

ANOMIE AND AUTHORITARIANISM:  
A STUDY IN SELF-CONTRADICTIONS

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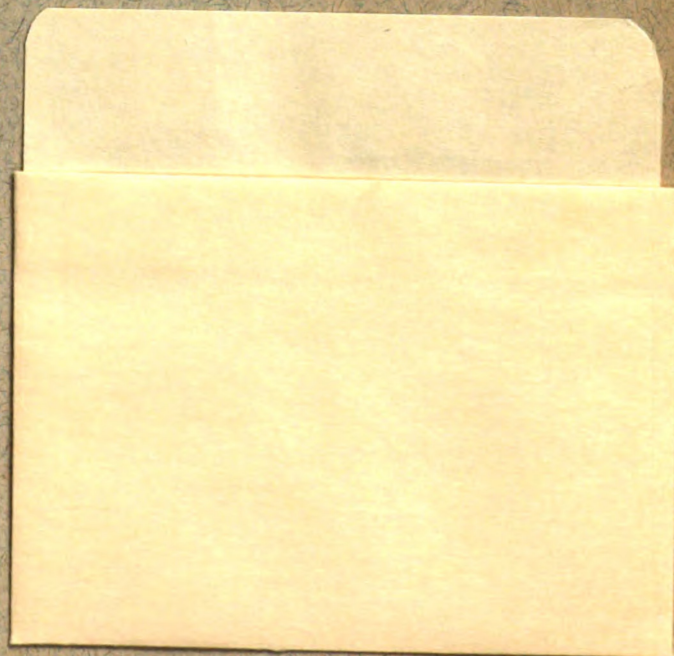
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ANOMIE AND AUTHORITARIANISM:  
A STUDY IN SELF-CONTRADICTIONS

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## INTRODUCTION

In recent years, the problem of prejudice has occupied an increasingly important position in society. Much work has been done in an attempt to eradicate it through the understanding of its causes and development. The problem has been attacked from many angles.

Adorno and others (1), working within a psychological framework, hold that the individual's susceptibility to prejudice depends to a large extent on his psychological needs. They feel that the individual is likely to maintain a basic similarity of outlook and approach in several areas of life. They characterize the prejudiced or what they call the potentially fascistic individual as rigid, conventional and power-oriented, with a repressive denial of weakness in the self and disdainful rejection of those who do not appear strong. Exploitative parent-child relationships may carry over into a power-oriented, exploitatively dependent attitude toward the sex partner. They term this personality syndrome the authoritarian personality.

In order to study the generality of outgroup rejection, the content of ideas about ingroups and outgroups, and the amount of stereotypy in thinking about groups in general, the California psychologists constructed an opinion-attitude scale

for the measurement of ethnocentrism (the E scale). This scale was analyzed and refined until the 10-item E scale, Form 45 evolved. This scale had a reliability of .79 with an N of 340 and was felt to be a dependable measure of ethnocentrism. It is the one used in the present study.

The investigators next attempted to construct a scale (the F scale) which would, first, correlate highly with prejudice without having such an apparent purpose and without mentioning specific groups, and second, give a valid estimate of anti-democratic trends at the personality level. Using subjects who by attitude scales, clinical interviews and projective tests were judged to be prejudiced, a 29-item scale was constructed with split-half reliability of .90.

Srole (8), on the other hand, attacked the problem from a sociological point of view, positing that rejection of outgroups is primarily brought about by socio-economic forces impinging on the individual and resulting in a state of anomie. He considered anomie to be "the phenomenon variously referred to as social dysfunction or disorganization, group alienation, demoralization." (p. 2) It was first used to connote this by Durkheim in Suicide (3) and in The Division of Labor in Society (2). The word anomie is from the Greek, meaning lawlessness, and was first used in English to mean disregard of law. Lambard (5), in a 17th-century book of commentaries on the

courts of England which he had prepared as a congratulatory gift for Sir Robert Cecil on the occasion of his advancement to membership in the Queen's privy council, says, "Shall the King and his Councill open a Courte for all sorts of Pleas that be determinable by the courte of Common Law? that were to set an Anomy, and to bring disorder, doubt and incertaintie over all." (p. 120) Later in the 17th century, it came to mean disregard of church law and soon after the term became obsolete until it was revived by Durkheim and expanded as a concept of anxiety; feeling of separation from the group, or isolation from the group standards; a feeling of pointlessness and that no goal exists.

In order to test his hypothesis that anomie is one of the prime forces in the development of ethnocentrism, Srole constructed a 5-item scale, each item testing what he considered to be a different component of anomie: (1) The individual's sense of the unresponsiveness to his needs shown by community leadership. (There's little use in writing to public officials because often they aren't really interested in the problems of the average man.) (2) The individual's perception of the social order as essentially fickle, unpredictable and orderless, giving rise to the feeling in the individual that he can do little to direct his life. (Nowadays a person has to live pretty much for today and let tomorrow take care of itself.) (3) Loss of



faith in progress, particularly in regard to the individual himself. (In spite of what some people say the lot of the average man is getting worse, not better.) (4) The loss of meaning of group norms, resulting in the individual's feeling of meaninglessness and futility in life. (It's hardly fair to bring children into the world with the way things look for the future.) (5) The feeling that personal relationships are no longer supportive. (These days a person doesn't really know whom he can count on.)

Srole, hypothesizing that "majority-minority attitudes were conditioned by the generalized sociological, situational factors assumed to be reflected in the anomie scale", administered his anomie scale (A scale), a 5-item shortened version of the F scale (of authoritarian personality) and a 5-item scale of social distance attitudes to 401 Springfield, Massachusetts bus riders. He concluded, after an analysis of his data, that the variable anomie was primarily related to prejudice and that authoritarianism, while related to prejudice, is not related independently of the sociological factors which he felt were measured by the anomie scale. That is, when F was held constant, A and E were substantially related, but when A was held constant, F and E were not substantially related. Using education as a measure of status, he found that as the education of his subjects increased, what he termed the independent

relationship between anomie and social distance decreased, until with the group having more than high school education, anomie showed no independent correlation with prejudice. In the case of authoritarianism, as education increased, the independent relationship between authoritarianism and social distance increased.

