kautsky's essay begins with: Introduction: The Approach of the Study & is followed by major sections with a total of 17 sub-sections. Section I - THE POLITICS OF UNDERDEVELOPMENT - presents a background statement of theory in 3 parts: (A) Soc divisions in traditional agrarian society; (B) Pol in transitional agrarian societies; (C) The impact of industrialization on soc divisions & pol. II - NATIONALISM - analyzes nat'zation as the movement thru which industrialization comes to underdeveloped countries in 5 sub-sections: (a) Nat'zation in Europe; (b) Nat'zation apart from nationality; (c) Nat'ism as anti-colonialism; (d) The role of the intellectuals; (e) Unity & diversity in anti-colonial nat'zation. III - COMMUNISM - discusses Communism as part of the large: movement of nat'ism in underdeveloped countries. 5 subchapters are: Pre-Revolutionary Russia as an Underdeveloped Country, Marxism, Leninism, and the Russian Revolution as a Nationalist Movement, Three Decades of Prolitarianism, Neo-Maoism and Nationalism, and the Convergence of Communism and Nationalism. IV - TOTALITARIANISM AND THE FUTURE OF POLITICS IN THE DEVELOPING COUNTRIES - examines the emergence of & similarities between the Methods of Totalitarianism, The Totalitarianism of the Aristocracy, and its Allies, The Totalitarianism of the Intellectuals and Democracy. Selected articles include: (i) Merle Kling, "Toward a Theory of Power and Political Instability in Latin America," (ii) George Blanksten, "Political Groups in Latin America", (iii) James S. Coleman, "Nationalism in Tropical Africa," (iv) Edward Shils, "The Intellectuals in the Political Development of the New States," (v) Harry J. Benda, "Non-Western Intellgentsias as Political Elites," (vi) Mary Matossian, "Ideologies of Relayed Industrialization: Some Tensions and Ambituities," (vii) George Lichtblau, "The Politics of Trade Union Leadership in Southern Asia," (viii) Bernard Morris & Morris Watnick, "Current Communist Strategy in Non-industrialized Countires," (ix) Bernard Morris "Recent Shifts in Communist Strategy: India and Southeast Asia", (x) Joel Carmichael, "The Nationalist Communist Symbiosis in the Middle East," (xi) Morris Watnick, "The Appeal of Communism to the Underdeveloped Peoples," (xii) Richard Lowenthal, "The Points of the Compass". H. Umansky

CDA 1017 King, Clarence. WORKING WITH PEOPLE IN SMALL COMMUNITIES: Case Records of Community Development in Different Countries, New York, NY: Harper & Bros, 1958, vii+130 pp, NP.

¶ A volume in 11 Chpts, each of which briefly presents a CD project followed by an analysis which brings out the key lessons to be learned from that experience. (1) Introduction - emphasizes the textbook nature of this book. (2) Colton (USA) - asks for a definition of 'undeveloped', & the advantages of 'indirect'

leadership. Inquiry is also made into a basis for building an "initial nucleus of common interest." (3) Suh Kamchon Ri (Korea) - seeks methods of determining what the community desires, & to what extent the natives can be entrusted with developmental tasks. (4) Ocampo (Mexico) - is concerned with the behavior & role of 'outsiders' in projects. Their necessity & desirability, as well as sponsorship. (5) El Manayel (Egypt) - examines a situation where some force (police) was used for completion of a project. The community worker is discussed, both as a coordinator of experts, & as a jack-of-all-trades. (6) Demestica (Greece) - covers the value of bonus payments & whether local officials can be entrusted to make these payments. (7) Karimpur (India) - is largely concerned with democratization of a CD project. Can the average citizen participate, & are objectors to partake in committee work. This case also evaluates the role of soc res in development. (8) Amagu (Nigeria) - covers leadership problems, group vs individuals, as well as changing leaders. (9) Rarotonga (New Zealand) - analyzes the setting up & structuring of committees (10) Bang Pa Kong (Thailand) - furthers the discussion of committees by inquiring into the value of committees on the nat'l level. On the local level the problems of organizing pilot projects & working with people as opposed to for them are considered. (11) Barrio Cuyon (Puerto Rico) - continues the discussion of outsiders begun in Chpt (4). Introduced is the use of visual aids as a stimulant for CD. Index. A. S. Marks

CDA 1018 Klein, A. F., ROLE PLAYING IN LEADERSHIP TRAINING AND GROUP PROBLEM SOLVING, NY: Association Press, 1956, xiv + 176 pp., $3.50.

¶ A guide book for leaders in organizations. Chpt's deal with examples of how to use role playing & getting the group to role play through defining the problem & creating a readiness for the process, establishing the situation, casting the characters, briefing & warming up in the preparation process, considering the training design: rehearsals & cues, factors of acting, timing & cutting, getting audience participation, how to stimulate discussion, train in skills, sensitivity, & the acquisition of insight; &, values & dangers of role playing. The work concludes with some replies to criticism about role playing. H. H. Smythe

CDA 1019 Knowles, Malcolm S. & Hulda F. Knowles, INTRODUCTION TO GROUP DYNAMICS, NY: Association Press, 1959, viii+95 pp, $2.50.

¶ A brief description of the group dynamics field intended as a how-to find-out book rather than a comprehensive survey or a manual of practice. 5 Chpts include (1) What is Group Dynamics—covering definitions, historical perspective, contemporary trends, & approaches to the study of the group. (2) Understanding Individual Behavior—discusses forces based on life history, psychol'al needs, associations, goals, & ideologies. (3) Understanding Group Behavior—describes group properties, membership & leadership functions, & summarizes general principles of the operation of groups. (4) Practical Applications—covers the use of group dynamics principles in such areas as leadership (& membership) training & the invention of new techniques for working in groups. (5) What Does It Add Up To—raises questions which the S can pursue in further reading—will new knowledge & methods facilitate the exploitation of groups for selfish ends? Will emphasis on the group lead to "group think?" etc. An annotated bibliog & index. S. F. Fava

CDA 1020 Kolb, John H., EMERGING RURAL COMMUNITIES, Madison, Wisc: U of Wisconsin Press, 1959, ix+212 pp, $4.50.

¶ A review & interpretation of res & action programs in which the U of Wisconsin has participated since 1910. Chpt (1) "Emerging Patterns Form Interdependent Communities: The Overview" - sketches the historical sequence of group formation in Ru society - country neighborhood, village & small-town groups, town-country or urban communities, & small community patterns. Succeeding chpts summarize res on each of the types of communities, thus Chpts (2) (3) & (4) describe country neighborhood in terms of their origins, frontier backgrounds & early characteristics, recent changes, & the effect of varying neighborhood situations on families. Many of the studies were done in Dane County, Wisconsin, 1920-1951. Chpt (5) discusses the town-country community, & includes studies of Walworth County, Wisconsin by Galpin which demonstrated & measured the irrevocable connection of village or town with the country. These studies showed the division of labor between communities & that "every center could not & should not attempt to provide all of the services which are required by its constitutent community." Chpt (6) discusses later restudies which show that village-country & town-country communities are becoming more differentiated & interdependent & presents the application of some of these findings to Sch reorganization. Chpt (7) describes "Organized Interest Groups - Their Place in Community Interrelations" including the variations in formal org membership over time & by educ & SES. Chpt (8) "Intercommunity Interdependencies - The Prospect" summarizes the studies in the Vol as indicating "that there is a realignment of groups taking place in Ru society, that they are becoming more closely interrelated according to a functional division of labor, thus establishing a new order of interdependence." Appended is a chronological list (1912-1959) of publications on group relations in Ru society from the Wisconsin Agri'al Exp Station & Extension Service. An index. S. F. Fava

CDA 1021 Koos, Earl L. (Florida State U, Tallahassee), THE HEALTH OF REGIONVILLE: WHAT THE PEOPLE THOUGHT AND DID ABOUT IT, NY: Columbia U Press, 1954, xiv+177 pp, $3.25.

¶ Perception of illness & SC are analyzed in this community health study. A systematic sample of more than 500 families were interviewed 16 times in 4 yrs, each interview on a diff subject. Chpt (1) This is Regionville - describes the community, emphasizing the 3 SC's analyzed in the study. (2) Illness in Regionville - reports through statistical tables & illustrative responses, health conditions of the community; L's reporting various symptoms differ between 3 SC's, the HSC more often recognizing that symptoms need attention; but the LC reports greater % of illness conditions. (3) The Use of the Physician - presents SC variations in use of the MD; &, similarly (4) Use of the Hospital. (5) Use of the Druggist - shows that SC's vary in possession of remedies in the home. (6) Use of Non-medical Personnel - chiefly describes use of chiropracters. (7) Other Aspects of Health in Regionville - discusses preventive health examinations, immunization, health insurance, public health activities, & health information. (8) Use of the Dentist - shows a high association between SC & dental care (9) What Regionville Thinks about Medical Care - reviews diff's by SC in opinions toward various local & national health programs & policies. (10) Dilemmas and Possibilities - summarizes results & places in perspective the perception of health & illness, perception of means of treatment, perception of community health needs, & reviews implication of findings for physician, hosp, & for public health personnel. An Appendix on Methodology reports method of sample selection, interviewing, & the procedure for determining SC's, the latter primarily occup. A. L. Ferriss

CDA 1022 Kreitlow, Burton W., E. W. Aiton & Andrew P. Torrence (U of Wisconsin, Madison; USDA, Washington, DC & Tuskegee Institute, Ala), LEADERSHIP FOR ACTION IN RURAL COMMUNITIES, Danville, Ill: The Interstate Printers & Publishers, 1960, v+346 pp, $5.00.

¶ A book to develop "an understanding of how" 3 factors (inheritance, relationship with other people, & the environment) "interact with & about an individual leader to help him grow & mature in our Ru society" in IV Parts & 20 Chpts. I—THE SETTING FOR LEADERSHIP AND ACTION—discusses (1) You Are the Leader, (2) Leadership for Rural Community Development, & (3) Agencies and Organizations Providing Leadership

and Action. II—PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICES OF LEADERSHIP—presents (4) Dedications of Leaders, (5) Principles of Democratic Leadership, (6) The Leader and the Group, (7) Skills of Leadership, (8) Helping Local Leaders, (9) Controversy in the Community, & (10) Working Together in the Community. III—PROGRAMS OF ACTION—contains (11) Carley's Corners Started a Farmer's Cooperative, (12) Leadership in a Homemakers' Club, (13) The Solution to an Economic Problem in Southern West Virginia, (14) A Civic Club Sponsors a Rural Improvement Program in an Arkansas Community, (15) Leadership for Living—4-H Clubs in Middletown, (16) An Adult Class of Farmers Solves a Long-time Water Problem, (17) A County Library Is Developed in Missouri, (18) A Farm Organization's Part in Total Community Development, & (19) Rural Churches Working Together. IV—THE LEADER, THE COMMUNITY, AND THE ACTION—presents a Chpt by that title & leads into a summarizing 'Postlude'. Graphs, charts, & a subject & author index.

CDA 1023 Leagans, J. Paul (Cornell U, Ithaca, NY), INDIA'S EXPERIENCE WITH TRAINING IN EXTENSION EDUCATION FOR COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT, Comparative Extension Publication, No. 15, 1961, May, 24 pp.

¶ A Monograph based on the author's work in India, with a Foreward by John M. Fenley. Since 1952, India has undertaken the job of training 100,000 persons to carry out the Ru development program, though in 1951 no Indian Coll had an extension training dept. The following steps were taken: to train village level workers, 34 centers were built. Today, there are 103 centers for M's & 40 for F's. 20 centers provide refresher training. More than 10,000 persons are now in training in a 2 yr course. To train block staff, 14 special orientation training centers are now in operation. It is planned that refresher training will cover 5,000 persons a yr. To train the more than 1,000 principals & instructors manning the extension training centers, a series of 10 all-India work seminars were conducted. A training program was conducted for 2 week periods. 98% of all the principals & instructors participated. Extension wings in Coll's of agri were set up to attract personnel while they were still in Coll. In June, 1958 the Central Institute of Study & Res in CD was established to train top admin'ors. So far, 12 courses of 6 weeks duration have been completed. 400 top level admin'ors have attended. Postgraduate training programs have been proposed at 3 agri'al Coll's. A volume entitled EXTENSION EDUCATION FOR COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT, has been published by the Directorate of Extension in the Ministry of Food & Agri. Problems & issues encountered include: developing acceptance of professional training & acceptance of the activating role of extension educ; elimination of autocratic administrative methods; the need for an orientation towards usefulness, self-reliance, & other improvements in teaching in the training centers; the need for suitable libraries clarification of the roles of the various workers; & the role of the agri'al Coll's in the training program; the selection of staff in training centers; etc. G. Speal

CDA 1024 Lerner, Daniel (Massachusetts Instit of Technology, Cambridge), THE PASSING OF TRADITIONAL SOCIETY: MODERNIZING THE MIDDLE EAST, Glencoe, Ill: The Free Press, 1958, 466 pp, $7.50.

¶ An examination of the process of modernization in the Middle East employing as source material a [?] & interview data from Turkey, Lebanon, Egypt, Syria, Jordan, & Iran - in IV Parts & 11 Chpts, with the collaboration of Lucile Pevsner & an introduction by David Riesman. I - PERSPECTIVES - presents (1) The Grocer and The Chief: A Parable - which outlines the traditional orientation of the Chief & the more modern (transitional) outlook of a Grocer in the village of Balgat, Turkey. (2) Modernizing Styles of Life: A Theory - defines the mobile person as having the capacity for identification with new aspects of his environment & the mechanisms needed to incorporate new demands upon himself. These mechanisms - projection & introjection - taken together are called "empathy." The mass media by simplifying perception & complicating response facilitate the development of empathy. 2 systems of public communication are distinguished: oral & media; & it is noted that the direction of change is always from oral to media & the degree of change is r'ed with changes in other key sectors of the soc system, so that media systems appear in societies which are Ur, literate & electoral, while oral systems are found in Ru, illiterate, & designative societies. High r's are found between urbanization & literacy, & between literacy & media participation. 3 phases of modernization are delineated: urbanization, literacy, & then media growth. It is concluded that the mobile individuals, or "transitionals," are "key to the changing Middle East. What they are today is a passage from what they once were to what they are becoming. Their passage, writ large, is the passing of traditional society in the Middle East." (3) The Passing of Traditional Society: A Survey - offers the following perspective on modernization: "soc change operates through persons & places. Either individuals & their environments modernize together or modernization leads elsewhere than intended." The nations in the survey are ranked by pop, urbanization, literacy, voting, media consumption, media production, & educ. "Modernizing Middle Easterners in 1950 tended to be young unmarried M's, relatively well-off, & recruited among minority groups - in higher proportions than in the pop." All R's are characterized as Modern, Transitional, or Traditional according to their scores on an opinion range. II - THE NEW TURKS - examines (4) Turkey: From the Past - which outlines the development of Turkey from the time of the Ottoman Imperium through the reign of Ataturk & the communication revolution. A sketch of the traditional Turk is presented. (5) Turkey: Toward the Future - offers a comparison of the 3 types of personalities in Turkey & outlines the path from tradition to transition. III - THE ARAB WORLDS - most modern of the Arab lands, whose "distinctive mark is to interweave modernism more closely with Westernism than is permissible in any currently prevailing ideology in the Middle East." The following factors are considered: the Westernizing elements, the media & 3 personality types, the new opinion leaders in Ru Lebanon, the signif of the media for women, & the problems of governing. (7) Egypt: The Vicious Circle - discusses the problems of modernization in Egypt, whose elite has been more deeply scarred than any other in the Middle East. The vicious circle of poverty, the revolutionary symbolisms of nation & class, the relationship between the media & the revolutions, & the following phases of development are discussed: the Naguib technique of "vox populi," the transitional phase, & the Nasser syndrome. The following elements of instability are delineated: that the original dedicated band who made the revolution has been decomposed, the psychic displacement of the elite, the failure to develop a program to bring the Ru mass to a decent standard of living, & the problems attendant upon industrial development. (8) Syria: The Lures of Extremism - details the problems in a land characterized by a "long history of mass indifference alike to oligarchic governance & counter-elite contentiousness" which "is reinforced by a traditional communication system." The soc setting of pol'al instability, the path of the Ur counter-elite from personal frustration to pol'al extremism, & the politics of insecurity are discussed. A typology of pol'al att's is presented, containing the following categories: revolutionary left, middle left, reform left, apoliticals, conservative right, middle right, & nationalist right. (9) Jordan: One State with Two Peoples - examines the problems attendant upon the mixture of a more numerous & advanced Palestinian pop & a backward people "in a terrain whose poor resources were virtually unmapped." The following elements in the pop are characterized: (a) the Beduins, who manifest a tribal focus, disdain for civilization, ig-

norance of the modern world, & an oral network of communication, (b) the village farmers, among whom 3 types of listeners are classified, corresponding to the general typology: locals, nat'ls, & cosmopolitans, (c) the town enterprisers, the growing class of newly articulate people, & (d) the cosmopolitan elite, exhibiting the participant style of modern man. IV - ON THE MARGINS - discusses (10) Iran: In a Bipolar World - which presents the picture of Iran between the 2 major world powers & a similar struggle at home between 2 major ideologies represented by the Revolutionary Left on the one hand & the extremely nationalistic Pan-Iranian Party on the other. The structure of Iranian extremism is examined at length, including the nature of its membership & leadership, the psychol of alienation, the ideological cleavage of class vs nation, & the impact of the media. The relationship of internat'l communication & bipolarity is considered, as is the "meaning of Mossadegh." (11) Retrospect and Prospect - suggests that in the developing att's of the Transitionals & the growth of mass media lie the key to the future of the Middle East. "The articulation of a stable identity is particularly difficult for individuals in the Middle East today, because the great current drama of the area as a whole is precisely its quest for a suitable collective identity." In the movement from traditional to modern ways the question has been not whether or not to proceed, but how one should move. "The values of modernity have infused into the area a new perception of a desirable future; the conflict now turns upon power." Moreover, there is the psychol'al problem of motivating the isolated & illiterate peasants & tribesmen by providing them "with clues as to what the better things of life might be." 3 appendices present: (i) the [?], (ii) replication of the empathy index, & (iii) the latent structure analysis. An index. I. Taviss

CDA 1025 Lewis, L. J. Ed., PERSPECTIVES IN MASS EDUCATION AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT. Edinburgh, UK. Thomas Nelson & Sons Ltd, 1955, x+101 pp, paper, NP

¶ A collection of papers prepared for & arising from a 10 day course on mass educ (ME) & CD, given by the U Coll of the Gold Coast Instit of Educ, on behalf of the Dep't of Soc Welfare & CD, in II Parts containing 15 papers, with a Preface by the Ed. Part I - PREPARED PAPERS - contains: (1) "Theory and Practice of Mass Education and Community Development," by L. J. Lewis - provides an historical review of ME in the British Tropical territories in Africa. (2) A. Taylor in "Fundamental Motives in Community Living," - defines the term 'community' & explains how human needs work, stressing that in "ME the importance of recognising the existence of fundamental motives & establishing clearly the exact motives dominating the life of the particular community it is desired to serve, is essential to success." (3) "Adult Learning," by A. Taylor - points out that for "learning to take place... there must be some barrier between what the individual desires to do & his ability to carry it out... [furthermore if] interest & effort are to be maintained, rewards must be measurable & not too long delayed." Examples are drawn from an exp conducted by the author at the request of the Dep't of Soc Welfare re the "relative efficiency of 2 ways of teaching English to adults who were illiterate both in their own vernacular & in English, & whose spoken English vocabulary was negligible." The diff stages of learning new skills & facts are also described, as well as the learning of new att's. (4) F. H. Hillard in "Community Development - Its Problems and Possibilities," stresses that: (a) ME includes CD as as well as literacy work & "the overall org'al aspect of the work," & (b) that CD should place great emphasis on the " 'welfare work' aspect of ME." The problems of ME in the rural communities of the Gold Coast in Africa are discussed. (5) "The Need For Roots," by F. H. Hillard - comments on the econ, soc & spiritual upheaval of the African people, indicating that it is the duty of educators to help West Africans find their 'roots' & philosophy of life. (6) D. W. Grieve in his paper on "Language Problems in Community Development," - classes these problems as: problems which arise (i) "primarily from soc change," (ii) "primarily out of the nature of the language itself," & (iii) "esp out of the written word as against the spoken." Dialects, orthography, & literacy are given special attention. II - COURSE PAPERS - presents: (7) "Planning Community Development," by W. L. L. Shirer, - considers the problems of planning with which the CD Officer & ME Officers concern themselves. The aims of planning are pointed out. (8) "Initiating Development Schemes in Small Villages," by C. S. Watkins - discusses the methods used in commencing projects in small villages. (9) J. A. A. Salaam in "Keeping Community Work Going," - outlines the ways in which CD work can be continued after the ME teams have left a village. (10) "Formal and Informal Education in the Gold Coast Village," by A. I. K. Quamoo - makes the point that formal educ "can provide for the needs of the Gold Coast Village in so far as educ is concerned; but it can never completely provide for the needs of any village as far as living is concerned." (11) "Developing A Community Spirit," by C. T. K. Mamattah, - suggests that the paths through which community spirit can be developed are through the elders, the women, the youth, & through the children. (12) "The Mental Approach to the Community," by E. Gaise - recommends the following methods by which a people can be better understood: (A) "by living with the people", (B) "by learning to speak their language," (C) by "trying to understand their customs," & (D) by mixing with the people & being "sympathetic to their feelings." (13) "The Need for Efficient Technical Assistance to be Available to Support Community Effort," by Owen Barton - indicates that immediate advantage should be taken of the "self-help spirit" by providing areas with individuals who have technical knowledge & could thus better guide villagers, in their technical needs. (14) "Why Teach Literacy?" by A. L. Titley - suggests that the reasons why people have the desire to or should become literate are: "attainment of soc prestige,...econ advantage,... pol'al curiosity... the desire to become a better citizen... [&] the fulfilment of spiritual, emotional or intellectual needs." (15) K. Pickering in "Community Development Resources and the Time Factor," - discusses the work of various CD org's in Africa & suggests that a clearing house, res, Ru training centers & coordination of adult educ agencies are needed for successful CD work in the Gold Coast of Africa. No Index. E. G. Friedman

CDA 1026 **Lewis, Oscar (U of Illinois), VILLAGE LIFE IN NORTHWESTERN INDIA, Urbana, Ill: U of Illinois Press, 1958, xiii+384 pp, $7.50**

¶ Studies based on the Community Development Project with emphasis on "the soc structure, the locus of power & the nature of meaning of leadership" in Rampur, a village of 1,095 inhabitants about 15 miles west of Delhi. Chpt (1) The Setting - describes the Jats (principal landowners & cultivators); climate, soil & water resources; communications outside the village; the village scene, pop characteristics (by caste, sex, & age, household, family types, & marriages); housing; kinship units & village subdivisions; Panchayats (Council of 5 - judicial in nature); agri: crops, tools & equipment, & methods; livestock; diet; educ; life-cycle; & the daily round. Chpt (2) Caste and the Jajmani System - discusses work performances (jajmani) on the basis of caste for a given group of families (the major function of the system: to assure a stable labor supply for the dominant agri'al caste by limiting mobility of lower castes, esp those who assist in agri'al work). Described are the Jajmani system in Rampur, services rendered & received, & the rules that govern the system. Chpt (3) Land Tenure and Economics - is an enlarged & revised paper previously published (See SA 4327). Chpt (4) Group Dynamics: A Study of Factions Within Castes - details factions on basis of Jat lineages & clans, econ & soc characteristics of factions &, the factions are discussed in terms of internal cohesiveness, internal structure & leadership, & interfaction relations. Chpt (5) The Marriage Cycle - details ethnographically the 5 phases from betrothal to marriage: (i) search for a suitable bridegroom, (ii) preparation for the wed-

ding, (iii) the wedding, (iv) ceremonial reception of the girl in the boy's village, & (v) the consummation of the marriage. Chpt (6) The Festival Cycle - presents a systematic account of the total festivals & ceremonies followed in Rampur. Chpt (7) Concepts of Religion and Ethics - describes the knowledge of Hindu mythology by age from [?]. Chpt (8) Concepts of disease Causation and Cure - describes malaria, smallpox, typhoid, choler, diarrhea, dysentery, pneumonia, tuberculosis, rheumatism, postpartum peurperal fever, eye inflammation, & hysteria. Chpt (9) A Comparative Analysis - presents a comparison between Rampur & Tepoztlan (Mexico), in terms of settlement pattern, land & economy, soc org, & the people. An Appendix presents an Analysis of Patvari Records, a Glossary of Native Terms, & a 110-item bibliog is included. An index L. P. Chall

CDA 1027 Lifton, Walter M. (U of Illinois, Urbana), WORKING WITH GROUPS: GROUP PROCESS AND INDIVIDUAL GROWTH, NY: John Wiley & Sons, Inc, 1961, ix-238 pp $6.00.

¶ A book in group work skills written from an indisciplinary point of view - in 8 Chpts. (1) Group Process and Individual Growth - discusses wyh the book was written & contains a bibliog. (2) Theories, Professional Jargon, & Definitions - describes educ & therapy, group vs mass, the group dynamic approval the common denominators. (3) The Tools and Techniques Involved in the Helping Process - clarifies the operations & presents the show-how & security-giving operation. (4) A Group in Action - provides exemplary material. (5) Typical Problems in Group Process - details the initial leader, voluntary & involuntary groups, group composition, out-of-group sessions, group size, length of group life, admitting new members, the silent members, the missing member, the monopolist, resistance, catharsis, stereotypes, decision-making, responsibility in groups & other tools & techniques. (6) Group Techniques Applied - details group guidance programs, group techniques in the subject matter classroom, in identifying group goals, using records for self-evaluative purposes, student councils, moral & spiritual values, group techniques & developing a program. (7) Evaluation and Research - outlines group & individual growth, a comparison of self with others, res & presents a summary & a bibliog of PhD dissertations in the field. (8) Conclusion - details how one terminates groups & the training of the effective group worker. An Appendix presents "A Diary Report of a Complete Life of a Group." A joint subject & author index.

CDA 1028 Lionberger, Herbert F. & C. Milton Coughenour (U of Missouri), SOCIAL STRUCTURE AND DIFFUSION OF FARM INFORMATION, Columbia, Mo: Missouri Agr Exp Sta Res Bull 631, 1957, 107 pp.

¶ A study of all farmers in a Missouri community (N 279) with the objective of defining the soc structure & determining how it is related to the diffusion & use of farm technology. Soc structure elements analyzed are: the community, neighborhoods, SC, soc cliques, & organized voluntary groups. Diffusion of farming information is shown to be importantly affected by the position of farmers in each of these structural elements. Farmers living in recognized neighborhoods (1) had signif'ly more contact with other neighborhood members than did residents in comparable control areas with other residents of those areas, & (2) tended to restrict contacts to neighborhood residents. Clique group analyses showed similar results. However, the clique group tends to institutionalize rational instrumental type norms. Though the idea of differential prestige was found to be locally recognized, discrete SC's were not. Analysis of information seeking relationships in terms of the status of the seeker & the sought shows a general tendency to seek information from those higher, but only slightly higher in the following status factors: prestige, size of farm business, yrs of schooling, age of operator, technological competence, & participation in formal org's. The higher the status the greater the use of information-seeking opportunities. Of these status characteristics, technological competence was found most closely associated with being sought as a source of information. M. A. Straus

CDA 1029 Lionberger, Herbert F. (U of Missouri Columbia), ADOPTION OF NEW IDEAS AND PRACTICES, Ames, Iowa: The Iowa State U Press, 1960, xii-164 pp, $3.50.

