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Sociology

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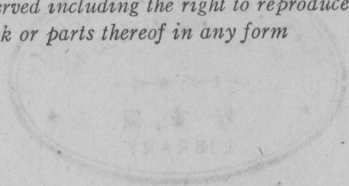
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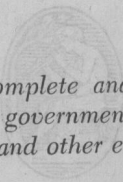
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PREFACE

A BASIC REQUIREMENT of a textbook in sociology is to give the student knowledge that will be of use no matter what his occupation. Of the large number of students who take a course in sociology, few will ever become professional sociologists. The boys will become merchants, farmers, industrialists. Many of the girls will be too busy rearing a family to teach sociology or to do sociological research. Both will, however, need to know how to live intelligently in the social world about them, and how to deal with the social problems that will press in on them during the forty-five or fifty years that, on the average, they will live. It will benefit them to get a balanced perspective of social life and social issues. If they know how the social order came to be what it is, they will be better prepared to direct the social changes ahead. This book is designed for the general college student, who should become a leader of opinion and action in his community. Such a purpose, however, in no way detracts from the book as an introduction to the advanced work needed by those who would specialize in sociology.

The materials in the text are drawn, of course, from the many different contributors, American and European, who have accumulated the body of knowledge that has come to be known as sociology. To the earlier contributions on group processes have been added the later researches on the wider field of culture. Sociology has been defined as what the sociologists are doing, and a book on sociology should mirror such activities. To the authors, however, social life is best explained, not by group activities alone or even by culture as a whole, but by the interaction of the four factors of heredity, geographical environment, the group, and culture. Naturally, these factors are not all of equal significance for all situations. It is therefore of the greatest importance to be able to estimate the relative value of each factor for a particular social situation.

The fact that biology, psychology, and geography are needed for an understanding of the social life of man has meant the inclusion of materials from these fields that relate to sociology. It is thus possible for sociology to be introduced early in the college curriculum and to be opened to

students not having had introductory courses in these other fields. But in colleges where students have had introductions to psychology, anthropology, and biology, the volume is large enough to allow the sections pertaining to these particular sciences to be omitted or covered rapidly.

Sociology is conceived by many writers, particularly the European, to be the one over-all social science, of which economics, political science, and the other special social sciences are subdivisions. This conception may be justified by logic but hardly by practice. One difficulty is that sociology as confined to the study of the group processes has not had enough scope and vitality in its content to become established over such rich subject matters as are found in economics and political science. However, by widening the scope of sociology to include culture and especially by stressing the interrelationships of culture, heredity, natural environment, and the group, sociology has increased its scope to considerable dimensions, and its body of knowledge now consists of "big ideas" very well buttressed by concrete data.

In the curricula of American colleges sociology has not been an over-all social science. Rather, it is listed along with the special social sciences. This arrangement has seemed practicable administratively and from the point of view of the student. However, the rise of introductory orientation courses in the social sciences has shown the need for one general social science. The broad scope of the present book suggests its possible use in these orientation courses or in a course prior to work in history, economics, political science, or anthropology, even though it falls short of establishing sociology as a general social science.

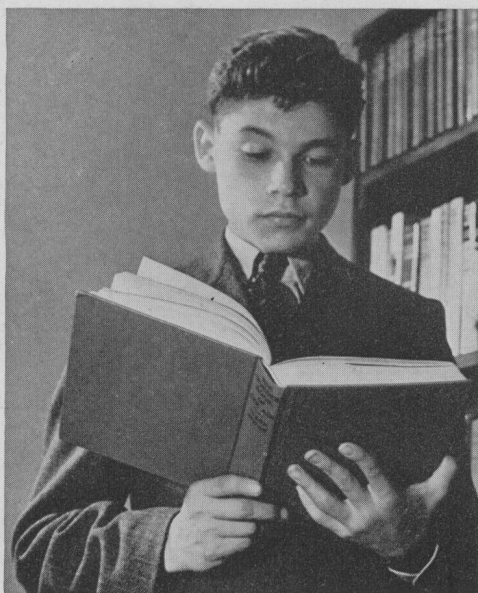
The obligations of the authors in writing this book are too numerous to be acknowledged in full, though the footnotes are a partial index of their indebtedness. However, they are especially appreciative of the reading of parts of the manuscript by Herbert Blumer, Ernest Burgess, John Dollard, Glenn Johnson, Samuel Kincheloe, Robert H. Lowie, S. McKee Rosen, Samuel Stouffer, Clark Tibbitts, Willard Waller, W. Lloyd Warner, Eleanor Rowland Wembridge, and Malcolm Willey.