Roberts (7) and McKittrick (6) in a joint replication of the Srole study were not able to duplicate his findings. They administered a questionnaire made up of the A scale, the F scale and the E scale to a sample of 86 adult, white, non-Jewish, native American residents of Lansing, Michigan. A second form of this questionnaire with each of the A and F items reversed in wording and meaning was given to 72 adult subjects. Roberts' data failed to support Srole's main contention that authoritarianism and ethnocentrism are unrelated when anomie is held constant; rather they indicate that authoritarianism has a closer relationship to prejudice than does anomie. Roberts found that authoritarianism and ethnocentrism are significantly related when anomie is held constant. Furthermore, authoritarianism and ethnocentrism are also related when income is held constant, when education is held constant and when both are held constant. Conversely, he found that the correlation between anomie and income is not significant when education is held constant. Since income is a measure of status and hence,

according to Srole's theory should significantly relate to anomie, this suggests that anomie is not a function of status as Srole would contend. He further found that when income and education are both held constant, there is still a significant correlation between anomie and prejudice, which is again contrary to Srole's theory. Roberts interprets these data to mean that "although anomie and prejudice are significantly and independently related, the relationship cannot be accounted for by a correlation between anomie and socio-economic status as Srole would contend." (p. 43)

McKittrick (6) studied the possibility that conformity was influencing responses to the A and F scales. His hypothesis was that low-status respondents in a face-to-face situation would tend to agree with items on the scale and hence score high in A and F. He felt that they would agree in order to avoid the threat which might occur upon disagreement with statements which they felt were endorsed by the interviewers who were higher status persons. His data did not indicate that conformity was a relevant variable, either in the total sample or within the low-status group. He concludes that the relatively high relationship obtained among prejudice, A and F by Srole could not be accounted for in terms of a conformity factor.

## THE PROBLEM

In the Roberts and McKittrick studies the original A and F scales on the one hand and the reversed A and F scales on the other were administered to separate samples. Thus, while McKittrick concluded from his study that conformity did not influence the responses, a better way to approach the problem of conformity, or agreement without regard to content, is to administer the original and reversed scales to the same group of subjects. Would we find in such an experiment that subjects would agree substantially often with oppositely worded statements? Would this occur more frequently for the anomie variable, for the authoritarian variable, or for both equally? Since the California group has shown that conformity is a characteristic of the highly prejudiced, would frequency of contradiction, as a measure of conformity, be related to the degree of ethnocentrism? These are some of the questions we posed for ourselves.



## HYPOTHESES

In order to study the problem of the tendency to agree, it was necessary to construct two scales, contrasting to the A and F scales, agreement to which would indicate a lack of the trait being studied. These reversed scales were called the A- and F- scales and will be discussed in detail below. The assumption has been made in formulating the hypotheses for this study that the A and F scales were capable of being semantically reversed.

### Hypothesis 1.

If the tendency to agree has more influence on the responses to one scale than on the responses to another, we should expect more individuals to make self-contradictions to one than to the other. This leads to several closely related hypotheses.

- 1a. If agreement without regard to content (conformity) is a factor in Srole's measurement of anomie, it is to be expected that there will be a significant number who contradict themselves on the A scale responses.
- 1b. Similarly, if agreement without regard to content is a factor in the measurement of authoritarianism, it is to be expected that there will be a significant number who contradict themselves on the F scale responses.
- 1c. If conformity is a greater factor in the measurement of A than in the measurement of F, it should manifest itself in a greater frequency of contradictions to A than to F.

### Hypothesis 2.

The California group has demonstrated that those high in prejudice are more conventional, more conforming than those low in prejudice. We should then expect, if this is correct, that those who contradict themselves will score higher on the E scale than those who do not contradict themselves. More specifically:

- 2a. Those who contradict themselves on the A and A-scales will have a significantly higher E score than will the non-contradictors.
- 2b. Those who contradict themselves on the F and F-scales will have a significantly higher E score than will the non-contradictors.

### Hypothesis 3.

There is yet another way in which it can be determined when conformity is influencing responses to the A and F measures. Guilford (4) has noted that if a correlation between two variables is computed in a sample which is not homogeneous but is made up of sub-samples from different populations, the correlation between the two variables will be smaller for the total group than for any of the sub-groups. Thus, if we find that the correlation between A and A- or between F and F- is smaller for the total group than it is for either the contradictors or the non-contradictors, then we may assume that the contradictors and non-contradictors belong to different populations. Since the tendency to agree was the variable which was used to determine

the sub-groups (contradictors and non-contradictors) we can formulate the following hypotheses:

- 3a. If self-contradiction is a relevant variable on the A scale, the contradictors and non-contradictors on that scale will belong to different populations.
- 3b. If self-contradiction is a relevant variable on the F scale, the contradictors and non-contradictors on that scale will belong to different populations.

#### Hypothesis 4.

Roberts (7) found that the correlation between anomie and prejudice is significant (.40) when education and income are held constant. Thus, his replication of the Srole study did not confirm Srole's theory that prejudice is a function of status. In the present sample the subjects were all college students, thus the variable of education has been held constant and cannot be studied. However, the following hypothesis concerning the effect of socio-economic status on the relationship between anomie and ethnocentrism can be made:

- 4. If, as Srole contends, anomie is a function of socio-economic status then anomie will not be related to prejudice when status as measured by income is held constant.

#### Hypothesis 5.

If self-contradiction is a relevant variable in the correlation between A and E and in the correlation between F and E, there will be a significant difference in the correlation between A and E or between F and E, as the case may be,

for the contradictors and non-contradictors as compared to the total group. That is to say, the contradictor and non-contradictor sub-groups will belong to different populations as indicated by a lower correlation between A and E or between F and E for the total group than for either sub-group. Thus we may formulate the following hypothesis:

5. If self-contradiction is a relevant variable in the correlation between A and E or between F and E, these correlations for the total group will be smaller than the parallel correlation for either the contradictors or non-contradictors.