¶ A summary of the res dealing with the acceptance of technological change in agri, with implications for action for facilitating such change - in III Parts & 10 Chpts. Introduction - indicates the purpose of the Vol as making available the findings of far.. practice adoption res to improve communication in the field. I - APPLICATIONS TO EDUCATION PROGRAMS - contains: (1) The Action Implications of Farm Practice Adoption Research - a comprehensive summary of findings presented with a view of how they may be applied in educ'al & informational programs. Stages of adoption of new practices, variations in the acceptance of information sources, the role of soc groups in adoption & the factors of cost & large & small farming are elaborated. II - REVIEW OF RESEARCH STUDIES - includes: (2) The Individual Adoption Process - indicating what res reveals about the way change takes place & the influences operating in relation to it. Stages of acceptance (awareness, interest, evaluation & trial), variations in the individual adoption process & source use in relation to stages are discussed & a table indicating the tentative placement of sources in rank order of f'cy included. (3) The Community Adoption Practices - considers the rate of change in adoption, along with the characteristics of early, majority & late adopters & why they vary in the speed with which they accept new ideas & practices. A classification system dividing people on the basis of time of adoption has been constructed, opening the way for more definitive res re the adoption sequence, classification of individuals & the comparison of results. (4) Information Sources and Media as Change Agents - discusses the role of specific information sources & media. "New information re matters related to farming is commonly originated by public & private res centers & by progressive farmers, & often the function of origination is combined with those of transmission, evaluation, legitimation or control." The use of mass media, other persons, agri'al agencies & commercial sources in communication are evaluated, & explanation for diff's in function of informational sources in the diffusion process is given as follows: (1) institutionalization of information, (2) the temporal sequence of information sources, (3) the possibility of negative recommendations, (4) scheduling limitations of sources & (5) the need for local legitimation. (5) Special Functionaries in Diffusion - reviews studies directed to the special functions performed by individuals in the adoption process (innovators, key communicators, influentials & skeptics) & the characteristics of those most influential in performing them. (6) Social Factors in Diffusion - presents findings re soc factors which condition the communication of information, the exercise of personal influence & the adoption of new farm practices - locality groups, fam, soc cliques, reference groups & formal groups. (7) Cultural Factors in Diffusion - reports findings re the generalized influence of material possessions & enumerates local definitions of what is permitted & what is considered right & wrong in farming practice. (8) Personal Factors in Diffusion & (9) Situational Factors in Diffusion - deal with the personal reasons why people vary in the rate at which they accept change & conditions which tend to make a person more prone to change at one time than at another. Factors analyzed include: age, educ, psychol'al characteristics, farm income, size of farm, tenure status, community prestige, sources of farm information used, level of living & the nature of the practice. (10) Research Achievements and Limitations - considers major study in (a) introduction & use of stage concept of diffusion, (b) definition & description of the adoption pattern, (c) definition of the role & function of change agents, information sources & media in adoption & (d) introduction & use of sociometric methods in the study of inter-personal patterns of communication & influ-

ence. III - BIBLIOGRAPHIES - contains (A) Bibliography of Research Sources, (B) Bibliography of Related Studies & (C) Bibliography of General References. An index. E. Weiman

CDA 1030 Lippitt, Ronald, TRAINING IN COMMUNITY RELATIONS, New York, NY: Harper & Brothers, 1949, xiv+286 pp. cloth.

" A report of an 'action res' project in community & intergroup relations, subtitled, A Research Exploration toward New Group Skills, stimulated by K. Lewin, in 14 Chpts with a Preface by F. T. Simpson, S. W. Cook, & D. Cartwright, & with an author's Introduction. "Primarily, it is an attempt to explore the functional relations between educ'al methodology, action methodology, & res methodology in the solution of soc problems where tensions in HR are involved." Chpt (1) Building Teamwork Between the Practioner and the Scientist - shows that the desired teamwork can be established by (a) the community or org'al self-survey, & (b) the training instit or workshop on HR, principles & skills. In this study, the practioners were the state leaders of Comm, & the soc psychol'ts were on the res staffs of the Res Center for Group Dynamics & the Commission on Community Interrelations. (2) The Plan of the Training Experiment - The first field exp centered on: "(a) The relative effectiveness of training 'community teams' as contrasted to single key individuals (both receiving the same training). (b) The effect of the same training on persons with differing positions in the community structure." The second res exp focused on the "continuous measurement of the educ'al process in the workshop." (3) Recruitment Strategy and Tactics - states that workers were recruited who had "strategic relation to particular intergroup conflict problems, no matter what their relations to one another." 44 professional educators, 34 soc agency professional workers, & 22 community lay volunteers were recruited. (4) Viewpoints on Training Need - The state personnel considered the training needs to be: "techniques of recruiting effective community committees," skills in participating in the committee, in fact finding & interpreting the community problems, in setting realistic action goals, in setting a policy decision & defining action steps & an "understanding of when consultants are needed & skill in using them effectively." The workshop recruits perceived the needs to be: sci'fic information re principles of psychol, cultural backgrounds, & community structure, techniques in att change, better work group techniques, & skill in tactful interaction in tense situations. Community observations were also recorded. (5) Planning the Workshop Curriculum and Procedures - describes how the workshop procedures & content were chosen from an analysis of the data previously obtained. Chpts (6) through (9) describe the training process during the workshop period. "Emphasis is placed on description of training technique & interpretation of why the training staff did what they did." (6) An Overview of the Workshop - describes the setting, daily activities, work group sessions, staff planning, & subject matter of the workshop. (7) Principles & Procedures of the Training Process: Structuring the Work Situation and Problems to be Solved - provides actual reports & procedures. Problems were grouped under these major headings: (a) 'hotspots' for change-targets & barriers, (b) soc & psychol'al analysis, (c) groups & situations as resources to use in bringing about change, (d) strategy & action techniques, & (e) problems of training. (8) Principles and Procedures of the Training Process: The Laboratory Approach to Problem Diagnosis and Action Analysis - indicates that because there was an opportunity to (i) express the tension, (ii) "achieve insight about the crisis," & (iii) "to take action in solving the basic problem involved," the workshop permitted positive educ'al results. (9) Principles and Procedures of the Training Process: Practicing Action Skills & Putting Them into Practice - also provides case illustrations & a summary of the 8 workshop themes. (10) Day by Day in Group I - "is a chronological day-by-day synopsis of the experience of one of the delegates," in the workshop. (11) Measurement of the Workshop Learning Situation - reviews the results of quantitative description of factors found important in the process & org of the workshop. The "'back at home' influences that maintain or destroy training effects produced by a brief workshop," are mentioned. (12) The Assessment of Workshop Effects - The methods of assessment are: pre-training & follow-up interviews with trainees, pre-workshop & follow-up interviews with community observers of trainees, & the observations & records of the state committee. Reviews "analyses of the effect of the exp'al training on the thinking, att's, & community service performance of the community workers as measured about 6 months after the 2 week workshop." It was found that the workshop stimulated "signif changes in the motivation, thinking & activity of the community representatives." (13) Factors Influencing Effectiveness and Non-effectiveness of Workshop Experience - details the influence of the "team as a training unit, of occup'al role, & of the influence position of the trainee in the community structure." It was found that the "greatest increase of community service activity after the workshop was by the members of community delegations which developed into cohesive team units during the training period." (14) Tools for Social Change: Action Research and Training in Human Relation Skills - points out that soc change involves (A) a diagnostic phase & (B) "an action phase of bringing group behavior into line with group knowledge." The training of community trainer-leaders involves: the curriculum of knowledge & skills, the training situation & methods for their effective COMM, & teamwork between action leaders, educ'al practioners, & soc sci'ts. Appendix (of guide sheets for field trips & interviews), Biblio., combined subject & name Index, & tables. E. G. Friedman

CDA 1031 Lippitt, Ronald, Jeanne Watson, Bruce Westley (U of Michigan, Ann Arbor, U of Chicago, Ill, & U of Wisconsin, Madison), THE DYNAMICS OF PLANNED CHANGE: A Comparative Study of Principles and Techniques, New York, NY: Harcourt, Brace & World, 1958, viii+312 pp. $8.25.

" In 11 Chpts, with a Foreword by W. B. Spalding & a Preface by the authors, this volume by followers of K. Lewin, "discusses ways & means by which an individual or a group can be influenced to modify its behavior for greater soc effectiveness," ie, through planned change, worked out under professional guidance. Chpt (1) Our Orientation to the Phenomena of Planned Change - outlines the book, presents the authors' objectives, & introduces certain key terms; 'planned change', originates "in a decision to make a deliberate effort to improve the system & to obtain the help of an outside agent," the 'change agent', here an individual or a group. The group or person undergoing change is the 'client system'. (2) Diagnostic Orientations Toward Problems of Internal Relationships - considers the 'change agents' approach in gathering & assembling ideas on the dynamics of a 'client system' needing assistance, where the difficulty rests in a "faulty internal distribution of power." The discussion based on case studies (footnoted) suggests 3 orientations, a shift in power distribution, altering means of mobilizing energy, & correcting COMM patterns. (3) Diagnostic Orientations Towards Problems of External Relationships - A similar treatment as in the previous Chpt, however, here the problem lies between the 'client system' & the environment. The orientations herein presented, are for developing a more realistic view of the environment, an altering of the values & behavioral goals in line with the best intrests of the 'client system', & lastly, the means available for solving problems presented by the the external environment or human interaction. (4) Motivation of The Client System - describes several change forces, resistance forces & interferences which obstruct change without any direct relationship. The forces studied are "assumed to be representations of motives, capacities, & situational factors which influence the behavior of the 'client system'." (5) Various Aspects of the Change Agent's Role - The agent must be a diagnostician of the client's problem, selecting appropriate

objectives & techniques, in terms of the evaluated capacity to change. It is, of course, essential to assess the agent's own role, re the client. (6) The Phases of Planned Change - amplifies the agents task in understanding the process of planned change, by breaking it down into V phases: (i) developing the need for change, (ii) establishment of the client-agent relationship, (iii) "working toward change"- (a) clarification of the problem, (b) examining & establishing the means available, (c) transformation of intent to acuality, (iv) establishing some permenacy for the change effected, & (v) terminating the relationship. (7) Initiating Planned Change - elaborates on phases (i) & (ii) with case studies. (8) Working Toward Change - elaborates on phase (iii) - (a) & (b), with studies. (9) The Transfer and Stabilization of Change - elaborates on phases (iii) (c), (iv) & (v), with studies. (10) Some Unfinished Business - discusses areas for future res in the methodological problems of cnange, & offers some comments pertinent to the formulation of any planned change theories. (11) The Training of Change Agents - the authors' analysis of planned soc change should be within the behavioral sci's with much utilization of basic soc sci res. Bibliog & Index.
A. S. Marks

CDA 1032 Malinowski, Bronislaw, THE DYNAMICS OF CULTURE CHANGE, New Haven, Conn: Yale U Press, 1961, xiii+171 pp, $1.45, paper.

¶ A reprint of a 1945 work Ed & with a new introduction by Phyllis M. Kaberry, in II Parts & 13 Chpts. The nature of culture contact & the dynamic changes that arise from it are described & applied to specific problems of culture contact in East & South Africa. Part I - contains - (1) The New Tasks of Modern Anthropology, (2) Theories of Culture Change, (3) The Value of History and Its Limitations, (4) The Functional Theory of Culture, (5) The Function and Adaptibility of African Institutions, (6) The Principle of the Common Factor in Culture Change, & (7) Scientific Principles and Instruments in the Study of Culture Change. Part II - presents - (8) African Warfare, (9) Reflections on Witchcraft, (10) Problems of Native Diet in Their Economic Setting, (11) African Land Problems, (12) Indirect Rule and Its Scientific Planning & (13) The Promise of Culture Change and Its Fulfillment. An African & a general bibliog & a subject index.

CDA 1033 Mamoria, C. B. (Maharana Bhupal Coll, Udaipur, India), SOCIAL PROBLEMS AND SOCIAL DISORGANISATION IN INDIA, Allahabad: Kitab Mahal, 1960, 432 pp, $4.00.

¶ An analysis of the current state of affairs, the factors that shaped them, & their effects on the economic & social life of the people, in II Parts, 29 Chpts. Part I - SOCIAL PROBLEMS - discusses: (1) The Demographic Situation, (2) The Soc Pattern of Pop, (3) Sex Disparity, (4) Human Waste, (5) Infantile & Maternal Mortality, (6) Family Planning, (7) Standard of Living, (8) Nutrition Problem (9) Housing Conditions, (10) Educ'al Standards, & (11) Inst of Marriage. Part II - SOCIAL DISORGANISATION - examines - (12) Concept of Soc Disorg, (13) Soc Disorg in India, (14) Personal Disorg: Crime & Adult Offenders, (15) Criminal Tribes, (16) Juvenile Delinquency, (17) Prostitution, (18) Venereal Diseases, (19) Drink Habit, (20) The Physically Handicapped, (21) Woman Labour, (22) Child Labour, (23) Monster of Unemployment, (24) Untouchables, (25) Beggary, (26) Family Disorg, (27) Recreation, (28) Community Org in Ur areas, & (29) Community Devt Projects. A bibliog & an index.

CDA 1034 Brown, C. G. & Thomas S. Cohn, Ed's (Wayne State U, Detroit, Mich), THE STUDY OF LEADERSHIP, Danville, Ill: Interstate Printers & Publishers, 1958, v+487 pp, NP

¶ A reader presenting complete & abridged reprints of previously published studies organized under the following categories: I—The Analysis of Leadership—(A) Approaches to Leadership, reprinting 7 articles, (B) The Trait—Situation Orientation, reprinting 4 papers, II—Identifying Leaders & Leadership Behavior—contains (A) Observation Evaluation Methods, 4 papers; (B) Participant Evaluation Method, 5 papers, & (C) Leadership Criteria, 5 papers. III—The Dynamics of Leadership—presents, (A) Personality Dynamics, 4 papers, (B) Social Perception, 3 papers, (C) Patterns of Behavior, 7 papers, & (D) Leaders & Followers, 5 papers. IV—Training—reprints 7 papers in communication, executive training, & HR programs. An index.

CDA 1035 Mauss, Marcel, THE GIFT, FORMS AND FUNCTIONS OF EXCHANGE IN ARCHAIC SOCIETIES, Tr. by Ian Cunnison, Glencoe, Ill.: The Free Press, 1954, v + xiv, 130 pp. $2.50.

¶ Mauss attempts to systematize the phenomena of le prestation, "...any thing or series of things given freely or obligatorily as a gift or in exchange; and includes services, entertainments, etc., as well as material things." The major question is: "In primitive or archaic types of society what is the principle whereby the gift received has to be repaid?" What force is there in the thing given which compels the recipient to make a return?" In the comparative method used, data is confined to Polynesia, Melanesia, North-West America, and ancient written codes. Polynesian studies reveal no real potlatch but basic elements of potlatch are present and "gift-exchange is the rule." Melanesian societies exhibit highly developed and involved forms of potlatch. In Northwestern American Indian societies potlatch has been studied as a form of primitive law. Mauss proposes that gift giving and returning are total phenomena involving not only legal forms and economic barter or exchange systems, but also religious, mythological, aesthetic, shamanistic and morphological forms. The analysis revolves around 3 obligations: giving, receiving and repaying. Magical power re-enforces these social prescriptions. Not only do objects circulate but there is a circulation of persons and rights. Mauss' primary conclusion is "the spirit of gift exchange is characteristic of societies which have passed the phase of 'total prestation' (between clan and clan, family and family) but have not yet reached the stage of pure individual contract, the money market, sale proper, fixed price, and weighed and coined money." A survey of the literature on Ancient Rome, the Classical Hindu Period, and the Germanic Societies "reveals important traces of the moral and economic principles... analyzed for primitive societies." Here philological arguments as well as archaeological and historical materials are used. Mauss argues for the moral efficacy of giving as well as receiving; opposes the notion of interest and the individual pursuit of utility (questions utilitarian economic theory); views the essay not as a model for future sociological research, but as a way of studying total human behavior. I. Gerver

CDA 1036 Mayer, Albert, McKim Marriott & Richard L. Park, (U of Chicago, Ill, & U of California, Berkeley) PILOT PROJECT, INDIA, Berkeley, Calif: U of California, Press, 1958, xxiv+367 pp, NP.

¶ Subtitled: The Story of Rural Development at Etaweh, Uttar Pradesh - in 9 Chpt's with a Preface & Foreward by the authors Chpt (1) Origins - details preliminary survey work leading to the selection of Etaweh, Uttar Pradesh, as the site for a pilot project in village development. Etaweh was chosen over other areas because its land erosion problem was urgent, & work in Etaweh might have dramatic value. (2) Organization for Work and Response - views the composition of the Team Working Council, which, on the district level, consisted of: the District & Assistant District Planning Officer; on the Group level: the Deputy Development Officers for agri, a sanitary inspector, a building construction overseer, an agri'al engineer or mechanical inspector, an adult education man, & a training man; an Economic Intelligence Inspector & his assistant; also 2 Area Assistant Development Officers & 2 village level workers (working on 6 month rotation basis). (3) Inner Democratization - describes the democratic admin within the project org which allowed for initiative & the expression of opinion by the

villager & the village worker. Further, publicity was directed towards gov officials & the public, to gain support for the project. (4) Philosophy and Techniques of Rural Work - presents the criteria for choosing development activities: the activity must be a felt need of the villager, it must build confidence & the 'know-how', must be available & communicated. Once the activities are chosen, the quantity, timing & distribution of the activities must be decided, & their results studied. Effective action in approaching the village is accomplished by having multipurpose village level workers demonstrate the new idea in local surroundings. (5) Village Participation - outlines the need for listening & observing, stimulating, providing continuity to villages, & to the villagers. (6) Results and Implications - discusses: (a) Agri: improvement in winter crops, 1948-56 ie, potato, wheat, wheat & green manure, & pea. Improved implements were offered including the Olpad thresher, the soil turning plow, & the seed drill & cultivator. Animal husbandry improvements (mainly cattle) involved inoculations, growing of Egyptian clover for better fodder, upbreeding by artificial insemination & joint cattle sheds. Soil conservation was practised & the increase in the following year's crop exceeded the cost of the work. Roads, lanes, drainage systems, sanitary wells, & brick houses were built, & smallpox vaccinations were given. Ru industry accomplishments included establishing of repair facilities for agri'al implements, setting of a cooperative brick industry. Cooperative unions (business agencies) were established & functioning. The work with women has gone slowly, as has the cooperative movement, except for the brick industry. (7) Research and Action - describes the need for, & the establishment of the Planning Res & Action Instit, Uttar Pradesh. The instit consists of 8 sections: Youth Extension Division, Cooperative Work, Ru Industry, Statistical Section, Publications Section, Ru Life Analyst, Soil Conservation & Environmental Sanitation, & Public Health Educ. Pilot studies were begun by the Instit in the following Ru industries: tanning, papain, pottery, & crystal sugar. Cooperative projects set up involved an integrated program of cooperative banking & marketing, supervised personal credit, industrial cooperatives & educating cooperatives' members. (8) Some Problems of Expansion - outlines the problems faced in expanding development work. An expanded program, such as the Nat'l Extension Service, must decide how fast it can move successfully, & further, must provide for trained personnel, res & building of Ru industry. On the whole, the Nat'l Extension Service projects are inadequate in systematic planning, thoroughness, & follow up. A 'mother Project', with 6 or 7 yrs of sustained intensive work in representative villages serving as pilot projects for surrounding areas, might be better than the usual 2-3 yr sustained intensive work in a village now done by the Nat'l Extension Service. (9) Future and Potential - contains 3 thoughts of Mayer's arising from the pilot project: (i) We not only give to the underdeveloped countries but we also receive. An example - the face-to-face community life contact present in the East is something we in the West are trying to revive. (ii) There is more to Ru life than we expect, but the validation of it has not taken place in the free world, as in Russia or China. Nor has Ru life been developed sufficiently. (iii) We must do some organized contemplation on the question of ultimate directions, in the area of the deepest soc, personal & intimate instit'al effects. An Appendix, "An Expansion of Ru Development in India: 1948-1957; a Glossary of Indian term, a list of references to documents, an Index, Illustrations, Maps, Charts & Tables. G. Speal

CDA 1037 Mayer, Kurt B. (Brown U), CLASS AND SOCIETY, NY: Doubleday & Co, 1955, vii + 88 pp. $ 0.95.

¶ A systematic presentation of social stratification beginning with an introduction on The Study of Social Classes. Chp I distinguishes Social Differentiation and Social Stratification by elucidating the nature of social differentiation, the process of ranking, stratification as a special type of differentiation, prerequisites of stratification and presents the major types of stratification systems (class, estate, class). In Chp II, Historical Development of Social Stratification presents Ancient Societies, the caste system of India and the estate system of Medieval Europe. Chp III, Dimensions of Social Stratification in Modern Society, discusses class, life chances and class consciousness, status and status groups; power and social mobility. In Chp IV, Class in American Society: The Distribution of Life Chances, presentation of the differences in income, wealth, occupation, life expectancy, health and mental disorder are made. Class and education, the administration of justice and legal protection, and the hierarchy of classes is separately discussed. Chp V, Prestige, Style of Life, and Status Groups in American Society presents formal and informal associations and participation; value orientations and consumption patterns; family patterns and sexual behavior; racial, ethnic, and religious distinctions and the status system; and, prestige and stratification in the local community. In Chp VI, the Structure of Power: Class, Formal Authority, and Informal Controls presents power and control in three American communities (F. Hunter, Community Power Structure, R. S. & H. M. Lynd, Middletown in Transition, and A. B. Hollingshead, Elmtowns Youth, findings are discussed), and the question asked Is there a national power structure? In Chp VII, Class Awareness and Class Consciousness a presentation of differences in class attitudes and political behavior is made as well as a discussion of status awareness, prestige perspectives, and, class consciousness and the American Dream. Chp VIII, Social Mobility concludes with a discussion of occupational and status mobility, its encouragement and restriction, and, social change and mobility. Footnotes and a selected reading list is appended. L. P. Chall

CDA 1038 Mead, Margaret, Ed, (American Museum of Natural History, New York, NY), CULTURAL PATTERNS AND TECHNICAL CHANGE, Holland, Netherlands: UNESCO, 1953, 348 pp, NP.

¶ A Survey in VI Parts with an Introductory Note by J. R. Rees & a Foreward. Part I - INTRODUCTION - describes the survey as focussing on "the implications for the mental health of the peoples of the world, who are involved in purposive introduction of technical change." Further, the structure of the survey is detailed. Part II - THE INTERNATIONAL SETTING OF TECHNICAL CHANGE - presents selections from UN documents (including those from specialized agencies therein), to illustrate "the internat'l climate of opinion in which purposive technological change is being undertaken." A Chart - "International Bodies Concerned with Technical Assistance", is included along with sections re forms of technical assistance & planning & coordination of technical assistance. Part III - STUDIES OF WHOLE CULTURES - presents studies of 5 particular cultures, ie, Burma, Greece, The Tiv of Nigeria, Palau, & The Spanish Americans of New Mexico, USA. The studies provide material re diverse value systems, & point up how specific changes must be related to these systems. IV - CROSS-CULTURAL STUDIES OF ASPECTS OF TECHNICAL CHANGE - Aspects discussed include agri, industry, public health, maternal & child health, nutrition, & fundamental educ. "These cross-cultural treatments are also designed to suggest that specialized experts may approach an understanding of the way in which their specialty can be integrated with a whole culture, by first getting a bird's-eye view of the great varieties of cultural problems which surround land tenure, or food preparation, etc." V - SPECIFIC MENTAL HEALTH IMPLICATIONS OF TECHNICAL CHANGE - offers a discussion of materials presented in other sections & focusses upon the mental health aspects. The dual purpose of the section is "to accent the technical mental health aspects of the entire question of soc change, & to acquaint those unfamiliar with the mental health approach with a psychiatrically oriented phrasing of the issues." VI - PRINCIPLES INVOLVED IN DEVELOPING MENTAL HEALTH DURING TECHNICAL CHANGE - deals with long term problems involved in purposive soc change. 2 Appendices - (A) Original Plan Presented to UNESCO by The World Federation for Mental Health, & (B) Selected Bibliography on Culture Change. Index. M. Berg

CDA 1039 Mezirow, Jack D. (U of California, Berkeley), DYNAMICS OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT, New York, NY: Scarecrow Press, 1963, 252 pp, NP.

¶ An examination in 8 Chpts of the theoretical & practical scope of CD in Pakistan from 1952 through 1961, centering on the org & action of the Village Agri'al & Industrial Development Program (Village AID). Chpt (1) Community Development: Democracy's Social Technology - describes prior attempts at CD on the Indian subcontinent, as the work of R. Tagore, F. L. Brayne, M. Ghandi, & India's 1st 5 yr plan. (2) Pakistan: Setting for Development - is a brief sketch of Pakistan from its founding in 1947 through the org of Village AID in 1952. Presented are: language, economy, culture, religion, & educ. (3) Five Year Plan: Organization of Village AID - outlines the program which was established with the aid of US agencies (gov'al & private). This program was based largely on India's 5 yr plan. Stressed are the objectives & admin'ive structure. (4) Program Development and Theory - is an extensive discussion of the program developments, seen within the perspective of theoretical expectations, both pol'al & econ. (5) Organizational and Administrative Problems - stressed are those of an inter-agency nature. Village AID represented a challenge to an entrenched traditional minded bur'cy. (6) The Bureaucrat as Democratic Change Agent - analyzes the gov'al bur'tic structure both prior to Village AID & re subsequent changes within it. (7) The Village Worker as Adult Educator - examines those workers without real professional training who were expected to play a professional role. The gov'al bur'crats often frustrated any attempts at autonomy by these workers, resulting in their also becoming bur'crats. (8) Epilogue - a brief statment of the good & bad that have come out of the Pakistani experience. Each Chpt footnoted. An Index. A. S. Marks

CDA 1040 Michels, Robert, POLITICAL PARTIES, NY: Dover Publications, Inc, 1959, 416 pp, $2.00 paperbound.

¶ A reprint of a classic work organized in VI Parts: I—LEADERSHIP IN DEMOCRATIC ORGANIZATIONS—presents (A) Technical and Administrative Causes of Leadership, (B) Psychological Causes of Leadership, & (C) Intellectual Factors. II—AUTOCRATIC TENDENCIES OF LEADERS—discusses the stability & financial power of the leaders & their relationship with each other, with the masses, & with the press; & concludes with an analysis of the centralizing & decentralizing tendencies of bur'cy. III—THE EXERCISE OF POWER AND ITS PSYCHOLOGICAL REACTION UPON THE LEADERS—contains discussions of psychol'al metamorphosis of the leaders, Bonapartist ideology, & identification of the party with the leader. IV—SOCIAL ANALYSIS OF LEADERSHIP—examines the class struggle, the bourgeois elements in socialist leadership, the Wc, labor leaders, & intellectuals, & the soc changes which result from org. V—ATTEMPTS TO RESTRICT THE INFLUENCE OF THE LEADERS—discusses the referendum, "the postulate of renunciation," & syndicalism & anarchism in prophylactics. VI—SYNTHESIS: THE OLIGARCHICAL TENDENCIES OF ORGANIZATION—details the conservative basis of org, democracy & the Iron Law of Oligarchy, party-life in war-time, & final considerations. An index.

CDA 1041 Millikan, Max F. & Donald L. M. Blackmer, Ed's (Cambridge, Mass), THE EMERGING NATIONS: THEIR GROWTH AND UNITED STATES POLICY, Boston, Mass: Little, Brown & Co, 1961, xii+168 pp, paper, $2.50.