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The Black Box



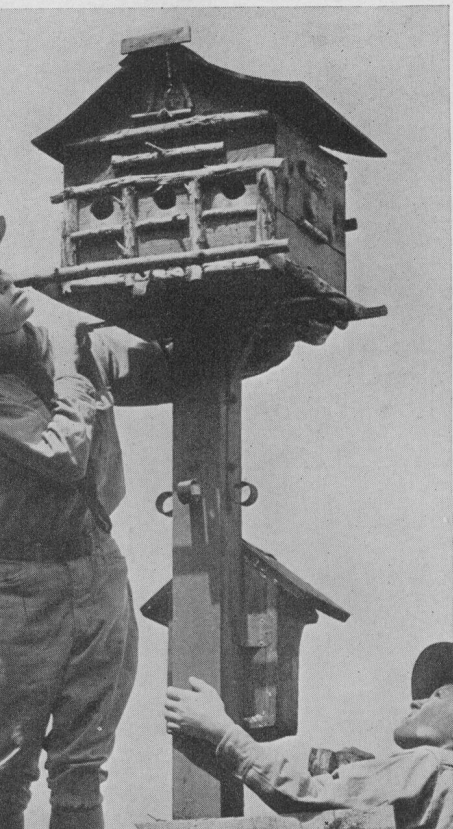
Gender

PLATE 1. ENVIRONMENT AND DIFFERENT TYPES OF PERSONALITY

The children shown above and on the reverse side represent different ways of rearing children and different types of educational training. Fundamental ideals vary from group to group. Sometimes the emphasis is on reliance, or skill, or courtesy, or studiousness, depending on the values of the group. (See reverse side also.)



Keystone



Ewing Galloway



H. Armstrong Roberts

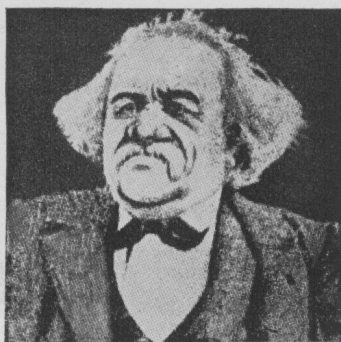
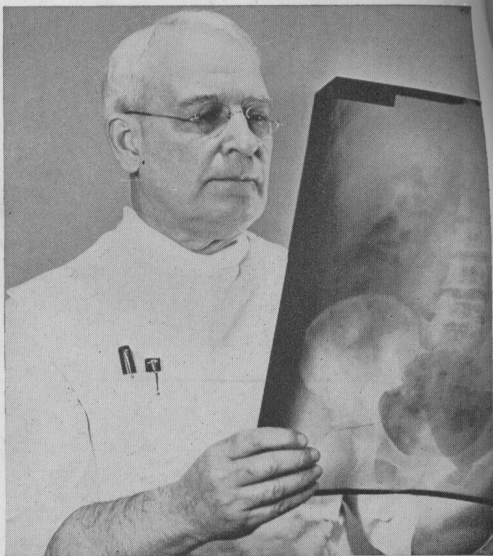


PLATE 2. GLANDS AND PERSONALITY

Variations in the glandular equipment of animals and men lead to differences of physical structure. Do they also lead to differences in behavior and personality? (For another theory of personality see reverse side.) C. R. STOCKARD, PHYSICAL BASIS OF PERSONALITY (New York: W. W. Norton and Company).