## PROCEDURE

The A- and F- scales mentioned above were constructed by reversing each item of the A and F scales, respectively, so that now agreement, or a high score, means a low degree of anomie or authoritarianism. Each item of the A scale paired with its changed version (the A- scale) is given below, numbered as they appeared in the questionnaire.

- 17.     A       There's little use in writing to public officials because often they aren't really interested in the problems of the average man.
- 79.     A-      Writing to public officials often does some good because many public officials are really interested in the problems of the average man.
- 41.     A       In spite of what some people say the lot of the average man is getting worse not better.
- 100.    A-      In spite of what some people say the lot of the average man is getting better not worse.
- 64.     A       These days a person doesn't really know whom he can count on.
- 142.    A-      In times of trouble a person can usually find one or more people he can count on.
- 88.     A       Nowadays a person has to live pretty much for today and let tomorrow take care of itself.
- 22.     A-      It pays for a person to sacrifice today in order to provide for tomorrow.

116. A It's hardly fair to bring children into the world the way things look for the future.
55. A- In spite of the way things look for the future, it's hardly fair to stop having children.

The following are the items of the F scale similarly paired with the F- scale items.

14. F The most important thing to teach children is absolute obedience to their parents.
92. F- To teach children absolute obedience to their parents is not the most important thing.
46. F There are two kinds of people in the world: the weak and the strong.
122. F- It is a mistake to think there are two kinds of people in the world: the weak and the strong.
76. F No decent man can respect a woman who has had sex relations before marriage.
149. F- A man can respect a woman even though she has had sex relations before marriage.
104. F Any good leader should be strict with people under him in order to gain their respect.
33. F- Any good leader should be lenient with people under him in order to gain their respect.
136. F Prison is too good for sex criminals. They should be publicly whipped or worse.

63. F- Although some people say that sex criminals should be publicly whipped or worse it is better to treat them just like other criminals.

Below are the E scale items numbered also as they appeared in the questionnaire used in this study.

- 16. Zootsuitsers prove that when people of their type have too much money and freedom, they just take advantage and cause trouble.
- 31. Negroes have their rights but it is best to keep them in their own districts and schools and to prevent too much contact with whites.
- 45. One trouble with Jewish businessmen is that they stick together and prevent other people from having a fair chance in competition.
- 62. The worst danger to real Americanism during the last 50 years has come from foreign ideas and agitators.
- 75. I can hardly imagine myself marrying a Jew.
- 89. It would be a mistake ever to have Negroes for foremen and leaders over Whites.
- 105. There may be a few exceptions, but in general Jews are pretty much alike.
- 119. If Negroes live poorly, it's mainly because they are naturally lazy, ignorant and without self-control.
- 134. The trouble with letting Jews into a nice neighborhood is that they gradually give it a typically Jewish appearance.
- 153. Even though the United States is a member of the United Nations, the United States must be sure that she loses none of her independence and complete power in matters that affect this country.

The complete questionnaire used in this study is given in Appendix A.

Subjects were instructed to mark the items on the five scales from 1 to 5, with 1 meaning "disagree very much" and 5 meaning "agree very much." Contradictors were considered to be those who agreed (marked 4 or 5) with both a given statement and its reversal. Those who disagreed with both (marked 1 or 2) were not considered to be contradictors since they might have found neither of the alternatives acceptable for any number of reasons. For example, the subject might disagree with item 136, "Prison is too good for sex criminals. They should be publicly whipped or worse" because he does not think anyone should be whipped. He may also disagree with the reversed statement, item 63, "Although some people say that sex criminals should be publicly whipped or worse, it is better to treat them just like any other criminals," because he feels sex criminals need a different type of treatment for their illness. Hence, while contradiction is involved when a subject agrees with both, no contradiction is involved when he disagrees with both.

The 30 items comprising these 5 scales (A, A-, F, F-, E) were incorporated into a 203-item questionnaire designed to study other problems not directly related to the present one. It was administered to 201 freshman and sophomore students enrolled in the Basic Biological Science course at Michigan State College. In order to eliminate the possibility of bias in filling out the E scale on the part of ethnic groups which have been



subject to overt discrimination, the test results of Jews, Negroes and foreign students were discarded, leaving a sample of 181 cases.

## RESULTS

### Hypothesis 1:

The number of subjects contradicting themselves on each pair of items in the anomie variable is given in Table I. As indicated, on the A and A- scales 55 of 181 subjects (30%) contradicted themselves on one pair of the 5 pairs of oppositely worded items; 16 others (9%) contradicted on two of the 5 pairs; and one person (.5%) contradicted himself on 3 of 5 pairs of questions. Thus a total of 72 of the 181 subjects (39%) contradicted themselves on one or more pairs of opposites. On the other hand, on the F and F- scales, as shown in Table II, only 22 persons out of the 181 (12%) contradicted themselves on one pair of the 5 pairs of opposites, and only one additional subject (.5%) contradicted himself on 2 of the 5 pairs; a total of 23 or 12.7%. The percent of subjects contradicting on the A scale is significantly higher than the percent contradicting on the F scale. The 't' ratio for the difference between these proportions was found to be 6.5, significant well above the 1% level of confidence. These data show a substantial tendency to contradiction for both the A scale and the F scale, but this tendency is far greater for the A scale than the F scale.

The number of subjects contradicting on each pair of the

A scale and F scale items is also given in Tables I and II.

It will be noted that for the A variable the number of subjects who agree with each of the 5 pairs are 11, 11, 23, 43, 2, respectively. For the F variable, the number of subjects who agree with each of the five pairs are 5, 7, 4, 6 and 2, respectively. This provides further evidence that the A scale is more susceptible to contradiction than is the F scale.