¶ An interdisciplinary analysis, conducted by the Center for Internat'l Studies, written under the collective authorship of: Francis M. Bator, Donald L. M. Blackmer, Richard S. Eckaus, Everett E. Hagen, Daniel Lerner, Max F. Millikan, Ithiel de Sola Pool, Lucian W. Pye, Paul N. Rosenstein-Rodan & Walt W. Rostow. The study discusses the effects of pol'al, soc, & econ change on the emerging nations & on the US foreign policy in II Parts & 10 Chpts. Part I - THE TRANSITIONAL PROCESS - discusses (1) The Traditional Society - the cultural, econ intellectual, & ethical levels of traditional societies are shown to be widely variant, with some being quite advanced. (2) The Disruption of Traditional Society - states that the image of a traditional society as being static is an accurate one. A description of the disequilibrium within traditional societies & the effects of the impact of more advanced societies are also shown. (3) Resistance and Conflict in the Modernization Process - indicates the 3 major areas in which resistance to modernization must be overcome: pol, econ's, & soc structure. However, the area most in need of improvement is in the modernization of att's. (4) Some Factors in Social Change - the 3 groups most often found in the modernizing coalition are enumerated: "first, the military, which is playing a decisive role in many traditional societies today; second, the secular intelligentsia, the manipulators of symbols who shape the slogans & doctrines by which the new ways of life are rationalized & justified; third, the innovating entrepreneurs of many sorts who play a crucial role in modernization." (5) The Process of Economic Modernization - among the items discussed are the Pre-conditions for achieving cummulative econ growth, - the take-off or the point where a country can make the move to self-sustained econ growth, the new environment for development & the relationship among government, foreign aid, & private enterprise. (6) Patterns and Problems of Political Development - Some of the characteristics of the Transitional Political Process are described as is nat'l unity & pol'al consensus. The patterns of pol'al development are discussed starting from the neo-oligarcy traditional to the actively modernizing oligarcy. The goal of pol'al competitiveness is also explored. Part II - IMPLICATIONS FOR POLICY - presents, (7) The Third Choice - advocates a revolution of rising expectations, not only in the econ realm, but throughout the entire society. It also reviews the previous Chpts & their implications for policy. (8) Information and Military Assistance Policy - discusses the instruments of foreign policy, which are fairly recent developments, along with (9) Economic Policy. (10) Some implications for Policy - considers the scope & focus of policy, neo-traditional societies, transitional societies, actively modernizing societies, the time factor & prediction, & policy. An Appendix: Suggested Levels of International Aid for Underdeveloped Countries & a selected Bibliog are included. No Index. H. Barbolet

CDA 1042 Moline, Ellen L. (Ford Foundation Consultant in Home Economics), THE WOMAN VILLAGE WORKER, Allahabad Agricultural Instit, ii+70 pp. NP.

¶ A guide for the woman village worker in 15 Chpts, with an Introduction. (1) Introduction - outlines the objectives of the CD & Nat'l Extension Program, launched in India in 1952, & suggests the type of questions that the village worker must ask herself re the progress being made. (2) The Team - defines the membership & indicates that the job of the team is persuasion. The objectives of the CD program are reiterated (3) The Meaning of Extnsion Education (EE) - 12 explanations of EE are given, among which are: (a) EE is changing att's, knowledge, & skills of all the people, (b) EE is "helping people to help themselves," & (c) EE is working in harmony with the culture of the people, etc. Examples of all 12 definitions are given. (4) Basic Underlying Principles of Extension Education - presents 'guides' to further develop understanding of what the expected considerations are when working in various states, areas, blocks, & villages. 10 principles are provided with explanations. (5) Introduction to the Village - suggests that before the worker can know the needs of the people, their values, taboos, org's & instit's, skills, tools, leaders, knowledge, methods & practices, etc, must be known. She must participate in doing some of the work with the people, & visiting with them to see what is being done & how it is being done. (6) Methods and Techniques of Persuasion - describes 'direct' contact (where one meets people face-to-face) & 'indirect' contact (where people are reached through posters, newspapers, magazines, etc). (7) People Who Influence Village Decision Making - discusses formal & informal types of village leadership, & suggests means by which the worker can develop leaders

among the women. "A successful program rests with village leadership..." (8) Simple Organization for Village Development - suggests means by which village women can discuss the serious problems that they face, & make decisions re ways of ridding the village of these problems. Examples of vaccination for small-pox & home improvement are given. (9) The Village Youth as Leaders - because the village youth will be the parents of tomorrow, they must be urged to participate in program planning. Groups which the older girls may form include: (i) leteracy clubs, (ii) sewing clubs, (iii) child care clubs, (iv) recreations clubs, (v) cooking clubs, (vi) better health clubs, & (vii) girl guide clubs, etc. (10) Village Homemaking - points up that homemaking problems must first be recognized by homemakers themselves before improvements can be made. The improvements noted include: home improvements, improvements in food & nutrition, clothing, money manag, savings, & child care, (11) Village Health - Methods of preventing illness are suggested, ie, a safe water supply, sanitary latrines, immunization, eating habits, safe maternity service, & family planning. (12) Family Agriculture - the role of the F in agri is stressed, showing that introduction of new techniques will lead to greater agri'al production. Crop rotation & care of cattle are suggested as means of increasing the fam's food supply. (13) Mahila Mandals - these meeting places provide a group for discussion of new ideas such as sanitary latrines. These Mahila Mandals can be very effective in getting things done in the villages. (14) Getting Started-Being Accepted - suggests the ways by which the worker can come to be known & trusted by the villagers, & emphasizes the need for patience when first starting in a new village. (15) Let's Look at our Work - a sample check list is provided, taking into account the goals of the village & the progress that has been made in various areas of endeavor, ie, changes in att, personal improvement, village improvement. Check lists may be drawn up on the basis of the block development program, are a means of evaluating the work that has been accomplished. No Index.
M. Berg

CDA 1043 Moreno, J. L., M. D., WHO SHALL SURVIVE: FOUNDATIONS OF SOCIOMETRY, GROUP PSYCHOTHERAPY AND SOCIODRAMA, Beacon, N. Y.: Beacon House, 1935, cxiv + 761 pp., $10.00.

¶ A new edition contains a history of the sociometric movement, the origin of sociometry, the geneses of psychodrama and group psychotherapy and a taxonomic critique of psychoanalysis and group dynamics. In the introduction, following these "preludes," the author sketches the ideological foundations of his system and its basic axiomatic substructure. Book I describes the system, the doctrine of spontaneity, the theory of interpersonal relations and social atom, the science of action and the theory of roles; and, the methods and techniques used in sociometry, group psychotherapy and sociodrama. Book II presents a number of tests with small groups, the spontaneous interaction diagram, sociogram, sociomatrix and role diagram and locogram. Book III discusses the sociometry of a community, a girls training school and introduces theoretical concepts, notably: social microscopy, the social atom, tele and empathy, and sociometric indices and statistical foundations of sociometry. Book IV presents expanded findings and methods by which Moreno arrived at a general theory and practice of the construction and reconstruction of communities. Book V indicates steps to be undertaken in a sociometric planning of society and the experimental planning of new communities. Book VI shows that such planning must be the fruit of a "creative revolution" a concentration of technological, social and eugenic agencies. Such a concentration is necessary, lest the robot take man's place; therefore a system of society must be initiated by which all individuals alive not only consent but "initiatedly" belong—"everyone should survive." This can be achieved through "the principle of sociometric and sociogenic democracy"—a commonwealth in which equality of opportunity is extended to the unborn, ... the living and the dead. The last chapters present advanced sociometric theory and methodology, and detailed criticism of various schools of psychology and sociology. 107 hypotheses and research proposals are presented and a glossary of terms, index of terms and a 30-page bibliography is appended. J. H. Bunzel

CDA 1044 Morse, Richard M., FROM COMMUNITY TO METROPOLIS: A BIOGRAPHY OF SÃO PAULO, BRAZIL, Gainesville: U of Florida Press, 1958, xxiii+341 pp, $7.50.

¶ A case study of Sao Paulo from its founding by Jesuits in 1554 to its current position as the fastest growing city & leading industrial center of Latin America (1957 pop: 3 million). Major attention is focused on the change from a 'community' in 1820 to a 20th cent 'metropolis' with attendant institutional changes "from a dominantly horizontal org of public life through local familial ties to a dominantly vertical one through public & quasi-public bur'cies." The 21 Chpts are arranged in 4 Parts: (1) COLONIALISM AND NEW STIMULANTS The parochialism of colonial life is described & then the events of the 1920's which began to weaken it - independence from Portugal, lifting of bans on foreign trade & on mfg, establishment of a Law Academy, etc. (2) FORMATION OF THE CITY MIND—describes the period 1830-1845 when the premise of the 1920's seemed to be suspended but was quickened after the revolution of 1842 indicated that Ru patriarchs no longer controlled the gov. The new atmosphere after 1845 was symbolized by the emergence of the romantic poet Manuel Antonio Alvarez de Azevedo & by the increasing importance of the Law Academy & other cultural activities congenial to a more educated & cosmopolitan pop. Material progress also became more evident. Coffee production increased rapidly & was extended in the middle of the 19th cent to the area econ'ly tributary to São Paulo. (3) CITY GROWTH—during the last half of the 19th cent in São Paulo (& esp after 1870) was evident in pop growth, establishment or expansion of various municipal facilities, building of a railroad, enlarged communication media, the new spirit of positivism in intellectual life, immigration, &, transformation of the physical appearance & cultural life. (4) THE MODERN AGE—indicates some of the problems which industrialization brought to São Paulo, the development of 'modernism' in art (use of the themes & idiom of the 20th cent & of Brazil), & the contemporary ecological pattern. An extensive bibliog, maps, photographis, & index.
S. F. Fava

CDA 1045 Mosher, A. T. (Cornell U, Ithaca, NY), VARIETIES OF EXTENSION EDUCATION AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT, Comparative Extension Publication, No. 2, 1958, Dec, 111 pp.

¶ A Monograph in 6 Chpts with a Foreward by John M. Fenley, dealing with what is the diff between the essence of extension & the essence of CD. Chpt (1) The Extension Process - describes the essence of US extension & discusses its practical operation in the field. (2) The Requirements for Rural Development - explains the need for local free-choice making & Ru welfare improvement in Ru development & how this clashes in practice in developing a nat'l state. (3) Activities Contributing to Rural Development - discusses educ, investment, providing facilities, taxation, price controls, local org & compulsion. (4) Varieties of Community Development - deals with multi-subject-matter extension educ, aided self-help projects, developing local org & comprehensive regional development. (5) Conclusions - details the contribution of each type of activity (discussed in Chpt 4) & gives 2 charts showing that agri'al production rises when the emphasis of the program is on felt-needs or educ. (6) Summary - outlines the problems facing any development program designed to be carried out in Africa, Asia or Latin America. A list of selected readings containing 7 books with a short comment on each is given & a note on the translation of terms is presented. G. Speal

CDA 1046 Mukherjee, P. K. & S. C. Gupta, (U of Delhi, India), A PILOT SURVEY OF FOURTEEN VILLAGES IN U.P. AND PUNJAB, A STUDY IN METHODOLOGY OF RESEARCH IN RURAL CHANGE, New York: Asia Publishing House, 1959, v+197 pp, NP.

¶ A report of a bench mark survey in 1954-55 of 14 villages in Uttar Pradesh with a Foreward by B. N. Ganguli, which indicates the responsibility of the Agri'al Economics Res Section for making surveys of villages to assess soc change at 5-yr intervals, - in 18 Chpts. (1) Introduction - reports the main purpose of the pilot survey as the development of schedules & questions to determine the availability of information & to determine the most satisfactory basis for selecting regions, districts, villages & households in studying soc change. I - WESTERN U.P. - contains: (2) General Information About The Villages - a report on 5 villages in Western U.P. which are in a cluster & 3 unrelated villages, described as to their facilities, institutions, agri'al org's & Sch's. (3) Population Characteristics and Occupational Pattern - presents pop data by village, caste, occup'al status & type, & for primary & secondary occup's. (4) Land And Other Assets - relates the distributions of farm size, tenure & by cropping patterns. (5) Non-Agricultural Occupations--finds that the arts & crafts, transport & trade occup's predominate. (6) Particulars of The Selected Households - details the sample of about 20 households selected for intensive interviewing from each village, stratified by principal occup, & presents the distributions of occup's & household size. (7) Land and Other Assets, & (8) Stocks and Financial Assets and Liabilities - discuss characteristics of the sample households. (9) Production and Current Economic Transactions - analyzes data on fam production & sales for the "one-crop" season preceding the survey & the location, source & manner of purchases & sales during the week preceding the survey by village & occup. II - PUNJAB - (of the 6 villages in the Punjab, a generally less prosperous area than Western U.P., 4 comprise a cluster of villages & 2 are unrelated) presents: (10) General Information About the Villages, (11) Population Characteristics and Occupational Pattern, (12) Land and Other Assets, (13) Non-Agricultural Occupations, (14) Particulars of the Selected Households, (15) Land and Other Assets, (16) Stock, Financial Assets and Liabilities, (17) Production and Current Economic Transactions, & (18) Conclusions - which states that in studying change random selection of villages is neither necessary nor feasible. Instead, villages should be selected on the basis of definite criteria relating to specified econ characteristics to be measured. Also, the lack of inter-village econ ties makes the use of a cluster of villages less desirable than single villages. Lastly, to understand the pattern of econ transactions all households in a village should be studied intensively rather than a sample of them. Appendix (A) - Statistical Tables, (B) - Note On The Grouping of The Districts in Punjab and U.P. & Selection of Villages, & (C) - The Schedules.
C. M. Coughenour

CDA 1047 Mukerji, B., COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT IN INDIA, Calcutta: Orient Longmans Ltd, 1961, xiii+312 pp, cloth, NP.

¶ A description & discussion of the ideology & objectives of the CD program in India, in 9 Chpts with a Foreward by S. K. Dey, & an author's Preface. Chpt (1) What is Community Development? - defines CD as a 'process', 'method', 'programme' & as a 'movement', & stresses the need to rely on the Ru people themselves, since CD is in essence a democratic process. (2) India's Community Development Programme - discusses the concept & ideology of India's CD program pointing out that it is an integral part of the nat'l 5-Yr Plans, combining the idea of CD along with area development. It is indicated that "a programme only of aided self-help would be inadequate in (the Indian) situation & that the Ru people do need substantial assistance from the Gov." (3) Processes & Techniques of Community Development - which separates the method of CD into extension-educ & community org, takes into consideration the role played by the village community in soc change, as well as the function of voluntary non-gov'al org's. (4) The Programme - discusses the content, method of planning, formulation & implementation of the Indian program of activities, emphasizing agri'al improvement. It must be integrated & multipurpose, based on the needs of the people. Permanent improvement is stressed. (5) Administering a Programme of Community Development - indicates that "local programs in the diff fields of development (should be) co-ordinated with the regional & nat'l plans to get the best results", focusing on the admin'tive aspects of Block Org. (6) Community Development and Local Government - promotes & describes a decentralized form of democratic local gov for the purpose of CD as well as the nation, focusing on the village panchayats. (7) Community Development and Cooperation - points out that the "co-operative form of org ... offers a means of achieving results valuable to the community by drawing equally upon incentives which are soc &... individual ... (thus promoting) cohesion in the community." (8) Education and Training for Community Development - deals with non-official & official workers in the program & provides the content for basic courses, & refresher courses. Emphasized is the great need for adequate training programs. (9) Evaluation and Research - defines CD evaluation as "...not merely the assesment of the accomplishments in the substantive fields of the programme ... but goes farther to find out what impact the programme activities ... is having in the minds of the men & on the state of the community, judged in terms of the 'human' objectives of the programme." Offers techniques & types of evaluation, stressing the need to intensify the res program in methodology. Bibliog. Combined subject & name Index. E. G. Friedman

CDA 1048 Myrdal, Gunnar, RICH LANDS AND POOR, New York, NY: Harper & Row, 1957, xx+168 pp, NP.

¶ Subtitled The Road to World Prosperity, a book planned & Edited by Ruth Nanda Anshen in II Parts & 12 Chpt's, with a Preface by the author. Part I - THE MECHANISM OF NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC INEQUALITY - contains Chpt (1) An Unexplained General Trait of Social Reality - in recent decades, the econ inequalities between developed & underdeveloped countries have been increasing. As underdeveloped countries become more aware of internat'l inequalities, the concept is more awkward for them to accept. Criticism is needed of the inherited predilections of econ theory, & of the unrealistic assumptions for theory. (2) The Principle of Circular and Cumulative Causation - in analyzing theoretically, the soc process, circular causation is a more adequate hyp than is stable equilibrium. An illustration of the Negro problem in the US is related to the principle of circular & cumulative causation. The principle of cumulation forsees rewarding effects, & point out earlier soc waste. (3) The Drift Toward Regional Economic Inequalities in a Country - cumulative causation should be the yardstick in measuring econ development or underdevelopment. Examples are given of various types of changes in the community, ie a factory shutdown, a change in the trade of a region, migration, & capital movements. Other, non-econ factors are mentioned. (4) The Role of The State - in richer countries, the state policies are directed toward greater regional equality, 'backwash' effects are offset, 'spread' effects are supported; while in the poorer countries spread effects are weaker, due to a lack of strong policy in creating regional equality. Circular causation is responsible for the situation remaining this way. A view of the 'Oppressor State', the history of policies for development of underdeveloped regions, & how the price system works in both the developed & underdeveloped regions is given. (5) International Inequalities - an evolvement of a general theory of development & underdevelopment, based on the idea that a soc process is cumulative because of circular causation. The effects of trade, capital movements, & migration, weak spread effects, & the impact of colonialism on the world scene, are discussed. The world picture is quite similar to the internal situation in one of the least developed countries where 'spread' effects are

weak, & 'backwash' effects strong. (6) National State Policies in Underdeveloped Countries - among nations, it is of the utmost importance that there be a more equal balance of power. The main cause of weakness in internat'l org's lies in the exceedingly weak bargaining power of the underdeveloped countries which, though the majority in number, are dominated by the minority of rich & powerful countries. This is followed by a look at the growth of solidarity among the under-privileged nations, the moving apart of rich & poor nations, & the increasing powers of the poor. (7) National Economic Planning in Underdeveloped Countries - the need of nat'l econ development plans on a realistic basis, along with the major problems of state planning, containing an induced & controlled cumulative process, are discussed. The criteria for nat'l planning must be kept outside the price system, & the approach should be in terms of a cumulative process of circular causation, reaching out to the internat'l level. (8) A Challenge - problems of underdeveloped countries, ie, the need for res, & for new approaches in econ theory (a reiteration of the theory of circular causation resulting in a cumulative process) on the part of the poor nation, are considered. The importance of the role of the young economist in these nations, is mentioned. Part II - ECONOMIC INEQUALITIES, THE PUBLIC CONSCIENCE AND ECONOMIC THEORY - contains (9) The Equality Doctrine and the Escape From It - an explanation of why econ theory has heretofore been very little concerned with the facts showing existing inequalities between countries, & regions within a country. The ideology of Western civilization, the belief in innate diff's, escapism in econ theory, Malthus, compromise, dynamics of equalization, along with ignorance, & conservatism, have all played their part. Econ theory has been a "rationalization of the interests & the aspirations of the milieu where it grew." (10) The Conservative Predilections of Economic Theory and Their Foundation in the Basic Philosophies - 4 main predilections: (a) harmony of interests, (b) laissez-faire, (c) the free-trade doctrine, & (d) the equilibrium concept - have survived due to people's opportunistic interest in escaping from the equality doctrine. (11) A Note on the Theory of International Trade and The Inequality Problem - economic theory is presently inhibited in facing problems related to the equality issue. However, current events in the world are bound to revolutionize the soc sci's, & in turn, affect the econ theory. A combination of the old, plus new ideas, is best. (12) The Logical Crux of All Science - the need for new theories, adequate to the facts, with the clear concept of ideal kept in mind, is discussed; as well as the suggestion of eliminating biased & inadequate predilections. No Index. P. Berman

CDA 1049 Nair, Kusum, BLOSSOMS IN THE DUST: THE HUMAN FACTOR IN INDIAN DEVELOPMENT, New York, NY: Frederick A Praeger, 1961, xxv-197 pp, $4.00.

A survey in XIV sections 24 Chpt's with a Foreward by Gunnar Myrdal, an author's Preface, & an Introduction. Section I - MADRAS, presents Chpt (1) Rice Girdled Horizons. - This is a land of 'gentleman' farmers, but most of them have very small holdings; of 575,000 landowners 402,000 own less than 1 acre. The Payment of Fair Rent Act, 1952, increased the amount of gross produce the tenant was receiving - from 25% to 40%. According to the landowners, the tenants are no longer concerned about increasing productivity while they can no longer maintain their Mc standards. The main problem here is to increase the level of aspiration. Interested only in subsistance, the peasants cultivate rice & ignore commercial crops. Section II - KERALA, contains (2) Poverty Amidst Plenty - The villages of Kerala are comparatively affluent. There are no real slums. There are many industrial workers & the Ru pop has many Ur characteristics. Their level of aspiration is high. 90% of the children are in Sch & 75% of the M's & 55% of the F's are literate. (3) Landlords and the Landless - The development of Kerala has not kept pace with the rise in pop, & there is widespread unemployment & discontent. Section III - MYSORE, presents (4) Poverty's Millionaires - Poverty is widespread in this area & though a good irrigation system exists most peasants do not use it & are indiff to their plight. (5) Leisured Men and Working Wives - In those areas where irrigation is used, the men often put their wives to work while they enjoy a leisurely existence. Section IV - ANDHRA, discusses (6) Land to the Tiller - An outbreak of violence led by the Communist Party in 1949 resulted in the murder of several landowners & distribution of their lands. This outburst led to the Hyderabad Tenancy & Agri'al Lands Act (1950) which resulted in a peaceable distribution of land. (7) Facts of Life - Many peasants did not receive land because their landlords circumvented the land act by dividing their holdings among relatives. (8) Irrigation and Floods - Many Peasants are satisfied to live at a subsistance level & refuse to irrigate their land. Floods have also been a serious problem in this area. Section V - UTTAR PRADESH, includes (9) A Decade of Development - Educ, even for boys, is often frowned upon as unnecessary & unproductive. There are widespread complaints that the recently instituted cooperative program will destroy individual initiative. (10) Poverty Unlimited - Most of the peasants are resigned to their backward condition & their vicissitudes are viewed as the will of God. In several of the villages, carpet weaving is a major industry. The weavers work in their own homes & the wages are low; most weavers are deeply in debt. Section VI - BIHAR, presents (11) In the Land of the Buddha - Upper-caste Hindus will not touch the plough. They therefore, lease land to those of lower castes. The tenants are exploited & harassed, but the gov has been unable to aid them. (12) Panchayats and Village Leaders - Panchayats (village councils), have been set up, & when effective leadership has been obtained, many community problems have been alleviated. Section VII - PUNJAB, contains (13) Mobility of the Uprooted - Many people living in the Punjab are refugees. The Punjabi has a more "mobile" mind than most other Indians, & this allows for greater econ mobility & vocational flexibility than usually exists in an Indian village. The sons of a village blacksmith, for instance, began to manufacture bicycle parts & are now wealthy. (14) Dynamics of Change - The Punjabi is more ambitious & hard-working than most other Indians. However, the amount of change should not be overstated: inter-personal relationships are still greatly influenced by caste. Section VIII - RAJASTHAN, includes (15) Tinsel and Tractors - Many inhabitants of newly irrigated areas of Rajasthan migrated from the Punjab. The presence of the Punjabis has had a very beneficial influence on the inhabitants of the state. (16) Channels of Communication - Farmers are concerned about increasing productivity & improving their living standards. Section IX - NEFA, contains (17) In the Land of the Tribes - NEFA (North-East Frontier Agency) is inhabited by Indo-Mongoloid tribes whose attachement to the rest of India is peripheral. The approach to SE problems must be diff in each tribe. Many of the villages are completely isolated. Agri has been on a primitive level. Ploughing & wet paddy cultivation are now being introduced. Tribal customs are breaking down as a result of the introduction of educ'al & econ reforms. Section X - Assam and Orissa, presents (18) Agriculture With Dignity - The immigrant Assamese are more hard working than the native Assamese. Much of the peasantry is resistant to change & has shown little interest in such projects as irrigation. Section XI WEST BENGAL, discusses (19) Education in a Rural Society - Until recently educ was the monopoly of upper-caste M's. But during the last decade the spread of literacy in West Bengal "has been phenomenal." Many of those receiving an educ shun agri. (20) "He is not My Father," - There is considerable tension between the literate younger & the illiterate older generations. Section XII - MAHARASHTRA AND HIMACHAL-PRADESH, contains (21) Machwas and Apples - Educ is considered to be the avenue to a 'salaried' job & hard work is shunned as incompatible with educ & enlightenment. As a result, traditional pursuits such as fishing have suffered setbacks. Section XIII - GUJERAT, includes (22) In Kaira - The extreme importance of the dowry system in this area has brought about intensive cul-

tivation & relative affluence. Educ'al & Med facilities are highly developed. (23) An Unfinished Revolution - The farmers in this area are ambitious & have considerable business acumen. The tribal villages, however, are still backward & indiff is difficult to combat. Section XIV - THE LAST CHAPTER, contains (24) Some Conclusions and Questions - Material resources is only one of the problems facing Indian agri. A community's att towards work can be an even more decisive determinant for raising productivity. The phenomenon of 'limited' aspirations is one of the most serious problems. Glossary of Hindi words. H. Umansky

CDA 1050 Nelson, Lowry, Charles E. Ramsey, & Coolie Verner (U of Minnesota, Minneapolis; Cornell U, Ithaca, NY; & Florida State U, Tallahassee), COMMUNITY STRUCTURE AND CHANGE, NY: The Macmillan Co, 1960, xiii+464 pp, $6.50.

¶ Three features are employed: (i) a dependence on theoretical concepts, (ii) maintenance of a "simple, familiar terminology, without diluting or...altering the basic theoretical approach," & (iii) the "wedding [of] theory & practice"—in IV Parts & 21 Chpts. I—THE COMMUNITY AND ITS SETTING—describes (1) The Community: Its Study and Meaning, (2) The Community in Its Space Relations, (3) Regional Variations in the Community, & (4) Demographic Factors in the Community. II—DIMENSIONS OF THE COMMUNITY—after an Introduction section focusses on (5) The Value System, (6) The Functions of the Value System, (7) Communication and Public Opinion, (8) Social Stratification of the Community, (9) Power and Leadership, & (10) Age and Community Structure. III—ELEMENTS OF THE COMMUNITY—after an Introduction section, spells out (11) Informal Groups and the Community, (12) Formal Organizations, (13) Family-Community Relations, (14) The Religious Institution, (15) Political Organization, (16) School-Community Relations, (17) The Economic Institution, & (18) Health Organization. IV—COMMUNITY CHANGE—details (19) Social Change, (20) Community Development, & (21) The Future Outlook. 8 tables, 8 figures, selected bibliog for each Chpt, & a separate author & subject index. L. P. Chall

CDA 1051 Norbeck, Edward, PINEAPPLE TOWN - HAWAII, Berkeley & Los Angeles: U of California Press, 1959, xii+159 pp, $4.00.