Lambert



Lambert



Acme



F. E. Williams



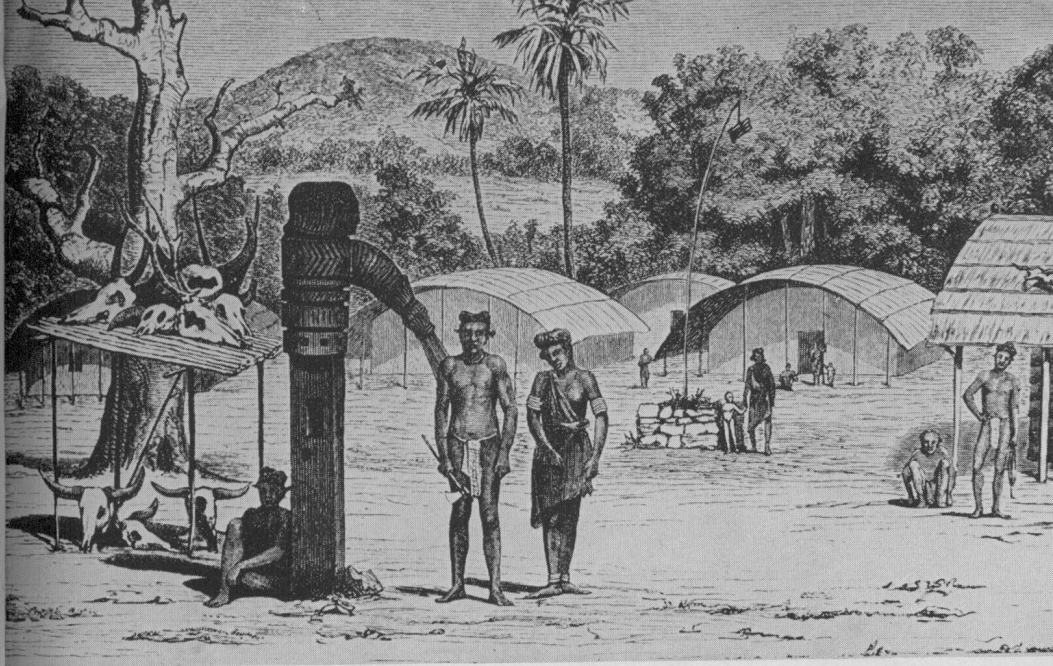
Camera Guild



Keystone

PLATE 3. OCCUPATIONS AND PERSONALITY

The different occupations we follow lead to different sets of habits. Are they effective in producing different types of personalities? (For another theory of personality see preceding plate.)



Bett



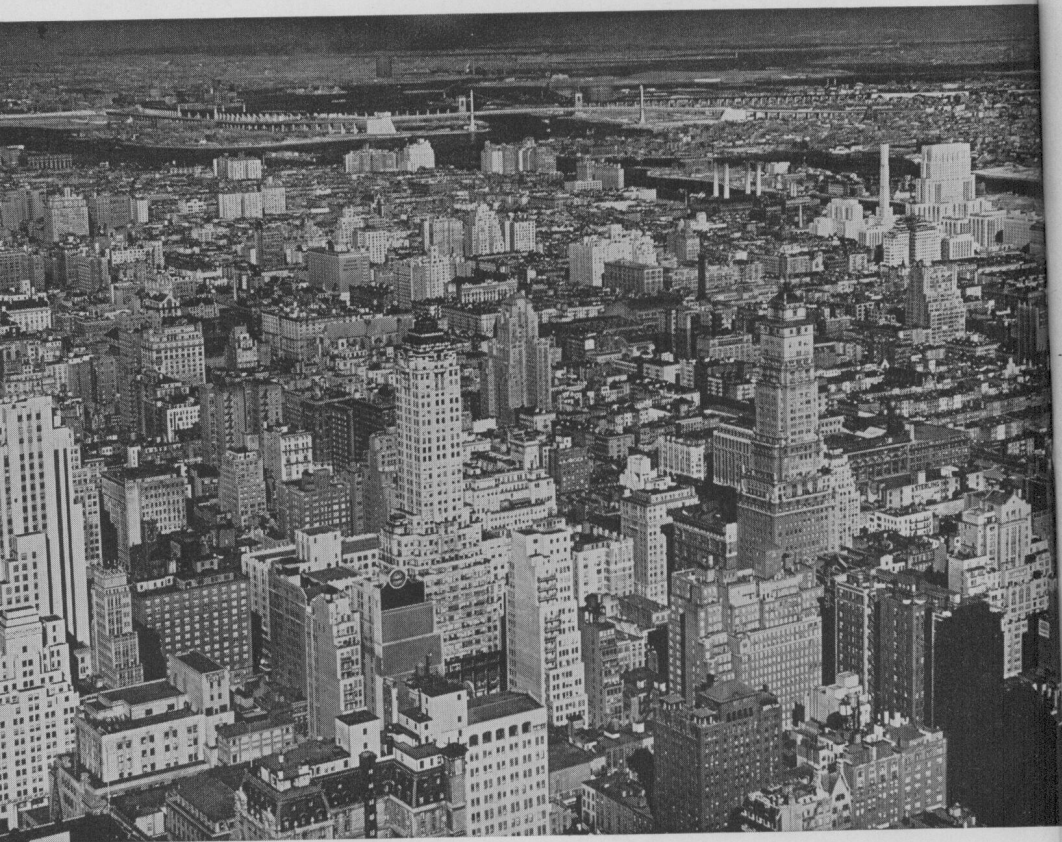
Ewing Gall

PLATE 4. THE SIZE OF A COMMUNITY GREATLY AFFECTS SOCIAL LIFE

Before civilization the size of communities was very small; large numbers of great cities are phenomena of the last hundred years. When a community consists of only 10 or 15 individuals it is not possible to have the vast number of different associations and institutions found in large cities. The anonymity of the big city is greatly different from the neighborliness and social pressure of "Main Street." (See reverse side also.)



