

SOCIOLOGY

Muslim Influence Great

Black Muslims have more impact on Negroes in ghettos than does the Civil Rights movement because the Muslims offer a sense of racial pride.

► **BLACK MUSLIMS** are having considerably more impact on Negroes in big-city ghettos than is the Civil Rights movement, a University of Southern California professor said.

The Muslim movement is "essentially lower class" said Dr. Theodore Hadwen in an interview with *SCIENCE SERVICE* at the American Sociological Association convention in Chicago. Its message of racial pride reaches Negroes who already have voting rights but need a new self-image, he explained.

He believes the country is in for much more racial unrest. "We'll be lucky if we don't have more blowups" (of the Los Angeles types).

Dr. Hadwen, whose special field is race relations, has spent much of his time in the past two years becoming personally acquainted with residents of Los Angeles' Watts ghetto.

Muslims are a ready topic of conversation in any Watts bar, but the subject of CORE (Congress On Racial Equality) will draw a silence. The people know nothing about it, or other local Civil Rights groups which in Los Angeles have many white members, explained Dr. Hadwen.

In Watts the Muslim ethos has won instant attention and sympathy: Negroes must always look well, be employed. Negro men must be heads of households. "White devils" are the root of all Negro troubles. It is better to be a Negro than a white man.

Dr. Hadwen observed that most Negroes

have not adopted Muslim racist policies but they like to listen.

On one hand, such aggressive teachings have improved the Negro's self image. They have given, particularly the man, more pride. Dr. Hadwen said he had not seen a Muslim who was unemployed or who was not the head of his household.

On the other hand, black racism provokes violence. The sociologist feels that the best move at this time is an immediate Federal effort to create jobs in ghettos.

In contrast to the conclusions reached by Dr. Stanley Lieberman of Wisconsin University, who presented his study of riot cities to the convention, Dr. Hadwen feels that unemployment is very much a factor in rioting. The Lieberman survey negates the role of high Negro unemployment in promoting violence.

Second, the California sociologist suggested that unions could establish cooperatives in ghettos at profit to both themselves and Negroes.

A most important move concerning police departments would be the creation of review boards for complaints of police brutality and a human relations training program for officers.

Dr. Hadwen believes that 90% of brutality charges in northern ghettos can be explained as insulting treatment of Negroes by police. The other 10% is actually manhandling.

"The Los Angeles Police force is honest and efficient," he said, "but it falls flat on its back on the race angle."

• *Science News Letter*, 88:165 September 11, 1965

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Karl Marx's Theories Need Reevaluation

► **KARL MARX'S THEORIES** of social conflict should be reevaluated for the American scene.

Dr. Lewis A. Coser of Brandeis University, Waltham, Mass., speaking at the national convention of the American Sociological Association in Chicago, said that U.S. society has been too complacent about social struggles. Experts have been surprised and embarrassed by the Negro revolution, because they based their studies on theories of social stability and equilibrium.

Dr. Coser suggested that theories of interdependence and harmonious cooperation by the members of society are only one-half the story. Marx defined an asymmetrical structure of exploitation. His contribution to American thought can be defined in three ways:

1. Marx analyzed emerging common interests that transcend self-interest.
2. He revealed causes in the social structure that give rise to hostility.
3. He described the non-cooperative and exploitative nature of one-sided power structure in which there is unequal access to resources.

Marx had little to say about American race relations, Dr. Coser said, but he would not have been surprised at their development. His interests were economic and his conclusions have proved valuable.

His understanding of social conflict and alienation caused by unequal returns can add much to American studies, which have been oblivious to these aspects of social behavior.

• *Science News Letter*, 88:165 September 11, 1965

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Global Sociology Urged

► **SOCIOLOGISTS** have been "frittering" away their time for decades with measurements of local characteristics, when they should have been studying social systems on a global basis, said Dr. Wilbert E. Moore, president-elect of the American Sociological Association.

Sociology has virtually ignored the existence of universal similarities in its attempt to jam social behavior into narrow national or ethnic grounds, he said.

Social systems possess similar characteristics regardless of national lines, Dr. Moore told the Association at its annual meeting in Chicago. Bureaucracies, for example, are basically the same whether in America or India.

The circumstances that give rise to superstition are similar, to a degree, in every society, whether primitive or advanced. One case of this, said Dr. Moore, is shown by

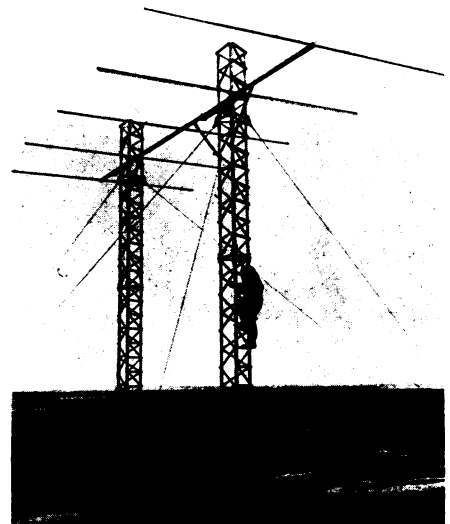
the baseball player who always steps on first base on his way to the outfield.

Dr. Moore was particularly harsh on U.S. sociologists. America provides 80% of the world's supply of sociologists, he said, but the best studies of social change are being done outside the United States in economically underdeveloped countries. The best sociologists concerned with this field, according to Dr. Moore, are from Latin America.

He defined "social change" as the effect on people of industrialization.

The burning issue of industrialization in underdeveloped countries has caused sociologists in these countries to take broad views of social systems, said Dr. Moore. The leap these areas are making from a rural state to advanced industrialization creates very modern social systems that may have application to automation in the U. S.

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STUDYING COSMIC RAYS—A U. S. physicist climbs a "forward scatter" transmitter tower used to study solar cosmic rays at Byrd Station in Antarctica. The transmitter contributes to the scientific measurements taken during the International Years of the Quiet Sun (IQSY).