¶ An anthrop'ts case study of a Hawaiian pineapple plantation, Maunaloa, on Molokai Island, based on observations during 1938-1943 as an employee of the Corporation which runs the plantation, a short visit in 1946, & the summer of 1956 - in 9 Chpts. (1) INTRODUCTION - details the brief history of pineapple cultivation in Hawaii, their importance in Hawaiian economy, & the plantation's reliance on imported labor chiefly Filipinos (most born in Philippines) & Japanese (some Japanese-born, but increasingly Hawaiian-born). (2) THE PLANTATION - describes Maunaloa, 10,000 acres (leased from private owners) as the 3rd largest Hawaiian pineapple plantation. Technical processes of planting & harvesting & occup'al division of labor are described as well as the educ'al, marital & racial composition of the employees. (3) THE COMMUNITY - 75% of the employees & their families live in Maunaloa, & it is described: racially it differs from the employees' composition because many wives are not of the same background as their husbands. The ecological pattern of the community is linked with racial, ethnic, & occup'al position. The educ'al system, languages spoken, health conditions, & religious observance are discussed. (4) THE FILIPINOS - come from many provinces of The Philippines but the Ilocano group predominates. "Presenting a common front in mild opposition to the rest of the community, the Filipinos are still only poorly united within their own ranks." (5) THE JAPANESE - are much less numerous than the Filipinos but are the backbone of the plantation because they hold many responsible jobs. The customs of the Issei, a dwindling group, are described, as well as the quite Americanized customs of the Nissei & the Sansei. (6) describes the HAOLES AND COSMOPOLITANS (the former are white & American in culture & the latter of mixed cultural but not necessarily mixed racial background). Haole parents keep their children from too intimate friendships with non-Haole children to discourage interracial marriage. The cosmopolitans have no unity as a soc group among themselves or in the community. Most cosmopolitans in Maunaloa are part-Filipino because of the large surplus of M's among immigrant Filipino laborers. (7) COMMUNITY SOCIAL RELATIONSHIPS - describes the status pyramid—Haole, Japanese, Filipino—though this is importantly linked with occup (a genetically Haole laborer is not granted haole status). (8) TECHNOLOGICAL AND SOCIAL CHANGE - contrasts the heavy paternalism, lack of mechanization, & frontier atmosphere of the plantation in the 1920's with the large-scale mechanization, rising standard of living, decreasing paternalism, & decreasing SD among racial & cultural groups in recent yrs. These changes are seen as the consequences of increased industrialization. (9) SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS - indicates that the soc structure of Maunaloa can be understood as a 'factory in the field.' Photographs, tables, a map, & index. S. F. Fava

CDA 1052 Nordskog, John E. (U of S California, LA), SOCIAL CHANGE, NY: McGraw-Hill Book Co, 1960, vii+423 pp, $7.50.

¶ A reader "to examine several specific areas of change involving fundamental soc institutions" in IX Parts, presenting 48 selections. I - INTRODUCTION TO SOCIAL CHANGE - presents 4 selections on man as food-gatherer & fire-maker, on the geographic environment & culture, & changing techniques & changing society. II - THE CHALLENGE OF POPULATION GROWTH - presents 4 selections on world pop & world pop trends, a generation of demographic change, & recent pop trends in the New World. III - HOW CULTURE CHANGES - contains 7 selections on the nature of culture, on diffusion, on culture change, on the change in human nature, on the effect of technology on man, & engineering progress: 1852-1952. IV - CONCEPTIONS OF SOCIAL PROGRESS - contains 6 selections on the idea of progress, the Western notion of progress, cultural development & progress, is progress a delusion?, is it predictable? V - IDEAS AND IDEOLOGIES - contains 6 selections on creeds & ideologies, on the decline of the Protestant ethic, democratic apologetics, laissez-faire & non-interference principle, & conservative liberalism vs radical liberalism. VI - CHANGES IN ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL VALUES - organizes 9 selections around capitalism, automation, property, totalitarian dictatorship, planning, nationalization, Keynesian economics, & labor trends in the US. VII - CHANGES IN RELIGION AND LAW - reprints 6 selections on God & the Churches, religion as creative innovation, secularism, US Supreme Court & segregation, teen-age criminals, & law & the future. VIII - WAR AND PEACE - presents 4 selections on war in the 20th cent, peace as a revolutionary ideal, functions of federalism in world org, & changes in international org. IX - CIVILIZATION ON TRIAL - concludes with 2 selections on the problem of civilization & civilization on trial. Each section is prefixed with a brief discussion. An author & subject index. L. P. Chall

CDA 1053 Olmsted, Michael S. (Smith College, Northampton, Mass), THE SMALL GROUP, NY: Random House, 1959, 159 pp, $1.35

¶ An introduction to the sociol & psychol, & an interpretation & organization of ideas & res in the small group in 8 Chpts. (1) An Introduction to the study, (2) The Study of Groups - details the external (sociol'al) & internal (psycho'al) traditions, presents a definition, & details the primary, secondary, small, & similar distinctions. (3) Group Behavior: Some Case Studies - presents examples from Industry (Relay Assembly & the Bank Wiring Observation rooms), the boys gang (Thrasher & W. F. Whyte), & other sources. (4) The Functions of Groups - details functions for the individual for the organization, for society, (a negative

illustration: the Enlightenment & Rousseau, & an affirmative illustration: totalitarianism & the mass society), & discusses societies as primary groups. (5) The Individual & the Group - describes the effect of the group on the individual, on his motivations, in changing attitudes, & on his perception. Expressive emphases are also described. (6) The Culture of the Group - describes group process & culture, problem-solving, & norms. (7) The Social Structure of the Group - details special perspectives, & general theories (Homans, group dynamics, interaction process analysis). (8) The Sociology of Small Groups: Comments & Proposals - presents the problem of leadership, & a paradigm of group analysis. Notes & selected readings, no index.

CDA 1054 Oeser, O. A. & Hammond, S. B. (U of Melbourne, Australia), SOCIAL STRUCTURE AND PERSONALITY IN A CITY, Vol. I, NY: The Macmillan Co, 1954, xxii+344 pp, $4.50; Vol. II, xiii+279 pp, $3.75

¶ VOLUME I contains a collection of res's with a focus on "the behavior & outlook of individuals in a life context". The theoretical approach is the Lewinian tradition of topological analysis of psychol'al fields. The techniques range from scheduled [?]'s to projective techniques (the sub-projects were carried out between 1948 & 1951). The book is divided into 5 parts. Part I is concerned with conceptual frameworks & the concept of life phase, membership patterns & gov'al institutions in an Ur community, the values & culture patterns of Australians. Part II deals with att's of the Ur citizen toward friendly & unfriendly nations, perceived national interest, immigration, & Jewish-Gentile relations. Part III is a study of family members & familial org's quantitatively approached by measuring patterns of family living with reference to participation control & tension. Part IV is a study of children & their adjustment using projective tests & att [?]'s covering pre-Sch age, & Sch age children. Part V focuses on "diff soc positions of individuals & the way in which they integrate & transform pressures from their soc situations under the influence of enduring ego-structures." This is accomplished by emphasizing soc stratification as a point of departure for the conceptual integration of soc effects made by work & family situations for members of diff soc subgroups. Here the work situations are related to diff family types found in diff SC's & the relationships of class perceived att's are related to pol'al issues. VOLUME II is devoted to Ur soc structure. "The Leitmotiv...is the treatment of the soc relations of an individual in a power field which exerts a determining force on the cause of his life, & of the totality of these interpersonal relations, as a power field which exerts a determining force on the development of the community". The community called Mallee Town is analyzed in Part I historically by examining its development which resulted from conflicts between farmers & townspeople. Religious forms provided the structure for the conflict. The division of labors & the associational groupings within Mallee are the bases for an analysis of soc structure. Farm changes re large scale operators & small scale operators & apathy towards pol'al associations are r'd with pol'al conservation of farmers, & membership in organized sport as a technique of soc control are treated. Part II deals with adult att's towards soc power, soc change & internat problems. Part III analyzes role differentiations within a family, the allocation of econ duties, power & responsibility within a family & its solidarity. The various roles are part of an org of soc relationships which maintain the family. Children are introduced into econ duties & allocation of these duties is r'd with age & sex roles. Father is the ultimate source of familial authority but mother wields authority in practice. Family solidarity is greater in farms than towns & related to dominance, affection, dependence & identification between members of the family. Part IV studies the children at Sch & how the Sch integrates the town & farm sections into the larger community. Part V is concerned with emergent personality patterns of Sch children, their orientation towards the future & the typicability of Mallee Town as representative of Australian Ru areas. Methodological appendices discuss the methods & problems of field work, projective tests & survey schedules. I. Gerver

CDA 1055 Parsons, Talcott & Neil J. Smelser (Harvard U), ECONOMY AND SOCIETY, Glencoe, Ill: The Free Press, 1956, xxi+322 pp, 6.00

¶ A study in the integration of econ & sociol theory in 6 Chpts: (1) The Problem: Current Sociological Theory & Some Central Concepts of Economics - discusses: congruences between econ & sociol'al theory such as between categories (supply, demand, goods/services, 'mutual advantage' of econ exchange); between system types (econ is a soc system not a collectivity; utility, wealth & income defined in terms of society; capitalization; entrepreneurship; etc); the problem of cost; the problem of welfare; & a Technical Note on the relationship between functional problems & pattern-variables. (2) The Economy as a Social System: Its Internal Structure & External Boundaries - describes: functional differentiation of society; boundaries between the sub-systems of society; double interchange at the boundaries; & some econ theories & the boundary processes of the econ. (3) The Institutional Structure of the Economy - discusses: contract; labor, occup & the contract of employment; property, ownership & the contract of investment; factor generalization & econ org; the institutional structure of markets; &, institutionalization of econ values & the motivation of econ activity. (4) Economic Processes in Their Social Setting - describes: some models of the trade cycle (of Samuelson, Kalecki, Hicks); the internal structure of the economy; the internal boundary relations of the economy; a restatement of the trade cycle; the consumption function; the investment function; & a note on time lags. (5) The Problems of Growth & Institutional Change in the Economy - describes: the nature of change; a model of econ growth; structural change in the US economy: the separation of ownership & control; a model of institutional change (impetus of change, propagation of the impetus to change, the process of structural differentiation, &, a summary of the model & its application); the econ growth model & the process of institutional change; &, some historical & theoretical perspectives (See also SA 3610). (6) Conclusion: Economic Theory & the General Theory of Social Systems - concludes that: (i) "econ theory is a special case of the general theory of soc systems & hence of the general theory of action,...(ii) an economy, as... usually formulated by economists, is a special type of social system,....(iii) the economy, like the soc system exchanges inputs & outputs over its boundaries with its situation,....(iv) interchange between the economy & its situation is not randomly distributed, but particular input-output categories are concentrated vis-a-vis other specific cognate societal sub-systems,.... concrete econ processes are always conditioned by non-econ factors which are most clearly apparent in the parametric characteristics of the non-econ sub-systems of the society,.... (v) a theoretic scheme other than econ theory is the only possible way to analyze these non-econ factors in such a way as articulate successfully with econ theory,....(vii) the problem of institutional change in an economy is a particularly striking special case of Proposition (vi) because the primary factors involved cannot be econ,....(viii) econ theory need not remain an 'island' of theoretical specificity totally alone in an uncharted 'sea' of theoretical indeterminacy". A bibliog on econ & sociol, & an index are appended. L. P. Chall

CDA 1056 Paul, Benjamin D. Ed. & Walter B. Miller, Collaborator (Harvard Sch of Public Health, Cambridge, Mass), HEALTH, CULTURE, AND COMMUNITY, New York, NY: Russell Sage Foundation, 1955, viii+493 pp, $5.00.

¶ A book documenting public reactions to health programs in 16 communities & 5 areas of the world, in VI Parts & 16 Chpts, with a Foreword by Hugh R. Leavell. INTRODUCTION: UNDERSTANDING THE COMMUNITY - discusses the scope & purpose

of the book & the org of the case studies. Also discussed are the problems involved in combining service & res. I- REEDUCATING THE COMMUNITY - presents (1) A Comprehensive Health Program Among South African Zulus, by John Cassel - Examples from the work of the Polela Health Center are used to demonstrate the difficulty of instituting health innovations in a community where cultural taboos exist & where there are superstitutions re various aspects of the program. The advantages of integrated services to the community are demonstrated. (2) Mental Health Education in a Canadian Community, by John Cumming & Elaine Cumming - "It is insufficient to ascess popular beliefs in terms of their sci'fic accuracy; it is also necessary to know the functions they perform for those who hold them." An educ'al program designed to change att's of a community re mental health, is discussed. ?'s & intensive interviews were administered before & after the educ'al program. It was found that att's were substantially unchanged, however a great deal of hostility, anxiety & apathy were generated by the materials circulated by the educ'al group. (3) Water Boiling in a Peruvian Town, by Edward Wellin - discusses a biographical approach used to compare motives & circumstances of women who boiled their water & those who did not, using cultural & ecological controls. The relationships between the health worker & the people of the village is discussed. Part II- REACTION TO CRISES includes - (4) Medicine and Faith in Rural Rajasthan, by G. Morris Carstairs - A description of experiences as an apprenticeship Md in Ru India. Cultural diff's in the concept of diseases are examined. Local concepts of diseases & their modes of treatment are discussed. The / of specific diseases are charted and the "cultural body-image" concept is discussed. The division of diseases into the sacred & secular types & the role of faith in curing both, enforce the importance of understanding the culture one is treating. (5) A Cholera Epidemic in a Chinese Town, by Francis L. K. Hsu - demonstrates that the common man in China will accept sci if it is disguised as magic. Some of the general circumstances in which a community will accept foreign ideas or innovations are presented. The town of Hsi-Ch'eng is used to show that even in a town not lacking resources for the prevention & treatment of the people during a Cholera epidemic, these resources were not used because the people had more faith in "fairy water." The measures taken by the people, the local rationale for these measures & the effects according western Med theory are listed. (6) Diphtheria Immunization in a Thai Community, by L. M. Hanks Jr, & Jane R. Hanks with the assistance of Kamol Janlekha, Aram Emarin, Jadun Kongsa, & Saowanni Sudsaneh - A team of res workers from Thailand & the US, under the auspices of Cornell U, made a "detailed soc & cultural study of a Ru area near Bangkok in preparation for the exp'al introduction of new techniques in health & agri." An immunization campaign proved to be dissapointing. The message used to inform the populace of the inoculations was blamed, & the cultural matrix of the message analyzed. Channels of COMM & the COMM process itself was investigated. Part III - SEX PATTERNS AND POPULATION PROBLEMS - contains - (7) Birth Control Clinics in Crowded Puerto Rico, by J. Mayone Stycos - this case study draws attention to the system of cultural checks & balances by which societies attempt to regulate their fertility rates. It demonstrates that even though Puerto Rican pol'al & econ conditions are more favorable than those of many countries in the world, the rapidly expanding pop well offsets any advantages. The human factors behind Puerto Rican resistance to birth control are examined. These factors are: (a) att's toward fam size, (b) explicit & implicit objections to birth control practice, & (c) the COMM of birth control information. Reasons presented in the Lc's for opposition to birth control are: it undermines M authority; it promotes infidelity; it is detrimental to health, & it inhibits pleasure. Here again, cultural factors play a decisive role. (8) Abortion and Depopulation on a Pacific Island, by David M. Schneider - case study of the Island of Yap focuses on the practice of abortion & its relation to the Yap system of allocating responsibility & prestige. In 300 yrs the pop of the island has declined from an estimated pop of more than 50,000 to about 2,500 in 1945. Venereal disease & self-induced abortion played the major role in this reduction. The soc responsibilities attached to child-bearing are examined in light of the relatively free existence of an individual who is childless, this has major implications for the reasons behind abortions. Admin'ive policy & its implementation is discussed. Part IV- EFFECTS OF SOCIAL SEGMENTATION - introduces (9) Western Medicine in a Village of Northern India, by McKim Marriott - Western medicine in an Indian village is viewed from a structural framework. The soc structure of the village is examined to discover the reason that modern Med facilities are under utilized. In order to be accepted by the people, western medicine must clothe itself in the folk-art of the people. (10) An Alabama Town Surveys its Health Needs, by Solon T. Kimball - presents evidence that a self-survey of a community by its elite, usually serves to forward only those projects which fitted into the established order. The community is divided into 3 segments: the elite, white workers, & Negroes, each of these groups participated in varying degrees (decending order) & benefited in the same varying degrees. (11) A Mental Health Project in a Boston Suburb, by Kaspar D. Naegele - An investigation of the relationship of a new agency to the Sch & the church. Also, a study of the attempt to gain mutual understanding by soc sci'ts & soc practitioners. The Human Relations Service was established in Wellesley, Mass in 1949, under the auspices of Harvard U. The relationship between the various instit's & the individual's concept of mental health was researched as was the "divergent expectations" of the groups. Part V - VEHICLES OF HEALTH ADMINISTRATION - surveys The Clinical Team in a Chilean Health Center, by Ozzie G. Simmons - A study of the effects of the removal of public health nurses from the common Md-nurse - patient setting in the San Lucero Health Center. The health educ program reached an impass because of the role the nurses played as opposed to that of the Md's, whose SS did not make them feel a need to educate their patients. (13) A Community Improvement Project in Brazil, by Kalervo Oberg & Jose Arthur Rios - Describes a project in a Ru village in Brazil, where combined services were planned extensively in the abstract & the practical sense, in the fields of admin, public health, & agri. Not considered in the plans were the feasibility of some of the more technical aspects of the agri'al program & the community soc structure. (14) A Medical Care Program in a Colorado County, by Lyle Saunders & Julian Samora - Describes the failure of a Health Assoc Cooperative to keep its membership. Overelaborate org'al structure is blamed, as is poor financial planning. Part VI - COMBINING SERVICE AND RESEARCH contains - (15) Medicine and Politics in a Mexican Village by Oscar Lewis - A study of a res & Med program in the Ru Mexican village of Tepoztlan. The initial project was to study the culture of the people, however to gain their cooperation a Med cooperative was established. Trouble arose when psychol'al testing was instituted. Some individuals in power opposed the res team, possibly because they perceived a loss of power for themselves. Other obstacles were the general opposition to innovation, lack of financial resources, lack of rapport with the Md's, continued faith in the curanderos (faith healers), & the opposition by the politicans & the curanderos because of fear of loss of position. (16) A Nutritional Research Program In Guatemala, by Richard N. Adams - Demonstrates the problems associated with a research project, undertaken by the Nutritional Institute of Central America and Panama (INCAP) in a Ru area, populated by Indians with a substationally diff cultural system. Anthrop'al res was proved to be effective in combating the rumors & fears of the natives. The Anthropol'st & the Soc Worker was able to dissociate the Project from the stigma of communism & child-eating, placed on it. The problems were not always handled in a "sci'fic manner," most of the time explanations to the natives in their own cultural reference terms proved to be more effective. REVIEW

OF CONCEPTS AND CONTENTS - examines Society & Culture, Race & Culture, Culture & Perception, & The Patterning of Culture & Innovation. Ed's notes precede each case study & a Summary & Selected References at the conclusion of each case, are included. An Index. H. Barbolet

CDA 1057 Pearson, Judson B., Jiri Nehnevajsa & Rodney D. Elliott (U of Colorado Boulder, Colo), MESSAGE DIFFUSION UNDER UNCONTROLLED CONDITIONS, Boulder, Colo: U of Colorado Press, U of Colorado Studies, Series in Sociol #3, Jul 1957, vi+55 pp, $2.00

' 9,000 leaflets on the national 'Crusade for Freedom' project were dropped over Boulder, Colo, with about 5,000 reaching the ground. 450 households were selected & 428 interviews completed asking information on: knowledge of the leaflet-drop, source of knowledge of the leaflet drop, possession of the leaflet, source of possession, area where obtained, time when obtained, transmission of the leaflet, message diffusion, familiarit with 'Crusade for Freedom' in the past, & the usual sociol'al data. It was found that the "sly-drop was neither economically nor propagandistically successful...[probably because] leaflets were not attention-getting...were all too 'wordy', & an insufficient number of [them] was dropped." The relationship of this study to the Project Revere is outlined, the [?] used, a selected biblio on the topic, & illustrative examples of the Project Revere res designs are given, as well as a summary of the Project Revere findings & the mathematical models used. L. P. Chall

CDA 1058 Ponsioen, J. A. Ed (Instituut Social Studies, The Hague), SOCIAL WELFARE POLICY II: CONTRIBUTIONS TO METHODOLOGY, The Hague: Mouton & Co, 1963, 178 pp, NP.

' The 2nd volume in a series "devoted to the study of methods & approaches useful in the promotion of soc welfare in developing countries or areas," in 10 Chpts with an Introduction by the Ed. (1) "The Role and Training of Professional Social Workers for Community Development," by Katayun H. Cama - discusses the roles of the various workers & indicates the type of training that could be offered. It is noted that a balance between theory & practice should be imparted, regardless of the level for which the worker is being trained. (2) "Casework in Community Development Setting," by Katayun H. Cama - presents a discussion of casework & its applicability re CD, noting the special skills & techniques of casework that can be applied to the process of CD. (3) "Some Aspects of the Study and Guidance of Groups," by K. J. Nijkerk - emphasizes the need for understanding the raison d'etre of the group. Methods of collecting data from groups are discussed as well as "aspects of group guidance, COMM & leadership." (4) "Intergroup Co-Operation in Community Development," by C. W. Kroft - notes the means by which community participation can be achieved. 18 principles of working with an intergroup, are stated. (5) "Rural Extension in Low-Income Countries," by J. M. A. Penders - The pilot area approach is discussed & an example of this approach in the Netherlands is provided, with some results noted. Also discussed are prerequisites of effective extension, the scope of Ru extension, methods, & program planning in extension, etc. (6) "Education as a Method for Development," by J. A. Ponsioen - presents an historical & philosophical background of the Western systems of educ & their programs. The needs in developing countries include, citizenship, self-reliance, hygiene, agri, & youth employment. (7) "Methods of Promoting Participation of Women in the Process of Development," by Katayun H. Cama - indicates "that the motivating force behind these development programmes & projects is the idea that women should be reached by new ideas & services, so that they may be actively involved in the econ & soc development ...". Their role may also be broadened to playing a larger part in bringing gov services to the villagers, fostering cooperation of women in group action for community improvement, etc. (8) "The Role of Research in Community Development," by G. Hendriks - explains the need for a specific type of soc res: soc survey, diagnostic res, community self-survey, problem-solving res, action & evaluated res. Good COMM & mutual understanding between res workers, CD workers, & policy-makers is necessary. A description is given of the main aims & procedure of the community self-survey as a medium to activate people in the process of CD. (9) "Administration in Community Development," by Peter Kuenstler - notes that it is necessary to relate CD to patterns of local gov & to establish clear-cut lines of interdept'al responsibility & COMM. It may be useful to make a distinction between CD as a comprehensive process & community org as related to limited fields of soc services & adult educ. (10) "The Role of Voluntary Action (VA)," by P. C. J. van Loon - If man's adaptation to development is to be accelerated, stress must be laid on the importance of VA. 5 points vital to the attainment of soc & econ development are given. VA is attainable by educ. & must be attended by a belief in one's own efforts & by cooperation with one's fellowmen in the community. The author describes the role of VA in the Netherlands & the responsibility of the gov. No Index. Footnoted. Modified AA

CDA 1059 Poston, Richard Waverly (Southern Illinois U, Carbondale), DEMOCRACY SPEAKS MANY TONGUES: Community Development Around the World, New York, NY: Harper & Row, 1962, xviii+206 pp, $4.75.

' This volume in 9 Chpts with a Foreward by L. J. Duhl, & an Introduction by the author "traces the vital history of CD programs in Guatemala, India, the Philippines, Iran, & Columbia, showing that though individual programs follow diff forms, each begins with a community's will to improve its lot." Chpt (1) A Woman Of Vision and Courage - traces the attempts of an Uc Guatemalan woman to establish Sch's for the blind & professional CD workers. Largely a private effort at first, the reactions of successive right wing, left wing & democratic gov's are followed. Also, considered are the work of the USOM & Servicio Cooperativo Interamericano de Education (Interamerican Cooperative Educ Service). (2) World in Revolt - studies briefly the role & effect of US aid both gov'al & private the latter primarily through CARE, in Latin America. Most aid has gone to military & economic instit's, rather than soc & pol'al, resulting in a staus quo situation of misery for the masses. (3) The Bureaucrats - follows the formation of the US gov foreign aid apparatus from Truman's "Point Four" speech of 1949 through the formation of the AID in 1961. The shift is seen from an agri'al extension type program to a more progressive CD form, reaching a broader base. (4) The Vision Of India - is the account of that nation's attempts to become a modern country, through democratic methods, in contrast to Red China. The prime goal is to develop a sense & att of soc responsibility among the huge pop, prompting it to join forces with the gov in fostering improvement in soc, econ, & pol'al spheres. The basis of org of India's strivings lies at the 'bottom' with the small local communities. (5) The Fighting Cock (&) (6) Despite All Obstacles-tell of CD programs in the Philippines, through the major agencies that have worked there, ie, the Nat'l Movement for Free Elections (NAMFREL) which worked with CARE. 1954 saw President Magsaysay create the CD Planning Council (CDPC), which was superseded in December 1955 by the Presidential Assistant on CD (PACD). The story is largely one of progressive & democratic forces fighting old vested intrests. (7) Trouble in The Middle East - follows CD in Iran from its early org by the nat'l gov through later developments. The Iranian gov apparatus is the Bongah Emran. Iranian attempts at CD have centered on working within a peasant society to the opposition of the majority of the large landowners. (8) Opportunities Abundant - follows the author on a trip, on which he observed small CD projects, primarily under the auspices of CARE, in operation in Greece, & Mexico. Also considered is Viet Nam. (9) Conclusions - sees CD as a largely neglected part of American foreign aid, but it is that part wherein a democratic future for underdeveloped nations lies. Bibliog & Index. A. S. Marks

CDA 1060 Public Health Education Department, PROCEEDINGS OF THE SEMINAR ON COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT, Chapel Hill, N. C.: Sch of Public Health, U of North Carolina, 1963, 110 pp, NP.