Ewing Galloway

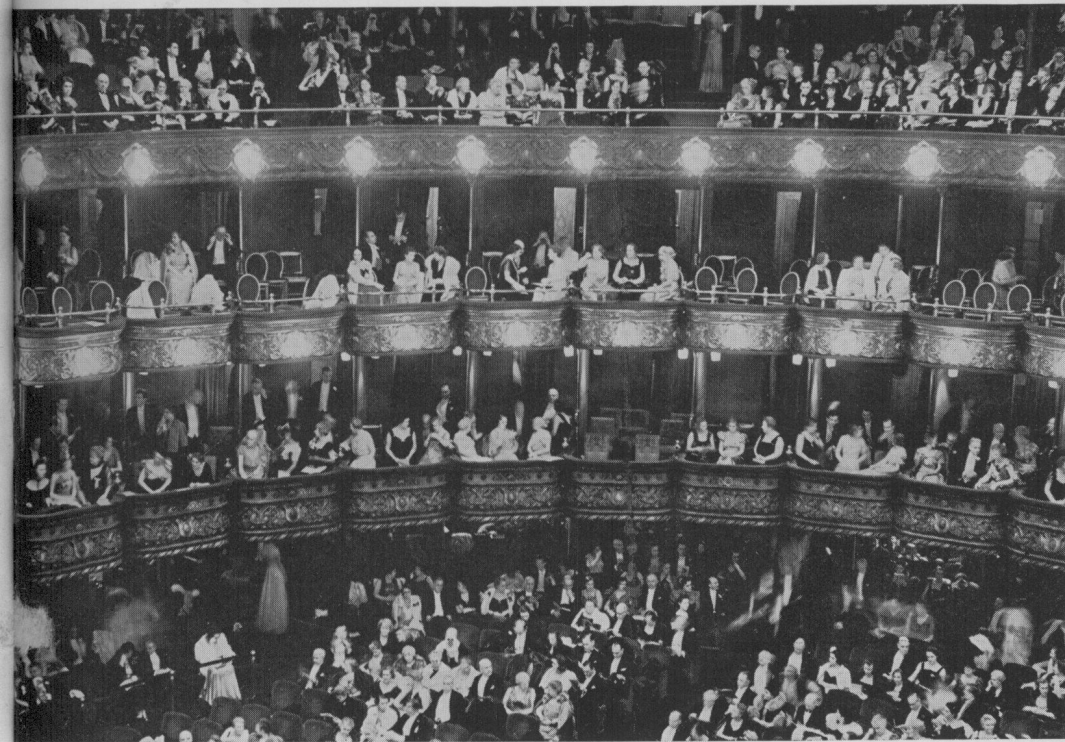


Ewing Galloway

PLATE 4 (continued)



Ewing Gallou



Wide Wo

PLATE 5. ASSOCIATION AND SEPARATION OF SOCIAL CLASSES

In America many kinds of recreation are attended by members of different classes, as the moving pictures and ball games. Thus the segregation in many walks of life is not as complete here as it is in many countries, except for the Negroes. In the case of the Metropolitan Opera the segregation is accomplished by size of contributions and price of tickets.