Hypothesis 2:

Table III shows the mean E scores for the contradictors and non-contradictors in the present study. On the A scale the contradictors have a mean E score of 28.62 while the non-contradictors have a mean E score of 24.68. The 't' ratio for the difference between these two means is 4.5, significant well beyond the 1% level of confidence. The contradictors on the F scale had a mean E score of 25.83 and the non-contradictors had one of 26.30, a relationship which indicates that they were not significantly different in ethnocentrism. The 't' ratio is .4. These data show that the contradictors on the A scale are more prejudiced than the non-contradictors and they also show that contradictors and non-contradictors on the F scale are not significantly different in prejudice. This evidence supports Hypothesis 2a, indicating that agreement without regard to content is a relevant variable in the measurement of anomie. The evidence, however, does not support Hypothesis 2b, indicating

TABLE IA  
NUMBER OF SUBJECTS CONTRADICTING ON  
A SCALE ITEMS

Contradicting on	Frequency	% of total group
1 pr. of items	55	30.0
2 pr. of items	16	9.0
3 pr. of items	1	.5
Total	72	39.0

TABLE IB

NUMBER OF SUBJECTS CONTRADICTING ON  
EACH PAIR OF A AND A- SCALE ITEMS  
(Items are given on pages 12 and 13)

Contradicting on items	Frequency
41 & 100	11
17 & 79	11
88 & 22	23
64 & 142	43
116 & 55	2

TABLE IIA  
NUMBER OF SUBJECTS CONTRADICTING ON  
F SCALE ITEMS

Contradicting on	Frequency	% of total group
1 pr. of items	22	12.0
2 pr. of items	1	.5
Total	23	12.7

TABLE IIB

NUMBER OF SUBJECTS CONTRADICTING ON  
EACH PAIR OF F AND F- SCALE ITEMS  
(Items are given on pages 13 and 14)

Contradicting on items	Frequency
14 & 92	5
46 & 122	7
76 & 149	4
104 & 33	6
136 & 63	2

TABLE III  
 MEAN E SCORES FOR A SCALE AND F SCALE  
 CONTRADICTION AND NON-CONTRADICTION

E scores for:	A scale			F scale		
	N	M	$\sigma$	N	M	$\sigma$
Contradictors	72	28.62	5.65	23	25.83	5.96
Non-Contradictors	109	24.68	5.72	158	26.30	6.13
't' ratio		4.5			.4	



that such agreement, while present to a small degree is not a relevant variable in the measurement of authoritarianism.

Hypothesis 3:

This hypothesis states that if self-contradiction is a relevant variable in influencing responses to either the A or F scale, the contradictors and non-contradictors on that scale will belong to different populations. Table IV shows that for the anomie variable and the F variable, the correlation between the plus and minus scales is, in each case, smaller for the total group than for either the contradictors or non-contradictors. This suggests that the sub-groups may be from different populations. In order to determine the significance of such differences, 't' ratios were calculated between the contradictor and non-contradictor sub-groups and the total group. These results are also given in Table IV. For the anomie variable, the correlation between the A and A- scales for the total group is significantly smaller than the parallel correlation for the contradictors. The 't' ratio for these groups was found to be 2.57, significant at the 2% level of confidence. The correlation between the A and A- scales for the total group is also lower than the comparable correlation for the non-contradictors, but the 't' ratio between these correlations is 1.89, which is not significant. For the F variable, the correlation between the F and F- scales for the total group is

TABLE IV  
CORRELATIONS BETWEEN PLUS AND MINUS SCALES

Correlations between	A and A-	F and F-
Contradictors	-.64	-.67
Total Group	-.38	-.55
't' ratio	2.57	.8
Non-contradictors	-.55	-.62
Total Group	-.38	-.55
't' ratio	1.89	1.0

not significantly greater than the parallel correlation for the contradictors, the 't' ratio being only .8. Similarly, the correlation between F and F- for the total group is not significantly higher than the comparable correlation for the non-contradictors. In this instance the 't' ratio is only 1.0. These data indicate that the contradictors and non-contradictors on the A scale may belong to two different populations, but there is no such indication of a division of population between the contradictors and non-contradictors on the F scale. It further suggests that, since the contradictors and non-contradictors on the A scale belong to different populations, self-contradiction may be influencing the scores obtained on the A scale. Since the contradictors and non-contradictors on the F scale appear to belong to the same population, self-contradiction is not apparently influencing F scale scores.

#### Hypothesis 4:

In order to study the relationship between anomie, authoritarianism, ethnocentrism and income, coefficients of correlation were computed among the four variables, results of which are shown in Table V. With an N of 181, the correlations in order to be significant at the 5% level of confidence must be at least .159, and to be significant at the 1% level of confidence at least .208. Both anomie and authoritarianism correlate significantly with ethnocentrism, .43 and .33 respectively. However, the correlations between these variables and income

TABLE V  
 INTERCORRELATIONS AMONG THE VARIABLES  
 ANOMIE, AUTHORITARIANISM, ETHNOCENTRISM AND INCOME  
 (N=181)

	E	F	Inc
A	.43	.28	-.09
E		.33	.04
F			-.01

.16 significant at the 5% level of confidence

.21 significant at the 1% level of confidence

is close to zero. They are  $-.09$  between anomie and income and  $-.01$  between F and income. When partial correlations were computed to determine the effect of income on the relationships of A, E, and F, there was no change in the correlations (Table VI). The correlation between anomie and prejudice remains  $.43$  and that between authoritarianism and prejudice remains  $.33$ . These partial correlations are significant well above the 1% level of confidence. These data do not support Srole's contention that anomie is a function of socio-economic status, nor the implication that with status held constant anomie and prejudice should be unrelated.

#### Hypothesis 5:

As shown in Table VII, the contradictors on the A scale are not significantly different from the total group in the correlation between E and A. They have a correlation of  $.26$  between E and A while the correlation for the total group is  $.43$ , a difference of  $.17$  with a 't' ratio of  $1.3$ ; the non-contradictors with a correlation of  $.34$  between E and A also are not significantly different from the total group. Similarly, the correlations between F and E for the contradictors and non-contradictors ( $.24$  and  $.37$ , respectively) are not significantly different from the comparable correlation for the total group ( $.33$ ). These data offer no evidence that the tendency to conform is a relevant variable in either the correlation of anomie and prejudice or the correlation of authoritarianism and prejudice.