¶ With an Introduction by Lucy S. Morgan, Seminar Coordinator, a document in VI Parts with papers & abstracts of papers grouped according to major emphasis in the general sessions & group discussions. Part I - DEFINITIONS, PHILOSOPHIES AND TRENDS, contains statements by: (a) Howard M. Fitts, Jr. who points up the semantic problem of agreeing on a definition of CD, (b) Halbert L. Dunn who states that the primary criteria of CD is the attainment of a high level of wellness of the individuals & fam's in the community, (c) Annie Laurie Keyes who states that self-help is the basis of CD, but technical aid must be given, (d) Louis Miniclier who says CD has taken root as a way of having econ progress & decentralization of responsibility to the people. Part II - THE ROLE OF SERVICE AGENCIES IN COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT, contains statements by: (1) Emil J. Sady who says CD specialists are dependent on those in public admin for design & implementation of their programs, so closer collaboration is needed, (2) George H. Esser, Jr. who states that gov at all levels must be in a working partnership with CD to deal with problems of man in an Ur society, (3) Edward G. McGavran who states that conquest of disease occurs only through the community approach, (4) Jacob Koomen who states that CD will demand that the admin'or have a comprehensive knowledge of the community, its agencies & its people, (5) Margaret B. Dolan who says that public health nurses will have to learn to systematize the knowledge they have of fam's & communities, (6) Richard G. Bond who states that the sanitarian will treat the community as the patient ridding it of its chemical contamination, (7) Vivian V. Drenckhahn who states that the public health educator, has, like CD, emphasized the 'grass-roots' approach, (8) Ann Wilson Haynes who says that because health is so relative to the whole of community life, public health agencies must work with CD programs, (9) Teodora V. Tiglao who says that the Philippines has benefited from public health & CD programs, (10) Murray G. Ross who states that welfare has to offer a large group of people experienced in community action & who have an interest in developing new theories of community work, (11) W. Gordon Bunch who states that community planning must be the heart of CD, (12) Frank Kimber who states that the community council has its most important role in cultivating the kind of leadership necessary to bring about human-physical development planning, (13) Thomas S. Grogan, Jr. who states that the voluntary agency's future role is in participating in the development of the entire community, (14) Fred Wale who describes the necessity of educ'al freedom in initiating CD, (15) Collus O. Johnson who states that the professional adult educator is uniquely qualified to serve as coordinator of educ'al activities in the community, (16) Marvin Strauss, Sewall Milliken, & Richard H. Schlesinger state that the obligation of the adult educator is to promote concern with the study of soc policy, (17) Neil Bolton who sums up the work of the Northwest North Carolina Development Assoc, (18) J. W. Crawford who states that CD & area development are tools in adjusting people to agri'al change, (19) W. M. Landess who states that test demonstration farms are tools in CD. Part III - THE ROLE OF THE SOCIAL SCIENTIST IN COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT - contains statements by: (A) Juanita M. Kreps who states that the economist is concerned with the likely sources of community growth & the industrial composition of the area's work force, (B) M. Elaine Burgess who states that the role of the sociol'st is that of making available his theory & res findings to those primarily concerned with carrying out planned change, (C) Dorothy Willner who states that the role of the anthropol is in sharing his knowledge of cultural & soc processes with those charged with implementation, (D) Per C. Stensland who states that continuing educ creates a climate favorable to change, is a source of understanding of development & relevant skills, & stimulates creativity, (E) Harold G. McCurdy who points out the soc psychol'ts' role as being in res, as a sensitive detector of community spirit & an assessor of current theory in actual practice. Part IV - THE ROLE OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH PRACTITIONER IN COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT - contains statements by: (i) Howard C. Barnhill discussing the Charlotte-Mecklenburg General Development plan, (ii) Gerald J. Spector who states that the key in the Homewood-Brushton Self-Help Renewal program was of people uniting with available resources & all interested citizens & taking action, (iii) Mary P. Wheeler who feels that agencies in Ur development are doing for & to people rather than with people, (iv) Sara C. Stice who states that in-service training in CD is helpful for health educators, (v) Maxine S. Homer describes the training method used by the County Board of Health in Lewis & Clark County, Montana, (vi) Jeannette Simmons who states that health educators need a basic background in pol'al sci, gov & econ's to aid in CD, (vii) William A Darity, Edward V. Ellis, & Joe Fred Sills analysed selected programs to determine the principles involved & procedures of evaluation under the headings of Social Science, Health, Education & Community Process. Part V - PROFESSIONAL PREPARATION OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH WORKER FOR COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT - presents statements by: (A) Mabel E. Rugen who discusses the professional preparation of the Public Health Educator & concludes it is a dimension in depth more than in breadth, (B) Angeles Cebollero who states that HB, group process, community forces, & processes & training in democratic leadership are appropriate areas for study. (C) Collus O. Johnson who states that the professional person needs academic competency, knowledge of people & their problems, understanding of the use of the educ'al process, ability to be accepted by people & professional skill, (D) Carmen Isales Wale who discusses the formation of a field staff for CD work in Puerto Rico, (E) Ruth E. Grout discusses the need of team training in CD work, (F) Vivian V. Drenckhahn discusses courses relating to CD which are given for M.P.H. candidates, (G) Sara C. Stice who states there is a need to recruit as public health workers people who have a disposition for CD work, (H) Mary P. Wheeler who states the public health educator must first be recruited & then taught how people learn, how to deal in committee work, & planning skills; field training is of utmost importance, (I) Thomas E. Roberson who states professional training should include the study of the philosophy & goals of CD & an appraisal of its effectiveness, (J) Claudia B. Galiher who states that applying CD principles in one specific field ie public health is a distinct advantage to the CD worker, (K) Ethel G. Martens who outlines the training of public health auxiliary workers in Canada, (L) Elta Mae Mast who discusses the preparation of Division of Indian health educ personnel, whose major emphasis is CD, (M) Dorothy Huskey who looks at the org'al structure for CD in India, (N) Ann Wilson Haynes who states that health service agencies are well-qualified to give useful service in CD by reason of their specialized knowledge & skill & their being accustomed to working cooperatively with other community groups. Part VI - ACTION IDEAS - offers the summation of the group reports which dealt with the preparation of the public health worker in the soc sci's for his role in CD, team training in CD, & training public health personnel in CD. A report of the General Session discussion which was concerned mainly with what CD really is, is given. An Appendix with a Bibliog of selected references containing a list of 66 general books & 60 brochures, pamphlets, articles & reprints, a list of seminar participants & authors, & the program of the seminar. G. Speal

CDA 1061 **Rios, Jose M. & P. B. Vazquez Calcerrada ESTUDIO SOCIO-ECONOMICO DE DOS COMMUNIDADES ESTABLECIDAS POR LA ADMINISTRACION DE PROGRAMAS SOCIALES DE PUERTO RICO (A Socio-economic Study of Two Communities Established by**

the Social Programs Admnistration of Puerto Rico), Rio Piedras: Puerto Rico Agr Exp Sta Bull, 135, 1956.
¶ A comparison of a successful & an unsuccessful Ru settlement project based on interview data with 52 settlers from a successful & 61 settlers from an unsuccessful community. No signif diff's were found in the SES or in the degree of satisfaction expressed by the members of the 2 projects. However, the more successful settlement was found to differ signif'ly in the following respects: (1) a tendency for leaders to be concentrated within the settlement & a consensus as to who the leaders were; (2) higher participation in formal groups; (3) lesser distance between previous home & the project; (4) greater knowledge of the operation of the land law; & (5) a more favorable att toward the land law & agencies administering it. M. A. Straus

CDA 1062 Rogers, Everett M. (Ohio State U, Columbus), SOCIAL CHANGE IN RURAL SOCIETY, NY: Appleton-Century-Crofts, 1960, xi+490 pp, $6.75.
¶ An introductory textbook in Ru sociol, written after a [2] study of 77 US Coll's & U's having an "audience enrolled in introductory Ru sociol courses" in IV Parts & 17 Chpts with a Foreward by John F. Cuber. I - INTRODUCTION - discusses (1) Rural Society is Changing, & (2) What is Rural Sociology? II - SOCIOLOGICAL BACKGROUND - spells out (3) Culture, Personality, and Social Change, (4) Group Relationships: The Trend from Primary to Secondary Groups, & (5) Social Classes. III - RURAL INSTITUTIONS IN ACTION - details (6) Rural and Suburban Communities, (7) The Rural Family: Changes and Trends, (8) The Rural Church in a Changing Society, (9) Rural Schools: Consolidation and Controversy, (10) Farmer Organizations as Pressure Groups, (11) Government Agricultural Agencies: Growing Dependence on Uncle Sam, & (12) The Business of Farming: From Independence to Agribusiness. IV - HOW CHANGES ARE AFFECTING RURAL SOCIETY - contains presentations on (13) Rural Social Problems, (14) Communication of Agricultural Technology: How People Accept New Ideas, (15) Agricultural Adjustment and Population Change: The Problem of Superabundance, (16) Rural Sociologists and Development Abroad: Expanding Horizons, & (17) Rural Society in the Future: Regional Changes and Trends. Pictures, graphs, tables, a glossary of terms, a Chpt by Chpt suggested readings, & a joint author & subject index.

CDA 1063 Rose, Arnold M. Ed, THE INSTITUTIONS OF ADVANCED SOCIETIES, Minneapolis, Minn: U of Minnesota Press, 1958, ix+691 pp, $10.50
¶ A collaborative text on the comparative study of society. The Ed provides an introductory Chpt "The Comparative Study of Institutions" presenting a general discussion of theoretic schemes of analysis & detailing the necessary concepts for the study of soc institutions. 10 contemporary countries are analyzed presenting descriptive material on their soc institutions & soc org as follows: Anthony H. Richmond (U of Edinburgh) describes "The United Kingdom;" Ronald Taft & Kenneth F. Walker (U of Western Australia) analyze "Australia;" Heikki Waris (U of Helsinki) writes on "Finland;" Jan Szczepanski (U of Lodz) describes "Poland;" Oleg Mandich (U of Zagreb) describes "Yugoslavia;" John Koty (American Coll, Athens, Greece) details "Greece;" S. N. Eisenstadt (Hebrew U) describes "Israel;" François Bourricaud (U of Bordeaux) outlines "France;" Emilio Willems (Vanderbilt U) describes "Brazil;" &, Jessie Bernard (Pennsylvania State U) describes "The United States." Tables & an index.

CDA 1064 Ross, Murray G. (U of Toronto, Canada), COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION, Theory and Principles, New York, NY: Harper & Bros, 1955, xv+239 pp, NP.
¶ An attempt in III Parts & 8 Chpts "to set forth a conception of the community org process, to describe its nature, & to outline principles which facilitate its development." Part I - An Introduction, by C. E. Hendry & a Preface by the author. THE NATURE OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT. - contains Chpt (1) Some Conceptions of Community Work- a variety of approaches are presented, based on field experiences, differing through objective, method & aim, with one - the Community Org process singled out as fufilling the determined needs. (2) The Meaning of Community Organization - provides the working definition of "a process by which a community identifies its needs of objectives, orders (or ranks) these needs, develops the confidence & will to work at them, finds the resources (internal &/or external) to deal with these needs or objectives, takes action in respect to them, & in so doing extends & develops cooperative & collaborative att's & practices in the community." A supplementary discussion is given of the interrelationship of soc work & community org. (3) Basic Assumptions in Community Organization - Community org is seen as part of soc work, & is thus value oriented. It draws on the soc sci's, but is not one of them. Part II - FACTORS IMPINGING ON COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION METHODS, - presents (4) Some Hypotheses About Community Life - draws on the works of soc sci'ts (M. Jahoda, B. Bettelheim, R. Angell, S. N. Eisenstadt) to provide illustrative background material for community org workers which will condition their methods & principles. The need for a knowledge of soc dynamics is stressed if any meaningful & real work is to be done. There are brief discussions of soc structure, subgroup relationships, leadership, apathy & prejudice, patterning & symbols, & rituals. (5) Some Aspects of Planning - Planning is discussed as a phase process in which "exploration of the nature, meaning, scope, & implications of the problem should be considered, & in which a plan of action from the alternative possibilities should be established." Part III - PRINCIPLES OF COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION, contains - (6) & (7) Some Principles Relating to Organization - a discussion of 12 principles which when applied as a whole "may facilitate development of a community assoc that effectively nourishes the community org process." Covered are initiation, program content, COMM, leadership, & method. (8) The Role of the Professional Worker - sees the worker playing 4 parts in his actions: (i) guide, (ii) "enabler" the facilitater of the process, (iii) expert, & (iv) soc therapist, diagnosing & treating to encourage cooperation. A 115 item Bibliog & Index. A. S. Marks

CDA 1065 Ross, Murray G. & Charles E. Hendry (U of Toronto, Canada), NEW UNDERSTANDING OF LEADERSHIP, NY: Association Press, 1957, vii+158 pp, $3.50.
¶ A "simple summary of recent thinking & res on the nature & meaning of leadership...for those who carry day-to-day responsibilities for leadership training...in business, educ'al, or soc org's" in III Parts & 6 Chpts. I - THEORY - discusses (1) Leadership Theory, presenting types & theories of leadership. II - RESEARCH FINDINGS - describes (2) What the Leader Must Be, detailing: empathy, consideration, membership in the group, surgency, emotional stability, & other factors. (3) What the Leader Must Do, describes: viscidity, hedonic tone, syntality, goal achievement, initiative, group & goal analysis, facilitating communication, establishing structure, & implementing philosophy. (4) Group Factors Affecting Leadership - are described under: group variables, & leadership patterns. III - IMPLICATIONS - details (5) Variables in the Leader's Role, describing the president, the professional leader, & the executive. (6) A Tentative Leadership Development Program, outlines it under: some assertions about leadership selection & training, principles for a leadership development program, & steps in a leadership development program. A 102-item bibliog. No index. L. P. Chall

CDA 1066 Ross, Murray G. (U of Toronto, Canada), CASE HISTORIES IN COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION, NY: Harper & Brothers Publishers, 1958, ix+259 pp, $3.50
¶ The need for case records which report the activities of professional workers in the community has led to the publication of this Vol. It provides illustrative material of the range & the nature of problems which confront the practitioner in the field. The episodes reported have been collected over many yrs &

used in teaching classes in community org at the U of Toronto. Part I is devoted to theory so that both S & practitioner will have some frame of reference by which to analyze these records. The episodes in Part II suggest a few of the varied situations which confront the community worker as he deals with individuals in the community. Part III presents 5 episodes which relate to groups that are involved directly or indirectly in community projects. The main section of the book, Part IV, deals with more substantial documents in which community projects of several kinds are reported. Here, a whole community is involved in, or affected by, the projected undertaking. F. Goldsmith

CDA 1067 Ruopp, Phillips, Ed., (Illinois Coll Program in CD), APPROACHES TO COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT, The Hague: W. Van Hoeve, Ltd, 1953, xvi+352 pp, NP.

¶ A symposium on CD with a Foreword by S. Radhakrishnan - in IV Parts, 18 Chpts. INTRODUCTIONS - contains (A) Approaches to Community Development, by Phillips Ruopp - discussing the ambiguities in the concept of community, but contending that "the chief virtue of the Concept of Community is that it emphasizes the qualitative aspects of human development rather than the quantitative." Soc development, as distinguished from soc change, is defined as "the purposive adaptation to altered conditions or the purposive alteration of conditions." & (B) The Contribution of the Non-Governmental Organization, by Norman J. Hart - discussing the nature of the non-gov'al org, & describing some of the major inter-gov'al & gov'al programs currently under way & the extent to which non-gov'al org's are participating in them. An organic view of development is recommended, such that aid must be given so as to foster the maximum possible co-ordination of soc, econ, & pol'al factors at the community level. Non-gov'al development can be undertaken most effectively in countries where the assent of the gov can be obtained. Part I - THE SOCIOLOGY OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT - presents (1) Implications, by C. A. O. Van Nieuwenhuijze - detailing the characteristic diff's between the Western developed nations & the Eastern underdeveloped areas. The following are seen as basic elements in the West: (a) individualistic rationalism, (b) technology, (c) change as the outcome of choice, & (d) the interference of the West with "the affairs of practically the whole of the world." It is cautioned with respect to (d) that the extent of Western influence in the non-Western world is very difficult to measure; Western hegemony in world affairs is a recent phenomenon: & "world-wide Western influence is not so much the outcome of world development as it is of Western development." The non-Western underdeveloped countries cannot be simply characterized because there are many diff patterns involved. Neverthless, it can be said that "non-Western S-cul patterns are patterns of communal life which aim at maintaining a pre-established order of things which is both naturally & supernaturally sanctioned." It is contended that the ideal of one world is possible only if it is based upon "mutual respect between diff patterns of culture" rather than acculturation. (2) Social Values and Community Development, by T. R. Batten - suggests that it is the element of shared values & att's that we wish to safeguard & develop when CD programs are undertaken. But this type of solidarity must be promoted in the whole territory if conflict between the various small solidary groups is to be avoided. This can be fostered by educ & by the provision of committees & councils to connect the various groupings. (3) Social Change in a Non-Literate Community, by Kenneth L. Little - makes the following recommendations with respect to the introduction of change in a non-literate community: (i) that in the initial stages at least, new ideas & practices should be introduced "as far as possible in the guise of what is already familiar & acceptable," & (ii) "the task of introduction should be mainly performed by persons who are in an immediate position to influence PO in the necessary direction." It is suggested that before final plans for a development project are drawn, a pilot study should be undertaken to ascertain the existing soc patterns & esp "the possibility of new soc groups & new roles of leadership being created out of the changed situation." (4) A Sociological Case Study: Communal Hostility to Imposed Social Change in South Africa, by M. A. Jaspan - presents an account of the soc structure of the Ekunene of S. Africa before & after European conquest. The European settlement which began around 1870 generated friction because the Europeans tried to enclose the most desirable land for themselves, & the numerous petty tribes were disunited & could not offer resistance. Land shortage & the necessity to pay taxes to the Gov drove the men to leave their homes & work for the Europeans. This in turn resulted in a breakdown of the traditional structure. The imposition by Europeans of programs of soc amelioration have been received by the natives with ambivalence. Part II - THE ECONOMICS OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT - treats (5) The Economic Background, by Arthur Hazlewood - contending that further econ development in the underdeveloped countries "should reduce the excessive dependence of their economies on foreign trade, raise local incomes, & diminish the internat'l inequality of wealth." A more efficient utilization of some resources, eg, agri'al labor, "would make some available for the creation of capital, without reducing the output of consumption goods." It is also suggested that it is necessary to develop manufacturing in these areas, as well as raising productivity in agri. (6) The Development of Peasant Agriculture by W. H. Beckett - contends that "New forms of organization which will allow efficient exploitation of the natural resources cannot in any great measure be borrowed from the advanced countries." This would be at least partially at the expense of the community, but there is no blueprint for this type of development. (7) Land Tenure and Land Reform by I. Samkalden - suggests that owing to the considerably greater proportion of people dependent on the land in Asia, Africa, & Central & South America, the first step to agrarian reform in these areas must be to meet & conquer the primary obstacle - agrarian structure. The legal, soc, econ, pol'al & esp legal conditions all mitigate against reform. Lack of sufficient land & water & poor conditions of leasing (ie insecurity of tenure, duration & lack of compensation for improvements made by tenants) add to the problems. It is suggested that educating the tenant about his rights & supplying him with adequate credit would be helpful in implementing improvements. (8) The Role of Rural Industries, by Joseph E. Stepanek & Charles H. Prien - describes procedures that should be observed in the development of new & the extension of established small Ru industries, & the conditions & prospects of such industries in underdeveloped areas, are examined. (9) An Economic Case Study, by G. H. Van Der Kloff, subtitled Sugar and Welfare in Java - discusses the development of tactics for the improvement of the community. In colonial times the outside power would direct policy improvements, today the philosophy is one of enablement. The sugar cane industry is used to demonstrate the growing co-operative movement. Part III - EDUCATION FOR COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT - includes (10) Some Aims and Methods of Fundamental Education, by Alex B. Graham - educ is viewed as a continuing process from within, necessary as a source of leaders. Fundamental educ workers must posess humility, compassion & a flair for "public relations". (11) The Field Worker, by V. L. Griffiths - The lack of field workers with a good general educ in the underdeveloped areas is underscored, & their importance is demonstrated. 3 types of methods of work are given: force, persuasion, & stimulation. Possible lines toward a solution are enumerated. (12) The Concept of a Team, by A. G. Dickson - The uses, need for, training of, & purposes of a team are discussed. It is felt that a team should function to stimulate the indigenous leadership so they may function after the team has left. (13) An Educational Case Study, by Richard Attygalle, subtitled Education and Social Change in Ceylon - educ in the tropics has reflected econ & soc change, & has sought to interpret its needs." However, culture & value conflict is an ever-present problem. The basic quali-

ties of the Asian society are described from a historical viewpoint. The mark left by the European educators on the Asians is discussed. Part IV - REGIONAL CONSIDERATIONS - Presents (14) Africa, by Leo Silberman - discussing the tradition of the community worker in Africa. Until recently indirect rule was the philosophy of the Native Authroities. While basically leaving the pol'al structure intact, the community developer played a vital role in the econ process, "cautioning as well as initiating. The doctrine of 'cumulative change' has not proved itself to be as valid for the Africans as it is for Americans. Progress in the spiritual & aesthetic realms has lagged behind econ & pol'al progress. The function of the soc worker in Africa is to help raise the standard of living & help the native to be useful & productive. A secondary, but important function is to soften the blow of innovations. (15) The Arab Middle East, by Sa'id B. Himadeh - Poverty is the major problem in the Arab Middle East, the cause can in part be attributed to the paucity of natural resources, apart from oil. The causes & corequisites of the poverty are discussed, as is the potential for increasing the agri'al productivity of the area. A long-term comprehensive plan is necessary if there is to be any help for the area. "Material conditions are foundations of soc welfare." (16) India, by U. L. Goswami & S. C. Roy - "Community is the antithesis of conglomeration." Community projects in India must respect the traditions of the past & while improving the lot of the people, it must not uproot them. The basic characteristics of Indian Ru society is discussed, as are some of the problems of change in that society. The exp'al projects at Nilokheri, Faridabad, & Etawah are described & detailed. The ultimate objects & the present programs are outlined & their finances charted. (17) Indonesia, by F. H. Van Naerssen - Soc welfare policy for this very heterogeneous territory should be based on "soc reorg stemming from local initiative". A historical-anthropol'al-socio'al overview is taken of the area. 2 examples of CD are given & it is concluded that it is unwise to graft new soc instit's onto old ones if the people are unready for & resistant to the change. (18) Latin America, by John Gillin - Sources of knowdge about current culture patterns & community org of Latin America are suggested, & representative programs of the directed change type at the community level are examined. Some implications for the future are also suggested. The Nayarit project is outlined. A Bibliographical note & an Index are included. H. Barbolet

CDA 1068 Sanders, Irwin T. (U of Kentucky), THE COMMUNITY: AN INTRODUCTION TO A SOCIAL SYSTEM, NY: Ronald Press Co, 1958, xvi-431 pp, $6.00.

¶ A text using generic characteristics found in all communities emphasizing social traits separately & in toto in III Parts & 20 Chpts. I, The Social Traits of the Community, specifies (1) the Community as a Place, (2) The People, (3) The Community as a Job & Service Center, (4) The Communication Network, (5) Traditions & Values, (6) Social Layers, (7) Groups within the Community, (8) The Community as an Arena of Interaction, (9) Social Change within the Community, (10) Social Control, &, (11) The Community as a Social System: Setting & Components. II, The Major Systems at Work, identifies (12) Local Government, (13) the Economy, (14) Family, Religion, & Morality, (15) Education, (16) Health & Social Welfare, (17) Recreation, &, (18) The Community as a Social System; Operations. III, Community Action, discusses (19) Physical Planning & Zoning, & (20) Community Development. Each chpt contains references & suggested readings. A name & subject index is appended.

CDA 1069 Sariola, Sakari (Helsinki), SOCIAL CLASS AND SOCIAL MOBILITY IN A COSTA RICAN TOWN, Turrialba, Costa Rica: Inter-American Instit of Agricultural Sciences, 1954, iv + 136 pp. US $ 2.00.

¶ A study to measure and explain various components of SC and class consciousness in Turrialba in 5 chpts. Chpt I, Cite of the Study, describes the location of the city of 6,359 (in 1,138 families), enclosing 7 subUr neighborhoods wherein reside predominantly Lc families. Relatively less Lc families live in the 6 central blocks of town. The working day begins at 5 or 8 AM depending on occup, with larger closing at noon and smaller shops remaining open. Saturday and Sunday are shopping days for the surrounding farming pop. The history and development, political structure of the town, city and country are presented in detail. Chpt II, Concept of Class, reviews the objectivistic, subjectivistic and cultural approach to class and suggests a classificatory usage of the class concept: assuming "that social class...can be most frutifully described by measuring, weighing, and correlating observations on the community level which can be shown to make interrelated 'clusters' of societal phenomena along various continua which are decided upon at the stage of the analyst's hypothesis formulation." In line with this 4 elements of human behavior: SD, activity, sentiment, & material facilities are chosen. Chpt III presents the Exploratory Analysis, wherein 146 heads of families are rated by 19 raters (their social characteristics are given) leading to the following distribution: Uc 5, UMc 12, LMc 50, LC 75, Unidentified 4 persons. For these the income, nationality, place of birth and mobility, size of family (per household: UC = 4.8, UMc = 4.9, LMc = 5.4, LC = 5.1), age, occup, educ, housing & equipment, use of services, participation in activities, & interpersonal relations as rated by raters are presented in tabular form and discussed. Chpt IV, Socio-Economic Stratification, presents the final sample selected consisting of 100 families interviewed by the author and an assistant. To rank the families by SE possessions, the H. Beyle method of identifying attribute cluster blocks was used. This technique produced 3 groups termed Upper SE category with 29 families, 37 in the Middle SE category, & 33 in the lower SE category (this on the basis of 56 SE characteristics which are listed). Chpt V, Prestige, Class, and Mobility, presents data and a discussion of the r between objectivistic and subjectivistic status, the status-income dilemma (disagreement between SE position and prestige position), how the individual judges did their rating, & comparison of the classes (% of possession for each of 56 SE characteristics are presented for the Uc, Mc, & Lc in one table). The Uc was characterized as: (1) having accumulated property through investments. (2) Able to participate in commerce, undertake rational farming, enter industry, professions, or other specialized employment. (3) Maintain a high level of consumption. (4) Were the primary sponsors of some community institutions. (5) Controlled the hiring & firing of a considerable % of local employable personnel. (6) Received their reward in terms of political power and prestige. They were ranked on inherited status. The Mc were (1) mainly in skillful occupations & thrifty. (2) Were concretely bound to the sources of their income. (3) Material returns from their work were large enough but did not afford "luxuries." (4) They perceived their social roles as 'superior' to the Lc. (5) Mc persons were accepted by the local citizens as non-substitutionable in their occup's, & were ranked on achievement. Lc contained characteristics showing the peculiarity of Turrialban society. (1) They were based on unspecialized manual labor. (2) Depended for rewards on wages and could increase them only by lengthening working hours. (3) Material returns fell below the 'poverty line.' (4) They lacked awareness of being unsubstitutionable to the employer & / or community. Vertically mobile persons appeared as marginal people. The channels of mobility were the agricultural, commercial, & manual arts ladders. A bibliog, the [?], and Spanish equivalents of English terms used in the study are presented. L. P. Chall.

CDA 1070 Schaffner, Bertram, MD, Ed (Columbia U, NY, NY), GROUP PROCESSES, NY: Josiah Macy, Jr. Foundation, 1957, 328 pp, $4.00

¶ Report of the 3rd Conference presenting papers & discussions. John P. Spiegel presents "Interpersonal Influences Within the Family" discussing the concept of 'role' & its various sub-types, as well as attempting to arrive at a descriptive

schema to label behaviors which are meant to influence. Erving Goffman in "Interpersonal Persuasion" discusses processes of persuasion in the context of the mental hospital. Helen Blauvelt in "Further Studies on Maternal-Neonate Interrelationships", describes biological events & behavior of up to 5 day old children (in a hospital setting) which are important for survival. Robert J. Lifton discusses "Chinese Communist Thought Reform" & defines that the Chinese see it "as a thoroughly uplifting, harmonizing, & therapeutic experience". The process of thought reform (usually labeled brainwashing) is described as going through the stages of (a) the emotional assault (interrogator upon prisoner), (b) leniency, (c) confession, & (d) reeducation. The participants in the discussions were Donald H. Barron, Gregory Batson, Alex Bavelas, Ray L. Birdwhistell, George W. Boguslavsky, Jerome D. Frank, Frieda Fromm-Reichmann†, Eckhard H. Hess, Howard S. Liddell, Robert J. Lifton, Margaret Mead, Joost A. M. Meerloo, Harris B. Peck, Fritz Redl, John P. Spiegel, & H. Burr Steinbach. An index.
L. P. Chall

CDA 1071 Shannon, Lyle W. (U of Wisconsin), UNDERDEVELOPED AREAS: A BOOK OF READINGS AND RESEARCH, NY: Harper & Brothers, 1957, xi+496 pp, $6.50

¶ 47 papers are reprinted in 13 Chapts, each having an original introductory statement by the author: (1) Definition and Distribution of Underdeveloped Areas. (2) The Political Status of Underdeveloped Areas presents findings on Micronesia & Africa. (3) The Demographic Characteristics of Underdeveloped Areas, discusses econ development, pop growth & change, migration & fertility patterns. (4) Communication, Mass Media, and Education in Underdeveloped Areas. (5) Economic Development and Finance Problems in Underdeveloped Areas. (6) Some Other Characteristics and Problems, discusses technology, health needs, recruitment of white-collar workers & social aspects of econ development. (7) The Process of Developing Underdeveloped Economies and Increasing Production. (8) Private Industry vs Government in Underdeveloped areas: Early and Recent Periods. (9) Technical Assistance to Underdeveloped Areas. (10) Experience with Mass Media and Education in Underdeveloped Areas. (11) Changing Health Practices and Reproductive Patterns. (12) Experiences Attempting to Induce Social Change. (13) Measuring the Development of Underdeveloped Areas. Appendix I presents proportion of world pop in various regions according to pop type, development & pol'al status. Appendix II, lists development scores of pol'al entitles by geographic regions. Separate author & subject indexes are included.

CDA 1072 Schermerhorn, Richard A. (Western Reserve U, Cleveland, Ohio), SOCIETY AND POWER, NY: Random House, 1961, ix+114 pp, $0.95.