Keystone

PLATE 6. CO-OPERATION AMONG THE BEAVERS

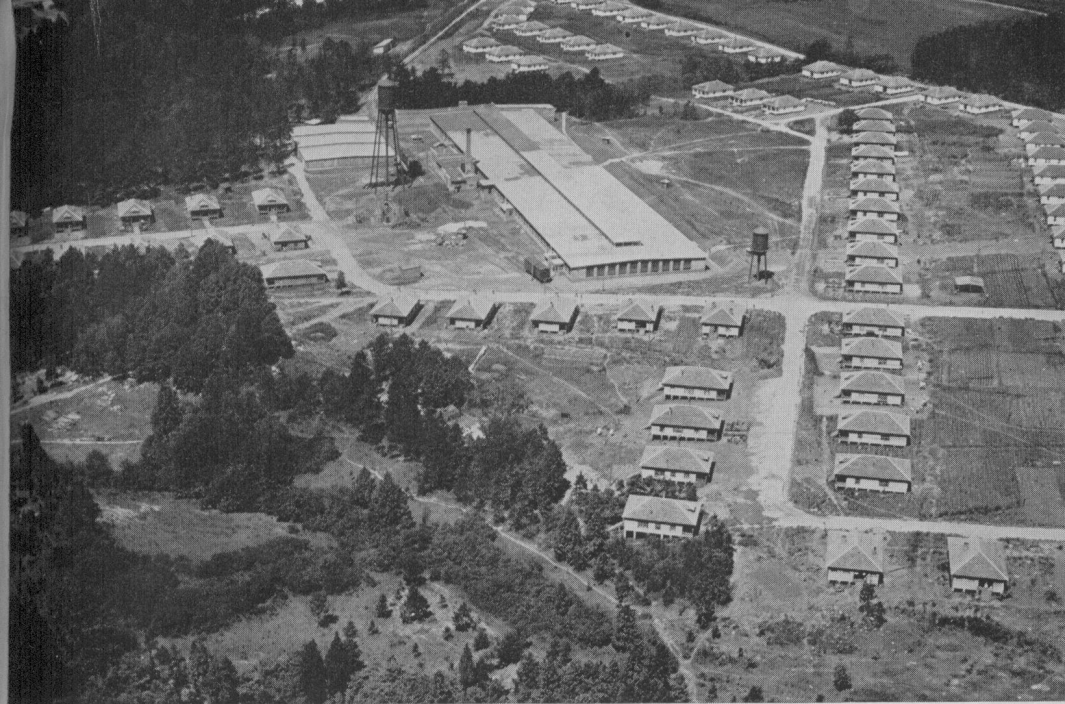
Many of the lower animals have elaborate patterns of co-operation, which are either learned or acquired through the instinct mechanism. It was once thought that the law of life in the lower animals was a bitter struggle of the individuals against one another for survival. Nature was red in tooth and claw. But investigation has found that there are about as many examples of co-operation among animals as of fighting.



Acme

PLATE 7. COMPETITION MAY BE VERY KEEN

America is said to have developed competition more keenly than any other country, and at least one psychiatrist says that competition is a factor in all neuroses. The specialized competition of athletics probably does not cause neuroses, but observe the expression of great strain on the faces of the runners above.



Ewing Gall



Ewing Gall

PLATE 8. TYPES OF SPECIALIZATION IN CITIES

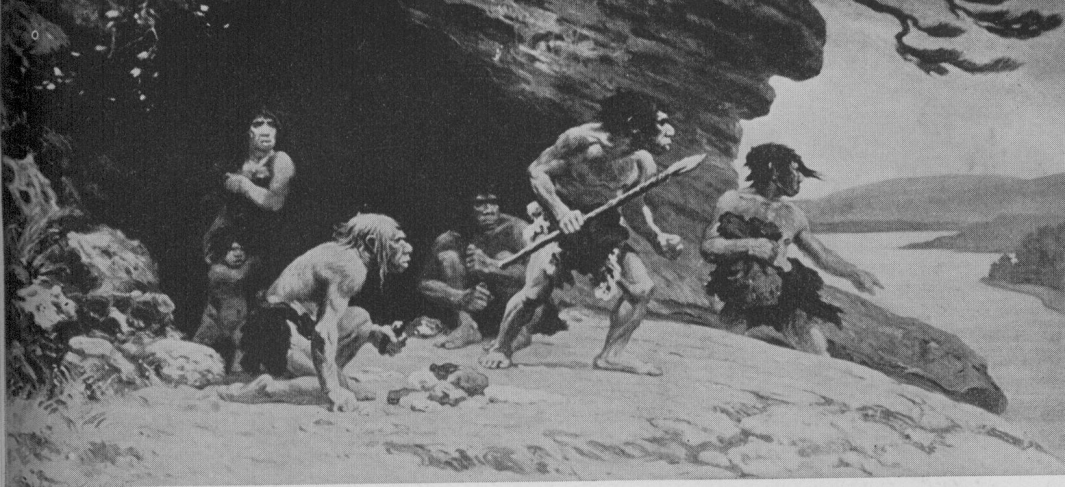
Cities are becoming specialized, like factories. These specializations center around colleges, governmental activities, health, recreation, trade, transportation, industry and religion. (See reverse side also.)



Ewing Galloway



Ewing Galloway



American Museum of Natural History, J



Gen

PLATE 9. THE NEW ENVIRONMENT OF CITIES

The city, which has sprung up only recently, contrasts markedly with the type of environment in which man lived for hundreds of thousands of years. There is some question as to the adequacy of man's adaptation to this new environment.



Keystone

PLATE 10. PRIMITIVE HUNTING PARTY

The hunting party has a very good claim as the origin of the state. At least it was one of the early factors that led to the state, for the hunting party had organized discipline and control under authorized leadership. Generally in other situations such organization and authority rest with the family. It is thought that the hunting party is an earlier development than organized warfare.