TABLE VI  
COMPARISON OF CORRELATIONS BETWEEN E AND A  
AND CORRELATIONS BETWEEN E AND F HOLDING  
RELEVANT VARIABLES CONSTANT  
(N=181)

$r_{EA}$	.43	$r_{EF}$	.33
$r_{EA.Inc}$	.43	$r_{EF.Inc}$	.33
$r_{EA.F}$	.37	$r_{EF.A}$	.26

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.20 significant at the 5% level of confidence

TABLE VII  
DIFFERENCES IN  $r_{EF}$  AND  $r_{EA}$  FOR CONTRADICTION  
NON-CONTRADICTION AND TOTAL GROUP

	$r_{EA}$	$r_{EF}$
Contradictors	.26	.24
Total Group	.43	.33
't' ratio	1.3	.4
Non-contradictors	.34	.37
Total Group	.43	.33
't' ratio	.9	.3

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## DISCUSSION

Hypothesis 1 stated that if agreement without regard to content is a factor in Srole's measurement of anomie, it is to be expected that there will be a significant number of contradictors on the A scale responses. The same reasoning is operative concerning the F scale. The data show clearly a greater tendency for the subjects to contradict on the A scale than on the F scale. As was noted previously, one pair on the A scale (items 64/142) has more contradictions than any other pair. This may indicate a weakness in the wording of the reversed item. However, the fact that 13 of the subjects who contradicted on this pair also contradicted on another pair, combined with the fact that four of the pairs on the A scale elicited more contradictions than any pair on the F scale indicates a generally greater susceptibility to contradiction on the A scale.

Hypothesis 2 stated that if prejudiced individuals are also conformers, then an E score significantly higher for the contradictors than for the non-contradictors would indicate that agreement without regard to content is influencing responses to the scale on which the subjects contradicted. Analysis of the data showed that contradictors on the A scale are prejudiced to a significantly greater degree than are the

non-contradictors. The contradictors and non-contradictors on the F scale are not significantly different in ethnocentrism. Since on the F and A scales the element which was allowed to vary was the tendency toward contradiction, any change in the variable E would indicate a change in the influence exerted by the variable conformity. It follows that the significant difference in E scores between the A scale contradictors and non-contradictors shows a significant susceptibility to self-contradiction on the A scale. The fact that the E scores for the F scale contradictors and non-contradictors are not different indicates that the influence of conformity is not operative to a significant degree in the F scale scores.

Hypothesis 3 stated that if self-contradiction is a relevant variable in either the A or F scale the contradictors on that scale will belong to different populations. It was indicated by the data that the contradictors and non-contradictors on the A scale may belong to different populations. The variable not held constant on this scale is that of contradiction. Since this variable seems to have led to the formation of two groups with different characteristics, this would indicate that contradiction on the A scale is a significant variable. The F scale, on the other hand, does not appear to be thus influenced. Both the contradictors and non-contradictors appear to belong to the same population, indicating

that the tendency to agree has a greater influence on the A scale than on the F scale.

Hypothesis 4 was concerned with the relationships among anomie, authoritarianism, prejudice and income. Both Roberts (7) and Srole (8) found anomie and authoritarianism to be related to prejudice to a significant degree. They diverge, however, in that Roberts found anomie and prejudice significantly correlated independently of socio-economic status. The data in this study corroborate Roberts' findings and tend to negate Srole's. If Srole's theory that prejudice is a result of socio-economic factors is correct, we should expect a significant correlation between income and anomie. The data do not bear out his theory since the correlation between income and anomie is  $-.09$ . This study also demonstrates that prejudice and authoritarianism are significantly related even when socio-economic status is held constant.

The correlations between prejudice and anomie ( $.43$ ) and between prejudice and authoritarianism ( $.33$ ) are lower than the correlations Roberts found between anomie and prejudice and between authoritarianism and prejudice. They are also lower than the correlation found in the California studies between authoritarianism and prejudice. The present sample was much more restricted than the one studied by Roberts. This would tend to make all correlations lower than his. The reversed items

were scattered at random throughout the 203 item test. This would also tend to lower the reliability of all the scales employed. While the findings of Srole have not been corroborated in this study, nevertheless A and E are shown to be related and the anomie variable merits further research.

Hypothesis 5 stated that if self-contradiction is a relevant variable in the correlation between A and E or between F and E these correlations will be significantly lower for the total group than for either the contradictors or the non-contradictors. This has not been supported. The correlation between A and E is not significantly different for either the contradictors or non-contradictors than it is for the total group. Similarly, the F scale contradictors and non-contradictors on the one hand and the total group on the other show no significant differences in the correlation of F and E. This would indicate that conformity is not influencing the correlation of either anomie and prejudice or authoritarianism and prejudice.

## SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

The purpose of this experiment was to study the effect of self-contradiction on the relationships between authoritarianism, anomie and ethnocentrism. In order to study the problem, the following hypotheses were tested:

Hypothesis 1a. If agreement without regard to content (conformity) is a factor in Srole's measurement of anomie, it is to be expected that there will be a significant number who contradict themselves on the A scale responses.

1b. Similarly, if agreement without regard to content is a factor in the measurement of authoritarianism, it is to be expected that there will be a significant number who contradict themselves on the F scale responses.

1c. If conformity is a greater factor in the measurement of A than in the measurement of F, it should manifest itself in a greater frequency of contradictions to A than to F.

Hypothesis 2a. Those who contradict themselves on the A and A- scales will have a significantly higher E score than will the non-contradictors.

2b. Those who contradict themselves on the F and F- scales will have a significantly higher E score than will the non-contradictors.

Hypothesis 3. If self-contradiction is a relevant variable on either the A scale or the F scale, the contradictors and non-contradictors on that scale will belong to different populations.

Hypothesis 4. If, as Srole contends, anomie is a function of socio-economic status, then anomie will not be related to prejudice when status as measured by income is held constant.

Hypothesis 5. If self-contradiction is a relevant variable in the correlation between A and E or between F and E, these correlations for the total group will be lower than the parallel correlations for either the contradictors or non-contradictors.