¶ A 'Studies in Sociology' vol with a Foreword by the Ed - Charles H. Page - in 7 Chpts. (1) The Nature of Power - details the symmetrical & asymmetrical pair relationship & power & soc control. (2) Power Centers or Structures - outlines types & possibilities of power structures & illustrates the discussion by using Bushmen & Hottentot societies as examples of power structures & levels of action. (3) Legitimacy and Power Contexts - describes power in rigid & flexible societies. (4) Power and Social Change - describes this relationship in 3 types of societies: participant, monarchical & modern totalitarian. (5) Countervailing Power - discusses the changing power position of the Negro & Labor in the US, as well as revolutions. (6) Power in the Local Community - details patterns of power distribution, selection of issues & the role images of leaders. Chpt (7) presents a Summary and Retrospect. There are 5 figures, 2 tables, & a select reading list. No index.

CDA 1073 Shevky, Eshref & Bell, Wendell (U California & Northwestern U) SOCIAL AREA ANALYSIS, Stanford Sociological Series, No. 1 Stanford, Cal: Stanford U Press, 1955, 70 pp. $1.75.

¶ A study based on the Shevsky-Williams typology of Ur areas. The Ur phenomena of Los Angeles are studied because they are "regional manifestations of changes in the total society." The source of these changes is not the city per se but industrial society characterized by increasing scale (organizational complexity) which is reflected in structural indicators: (1) changes in the distribution of skills—secondary occup's (manufacturing) and tertiary occup's (trade, transportation, communication, services) expand and primary occup's (agriculture, forestry) decline; and status and power derive from position in the specialized occup'nal system rather than from ownership of goods or land. (2) Changes in the structure of productive activity—pop growth is determined by preference between alternative value systems (familism, mobility) rather than by the food supply, the functions of coordination, control and promotion are centered in cities, and the econ functions of the family decline. (3) Changes in the composition of pop—there is continuous geographical mobility, a greater % of the dependent (non-productive) pop is found in the older ages (65+) rather than in the younger (15 & less), and the isolation of groups of similar origin and position. Social rank (measured by occup, educ, rent), urbanization (measured by fertility, house type, women in the labor force), and segregation (measured by relative concentration of specified ethnic groups) are derived as index to the respective 3 structural changes. Application of these indexes produces typological analyses of Ur differentiation and stratification which may be useful in: (1) studies employing cities, regions, or countries as units of analysis; (2) rigorous and systematic delineation of subareas within a city; (3) comparative studies; (4) providing a framework for the analysis of crime rates and suicide rates, etc. Minor revisions in the indexes are described to provide better construction of typologies from 1940 & 1950 US census data. The utility of the typology is illustrated by a full description, including computational procedures, of the delineation of the social areas of the San Francisco Bay Region, 1940 & 1950. Appendixes include data on the social rank, urbanization, and segregation indexes for 1940 & 1950 for San Francisco census tracts. S. Fava

CDA 1074 Siegel, Bernard J. Ed (Stanford U), ACCULTURATION: CRITICAL ABSTRACTS, NORTH AMERICA, Stanford, Calif: Stanford U Press, Stanford Anthropological Series, No. 2, 1955, iv + 231 pp. $4.00.

¶ Abstracts "of all the major empirical studies reported by anthropologists in the setting of N. America which are of importance in analyzing the processes of sociocultural change under conditions of cultures in contact," up to 1951. Part I, consists of an introduction by the Editor, spelling out the purpose and method of collection. Part II, presents abstracts of 39 books and monographs & Part III, lists 55 abstracts of journal articles on acculturation. L. P. Chall.

CDA 1075 Simmel, Georg, CONFLICT, &, THE WEB OF GROUP-AFFILIATION, Glencoe, Ill: The Free Press, 1955, 195 pp, $3.50

¶ Translations by Kurt H. Wolff & Reinhard Bendix respectively of essays originally part of Simmel's Soziologie. CONFLICT. Chpt I, The Sociological Nature of Conflict, points to the sociol'al relevance of conflict; conceives of it as sociation, & suggests its being an integrative force in the group. The bases of conflict in common qualities & membership; hostility, its drive, suggestibility & nature; conflict as threat to the group (jealousy); &, conflict in intimate relations is elaborated. Chpt II, Competition, discusses its subjective goal vs objective result; its socializing & civilizing funcations; organic solidarity vs isolation as protection of the group against intra-group conflict; competition within the group, in the family, in religious groups, in the guilds; restriction of competitive means; competition & law, & socialism, & morality are discussed in detail. Chpt III, Conflict & the Structure of the Group, presents conflict & the centralization of the group; the behavior of the centralized group in con-

flict; the effect of inter-group conflict on the group; elasticity & rigidity of groups in the face of conflict; internal & external opposition & group cohesion; conflict as the basis of group formation; the transition from conflict to peace & vice versa; results of conflict: victory, compromise, conciliation, & irreconcilability. THE WEB OF GROUP-AFFILIATION, translated by R. Bendix, discusses the bases of affiliation such as: propinquity & interest; primary groups & military org's; affiliation with 2 groups of diff type, & the various criteria. Discussed are also group-affiliations & personality, & the family; cross-pressures arising from multiple group-affiliations, individualism, etc. There is no index. L. P. Chall

CDA 1076 Sizer, Leonard M. (West Virginia U, Morgantown), COUNTY STUDY DATA BOOK: MEASURES OF SOCIAL CHANGE IN WEST VIRGINIA, Morgantown, W. Virginia: Agr. Exp. Stat. Bull., 1961, 434, Aug, 96 pp.

¶ Information for each of the counties is presented under the rubrics: pop & vital statistics, gov, welfare, educ, health, agri, transportation & roads, & econ activities. Historic depth & current trend is given for items of interest to persons working in community improvement: % pop, birth rates, deaths, death rates, assessed valuation, % expenditures (county gov), % welfare expenditures, % transfer payments, old age assistance payments, aid for dependent children, % expenditure public educ, expenditures for instructional purposes, $\bar{X}$ daily attendence, % of juniors who were sophomores, hosp beds, persons licensed to practice medicine, dentists, nurses, milk & egg production, number of vehicles registered, ratio number of automobiles to trucks (not for hire), % miles of road, % miles of 'high type' roads, % of % miles classified as 'high type' roads, number of persons per mile of 'high type' road, miles of 'high type' road to 100 sq miles of area, % personal income, retail sales, & $\bar{X}$ number of employees in mining industry. Financial items are adjusted to standard dollars & indices prepared to facilitate comparison. Special comparisons are made for crucial items: rates of assessed valuation to % personal income, % of % personal income represented by welfare payments, % of % personal income represented by % expenditures for public Sch educ, & % % of personal income as a % of US total in thousandths of 1 . The forms & specific items will be suggestive for application elsewhere, for those preparing data for local area development groups.

CDA 1077 Slocum, Walter L., Jamila Akhtar & Abrar Fatima Sahi (Washington State U, Pullman, & U of the Punjab, Lahore, West Pakistan), VILLAGE LIFE IN LAHORE DISTRICT, Lahore, India: U of the Punjab, Soc Sci Res Centre, 1959, Oct., 50 pp. $1.25

¶ A descriptive report on selected sociol'ly relevant aspects of life in 6 agri'al villages in Lahore District, West Pakistan—in 10 chpts. Information was collected by personal interview from 300 adults in a 25% interval sample of families. The sample villages contained relatively few refugees from India. There were 521 people per square mile of cultivated land. The sex ratio was 116.3. Nearly all adults were married & living with spouses. Only 2 men had more than one wife. The crude birth rate was 48.2 per 1,000 per yr. Reasons for the high birth rate include early marriage, fatalism, taboos on discussion of sex, family need for workers & low SS for the childless. The death rate was 21.2. Nearly 66% of the deaths were children under six. Educ'al attainments of the villagers were meager. Only 12% 5+ yrs of age could read & write. Only 3 villages had Sch's. Only 2 Sch's were open to girls. Few villagers felt any need for formal educ. Occup'al aspirations were also modest. 84% of the houses were made of mud. Furniture consisted of beds & an occasional chair. 88% had no kitchen. Cooking was done over an open fire & food was served there. Sanitary conveniences were virtually non-existent. Human wastes were disposed of in nearby fields. Health care was not easily accessible. Most rely upon home treatments. However, vaccinations & emergency med help for epidemics were accepted readily. Home produced cereals & vegetables constituted the principal elements of the diet. Very little meat was eaten. Villagers had few clothes & their styles of dress appeared traditional, but interviewers reported that substantial changes had occurred within the last 10 or 15 years. Some lived in ideologically preferred joint-family groups but nuclear families were more common. The $\bar{X}$ size of family was 5.1. M's had superior status. The sexes are segregated prior to marriageable age. Pre-marital & extra-marital sexual relationships are considered sinful & are severely punished. Divorce & separation are strongly disapproved. Outside the immediate family, soc participation is restricted mainly to informal groups. More than 85% were Muslims. The degree of conformance with certain religious rituals is described. All except Christians (14.5% of the villagers) reported their caste. Marriage partners are chosen by parents. First cousins are preferred. Marriage ceremonies are elaborate & expensive. The cost falls most heavily on the family of the bride & her father often incurs heavy debt. Import soc ceremonies include birth celebrations, circumcision ceremonies & funerals. The fundamental division of labor is between men & women. To a considerable extent, men's occup's are allocated upon the basis of caste. Family members assist with work from an early age. A discussion of sampling procedures & errors by M. Moin-ud-din Siddiqui is included as Appendix A. Appendix B is a description of a village wedding. Charts, photographs, & graphs. AA

CDA 1078 Smith, T. V. & Eduard C. Lindeman, THE DEMOCRATIC WAY OF LIFE, New York, NY: New American Library, 1960, 160 pp. $0.50.

¶ A volume in II Parts. Part I by T. V. Smith in 5 Chpts, with an Introduction by the author, is a discussion of the tripartite ideals of democracy, Liberty, Equality, & Fraternity. Chpt (1) Democracy is a State of Mind - considers 3 principles of democratic rule, majority rule, minority rights, & the importance of seeing the individual as an end in himself. Through a recognition of these virtues "the democratic way becomes. . . the marvelous soc technique which maintains maximum competition in ideas alongside a modicum of cooperation in ideas." (2) The Fraternity Motif - shows the essentiality of 'brotherhood' to democracy, both as an historical & ethical objective. (3) The Liberty Motif - considers liberty in the light of proposed ideal brotherhoods - where fraternity is to be dominant - by Marx, Rousseau, & Plato. Mentioned is the demand in any free situation for a well integrated personality, for in a certain sense the man is a microcosmic reflection of his society & like it cannot tolerate irreconcialable splits. (4) The Equality Motif - is a reminder that if "liberty is good for the few, it is also good for the all." (5) Democracy as Sportsmanship - synthesizes all that has been said about the 3 ideals. To show proper application, there is a brief discussion of the Nazi's "Geo-Politics", Communism's "Neo-Politics" & Democracy's "Plain Politics", the latter of course, being that of good sportsmanship. Part II by E. C. Lindeman offers 7 propositions for action, for an imposed self discipline: (A) A democratic society is "expected to provide & protect a wide range of diversities." Unity via creative use of diversity. (B) People in democratic situations "are capable of moving in the direction of that goal (democracy) if they are prepared to accept & live according to the rule of partial functioning of ideals." There is no room for perfectionism & Absolutism. (C) Means must be consonant with ends. It is from this that a pattern of democratic morality arises. (D) Conferring & discussion are essentials, realized in genuine consent for action. Democratic citizens should be equipped to partake in such discussion. (E) Econ, soc, & cultural planning are essential, but with democratic methods utilised. (F) Fragmented & insulated instit's as opposed to integrated ones are at odds with democratic ideals. The instit becomes ineffective, & can lead to

undesirable behavior in individuals. (G) The necessity of incorporating democratic precepts & living manner into an educ'al system, for the continuance of a democratic way of life. The author draws for this discussion on Dewey. Index. A. S. Marks

CDA 1079 Social Science Research Centre, SE Res Project, U of Punjab, Lahore, Pakistan, VILLAGE LIFE IN LAHORE DISTRICT: A STUDY OF SELECTED POLITICAL ASPECTS, 1960, #3, 30 pp, NP.

¶ An account of the pol'al changes which took place in Pakistan in 1958 - in 4 Parts. I - based mainly on the res done by Inayatullah - describes the pol'al life in villages before 1958, the importance of factions in modern pol'al, "democratic" life, the influence of caste, religious composition & econ stratification, & the emergence & role of leaders & their regional alliances & other pol'al activities. Included is an analysis of the amount of actual pol'al knowledge of villagers. II - discusses the relationships of gov officials with the Ru pop. III - analyzes elections before 1958. IV - based upon a special survey of Nov 1959 attempts to study the att's of Ru people towards the "basic democracies" inaugurated by the new gov. Since none of the sample villages received a newspaper, practically no radios exist & the people have never been contacted by any pol'al party, there is an "utter lack of pol'al consciousness". "They are unable to think out ways & means to overcome their difficulties & would like the gov to help them at every step." They are "passive & submissive, but do not willingly cooperate with the gov". It is essential "that first ignorance & inequality be removed so that basic democracies may develop." W. Eberhard

CDA 1080 Sower, Christopher, John Holland, Kenneth Tiedke & Walter Freeman, (Michigan State U), COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT, Glencoe, Ill: The Free Press, 1957, 323 pp, $5.00

¶ Subtitled, The Webs of Formal and Informal Ties that Make for Action, this book analyzes the strategy of directed soc action through examining "the processes by which a few professional persons in a midwestern county organized community action in which 700 volunteers achieved the goal of conducting a house-to-house health survey of 10,000 families". The conclusions are not restricted to health org, but are generalized to other types of community action. The County Health Council, an already existing formal group, sponsored & spearheaded the health survey, but after the survey's completion the Council lost its 'steam' though many friendship groupings & other informal relationships remained which seemed capable of performing the same functions as the Council. "...the findings point to the possibility that informal soc systems may be more effective & less time & energy consuming in meeting selected goals than formal structures; also, that one of the latent consequences of formal structures is the formation of informal structures capable of achieving the goals of the formal org even after its dissolvement." The volume is divided into 5 parts, containing 13 chpts: (1) The Emergence of Community Action from its Cultural Setting; (2) Social Action: Initiation & Legitimation; (3) Social Action: Education; (4) Consequences; (5) Theory & Empirical Research. Appendix & 46-item bibliog are included. No index. S. F. Fava

CDA 1081 Spicer, Edward H. Ed. (U of Arizona, Tucson), HUMAN PROBLEMS IN TECHNOLOGICAL CHANGE: A Casebook, New York, NY: Russell Sage Foundation, 1952, 301 pp, NP.

¶ With a foreword by Alexander H. Leighton, a book in IV Parts & 15 Cases to illustrate the desirability of using soc sci as an aid to technology. INTRODUCTION - describes the format through which the cases are presented, & indicates the purpose of the book. Part I - THE DISCOVERY OF HUMAN PROBLEMS - presents Case (1) "In the Wake of the Wheel: Introduction of the Wagon to the Papago Indians of Southern Arizona," by Wesley L. Bliss - details the ramifications of such an event, & indicates subsequent changes in existent technology, as well as showing the effects on the DofL, the economy, & the relations of the Papagos with surrounding peoples. (2) "Corn and Custom: The Introduction of Hybird Corn to Spanish American Farmers in New Mexico," by Anacleto Apodaca - presents the negative results of an attempt to introduce hybrid corn to this group, & indicates the need in such instances to consider the existent food habits of the group, rather than merely considering the need for increased crop production. A more successful procedure is suggested. (3) "Reluctant Cotton-Pickers: Incentive to Work in a Japanese Relocation Center," by E. H. Spicer - illustrates "the strength of local group or neighborhood as a soc unit focusing the interests & activities of its members," The Center was located in Parker Valley, Arizona. (4) "The Village Level: An Introduction of Green Manuring in Rural India," by Rudra Datt Singh - outlines the results of the Pilot Development Project & emphasizes the fact that the good will of the project workers had a great deal to do with the success of the project. 6 essential factors which contributed to the success are given. (5) "Steel Axes for Stone Age Australians," by Lauriston Sharp - describes the effects of the change from stone axes to steel axes, & also describes the psychol'al, as well as econ consequences. Part II - THE ANALYSIS OF HUMAN SITUATIONS - contains (6) "New Land to Farm: Agricultural Practices Among the Navaho Indians of New Mexico," By Tom Sasaki & John Adair - reasons for lack of improvement in the standard of living of the Navahos are given. These are based primarily on poor farming practices, & these in turn are explained re Navaho economy, soc structure, & religion. (7) "The Wells That Failed: An Attempt to Establish a Stable Water Supply in the Viru Valley, Peru," by Allan R. Holmberg - reasons for failure of the project can be laid to the fact that local people were not consulted by the technical staff, locations of the wells were not popular among the villagers, the local gov did not represent the leadership of the community, & prestige elements of the community did not show interest in the project. (8) "Eskimo Herdsmen: Introduction of Reindeer Herding to the Natives of Alaska," by Margaret Lantis - reveals the reasons for the introduction of the new industry, & further explains the acculturative changes that accompanied reindeer herding. (9) South Sea Island Strike: Labor Management Relations in the Caroline Islands, Micronesia," by John Useem - shows the process by which conflict between members of 2 societies stemming from diff cultures, were solved. (10) "The Creek 'Town' and the Problem of Creek Indian Political Reorganization," by Morris E. Opler - presents some of the obstacles encountered in the process of town-based org among the Creek Indians. Despite the resistance of the Indians, the org achieved good results. Part III - TYPES OF HUMAN PROBLEMS - presents Case (11) "Sheepmen and Technicians: A Program of Soil Conservation on the Navaho Indian Reservation," by E. H. Spicer COMMENT by John Collier - the success of the range conservation & manag program of the Navaho Service, is discussed. It also demonstrates "how effective action in this manner may foment hostility & hatred, which hinder & block the development of cooperative working relations. Case (12) "Experiment in Conservation: Erosion Control and Forage Production on the Papago Indian Reservations in Arizona," by Henry F. Dobyns - shows the effects of the exp in conservation on 2 diff Indian villages - Gu Achi & Schuk Toak, & how "felt-need as well as planning play a part in the effectiveness of such exp's." Case (13) "People of the Hinterland: Community Interrelations in a Maritime Province of Canada," by Allister Macmillan & Alexander H. Leighton - interrelationships between The Road & other groups is hampered primarily by the fact that the Road are considered constitutionally inferior. Needs of The Road lie within the realm of soc org, educ, & econ development. Case (14) "Resistance to Freedom: Resettlement from The Japanese Relocation Centers during World War II," by E. H. Spicer - despite the dissatisfaction in the Relocation Centers, strong resistance was shown to the plan to resettle the Japanese outside of these centers. Some reasons to for

the resistance are given, ie distrust of the admin'ors & distrust of gov motives. Case (15) "Democracy in Process: The Development of Democratic Leadership in the Micronesian Islands," by John Useem - presents a study of how democracy was introduced to the Natives of Palau without disrupting the traditional lines of leadership. The election of leaders in Palau proved to be a good starting point for the gradual introduction of the democratic processes. Part IV - CONCEPTUAL TOOLS FOR SOLVING HUMAN PROBLEMS - Presents further discussion of the cases already cited & reiterates the aim of the book as a teaching tool. An Index, suggestions for further study, & references for further study. M. Berg

CDA 1082 Stein, Maurice R. (Brandeis U, Waltham, Mass), THE ECLIPSE OF COMMUNITY: AN INTERPRETATION OF AMERICAN STUDIES, Princeton, New Jersey: Princeton U Press, 1960, 354 pp, $6.00.

¶ An interpretation of "the problems & prospects of Amer community life using field studies conducted by sociol'ts during the past half cent" - in III Parts & 12 Chpts. The Introduction states as the purpose: "to devise an approach to community studies in which each investigation becomes a case study illustrating the workings of generalized processes in a specific setting". I - FOUNDATIONS - examines (1) Robert Park And Urbanization In Chicago - detailing Park's theory of the pressures that urbanization exerts on communities affected by it, & asserting that his specific conceptions "provide a preliminary hyp'cal model against which the actual so structure & transitional processes in any community can be studied". But greater specification of the conditions under which urbanization occurs in other communities is necessary to establish more complex typologies. Interest in urbanization as a disorganizing force must be maintained, but with the realization that its nature & effects will be diff because the environmental pressure, Ur influx, & the responding community differ from their counterparts of the 1920's. (2) The Lynds And Industrialization In Middletown - states that in contrast to Park, the Lynds refuse to draw generalized conclusions about industrialization from their res in Muncie, Indiana. They viewed the breakdown of the craft hierarchy as the fulcrum of all changes taking place between 1890 & 1924. S's of industrialization today would have to examine the effects of technological innovations like automation & the circumstances of contemporary mass marketing. In this endeavor, they "could profitably follow out the implications for status arrangements along the lines indicated by the Lynds". (3) Lloyd Warner And Bureaucratization In Yankee City - discusses Warner's discovery of the link between status, life style, & associational membership, &, his analysis of the relationships between econ & soc position & pol'al power. Urbanization did not create disorg in Newburyport, Mass, but bureaucratization became an important step in the process of Ur "impersonality". And the effects of the depression illustrate "how an historical crisis reinforces the interlocking structural consequences of urbanization, industrialization, & bureaucratization". (4) Toward A Theory Of American Communities - rejects the idea of "representative" communities on the basis of which generalizations can be made about the society. Rather, these communities are to be used as "laboratories" in which to study the processes of structural transformation that affect all US cities & towns, & "adequate analysis involves careful specification of the state of the system preceding the changes as well as during the change". Community studies can provide a "junction point between macroscopic soc theories & microscopic soc res". II - DEVELOPMENT - plots structural trends in community life from the 1920's-1950's by highlighting the contributions of: W. F. Whyte's STREET CORNER SOCIETY in (5) The Slum: Street Corner Society; Caroline Ware's GREENWICH VILLAGE in (6) Bohemia: Creation, Negation, Flight, And Revolt; A. Davis, B. & M. Gardner's DEEP SOUTH, & J. Dollard's CASTE AND CLASS IN A SOUTHERN TOWN in (7) Deep South; S. Stouffer et al THE AMERICAN SOLDIER & Bill Mauldin's UP FRONT in (8) World War II And Military Communities; & Seeley, Sim, & Loosley's CRESTWOOD HEIGHTS, Spectorsky's THE EXURBANITES, & W. H. Whyte's THE ORGANIZATION MAN in (9) Suburbia: Dream Or Nightmare? III - PERSPECTIVES - presents (10) Anthropological Perspectives On The Modern Community - drawing upon the work of P. Radin, R. Redfield, R. Benedict & others "to develop an image of primitive community life which stands in sharp contrast to modern patterns". (11) Psychoanalytic Perspectives On The Modern Community - draws upon the work of S. Freud, E. Erikson, & H. S. Sullivan "to explore the ramifications of these discontinuities in cultural conditioning". (12) Sociological Perspectives On The Modern Community - "draws together the threads of the entire Vol by applying the psychoanalytic & anthropol'al perspectives to the interpretation of community processes in suburbia. The historical development of US community patterns is traced & analyzed", & 2 perspectives for studying US community life are suggested: (i) to identify the historical processes shaping it, pointing to an outcome summarized in the conception of mass society, & (ii) to further "humanize" the first, by employing anthropol, psychoanalysis & the traditional humanistic disciplines. An Epilogue discusses (A) Park, The Lynds, And Varieties Of Imaginative Community Sociology, (B) Dramatic Irony, Irrationality, And The Role Of The Observer, & (C) The Ideal Community Sociologist. A bibliog & a name & subject index. I. Taviss

CDA 1083 Straus, Murray A. (U of Wisconsin), DIRECT, INDIRECT, AND DISGUISED MEASUREMENT IN RURAL SOCIOLOGY, Pullman: Washington Agr Exp Sta Tech Bul 26, 1957, 29 pp.

¶ Techniques for the measurement of att's, values & personality which can be used in the field are reviewed with emphasis on suggesting applications to Ru sociol'al studies. A paradigm of att measurement technique based on 3 criteria is presented: (1) voluntarism, or degree of dependence on self analysis; (2) disguise, or extent to which the true purpose of the measurement is concealed; & (3) structure, or the degree of freedom allowed in responding to the stimulus materials. The principal focus is on indirect & disguised techniques with some attention given to such direct techniques as information tests & personality [?]'s. Indirect techniques are defined as those with minimal dependence upon voluntary self analysis. These are discussed under two headings: (I) Projective Techniques, which represent slight modifications of techniques developed for psychiatric diagnosis, such as picture interpretation, word association, play situations, cartoon fill-in, & sentence completion. Often the R is at least partially aware of what the researcher is trying to measure so that disguise is minimal. The advantages of these techniques are freedom of response & ability to elicit data which R's could not verbalise in response to direct questions. (II) Disguised-Projective Techniques are techniques largely designed for res use which aim at complete disguise & freedom from voluntarism. These include error-choice, PO estimates, proverbs & humor, recall distortion & empirical item selection. Finally, a group of techniques which although essentially voluntaristic, also achieve varying degrees of disguise are presented, including 'non-threatening format', interspersal, role discrepancy, Q-technique, disguised IQ tests, & forced choice technique. The relative advantages & cautions needed in the use of indirect & disguised techniques are discussed. (AA)

CDA 1084 Straus, Murray A. (Cornell U, Ithaca, NY), MATCHING FARMS AND FAMILIES IN THE COLUMBIA BASIN PROJECT, Pullman: Washington Agr Exp Sta Bull 588, 1958, 56 pp.

¶ 2 samples of families settling new farms in the Columbia Basin irrigation project were studied to test the general hypo that high success farmers & their wives differ importantly from low success families in background, att's, motives & personality; & to develop a selection test which can be used by prospective settlers to evaluate their personal qualifications for

settlement. The study does not support the importance of several factors usually assumed to be related to success in settlement, such as farming experience (esp irrigation), farm rearing for the wife, & a direct labor contribution to the farming enterprise by the wife. Instead, crucial diff's are found to lie in more subtle att's & skills. For the farm operators these include: (1) favorable att's to technological change; (2) high econ or entrepreneurial motivation with the associated willingness to undertake risk; & (3) a personality which operates at a higher than average level of both intellectual & emotional functioning. For the wives the qualities which differentiate the highs from the lows are the same tendencies toward a more competent & well adjusted personality, & a pattern of marital role separation in which farming matters are left to the husband & the wife concentrates on excellence in homemaking. The Settler Self-Inventory developed on the basis of these findings is presented. Cross validation of this instrument on an independent sample of families resulted in a coefficient of validity of .57 for the Σ sample (N=94), & .63 for the 27 pairs (N=54) which were matched so that each family in the pair started farming in the same yr & with about the same net worth. AA

CDA 1085 Study Conference on Community Development, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT, London GB: Her Majesty's Stationary Office, 1958, vi+84 pp, paper, NP.

