



Univ. of Mich.

Blumenthal: Concern about violence.

often than they do acts against people, such as police shooting looters or beating students. Eighty-five percent of American men feel that looting is violence but only 35 percent felt that police shooting looters is violence. Eighteen percent of college students and 23 percent of blacks consider student protest violence, but more than twice as many white union members consider such protest violence. "More American men felt burning a draft card was violence than thought beating students violence," the report states.

The survey shows that these attitudes are related to age. Older persons are more likely to recommend high levels of violence for social control and less likely to feel that high levels of violence are necessary for social change. Education, income, geographic location and religion are also factors. The more educated persons are less likely to recommend high levels of violence in any situation. Low income respondents are likely to feel that high levels of violence are necessary for social change. People in the South or border states are more in favor of high levels of violence for social control as are Fundamentalist Protestants; Jews are likely to score low on violence for social control. Persons living in big cities are more likely to score high in violence for social change.

"The largest difference in attitudes toward violence which could be attributed to a background characteristic is associated with race," says Dr. Blumenthal. Black men are less likely to advocate high levels of violence for social control and more likely to recommend high levels of violence for social change. Forty-one percent of blacks compared with 50 percent of

whites indicated that police should handle campus disturbances by shooting (but not to kill) "almost always" or "sometimes." And 50 percent of blacks as compared with 62 percent of whites feel shooting is the way to handle ghetto disturbances. Almost half of all black men thought that protest involving some property damage or personal injury would be necessary to bring about rapid social change, compared with less than 20 percent of whites.

Self-defense is another value related to violence in American men. Sixty percent believe strongly that a man has the right to kill another man in self-defense; 69 percent agree strongly he has a right to kill to defend his family; and 58 percent agree either "strongly" or "somewhat" he has a right to kill to defend his house.

The survey, conducted by Drs. Blumenthal, Robert L. Kahn and Frank M. Andrews, all of the Institute for Social Research, concludes that a majority of American men are ready to tolerate very high levels of police violence, while a minority believes that violence is necessary to produce social change. These conclusions were drawn from a two-year-old study but can be verified by recent political happenings. Chicago's Mayor Daley, a law-and-order man, easily defeated his liberal rival and won reelection by a large majority. In Philadelphia ex-police commissioner Frank Rizzo ("the toughest cop in America") won the primary election and will probably be the next mayor of that city. These elections, representing a law-and-order backlash, have come about even in the face of what *TIME* magazine calls the "cooling of America."

This backlash, coupled with the refusal of authorities to listen to protest demands, might just be enough to bring about a summer of disturbances. Already in May of this year two days of violence have littered the streets of the Bedford-Stuyvesant section of Brooklyn. In June similar outbreaks resulted in shootings and arson in Albuquerque, N.M., Akron, Ohio, Columbus, Ga., and Jacksonville, Fla.

The data of the University of Michigan report, concludes Dr. Blumenthal, "suggest that it is not in the interest of domestic tranquility for the government to respond to protest by refusing to listen. It also suggests that it is dangerous for influential persons to label nonviolent protest 'violent' since doing so will increase the willingness of the public to sanction inappropriately violent police methods which in turn probably increase the willingness of other segments of the public to turn toward violence as a means of producing social change." □

books OF THE WEEK

AIR POLLUTION CONTROL, Part I—Werner Strauss, Ed.—Wiley-Interscience, 1971, 451 p., illus., \$19.95. Authoritative review articles in such areas as dispersion of pollution emitted into the atmosphere, control of sulfur emissions, collection of particles by fiber filters, and condensation effects of scrubbers.

ANIMAL TRAPS AND TRAPPING—James Bateman—Stackpole Bks., 1971, 286 p., photographs, drawings, \$8.50. Includes historical study of trap development, the traps of nature, man-made traps for insects, fish, birds and mammals, and discusses the ethics of trapping.

ANXIETY AND NEUROTIC DISORDERS—Barclay Martin—Wiley, 1971, 160 p., diagrams, \$6.50; paper, \$3.50. Discusses the symptoms of neurotic disorder, anxiety and other emotions, hereditary and learned aspects, learned avoidance strategies and specific neurotic reactions.

ASPECTS OF THE BIOLOGY OF SYMBIOSIS—Thomas C. Cheng, Ed.—Univ. Park Press, 1971, 327 p., photographs, diagrams, tables, \$14.50. Complete proceedings of the AAAS symposium concerned with the interdisciplinary study of commensalism, mutualism, and the "model concept," including research on parasites of medical importance.

AUTOMATION AND ALIENATION: A Study of Office and Factory Workers—Jon M. Shepard—M.I.T. Press, 163 p., tables, \$7.95. Study provides new insights about the impact of advanced mechanization in offices, develops hypotheses tested in office jobs of five insurance companies and one large bank.

CHARACTER STRUCTURE AND IMPULSIVENESS—David Kipnis—Academic Press, 1971, 133 p., tables, \$7.95. Study examines the roles of impulsiveness in the behavior of intelligent persons in their late teens and early twenties. Impulsiveness is described in terms of the person's response to various forms of social controls.

DICTIONARY OF COMPARATIVE PATHOLOGY AND EXPERIMENTAL BIOLOGY—Robert W. Leader and Isabel Leader—Saunders, 1971, 238 p., tables, \$14. Provides laboratory experimenters and students of human problems with a tool for the comparative approach to the study of biological, behavioral and pathological phenomena.

A GUIDE TO THE BIRDS OF CEYLON—G. M. Henry—Oxford Univ. Press, 1971, 2nd ed., 457 p., color plates, photographs, drawings, map, \$9. General information and detailed identification guide to 400 species seen on the Island which includes many of the common birds of India.

INSECTS AND HOW THEY FUNCTION—Philip S. Callahan—Holiday House, 1971, 191 p., photographs and drawings by author, \$4.95. Explains how the organs and bodies of insects are built, how their structures function and how they sense their environment. A number of experiments are included.

MAKING THE MOST OF METRICATION—J. S. Vickers, foreword by H. A. R. Binney—Gower Press (Cahners Bks.), 1970, 163 p., \$10.95. Discussion of the best national solutions for conversion to the metric system, written by the chief engineer of the British Standards Institution's Planning Group.

NATURAL DYES AND HOME DYEING (formerly titled: *Natural Dyes in the United States*)—Rita J. Adrosko—Dover, 1971, 154 p., color plates, illus., paper, \$2. Unabridged reprint of Smithsonian publication (1968), combines historical introduction with practical guide to more than 150 recipes giving contemporary equivalents.