A questionnaire, including the 5-item scale of anomie developed by Dr. Leo Srole, his 5-item version of the California F scale, and a 10-item scale of prejudice (the E scale), as well as two scales constructed by reversing the meaning of the A scale and F scale items, was administered to 201 Basic Biological Science students at Michigan State College.

The data concerning the first three hypotheses indicated that the A scale is more susceptible to the variable of self-contradiction than is the F scale. The data brought out by the testing of hypothesis 4 negate the Srole theory that prejudice is a function of socio-economic factors. The data of hypothesis 5 indicated that conformity did not influence the correlation of either anomie and prejudice or authoritarianism and prejudice.

It may be concluded, then, that self-contradiction has a greater influence on the measurement of anomie by the A scale than the measurement of authoritarianism by the F scale. However, the high correlation obtained between anomie and ethnocentrism suggest that further research with a more carefully worded anomie scale is warranted.

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Please fill in the following information. DO NOT SIGN YOUR NAME.

Date \_\_\_\_\_ Sex \_\_\_\_\_ Date of Birth \_\_\_\_\_

City and state of birth \_\_\_\_\_ Religion \_\_\_\_\_

Race or national extraction \_\_\_\_\_

What is your year in college? \_\_\_\_\_

What is your major or planned major? \_\_\_\_\_

What career are you planning for? \_\_\_\_\_

What is your all-college grade point average? \_\_\_\_\_  
(Note: A = 4, B = 3, C = 2, D = 1, F = 0)

With what political party are you affiliated or which political party do you favor? \_\_\_\_\_

With what political party are your parents affiliated or which political party do they favor? \_\_\_\_\_

What is the approximate population of your home town? \_\_\_\_\_

What is the approximate yearly income of your father? Circle one number.

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| 2. \$2000-3000 | 7. \$7000-8000    |
| 3. \$3000-4000 | 8. \$8000-9000    |
| 4. \$4000-5000 | 9. \$9000-10,000  |
| 5. \$5000-6000 | 10. Over \$10,000 |

What newspapers, magazines, periodicals, etc. do you read:

- a. Regularly \_\_\_\_\_
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2. Atheism
3. Anti-Fascism
4. Catholicism
5. Christianity
6. Communism
7. Darwinism
8. Democracy
9. Judaism
10. Prohibitionism

At the top of this page you will find some words. Write a short paragraph in which you describe clearly in what way these words might possibly be related and also different from each other. If you think that this is true for only some of the words it's all right just to write about these and to skip the rest.

The following is a study of what the general public thinks and feels about a number of important social questions. The best answer to each statement below is your personal opinion. We have tried to cover many different points of view; you may find yourself agreeing strongly with some of the statements, disagreeing just as strongly with others, and perhaps uncertain about others; whether you agree or disagree with any statement, you can be sure that many other people feel the same way you do.

Mark each statement in the appropriate space on your answer sheet according to how much you agree or disagree with it. If you do not know the meaning of any statement or if you are not sure that you agree or disagree, mark it 3. Please mark every one. Write in 1, 2, 3, 4 or 5, depending on how you feel in each case.

- 1: I DISAGREE VERY MUCH
- 2: I DISAGREE
- 3. I NEITHER AGREE NOR DISAGREE
- 4. I AGREE
- 5. I AGREE VERY MUCH

1. The first step in the process of the investigation is the identification of the problem. This is done by the investigator who is responsible for the study. The investigator must first identify the problem and then determine the scope of the study. The next step is to design the study. This involves determining the methods to be used and the data to be collected. The third step is to collect the data. This is done by the investigator who is responsible for the study. The fourth step is to analyze the data. This is done by the investigator who is responsible for the study. The fifth step is to interpret the results. This is done by the investigator who is responsible for the study. The sixth step is to write the report. This is done by the investigator who is responsible for the study. The seventh step is to present the results. This is done by the investigator who is responsible for the study. The eighth step is to discuss the results. This is done by the investigator who is responsible for the study. The ninth step is to conclude the study. This is done by the investigator who is responsible for the study. The tenth step is to publish the results. This is done by the investigator who is responsible for the study.

153

**Figure 1**

1. *Chlorophyll a* and *Chlorophyll b* were determined by the method of Lichtenthaler and Sponholz (1980).

1. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1997; 277: 1033-1037.

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• *Journal of Management Education* 30(10):1039-1050

- 1: I DISAGREE VERY MUCH
- 2: I DISAGREE
- 3: I NEITHER AGREE NOR DISAGREE
- 4: I AGREE
- 5: I AGREE VERY MUCH

1. While there are many social problems existing in America, we are making substantial progress toward solving these problems in a democratic manner.
2. In spite of what many people say, the Soviet Union is in the forefront of the fight for peace and security.
3. Things being the way they are, we should do everything in our power to strengthen the present Italian regime.
4. The Japanese Peace Treaty is a real step forward for Japan and the world.
5. More than any other country, the leaders of the Soviet Union have been genuinely interested in eliminating social injustice and in increasing the living standards of the masses.
6. France would be a lot better off if Duclos and Thorez were elected.
7. What Lincoln said is still pretty true: American democracy is a government of the people, by the people and for the people.
8. The genetic theories of Michurin and Lysenko have already proven to be superior to those of Mendel and Morgan.
9. The Atlantic Pact is intended primarily as a military defense against aggression.
10. The only real approach to world problems is the one based on the Marxist-Leninist principles of dialectical materialism.

Write a short paragraph in which you describe clearly in what way these statements might possibly be related and also different from each other. If you think that this is true for only some of the statements it's all right to just write about these and to skip the rest.