¶ A handbook for CD workers stating principles & practices of CD, written by a large group with practical experience from 17 territories - in 7 Chpts. (1) What is Community Development? - presents a definition of CD using the history of the term as a background. The pol'al soc & econ ends are emphasized, & a discussion of what CD is not is persued. Success in CD is viewed as a change in att toward desirable ends. (2) In What Fields Does it Work? - the worker is cautioned to avoid haste & to "have regard for the limits of his own technical knowledge." He will work in the realms of local pol'al authority & admin, technical dept's, agri, health, formal educ, literacy, adult educ, home economics, village industries & trade, housing, public amenities, co-operatives, work with youth, recreation, spiritual needs & Ur problems. (3) How Does it Begin? - discusses the workers gaining the confidence of the people, & the initial fact-finding. After, the potential leaders are sought & action taken on the peoples' wishes, while "preserving a balance." (4) Keeping it Going - discusses the problems involved in keeping up a staff's interest, morale, objectivity, & desire to see progress in light of nat'l movements & other related contingencies. (5) How is it Organized and Paid For? - the UN Mission on CD in Africa's report dealing with Central Gov Structure, is reproduced in full. Specialized community dept's are achieving valuable results, but they are not a substitute for permanent technical dept's. (6) Selection and Training of Staff - emphasizes the importance of training for all workers & the various agencies which should sponsor such training. Content, att's & methods are also discussed. Summary - provides a synopsis of the work. 3 Appendices & an Index. H. Barbolet

CDA 1086 Sussman, Marvin, Ed. COMMUNITY STRUCTURE AND ANALYSIS, New York: Thomas Y. Crowell Co, 1959, x + 454 pp, $6.50

¶ A Vol sponsored by the Soc for the Study of Soc Problems with a Foreword by Arnold Rose. A General Introduction by the Ed presents a definition of community & relates it to the articles in the Vol. Each article also has a separate introduction by the Ed. The 21 articles are all original & are divided into 7 sections: I—COMMUNITY TYPOLOGY—includes "Community Typology" by Christen T. Jonassen presenting a statistical analysis (1940 & 1950 census data) based on 88 Ohio counties. Allen D. Edwards in "Types of Rural Communities" presents a non-statistical community typology. II—COMMUNITY ANALYSIS—presents Wendell Bell on "Social Areas: Typology of Neighborhoods," which describes the soc area analysis technique for classifying Ur sub-pop's as developed by Shevky, Williams, Tryon, Greer, Kaufman, & Bell. Scott Greer & Ella Kube in "Urbanism & Social Structure: A Los Angeles Study," apply the Shevky-Bell index to a study of 4 neighborhoods in Los Angeles & suggest that the classic relationship between urbanization & the decline of primary relationships is oversimplified. III—COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT—presents studies on the application of community res. Included are "The Developmental Concept" by William W. Biddle describing the developmental approach as normative & illustrating it as applied to a small Indiana town. Otto G. Holberg discusses "Contributions of the Social Scientist to Community Development" & includes a list of org's & agencies which publish material in this field. Arthur R. Hillman in "The Value Element in Community Planning" describes survival, conservation & city liveable as values aimed for. IV—COMMUNITY ACTION—presents Robert W. Janes' "A Study of a Natural Experiment in Community Action," which describes 15 yrs of observation in Riverville, a small mid-west town which eventually split into 2 towns as a result of factionalism over community relocation following a disastrous flood. Mel J. Ravitz in "Preparing Neighborhoods for Change," describes the varying types of preparation needed in 9 possible combinations of pop types (race &/or class diff's) & neighborhood types (slums, conservation areas, suburbs & fringe) in cases where the established group & the entering group differed. The most probable types are dealt with at length—particularly Negro invasion of white areas. Frank L. Sweetser in "Organizing Communities for Urban Renewal: A Structural Model & Its Application" develops a community org model to facilitate maximum cooperation & communication between individuals in various groups & institutional structures & shows how two Boston communities approximated the model in organizing citizen participation for Ur renewal. Morton Rubin, Louis Orzack, & Ralph Thomlinson in "Resident Responses to Planned Neighborhood Development," describe variation by age, educ, ethnic status, length of residence, etc, of residents in a small neighborhood (58 dwelling units) in Madison, Wisconsin to an impending Ur renewal project on their site. V—COMMUNITY STRUCTURE—includes Fred Massarik on "The Jewish Community" which describes how religion, soc welfare traditions, & relative econ homogeneity serve to unite the Jewish residents of Los Angeles who are not a geographic community. In "The Relation of Community Characteristics to Religious Organizations & Behavior" Russel R. Dynes deals with the variation of religious affiliation—by type & size—with community org (age of community, pop movement, subUr development, etc). Mhyra S. Minnis in "The Patterns of Women's Organizations: Significance, Types, Social Prestige, Rank, & Activities," reports on her study of women's voluntary org's in New Haven, Conn. It is shown that racial, religious, ethnic & soc prestige factors differentiate these org's & reflect the community. J. D. Mezirow in "The Coordinating Council & Urban Demography in Los Angeles County," reports on the success or failure of community coordinating councils as related to community size, soc rank, degree of org & pop mobility. VI—COMMUNITY PROBLEMS—presents John M. Foskett on "The Influence of Social Participation on Community Programs & Activities," reporting on a study of a city of 16,000 in which educ, occup & income were highly correlated with soc participation, & discussing the consequences of differential soc participation. Saxon Graham in "Social Correlates of Adult Leisure-Time Behavior" presents data from a study of 2,000 randomly selected adults in Butler County, Penna & explodes some myths on the prevalence of watching baseball, the US as a nation of joiners, & the city as an unfriendly place. L. K. Northwood in "Ecological and Attitudinal Factors in Church Desegregation" indicates that his study of Des Moines, Iowa shows that the ecological determinants of church integration (movement of church members away from the community & in-migration of non-members) may be in conflict with social determinants (negative att's toward non-

whites). E. Gartly Jaco in "Social Stress & Mental Illness in the Community" reports a study of Austin, Texas, which showed that occup'al mobility, econ instability, & family dislocation characterized the lifeways of those (non-psychotic) living in high-rate psychotic areas as contrasted with the lifeways of those in low-rate areas. VII—COMMUNITY CHANGE—contains Vincent H. Whitney on "Urban Impact on a Rural Township," discussing a case-study of Smithfield, a township changing from a farm area to a limited industry bedroom suburb of Providence, Rhode Island. Svend Riemer in "Urban Personality—Reconsidered," rejects the distinction between primary & secondary group life to explain the diff's between Ur & Ru personality, & substitutes the tertiary group (individual loyalty & emotional attachment to soc institutions or activities) as characteristic of Ur but not Ru personality. Biographical notes on contributors & an index. S. F. Fava

CDA 1087 Talbert, Robert H. (Texas Christian U), COWTOWN--METROPOLIS, Fort Worth, Texas: L. Potishman Foundation, Texas Christian U, 1956, xvii+274 pp. NP

¶ This is a case study of Fort Worth's transformation within 100 yrs from a frontier settlement & cowtown to a metropolis. There is a Foreword by Austin L. Porterfield. The book 'is designed primarily for the layman' & has 10 chpts & an index. Chpts (1) & (2) present the general approach of treating the community's development in terms of stages or levels which represent successive phases of relative equilibrium. Chpt (3) analyzes pop composition. Chpt (4) presents intra-city contrasts, while succeeding chpts consider specific phases of Fort Worth --econ life, housing, organized health & welfare, municipal gov, & educ. The final chpt, 'What Makes a City Good?' attempts to develop a yardstick for evaluating communities. Many statistics & tables are presented as well as an index. S. F. Fava

CDA 1088 Tannenbaum, Robert, Irving R. Weschler, & Fred Massarik (U of California, Los Angeles), LEADERSHIP AND ORGANIZATION: A BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE APPROACH. NY: McGraw-Hill Book Co, Inc, 1961, xiv + 456 pp, $7.50.

¶ A Vol designed as an overview of the Human Relations Research Group work during the period of 1950-1960 in IV Parts & 24 Chpts, with COMMENTARIES. Part I - LEADERSHIP AND THE INFLUENCE PROCESS - presents some general reflections on the HR area & consists of 8 Chpts: (1) Some Basic Issues in Human Relations - clarifies the term 'HR', presents the major concepts (leadership, the influence process, & the contexts of groups, org's, & cultures, as well as the pair relationships of superior-subordinate, staff-line, etc). (2) Leadership: A Frame of Reference - discusses the elements used: soc sensitivity (empathy), action flexibility (behavioral flexibility) - being the 2 key variables contributing to the effectiveness of leadership. (3) Cultural Perspectives on Understanding People - discusses the meaning of soc sensitivity in the cultural context of today. (4) The Process of Understanding People - examines the process of soc perceptions with reference to: the perceiver, the perceived, & the total setting within which the perception occurs. (5) How to Chose a Leadership Pattern - describes the available styles of leadership & presents criteria of selection & choice, & draws the implications of: (i) "the successful leader is one who is keenly aware of the forces which are most relevant to his behavior at any given time, & (ii) he is one who is able to behave appropriately in the light of such understanding." (6) The Introduction of Change in Organizations - analyzes the key elements underlying the effective introduction of change in an org'al context & describes the symptoms & causes of resistance to change. It is concluded that: managers' resistance "to the adoption of new methods of manag may represent one of the most serious barriers to the introduction of change in org's." (7) Participation by Subordinates - views this participation in the manager,al decision-making process as a means for the introduction of change. (8) The Management of Differences - is diagnosed as an increasingly critical problem. II - SENSITIVITY TRAINING: A PERSONAL APPROACH TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF LEADERS - contains (9) Looking At Ourselves: A New Focus in Management Training - which discusses goals, the manner of training, the role of the training, & expression of resistance. (10) A Sensitivity Group In Action - describes broad & selective etchings of the reactions of the trainer, of his group members, & of a clinical observer. (11) Sensitivity Training for the Management Team - presents the special difficulties inherent in the trainer role & their relation to the trainers's personality. (13) Phases of Group Development - traces empirically the systematic stages of group development characteristic of 3 groups under study. (14) Assessing the Training Impact - is concerned with the evaluation of HR training in general & sensitivity training in particular. III - STUDIES IN ORGANIZATION - presents (15) A Look at Formal Organization: The Manager Concept, & (16) Managerial Decision Making - deliniate in a formal approach in (15) the essential functions of the manager, as a theoretical construct, & in (16) analyzes the process of decision-making as exercised by the manager. (17) Organization in Action: Bureaucracy in a Government Laboratory - explores the relationship between formal & informal factors in an org. (18) Developing Objectives and Evaluation Procedures in Research Organizations - is a report of a conference of res admin'tors & explores the definition of org'al goals in res & the assessment of the performance of researchers. (19) The Impact of Altered Objectives: Factionalism and Organizational Change in a Research Laboratory - is a case example of the response of an org to changed objectives. (20) Problems of Evaluation: The Impact of Interpersonal Relations on Ratings of Performance - further pursues issues raised in Chpt (18) employing the clinical psychol method. (21) Assessing Organizational Effectiveness: Job Satisfaction, Productivity, and Morale, & (22) The Multi-relational Sociometric Survey - study a Gov'al res laboratory (as in Chpts 17 & 18) from a soc psychol'al approach, while (22) is methodologically oriented. The Chpts cast doubt on the assumption that "permissively led groups necessarily exceed restrictively led groups in job satisfaction, or that high job satisfaction & productivity necessarily go together." (23) Relations With the Host: Social Research Faces Industry - focusses on the public relations & interpersonal issues the researcher needs to be aware of when arranging for basic soc res. (24) Relations With the Subject: Problems in the Use of Indirect Methods of Attitude Measurement - details some ethical considerations in some data-gathering techniques. IV - COMMENTARIES - assess the work of the HRRG from the point of view of a soc psychol'st & therapist, of a sociol'st, &, of a management theorist & consultant. George R. Bach in 'Scientific Concern for the Human Factor in Industry' relates sensitivity training to group psychotherapy & lauds the efforts of the HRRG. Robert Dubin in 'Psyche, Sensitivity, and Social Structure' presents the assumptions on which his critique is based, outlines the analytic problems resulting from HRRG models & suggests alternate models of org'al behavior. It is suggested that where leadership is concerned, "the author's distaste for 'authoritarian' leadership has led them into an extremist position that fails as a theoretical model [to explain] . . . what takes place in leader-follower relations." Lyndall F. Urwick, in 'Management and Human Relations' fears the consequences of very rapid development of & inquiry into manag educ by academicians & researchers. The potential dangers are: (a) manag is a practicing art, & in developing the practical art theory & practice must keep in step. It is thought that theory is developing faster than its acceptance. (b) Great strain has been placed on the national resources in persons competent to teach at U levels, & (c) it has tended to emphasize the "occup'al characteristics popularly associated with the academic calling." A complete bibliog of HRRG researchers is presented, as well as a 'Selected & Annotated Bibliography of Works by Other Authors', & a separate subject & author index. Modified AA

CDA 1089 Taylor, Carl C., A CRITICAL ANALYSIS OF INDIA'S COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME, Delhi: The Community Projects Administration, 1956, ii+62, pp, pamphlet.

¶ An Appraisal of India's CD program in 12 Chpts, with a Preface S.K. Dey, & an Epilogue. Chpt (1) The Genius of India's Community Development Programme - provides the criteria by which the CD Programme is analyzed, ie the objectives & methods of the CD Programme, & shows its uniqueness in that it is both a CD & an Extension Programme. (2) Administering a People's Programme, (3) A Community Development Movement - Its Assets and Liabilities - analyzes the growth of the CD movement pointing out that "it is a method by which all the technical services of Gov can be channelled down to meet & assist the gigantic developing potential power of hundreds of thousands of effectively organized village groups." (4) Community Development - Extension Methods - discusses group methods & indicates that CD "consists of any & all methods by which local community groups organize to promote & carry out any & all types of projects which will improve the life & work of individuals, fam's, & the community as a whole." The basic steps in CD are enumerated. (5) The Importance of Developing and Utilizing Local Leaders, (6) The Programme in Operation - describes: (a) The Village Level including: Village Level Workers, & Village Panchayats; (b) the Block Level, including: Block Officers, Chief Block Development Oificer, Project Officers, Village Level Workers, Block Extension specialists, & Advisory Committees; & (c) the District Level, which includes District Collectors. (7) Selecting and Training Personnel - provides material on Village Level Workers, Block & Project Executive Officers, Soc Educ Organizers, Block & District Extension Specialists, primary & secondary Sch training, including a comparison of India's & Japan's enrollment in educ'al instit's. (8) Voluntary Organizations, (9) Local Institutions, (10) Planning Action & Evaluation - comments on the First 5 Yr Plan, & planning in general; on the Programme Evaluation Org; & provides measures for CD evaluation. (11) A Programme of Change - discusses the various types of soc change including the agent of change. (12) Recapitulation and Suggestions - indicates that the CD Extension Programme is a part of India's entire development program, & that it has as its basic goal the development of Ru communities. A variety of issues are discussed. Epilogue - comments on "land reform as a condition to CD," & on cooperatives. No Index. E. G. Friedman

CDA 1090 Teaf, Jr., Howard M.; & Franck, Peter G., Eds, HANDS ACROSS FRONTIERS: CASE STUDIES IN TECHNICAL COOPERATION, Ithaca, NY: Cornell U Press, 1955, 579 pp.

¶ A volume of field investigations designed to help those studying, planning or carrying out assistance projects. Each case throws light on signif problems facing project administrators & policy makers in the following areas: Technical Assistance Through the UN the UN Mission in Afghanistan, 1950-1953; Origins of a Private Village Improvement Project—American Friends Service Committee in India; Land Reform in Taiwan; Mechanized Farm Services in Brazil: Empresa de Mechanizacoa Agricola; Agricultural Extension Work Through the Servicio in Peru; The Hookworm Campaign in Ceylon; Operation Bultiste: Promoting Industrial Development in Saudi Arabia; Building Roads and a Highway Administration in Turkey; Introducing Democratic Employment Practices in Japan; An Experiment in Resettlement in Northern Nigeria; & Work Programs in International Aid: Employment of Arab Refugees, 1949-1952. H. H. Smythe

CDA 1091 Thelen, Herbert A. (U. of Chicago), DYNAMICS OF GROUPS AT WORK, Chicago: U. of Chicago Press, 1954, ix + 379 pp., $6.00.

¶ This book, concerned with human group action, combines theory and examples drawn from the work of the Human Dynamics Laboratory of the U. of Chicago. Part I deals with group action in 6 areas: citizen action in a community, classroom teaching, teacher in-service training, administration and management, training for group participation, and public meetings. These cases are examined, in part, through an analysis of distinguishing features of the technologies (principles useful in bringing about desired change): the target for change; source of leadership authority; role of the group member in producing change; group control method employed; and the relationship of the group working for change to other groups. Part II develops basic concepts for group action and includes chapters on group membership, integration, problem-situation factors, control, leadership, and the community context of group action. A short bibliography of readings is included. B. E. Mercer

CDA 1092 Theobald, Robert, THE RICH AND THE POOR: A Study of the Economics of Rising Expectations, New York, NY: New American Library, 1960, ix+160 pp, $0.50.

¶ In III Parts & 13 Chpts an examination of the effects of the rapidly advancing industrial nations of the world, on the aspiring underdeveloped countries - with a Preface. Part I - THE POOR COUNTRIES - contains - (1) The Present Division: Riches and Poverty- defines the diff via att's towards work, educ, importance of status, & traditional values. (2) Tradition and Change - demonstrates the necessity of a change in belief for progress in poor countries, while maintaining awareness of the dangers brought about by too dangerous alterations. (3) Rising Expectations - points out the problems faced by industrialization in the underdeveloped nations, which were originally developed in the now advanced nations. (4) Rural vs. Urban- The Role of Government - development in poor countries must be headed by gov investment for insurance of proper use of resources. Further complications exist in various areas, ie, lack of a trained civil service. (5) Will Western Forms Of Democracy be Workable? - sees current leaders in poor nations trying to extend democracy, but often having to curtail it in certain ways, to facilitate progress. (6) Steps Toward Economic Growth - is concerned with econ moves open to these nations, specifically methods of increase in the growth rate. This is largely dependent on the use of the unemployed. Part II - THE RICH COUNTRIES - presents - (7) Growing Rich - examines the post war development to affluence of the western nations. (8) Is Inflation a greater Danger than a slump - post war world-wide inflation has had little effect on the rich nations, but is often severe on the poor ones. The danger is seen as overproduction, which may lead to a slump, whereas most nations devote their energies to curbing inflation, possibly resulting in insufficient demand. (9) Constructive Spending - examines gov action to control depression caused by production being greater than demand. (10) Wealth and Leisure - sees a need for planning beyond the stages when the simple needs of food, clothing & shelter are fulfilled. It is noted that nations in which these conditions exist are not necessarily happy. Part III - INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS - views - (11) The Inapplicability of the Dogma of Free Trade - growth in poor countries is virtually always accompanied by inflation, & demands methods of protection & aid. (12) The benefits of International Giving - sees an idealistic basis to foreign aid - that of alleviating poverty & misery. The increase in pop is seen as an important reason for stepping up aid programs. (13) Creation of a World Community - depends on a feeling of world brotherhood & love, for only in such a situation can aid be given on an idealistic basis, & in far greater amounts than are given at present. Bibliog. No Index. A. S. Marks

CDA 1093 Tumin, Melvin M. (Princeton U.), CASTE IN A PEASANT SOCIETY, Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1952, xiii + 300 pp., $5.00.

¶ A case study of the dynamics of caste, based upon field work in Guatemala. 2 groups composed the caste system: Ladinos

(claim Spanish descent) and Indians of Mayan stock. In addition there is social differentiation within each group. Together, they form a relatively self-sufficient community which is dependent upon joint participation in the business of living. Distinctions between Indian and Ladino are basically cultural, though there are stereotypes of different physical types as well. Symbols of group membership include house-type and location, type of clothing, language spoken, and economic activities. The barriers are not insurmountable, and it is not uncommon for Indians to achieve the status of Ladino by changing their way of life. There are areas of overlap as well as separation in the social relations of the 2 groups. In analyzing these areas, the author employs "tension and equilibrium" as core concepts. The study is conceived as a contribution to the comparative study of castes in different societies. "While the general outlines of caste systems are similar in some degree wherever found, it is also true that there are numerous and important differences among them. An understanding of these differences, as well as similarities, is essential to true knowledge of castes....Simple comparisons of structure will not suffice; required is [an] intensive inquiry into the basic attitudes underlying the structure." E. Scott

CDA 1094 Turner, V. W. (U of Manchester, GB), SCHISM AND CONTINUITY IN AN AFRICAN SOCIETY, NY: The Humanities Press, 1957, xxiii+330 pp, $6.50

An account of the soc system of Mukanza, a Ndembu village of North Western Rhodesia, based on field work done in 1950-1952 & 1953-1954. Situations of crises arise periodically in village life which make visible the contradictions & conflicts both in the structure & SR's. The concept of 'social drama' thus is the principle unit of description & analysis in this study of soc processes. The kinds of redressive mechanism for handling conflict, the pattern of factional struggle, & the sources of initiative to end crisis exhibited in the working out of the 'social drama' all point up the character of the soc system. Before the analysis of crisis situations, the regularities of village life--the soc composition, individual & group mobility--are discussed. The dominant principles influencing residence in the area are maternal descent & 'virilocality' (the post-marital residence of a woman in the village to which her husband takes her). Under Ndembu conditions conflict between these principles was constant, & accounted for the unstable character of village org & the high degree of individual mobility. Quarrels between villages, marital conflicts (producing a high divorce rate), conflicts of descent groups, factional intrigues, & actual village fission, are the fruit of these culturally ineradicable contradictions in Ndembu soc org. Ritual associated with lineages & villages acts as a temporary brake against fission, by stressing common values in symbol & precept over & above the clash of sectional interests. Villages which have managed to persist for several generations acquire prestige & their members attach high value to their maintenance. Since the majority of local groups are transient & subject to fragmentation, Mukanza, as a long-established village, affords an example which throws into relief the usual disruptive trends & the reintegrative mechanisms which are brought into opposition. A. Jablow

CDA 1095 United Nations, Bureau of Social Affairs, SOCIAL PROGRESS THROUGH COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT, New York, NY: UN, 1955, 120 pp, $1.00, paper.

A discussion in 6 Chpts of how local communities can apply the principle of self-help in the areas of econ & soc welfare, & how these projects could be assisted by gov'al & non-gov'al agencies working on a nat'l scale. Various exp's being carried on in a number of countries are examined. Chpt (1) Introduction - discusses CD: the problem, definition & content, its basic elements, its relation to internat'l assistance, & its development as a world-wide trend. (2) Local Projects and Programs - with special emphasis on community welfare centers (CWC's) - uses the concept of CWC's in very broad terms. A definition the scope of the review are discussed along with local projects in industrialized countries. The soc, cultural, & recreational community centers along with the settlement & neighborhood houses & community councils & chests, are described & analyzed. Community Welfare centers in econ'ly underdeveloped countries are also examined re the transformation of traditional centers & the provision for their physical structures; the use of the Sch's as community centers & the Ru group as a comprehensive tool for improvement & for organizing voluntary centers, is demonstrated. The gov's role in imating Ru centers & Ru societies is shown along with co-operative group living. In many cases, successful community projects have been initiated due to some emergency. (3) National Community Development Programs - includes the evolution & the types of programs including: CD through work projects; CD in connection with large irrigation projects, land reforms & resettlement schemes; Establishment of networks of centers ie, Ru Welfare Centers - Egypt; Education for Community Action; Essential elements in the building of a nat'l program of CD are: Nat'l Policy, admin'ive arrangements, recruitment & training of personnel, resources, & res & evaluation. (4) Methods of Community Development - approaches some basic problems in the application of CD methods, eg, needs & motives for action, external stimulus, initial approach, & the use of existing org's or the creation of new ones. In a review of the methods of CD, the methods of assessing community needs & planning are seen as: surveys, & study, & discussion groups. The methods of COMM are viewed as the use of the radio, audio-visual aids, & reading material, & visits & study tours. The methods for providing community facilities through self-help are CD employment & communal labor contracts. The methods for providing external assistance & development of multi-purpose programs are: the external agent, travelling teams & 'cultural missions', demonstration centers & pilot projects & extension activities carried out by U's & other instit's. This requires methods of co-ordination of CD activities. (5) Training of Local Leaders and Personnel for Community Development - discusses the need for the trained worker & the function of that worker along with the current practices in the training of the CD worker for the purpose of: promoting community self-help, for multi-purpose functions & for training, & supervisory & admin'ive functions. (6) Deliberations of the Social Commission and of the Economic and Social Council on the Principles of Community Development. 2 Annexes. No Index. H. Barbolet

CDA 1096 UN, Department of Economic & Social Affairs, STUDY KIT ON TRAINING FOR COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT, New York, NY: United Nations, 1957, v+69 pp, $0.75, paper.

Part of a series by the UN concerning CD - this study kit, containing 2 sections, 2 Chpt's & 18 Annexes, discusses "common soc objectives in training workers for CD, & of successful ways of teaching skills in working with individuals & groups." Section I - SOME CONSIDERATIONS IN TRAINING FOR COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT - analyzes the common aims of workers in CD as well as some needs. The needs are for: Awareness of forces in CD, recognition of the human element, & the need for training in practical skills. The common aims are: (i) winning the confidence of the people; (ii) promoting the community spirit; (iii) aiding in co-operative action; (iv) developing the individual's powers of constructive action; (v) interpreting the changing needs of the community; (vi) helping the community to make use of its resources; & (vii) helping the community to effect practical improvements. II - TRAINING FOR COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT - contains (1) Selecting personnel for training - 2 requirements are generally laid down: the trainee must possess the minimum formal Sch'ing & personal ability needed in the rendering of services in particular technical fields, ie agri, health or Sch-teaching, & also the qualities & att's necessary for the HR side of the job. The scholastic standards are becoming more flexible while the standards of personal

suitability are generally being raised. Necessary also is a sense of dedication to Ru service & freedom from conflicting attachments; intellectual & emotional maturity; & a capacity to enter intimately into village life & a genuine liking for people. Limitations to intensive screening methods, & geographic considerations in selection are also discussed. (2) Content and Methods of Training- the content of training can be divided into 3 areas of study: (A) Background knowledge, of HB, of society, of basic econ principles, etc. (B) Knowledge & skills applied to the program in its general aspects, including methods of 'reaching' people; (C) Specialized knowledge & skills for particular services. Also discussed is the adaptation of 'core content' to the needs of particular workers, some principles implicit in the development of skills & methods, & some common ways of adapting 'core content' to the trainee's ability & function. The 18 Annexes are entitled: (a) Case Illustrations of Difficulties in Making the Initial Approach; (b) Educational Content of Health Programs (Columbia); (c) Methods of Selecting Trainees (India); (d) Hints on how to Demonstrate (Carribean); (e) The Approach to Community Problems (Puerto Rico); (f) Training in Home Visiting (Bolivia); (g) Course Outline: How to Approach Rural People (Ceylon); (h) Course Outline: Basic Training for Community Development (Philippines); (i) Training of Agriculture Extension Workers (Syria); (j) Teacher Training in Community Education (Costa Rica); (k) Extract from Manual for Village Workers (Pakistan); (l) Learn to Communicate Better by making use of Local Materials (Philippines); (m) Joint Training of Supervisors and Workers (Guatemala); (n) Joint Course for Social Workers and Teachers (Mexico); (o) The Approach to Social Education (India); (p) Training Chart; (q) Selected List of Agencies Publishing Technical Literature in English on Community Development; & (r) United Nations Publications on Community Development. No index. H. Barbolet

CDA 1097 UN, Office for Public Administration, PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION ASPECTS FOR COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS, New York NY: United Nations, 1959, iv+107 pp, $1.50, paper.