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- 1: I DISAGREE VERY MUCH
- 2: I DISAGREE
- 3: I NEITHER AGREE NOR DISAGREE
- 4: I AGREE
- 5: I AGREE VERY MUCH

11. A man who does not believe in some great cause has not really lived.
12. Only a misguided idealist would believe that the United States is an imperialist war-monger.
13. When it comes to predicting whether there will be a war in the next few years your guess is as good as mine.
14. The most important thing to teach children is absolute obedience to their parents.
15. The present is not really important. It is but a link between the past and the future.
16. Zootsuits prove that when people of their type have too much money and freedom, they just take advantage and cause trouble.
17. There's little use writing to public officials because often they aren't really interested in the problems of the average man.
18. I am often the last one to give up trying to do a thing.
19. I work under a great deal of tension.
20. My blood boils whenever a person stubbornly refuses to admit he's wrong.
21. I have nightmares every few nights.
22. It pays for a person to sacrifice today in order to provide for tomorrow.
23. My sleep is fitful and disturbed.
24. The worst crime a person could commit is to attack publicly the people who believe in the same thing he does.
25. It's the trouble-makers who insist that all races are born equal.
26. I frequently notice my hand shakes when I try to do something.
27. There is usually only one best way to solve most problems.
28. It is only when a person devotes himself to an ideal or cause that he becomes important.
29. I frequently find myself worrying about something.
30. The idea that mercy killings are wrong is, of course, correct.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO  
DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY  
RECORDS

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- 1: I DISAGREE VERY MUCH
- 2: I DISAGREE
- 3: I NEITHER AGREE NOR DISAGREE
- 4: I AGREE
- 5: I AGREE VERY MUCH

31. Negroes have their rights, but it is best to keep them in their own districts and schools and to prevent too much contact with Whites.
32. Man on his own is a helpless and miserable creature.
33. Any good leader should be lenient with people under him in order to gain their respect.
34. I prefer work that requires a great deal of attention to detail.
35. It's a toss-up as to whether the United Nations will be a success or failure.
36. Most of the people with whom I have seriously discussed important social and moral problems don't really understand what's going on.
37. Only a person who is ignorant would believe that the people actually get better medical care under the "free enterprise" system.
38. I get anxious and upset when I have to make a short trip away from home.
39. I often become so wrapped up in something I am doing that I find it difficult to turn my attention to other matters.
40. It is sometimes necessary to resort to force to advance an ideal one strongly believes in.
41. In spite of what some people say, the lot of the average man is getting worse, not better.
42. Any person with even a brain in his head knows that General MacArthur should have been fired long ago.
43. I am often afraid of the dark.
44. Real social progress can be achieved only by breaking completely with our past and present.
45. One trouble with Jewish businessmen is that they stick together and prevent other people from having a fair chance in competition.
46. There are two kinds of people in the world: the weak and the strong.
47. I dislike to change my plans in the midst of an undertaking.
48. In spite of what some people say, one can frequently predict the future with great accuracy.
49. Only a childish sort of person would believe that God actually exists.

[illegible]

- 1: I DISAGREE VERY MUCH
- 2: I DISAGREE
- 3: I NEITHER AGREE NOR DISAGREE
- 4: I AGREE
- 5: I AGREE VERY MUCH

- 50. I have often been frightened in the middle of the night.
- 51. I never miss going to church.
- 52. It is better to be a dead lion than to be a live dog.
- 53. Several times a week I feel as if something dreadful is about to happen.
- 54. Make no mistake about it! It's the capitalist system which causes wars and depressions.
- 55. In spite of the way things look for the future, it's hardly fair to stop having children.
- 56. When it comes to differences of opinion in religion we must be careful not to compromise with those who believe differently from the way we do.
- 57. I am a high-strung person.
- 58. I usually maintain my own opinions even though many other people may have a different point of view.
- 59. Nobody knows whether Europe will go Communist or not.
- 60. Life is just full of unpredictable surprises.
- 61. It's the people who have been taken in by the lies of the capitalist newspapers who believe that the Soviet Union is imperialistic.
- 62. The worst danger to real Americanism during the last 50 years has come from foreign ideas and agitators.
- 63. Although some people say that sex criminals should be publicly whipped or worse it is better to treat them just like other criminals.
- 64. These days a person doesn't really know whom he can count on.
- 65. To be avoided at all costs is the person who was once a Communist and then publicly attacks Communism.
- 66. It's perfectly clear to any intelligent person living in a democracy that college students should be drafted just like everyone else.
- 67. I find it easy to stick to a certain schedule once I have started on it.
- 68. I am troubled by discomfort in the pit of my stomach every few days or oftener.



- 1: I DISAGREE VERY MUCH
- 2: I DISAGREE
- 3: I NEITHER AGREE NOR DISAGREE
- 4: I AGREE
- 5: I AGREE VERY MUCH

69. To one who really takes the trouble to understand the world he lives in, it's an easy matter to predict future events.
70. I do not enjoy having to adapt myself to new and unusual situations.
71. I have periods of such great restlessness that I cannot sit long in a chair.
72. A person must be pretty narrow-minded if he believes that the main interest of the Catholic Church is more power and more money.
73. In times like these, a person must be pretty selfish if he considers primarily his own personal happiness.
74. I am easily embarrassed.
75. I can hardly imagine myself marrying a Jew.
76. No decent man can respect a woman who has had sex relations before marriage.
77. I honestly feel that the political and/or moral beliefs I have come to believe in are morally superior.
78. Anyone who really knows what's going on will have to admit that the Marshall Plan is a flop.
79. Writing to public officials often does some good because many public officials are really interested in the problems of the average man.
80. I feel anxiety about something or someone almost all the time.
81. The happiness of mankind in the future can be achieved only if we are willing to put up with injustices in the present.
82. I prefer to stop and think before I act even on trifling matters.
83. The future is too uncertain for a person to make serious plans.
84. It's simply incredible that anyone should believe that "socialized medicine" will actually help solve our health problems.
85. At times I have been unjustly accused of quibbling and hair-splitting.
86. It's too early to tell yet whether atomic power is a force for good or evil.
87. I sometimes feel that I am about to go to pieces.