¶ An analytical approach to the problems of Public Admin & CD in 8 Chpt's with 5 Appendicies. I - Introduction discusses the purposes, background & scope of the study, in addition to defining the terms: 'public admin', 'local gov', 'CD'. II - Types of Programs - 3 types are outlined: (1) Intergrative type (country-wide, emphasizes development, coordination of technical services, & involves substantial changes in admin'ive org & functioning of gov; (2) Adaptive type (country-wide, emphasizes community org & self-help, involves little change in admin'ive org of gov), & (3) Project type (multifunctional, limited in size & geographic scope, usually emphasizes development). Within each type there are dynamic aspects. III - Organization - factors influencing org for CD are: (a) Federal or unitary system of gov; (b) extent & constancy of interest of pol'al leaders; (c) state of development of instit's; (d) tradition of field co-ordination of gov activities; (e) strong or weak local gov; (f) extent of non-gov'al & internat'l assistance in fields related to CD; (g) availability of technical personnel & other resources in relation to area, settlement pattern, pop density, & ease of COMM; (h) availability of instit'al means for supplying credit & materials; & (i) conditions of land tenure. The need for co-ordination of gov agencies is underscored. The relationships between voluntary & gov'al org's is discussed in a cross-cultural context. Decentralization & deconcentration of gov services is seen to be necessary for the furthering of CD. IV - Planning and Finance - the flow of information necessary for a successful project is discussed in an econ & soc context. Nat'l projects must be flexible enough to allow the functioning of local programs. The planning for the allocation of gov funds & the actual outlay of the funds are & must be integrally joined. Forms of delegation of fiscal authority are considered. V - Special Personnel Requirements - discusses the enormous need for Village Level Workers, Technical personnel & for teamwork. Also discussed is - The identification of CD with the pol'al leadership. The general-purpose, multi-purpose & dual-purpose village level workers are described, & their functions outlined. VI - Community Development and Local Government - considers relationships between CD & local gov, admin'ive implications, CD committees, role of local gov in econ development activities, Ur CD & general measures to improve local gov. VII - Conclusions & VIII - Recommendations - summarize the findings of the report. The Appendicies are: (i) List of Workshop Participants; (ii) Public Administration Aspects of India's Program of Community Development; (ii) Rural Development in Ceylon; (iv) The Community Development Program of Ghana; & (v) The National Indian Institute of Mexico and other Community Development Programs. No Index. H. Barbolet

CDA 1098 United Nations, SEMINAR ON PLANNING AND ADMINISTRATION OF NATIONAL COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS, New York, NY: 1959, December, No. ST/TAO/SER.D/35, 52 pp, NP.

¶ A report of the UN seminar on CD held in Bangkok, Thailand, Feb 15, 1959-Mar 4, 1959, attended by representatives of Thailand, Burma, Federation of Malaya, Laos, & Republic of Viet-Nam. Services in support of Ru communities (Nat'l CD programs; co-operatives, handicrafts & small-scale industries; agri; home econ's & nutrition, fundamental educ & Ru health services), re their present development in the participating countries, were discussed. The Federation of Malaya, Laos, Thailand & Viet-Nam presented information & material regarding their present CD programs. 10 Common org'al elements which might be used by the participating countries in adapting a CD program were drawn up. 4 Annexes are given containing (a) a description of the seminar's org & procedure, (b) the officers, (c) the nat'l participants, & (d) 5 tables of facts & figures for the 6 countries giving the estimated pop & Sch pop; the area & agri'al production, 1952-56; the admin'ive subdivisions; the CD personnel; & the local non-gov'al org's. G. Speal

CDA 1099 Vidich, Arthur J., & Joseph Bensman (U of Connecticut, Bridgeport & William Esty Co., New York, NY), SMALL TOWN IN MASS SOCIETY, Princeton, NJ: Princeton U Press, 1958, xvi + 329 pp, $6.00. Also (paperback Ed, Garden City, NY: Doubleday-Anchor Books, $1.45).

¶ Subtitled Class, Power & Religion in a Rural Community, the book reports a 3 yr study of the daily life of the 2,500 residents of Springdale, NY, exploring "the foundations of soc life in a community which lacks the power to control the institutions that regulate & determine its existence." Originally designed to trace the relationships between the Ru community & the institutions affecting Ru life, the study was revised to focus on four central issues: (1) the specific character of the relationship between the Ru community & the dynamics of modern, mass, industrial society; (2) the soc & econ bases of Ru class structure as these are determined by both internal & external processes, (3) the relationship between the overt public life of the community as enacted by its members in public situations & the individual's private actions & experiences, & (4) the analysis of mechanisms of community integration & techniques of personal adjustment as these occur in the face of soc, institutional, & cultural cleavages & conflicts which continuously threaten those social & cultural values which have served as bases of integration & adjustment in the past. Chpt headings are: (1) Social, Economic, and Historical Setting of the community (typical New England town, describing the major soc org's), (2) Springdale's Image of Itself (Just plain folks, Neighbors are friends, We're all equal, & other integrating symbols). (3) The Major Dimensions of Social and Economic Class (the meaning of work, wealth, econ activities, & SC: Mc, marginal Mc, traditional farmers, old aristocrats, shack people). (4) Springdale and the Mass Society (the ambivalent att, cultural importations, occup'al gatekeepers, pol'al surrender, & soc psychol'al consequences are detailed). (5) The Business Character of Village Politics

(the ethos, pervasiveness of politics, low-tax ideology, selection of officials, public interests, pol'al paralysis, pol'al ceremonies & participation, unanimity, reliance on experts, dependence on extra-legal bodies are analyzed). (6) The Prosperous Farmers and Town Government (presented are the soc composition & psychology of board members, farmer-business conflicts, dominance of prosperous farmers, and roads, country & state machines). (7) The Clash of Class Interests in School Politics (presents the Sch board org & composition, Ru dominance, the principal as an alien expert, PTA, etc.). (8) Reciprocal Political Relations between Springdale and Mass Society (discusses institutional linkages to state & national politics, effective jurisdictions of local leaders, & leaders as mirrors of their constituencies). (9) Religion and the Affirmation of the Present (details the role of the church, class & church membership, lay leadership, role of the minister, ecumenicalism, church competition, & the unchurched.) (10) Community Integration through Leadership (discusses religious, business, ethnic, farm, & educ'al leaders, class & leadership, & soc change). (11) Personality and the Minimization of Personal Conflicts (outlines the soc-psychol'al dilemmas of Ru life, their solutions, the strain to normality, deviance, & modes of adjustment). An index. R. Thomlinson

CDA 1100 Vincelli, Guido, UNA COMUNITA MERIDIONALE (MONTORIO NEI FRENTANI): PRELIMINARI AD UN'INDAGINE SOCIOLOGICO-CULTURALE (A Southern Community (Montorio nei Frentani): Preliminaries to a Cultural-Sociological Investigation), Preface by Franco Ferrarotti. Turin, Italy: Casa Editrice Taylor, via Valeggio 26, 1958, x+260 pp, Lit. 1200 (about $1.92)

¶ Based on new extensive comtemporary & historical statistical data of a community which is partly ancient & partly new in the Molise near Campobasso in 9 major sections: (1) Ferrarotti's Analytical Preface. (2) Introductory Summary. (3) Juridical-Social and Administrative Structures - (a) unwritten law; (b) SC's, with data before 1700, from 1700-1900, from 1900 to today, & on current associative & recreative circles; (c) costume; (d) housing; (e) a farm family; & (f) the organized community. (4) The Population's Characteristics. (5) The Cycle of Man - (a) pregnancy & birth, (b) infancy, (c) childhood, (d) adolescence, (e) adulthood, (f) senility, & (g) death. (6) The Cycle of the Year. (7) The Family & the Extra-Family Associations. (8) Magic and Religion; & (9) Conclusions. Especially full is (5). Vincelli compares his treatment to that of James West in Plainville, U.S.A., but Vincelli uses but does not copy American models. A. McC. Lee

CDA 1101 Vogt, Evon Z. (Harvard U), MODERN HOMESTEADERS, Cambridge, Mass: Harvard U Press, 1955, xii+232 pp, $4.25

¶ A study of a small, dry-land, bean-farming community (20 yrs old) in western New Mexico (pop 200) based on intensive interviews (N=20) participant observations (1949-1950), autobiographies of HSch S's (N=16), & historic records in II Parts & 8 Chpts. Part I, The Situation, describes (1) The Geography & Demography, of Homestead, & (2) The Economy of Homestead. Part II, The Values & the Community, contains (3) Hopeful Mastery Over Nature, describing agri'al methods, mechanization, & emphasizing the magical methods used in attempting to control nature in such areas as: water witching, weather prediction, faith healing--adding to the extant theoretic formulations the theory that "ritual patterns which emerge initially as responses to critical areas of uncertainty in a given situation of action are elaborated & reinterpreted according to certain selective value-orientations of the culture". These value-orientations are the interpretative framework of the book. (4) Living in the Future, (5) Working & Loafing, & (6) Group Superiority & Inferiority, are Chpts which describe processes of homestead life in terms of the following Major & Associated Value-Orientations: Major Value-Orientation (I): Individualism, contains Associated Values of: 'have your own farm', 'be your own boss', 'each man should have an equal voice in community affairs', 'keep up with your neighbor', & 'be free of the law'. (II) Mastery Over Nature, has the Associated Values of: 'use machines & other modern methods to exploit the environment & make farming more efficient', 'try to control natural conditions', 'try to control human life', &, 'we do all we can & after that it's a matter of luck'. (III) Living for the Future, contains Associated Values of: 'be progressive', 'be optimistic', &, 'try to be successful'. (IV) Working-Loafing, is subdivided into: 'work hard when there is work to do, but loaf hard when there is no work to do'. (V) Group Superiority & Inferiority is subdivided into: 'here in Homestead we should treat everybody as equals, but, we should not forget that the 'white people' are superior to Mexicans & Indians', & 'Homestead is a backwoods town & we should try to make the community & our ways of living more like city ways'. Examples & interview quotes for each of the major & minor Value-Orientations are presented in an appendix. Chpt (8), Conclusion, sets forth the influence of Value-Orientations upon the settlement, development, & current transformation of the community, & explores theoretic implications of the role of Value-Orientations in cultural processes. A subject & author index are included. (For comparison See SA 3938) L. P. Chall

CDA 1102 Warren, Roland L. (Alfred U, NY), STUDYING YOUR COMMUNITY, New York, NY: Russell Sage Foundation, 1955, xii+385 pp, NP.

¶ A working manual for people who wish to study their own community in one or more aspects, in 20 Chpts & a Preface. Chpt (1) How to Use This Book - details the format of the book "Each Chpt explores the factual basis of the community & suggests org'al, planning, & action programs which may be undertaken toward community betterment in the aspect under consideration." Each Chpt consists of a descriptive & interpretive text as well as question outlines. The questions are organized under the following 16 Chpts numbered 2-17 as follows: (2) Your Community: Its Background and Setting, lists 20 questions on geography & transportation; on the people of your community; on local history (22 questions) & traditions & values (8 questions). (3) Your Community's Economic Life, presents 90 questions on that topic. (4) Government, Politics and Law Enforcement, presents 112 questions on that topic. (5) Community Planning, presents 89 questions on that topic. (6) Housing, presents 83 questions on that topic. (7) Education, presents 190 questions on that topic. (8) Recreation, presents 64 questions on that topic. (9) Religious Activities, presents 120 questions on that topic. (10) Social Insurance and Public Assistance, presents 107 questions on that topic. (11) Aids to Family Living and Child Welfare, presents 189 questions on that topic. (12) Health, presents 267 questions on the topic. (13) Provision for Special Groups, presents 146 questions on that topic. (14) Communication, presents 48 questions on that topic. (15) Intergroup Relations, presents 108 questions on that topic. (16) Associations, presents 37 questions on that topic. (17) Community Organization, presents 87 questions on that topic. (18) Organizing a Community Survey - covers the processes involved in organizing & conducting a survey & gives some hints on how to do it. (19) Aids to the Survey - presents some resources & methods that are of help to the investigator. (20) Important Aspects of the Community - offers some basic understandings of the 'wholeness' of the community & certain realities which often elude the investigator of a single aspect. References for further study follow each Chpt. An Index & Illustrations. G. Speal

CDA 1103 Wasserman, Paul & Fred S. Silander (Cornell U, Ithaca, NY, & DePauw U, Chicago, Ill), DECISION-MAKING: AN ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY, Ithaca, NY: Cornell U, Grad Sch of Business & Public Admin, 1958, vi+111 pp, $3.50.

¶ A 475-item bibliog of annotated/abstracted publications with the following classification: (1) General & Theoretical Material, (2) Values & Ethical Considerations in Decision-Making (DM), (3) Leadership as a Factor in DM, (4) Psychological Factors in

DM, (5) DM in Small Groups [sections on: general & theoretical material, productivity of group effort, effect of conflict & competition within the group, power in small group DM, group size as related to decision accuracy, & group pressure on individual judgement], (6) Community DM, (7) Communications & Information Handling, (8) Mathematics & Statistics in DM [sections on: decision theory, game theory, & operations res]. An author & a title index.

CDA 1104 Wertheim, W. F. & A. van Marle, Ed, THE INDONESIAN TOWN: STUDIES IN URBAN SOCIOLOGY, The Hague, Holland & Bandung, Indonesia: W. van Hoeve Ltd, for the Royal Tropical Institute, Amsterdam, Holland, distributed by NY: Institute of Pacific Relations, 333 Avenue of the Americas, 1958, xxxiv+379 pp, NP.

¶ Vol 4 in a series, SELECTED STUDIES ON INDONESIA by Dutch scholars. The book has 4 sections each originally written in Dutch, previously published, & is now presented in English for the first time. (1) TOWN DEVELOPMENT IN THE INDIES—part of a memorandum drafted by Thomas Karsten in 1938 to accompany a proposed town-planning ordinance & which is "the most important general sociol'al analysis of the town in Indonesia—& with: (a) the increasing signif of the town in the Indies, esp on Java, & cites detailed statistics; (b) the problems posed by growth include specific problems such as inadequate housing (esp in the non-European sections of towns) detrimental location of commercial, industrial, public & semi-public buildings, monuments, traffic congestion, inadequate provision for recreational areas, inconvenient location of cemeteries, &, sanitary problems. General problems are also discussed - impression of visual disorder, varying practices of land rights, & finance problems, & (c) the soc origins of the problems are traced to the presence of 4 groups - European, Native, Chinese, & those non-Native in soc position but oriented to the Indies - & also to the fact that Indonesian towns are undergoing the transition from open to 'intensive' building. (d) Ur problems in Indonesia are also linked with the lack of legislation & plans to regulate development & the scarcity of trained personnel to carry out such plans. The other essays are specialized studies. (2) THE LIVING CONDITIONS OF MUNICIPALLY EMPLOYED COOLIES IN BATAVIA IN 1937 - presents a survey by the Central Bur of Statistics & originally published in 1939. The survey included a study of coolie income & expenditures as well as standard information on marital status, number of children, educ, ethnic background, housing, etc. (3) DIFFERENTIAL MORTALITY IN THE TOWN OF BANDUNG, by W. Brand, published in 1940, documents the high mortality of the Chinese & Native groups. (4) KUTA GEDE by H. J. van Mook, 1926, describes a traditional Javanese town with neither European nor Chinese inhabitants. The Vol includes a fold-in map of an $\overline{X}$ regency seat in the pre-WWII Indies, together with a description by H. F. Tillema. Also included are a glossary of Indonesian terms, bibliog, maps, & an index. S. F. Fava

CDA 1105 Wilson, Godfrey & Monica Wilson THE ANALYSIS OF SOCIAL CHANGE: BASED ON OBSERVATIONS IN CENTRAL AFRICA, NY: Cambridge U Press, 177 pp, $2.00

¶ The 6 Chpts cover: (1) Central African society analyzing the change from primitive to civilized & dealing with econ, soc, pol'al, technical, sci'fic, & religious changes, & the soc elements, & opposition & maladjustment involved in shifting & peculiarities of incoherence. (2) Discusses the boundaries of society, criteria of scale, limits of community, study of comparable groups, & some res on scale & environment. (3) Deals with culture & structure, circulation, sci & philosophy, econ & morality, technique & art. (4) Touches upon the complexity of primitive & civilized society, control of material environment & non-magicality, impersonality, SM, & autonomy in restricted relations & subordination in wider ones. (5) Discusses equilibrium & disequilibrium, both theoretical & in Central Africa in particular, & (6) deals with practical implications of change. Index. H. H. Smythe

CDA 1106 Wittfogel, Karl A. (Washington U, St. Louis, Mo), ORIENTAL DESPOTISM: A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF TOTAL POWER, New Haven, Conn: Yale U Press, 1957, xix+556 pp, $7.50

¶ A documentary study of East & West in 10 Chpts. (1) The Natural Setting of Hydraulic Society - defines hydraulic society as one which "involves large-scale & gov-managed works of irrigation & flood control [thus including China], the higher agrarian civilizations of pre-Spanish America, as well as certain hydraulic parallels in East Africa & the Pacific areas, esp in Hawaii". (2) Hydraulic Economy: A Managerial & Genuinely Political Economy - describes the division of labor, construction, the masters & great builders, & the managerial regime. (3) A State Stronger Than Society - details the org'al power of the hydraulic state, its acquisitive power, property, & its attachment to religion. (4) Despotic Power: Total and Not Benevolent - describes total power, the beggars' democracy, & assesses hydraulic despotism as benevolent in form & oppressive in content. (5) Total Terror - Total Submission - Total Loneliness - details the autonomous man under total power, & the terror of hydraulic despotism. (6) The Core, the Margin, and the Submargin of Hydraulic Societies - analyzes types of hydraulic societies, marginal & submarginal zones & structures, &, density patterns & their relationship to the type 'hydraulic'. (7) Patterns of Proprietary Complexity in Hydraulic Society - centers on the patterns, complexity & effect of property & its utilization & control. (8) Classes in Hydraulic Society - describes SC structure, the men of the apparatus, horizontal developments, the rulers, the ruled, modification of SC structure as a result of conquest, autocratic methods of controlling bur'tic personnel, soc promotion, & the total Rc as a monopoly bur'cy. (9) The Rise and Fall of the Theory of the Asiatic Mode of Production - describes the acceptance by Marx, Engels & Lenin of the Asiatic concept & its development. (10) Oriental Society in Transition - describes the basic concept of societal type & development, hydraulic society in transition & at the cross road, using the USSR & Communist China as examples. Notes, extensive bibliog, & index. L. P. Chall

CDA 1107 Wood, Arthur E., (U of Michigan), HAMTRAMCK THEN AND NOW: A SOCIOLOGICAL STUDY OF A POLISH-AMERICAN COMMUNITY, NY: Bookman Associates, 1955, 253 pp., $4.00.

¶ Wood has divided this community study into nine chpts. Chpt I summarizes the history of Hamtramck, demographic and economic data and its relation to Detroit as a culturally isolated community. The Polish heritage and survivals of traditional customs is described and it is shown that Hamtramck illustrates many of the social disorganization patterns found by Thomas & Znaniecki's The Polish Peasant in Europe and America. Chpts III & IV describe the community political machine history from 1900-54 and the rise of crime, vice and gambling in Hamtramck. Chpt V describes the school system and its relations to the political situation in Hamtramck, Wayne County and the State of Michigan. Chpt VI describes the trends in crime and delinquency and attributes the greater political stability of Hamtramck in recent yrs as a factor in the decline of juvenile and adult crime rates. Chpt VII describes cultural organizations and leisure patterns indicating that adult organizations retain a Polish heritage while older adolescent groups' leisure patterns are midway between US and Polish patterns and, juvenile leisure patterns tend to by typical Ur US patterns of athletics. Chpt VIII describes the patterns of family life which, over the yrs, have shifted from authoritarian to democratic family relationships corresponding with migration from Ru peasant to Ur industrial communities. Size of family decreases and the Polish family characteristics gradually diminish and are replaced by US patterns. In Chpt IX, Wood draws together the facets of Hamtramck,

politics, auto industry, religion, Polish heritage, unionism and the use of indigenous leadership. He finds Hamtramck a community that has outgrown and will continue to outgrow its patterns of social disorganization. I. Gerver

CDA 1108 Yang, Hsin Pao (Agri Division, FAO), FACT-FINDING WITH RURAL PEOPLE. Rome, Italy: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, 1957, xii+ 138 pp. $1.50 paper.

A monograph examining various aspects of Ru life & discussing how the facts about conditions of Ru pop's may be found & analysed, in VI Parts & 15 Chpts with a Foreward. I- INTRODUCTION - contains (1) Fact-Finding and the Social Survey (SoS) - a discussion of The Usefulness of Fact-Finding. It is asserted that "the new technique (SoS) is a problem-sovling device generally used to: (a) define the nature of the problem; (b) ascertain the extent to which the problem affects the people; (c) examine the difficulties to be overcome; (d) locate persons or groups interested in or opposed to the solution of the problems; (e) find out the possible remedies to be applied; (f) assess resources available for remedial action; (g) suggest steps by which the solution may be obtained. Also discussed are The Nature of the Social Survey & The Types of Social Surveys. "A SoS is usually an enquiry into the composition, activities, & living conditions of a group of people." Surveys may be divided into 2 broad categories: topical & general. II - STEPS IN CONDUCTING A SURVEY - includes (2) Planning a Survey - 7 stages are enumerated: (i) determination of purpose; (ii) organizing the survey-planning body; (iii) delimitation of area; (iv) preparing a work schedule & budget; (v) selecting the methods to be used; (vi) organizing & training a staff & a team of field workers; & (vii) preparing the community for the survey. (3) Collecting the Information - entails maintaining contact with informants, close staff supervision & cross-checking facts collected for inconsistencies. (4) Analyzing the Facts - skillful analysis includes - editing, classification & coding of the data; tabulation, the use of statistics, comparison & interpretation & sociol'al generalization. (5) Presenting the Findings - contains - some general considerations & presentation of the findings. Findings may be presented with statistical tables or graphically. III - METHODS USED IN SOCIAL SURVEYS - dealing with elementary methods & techniques commonly employed in SoS's. (6) Observations (OB's) - observing may be divided into 3 parts: Simple OB, participant OB & non-participant OB; Systematic OB also called controlled OB; & Mass OB, a combination of controlled and uncontrolled OB. The Psychology of OB plays an important role because of the interpersonal relations between the O & the observed. Aids to OB are: diaries, notebooks, schedules, photographs, & maps. (7) Sampling and other Statistical Methods - either complete enumeration, covering virtually everybody in a pop or sampling methods are applied to field work. In sampling, a representative pop must be found, the size of the sample need not be large, to be effective. 3 types of samples are outlined: random sample, stratified sample, & area sampling. (8) The Interview- a technique of field work used to watch the behavior of an individual or group of individuals. The objectives of the Interview are (A) to gain access to objective data; (B) to obtain opportunity for OB; (C) to determine facts which vary with particular persons in particular circumstances; & (D) to ascertain opinions, att's or trends in beliefs. The personal interview & the group interview are discussed. Problems of interviewing, Interview procedures & 12 rules of interviewing are enumerated. Note-taking, forms of recording, & a guide for the interviewer are discussed. (9) The Schedule - "The schedule is the name usually applied to the set of questions asked & filled out by the interviewer in a face-to-face situation with another person." There are 2 forms: the [?]& the schedule. (10) Questionaire - The quickest & easiest way to collect data from a large & widely scattered group of people. Much res must be done in order to learn the best way to frame a particular [?]. 3 forms of [?]'s are: the closed form, the open form, & the closed & open form combined. The advantages & limitations of [?] 's are discussed along with the Accompanying letter. (11) The Case Study- is an all-inclusive & intensive study of an individual, in order to understand how he or she functions as a unit of society. There are also some case studies done on entire communites. IV - PROBLEMS INVOLVED IN FACT-FINDING - includes (12) Problems of a General Nature - These are: loose & confused use of the term 'survey'; lack of standardized survey procedures; failure to digest facts collected; transition from fact-finding to fact-using stage; & co-operation & support of admin'ors & policy-makers. (13) Problems Involved in Local Social Surveys - The Problem of gaining community cooperation can be furthered by meeting local leaders & establishing rapport with the local people. Difficulties of conducting surveys in Ru communities are connected with. The mechanism of self-protection, low educ'al level, transportation & COMM & soc factors. There are also problems connected with the selection of enumerators. (14) Problems Connected With International Collaboration in Surveys - The objectives of the collaboration & the purposes of the survey must be well understood before organizing of internat'l teams can be effective, then the team program can be carefully laid out. No internat'l frames of reference exist to make the task easier. V - FACTS TO BE INVESTIGATED - discusses (15) How to Select Facts For Investigation - the problems the survey seeks to solve will determine the scope of the survey, & the objectives & purposes of the survey will determine the selection of facts. A discussion of the "kinds of facts usually connected with 13 topics in surveys," is presented. The selected outlines for investigation are: (i) man's relation to the physical environment, (ii) signif historical background; (iii) the character of the economy; (iv) agri; (v) the people's level of living; (vi) pop; (vii) the fam; (viii) educ; (ix) housing; (x) health; (xi) religion; (xii) gov; & (xiii) soc instit's. The importance of the interdependence of these facts is stressed. VI - LITERATURE CITED AND REFERENCES FOR FURTHER READING - a Bioliog presented in 3 parts: (A) Methods used in soc surveys & soc res; (B) Topics to be investigated; & (C) Studies of Ru life in diff regions. No Index. H. Barbolet

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To improve readability of the index, all CDA letters preceding the numbers have been omitted.

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list of abbreviations

Abbreviations appearing in the text of the abstracts not listed here are special abbreviations and have been spelled out in the abstracts at least once. For additional abbreviations not listed here see *Webster's New International Dictionary* &/or *American Men of Science*, Volume III. The following abbreviations have been standardized and will appear as outlined. Abbreviations which are followed by an 's indicate the plural form of the word. The adverbial forms are indicated by 'ly following the stem.

AA — Author Abstract
AAL — Abstract from the Archive of the Alcohol Literature
ASQ — Abstract from the Administrative Science Quarterly
AEQ — Abstract from the Eugenics Quarterly
IPSA — Abstract from the International Political Science Abstracts (IPSA)
JASA — Abstract from the Journal of the American Statistical Association
MFL — Abstract from Marriage and Family Living
PA — Abstract from Psychological Abstracts
SSSN — Abstract from Newsletter of the Society for the Scientific Study of Sex
admin('s) — administration(s)
agri — agriculture(s)
anthrop, anthrop'al — anthroprology, anthropological
att — attitude
bur — bureau, bureaucracy
C — contingency coefficient
CD — Community Development
CofR — coefficient of reproducibility
Coll — college
COMM, COMM's — Communication(s)
C&P — culture and personality
CR — critical ratio
Da — Daughter
DEL, DEL'cy — Delinquent, Delinquency
df — degrees of freedom in Chi-square
diff — difference, different
DofL — Division of Labor
Econ — economic
Ed — editor, edited, edition
Educ, educ'al — Education, educational
ES — economic status
esp — especially
exp — experiment
F, F's — female(s)
f or *f* — frequency
Fa — Father
GB — Great Britain
gov — government
HB — human behavior
hosp — hospital
hyp or hypo — hypothesis
HR — human relations
HSC — high(er) social class
HSch — high school
instit — institute; institution
internat'l — international
JD, JD'cy — Juvenile Delinquent, Juvenile Delinquency
Lc — lower class
LF — labor force
LLc — lower lower class
LMc — lower middle class
Ls, Ls's — lower status(s)
LSc — lower social class
MM — Mass Media
M, M's — male(s)
manag — management
mfg — manufacturing
Mc — middle class
Ms — middle status
MD — physician
Md — Median
Med — medical
Mo — Mother
N — number of cases, numbers
nat'l — national
O, O's — observer(s)
occup — occupation
org — organization
p&p — paper & pencil
pol — politics
pol'al, pol'ly — political; politically
pop — population
PO — Public Opinion
R, R's — respondent(s)
Rc — ruling class
res — research
Ru — rural
Ru/Ur — rural/urban
S, S's — source(s), Student(s)
SA — Sociological Abstracts
SC — social class
sci — science
S-cul — socio-cultural
SD — social distance
SE — socio-economic
SES — socio-economic-status
sf — structural-functional
sfa — structural-functional analysis
Si — Sister
signif — significant
SL — social level
SM — social mobility
SMA — standard metropolitan area
So — Son
soc — social
sociol, sociol'al — sociology; sociological
SP — socio-political
SR — social relation
SS — Social Status
Tr or tr — translated
TV — television
U — university
Uc — upper class
UMs — upper middle status
UUc — upper upper class
Ur — urban
Us, Us's — upper status(s)
Vol — volume
Wc — working class
WWI, WWII — World War I or II
$\bar{X}$ — mean, average
Σ — total or sum
yr, yrs — year(s)
χ^2 — Chi Square
r, *r*'ed — correlation, correlated
+ — plus
0 — zero
— number
- — minus
? ?'s — question(s)
[?], [?]'s — questionnaire(s)
% — per cent