- 1: I DISAGREE VERY MUCH
- 2: I DISAGREE
- 3: I NEITHER AGREE NOR DISAGREE
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- 5: I AGREE VERY MUCH

88. Nowadays a person has to live pretty much for today and let tomorrow take care of itself.
89. It would be a mistake ever to have Negroes for foremen and leaders over Whites.
90. Communism and Catholicism have nothing in common.
91. It's all too true that the rich are getting richer and the poor are getting poorer.
92. To teach children absolute obedience to their parents is not the most important thing.
93. I try to follow a program of life based on duty.
94. The present is cruel and miserable. It is only the future that counts.
95. I am easily awakened by noise.
96. A person is only kidding himself if he thinks that peace is the main purpose of American foreign policy.
97. There seems to be a lump in my throat much of the time.
98. Most people are failures and it is the system which is responsible for this.
99. My interests tend to change quickly.
100. In spite of what some people say, the lot of the average man is getting better, not worse.
101. I have diarrhea once a month or more.
102. My motto is: "All or nothing at all".
103. Even a person of just average intelligence knows that our country needs highly-educated men and, therefore, that college students should be draft-exempt.
104. Any good leader should be strict with people under him in order to gain their respect.
105. There may be a few exceptions, but in general Jews are pretty much alike.
106. A person who thinks primarily of his own happiness is beneath contempt.

THE  
OFFICE OF THE  
ATTORNEY GENERAL  
STATE OF NEW YORK  
ALBANY

IN SENATE,  
January 11, 1906.

REPORT OF THE

COMMISSIONER OF THE LAND OFFICE  
FOR THE YEAR 1905.

ALBANY: PUBLISHED BY THE STATE OF NEW YORK,  
1906.

PRINTED BY THE STATE OF NEW YORK, 1906.

RECEIVED JAN 11 1906

STATE OF NEW YORK

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THE COMMISSIONER OF THE LAND OFFICE  
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FOR THE YEAR 1905.



- 1: I DISAGREE VERY MUCH
- 2: I DISAGREE
- 3: I NEITHER AGREE NOR DISAGREE
- 4: I AGREE
- 5: I AGREE VERY MUCH

- 107. I usually find that my own way of attacking a problem is best, even though it doesn't always work in the beginning.
- 108. It's the fellow-travellers or Reds who try to tell us that Russia is interested only in peace.
- 109. I am troubled by attacks of nausea and vomiting.
- 110. To be avoided at all costs is the person who was once a Catholic and then publicly attacks the Catholic Church.
- 111. The chances are about even that Red China will be admitted into the United Nations within the next few years.
- 112. I find it hard to keep my mind on a task or job.
- 113. I like a great deal of variety in my work.
- 114. No fair-minded person will deny that General MacArthur is a truly great American.
- 115. Nothing is impossible.
- 116. It's hardly fair to bring children into the world with the way things look for the future.
- 117. I am worried about sex matters.
- 118. I am a methodical person in whatever I do.
- 119. If Negroes live poorly, it's mainly because they are naturally lazy, ignorant and without self-control.
- 120. If I had to choose between happiness and greatness, I'd choose greatness.
- 121. You just can't help but feel sorry for the person who believes that the world could exist without a Creator.
- 122. It is a mistake to think that there are two kinds of people in the world: the weak and the strong.
- 123. Sometimes, when embarrassed, I break out in a sweat which annoys me greatly.
- 124. I think it is usually wise to do things in a conventional way.
- 125. There is nothing new under the sun.



- 1: I DISAGREE VERY MUCH
- 2: I DISAGREE
- 3: I NEITHER AGREE NOR DISAGREE
- 4: I AGREE
- 5: I AGREE VERY MUCH

- 126. The truth of the matter is this: Mercy killings relieve unnecessary human suffering and, therefore, there's nothing wrong with it.
- 127. Life is a strain for me much of the time.
- 128. I always finish tasks I start, even if they are not very important.
- 129. I cannot keep my mind on one thing.
- 130. It is only natural for a person to have a guilty conscience.
- 131. Almost every day something happens to frighten me.
- 132. Only a simple-minded fool would believe that the Catholic Church is the only true church.
- 133. I feel uneasy indoors.
- 134. The trouble with letting Jews into a nice neighborhood is that they gradually give it a typical Jewish appearance.
- 135. To compromise with our political opponents is to betray our own side.
- 136. Prison is too good for sex criminals. They should be publicly whipped or worse.
- 137. I often find myself thinking of the same tune or phrases for days at a time.
- 138. It's perfectly clear to any thinking person that the thing that saved Europe from ruin was the Marshall Plan.
- 139. I worry quite a bit over possible misfortunes.
- 140. It is only by returning to our forgotten and glorious past that real social progress can be achieved.
- 141. It makes me nervous to have to wait.
- 142. In times of trouble, a person can usually find one or more people he can count on.
- 143. I am afraid of finding myself in a closet or small closed place.
- 144. A person must be pretty stupid if he still believes in differences between the races.
- 145. Nothing makes me so furious as an insincere person who disagrees with you just for the sake of disagreeing.



- 1: I DISAGREE VERY MUCH
- 2: I DISAGREE
- 3: I NEITHER AGREE NOR DISAGREE
- 4: I AGREE
- 5: I AGREE VERY MUCH

146. I must admit that I have at times been worried beyond reason over something that really did not matter.
147. I have a work and study schedule which I follow carefully.
148. My hardest battles are with myself.
149. A man can respect a woman even though she has had sex relations before marriage.
150. While I don't like to admit this openly, my secret ambition is to become a great man, like Einstein or Beethoven or Shakespeare.
151. Anyone who knows his history knows very well that human freedom and free enterprise go together.
152. I usually check more than once to be sure that I have locked a door, put out a light, or something of the sort.
153. Even though the United States is a member of the United Nations, the United States must be sure that she loses none of her independence and complete power in matters that affect this country.
154. I am not likely to speak to people until they speak to me.
155. To compromise with our political opponents is to be guilty of out-and-out appeasement.
156. It is safer to trust nobody.
157. I have never done anything dangerous for the thrill of it.
158. Much of the time I feel as if I have done something wrong or evil.
159. I have taken a good many courses on the spur of the moment.
160. I have always made it my business to "do unto others as I would have them do unto me."
161. I have several times given up doing a thing because I thought too little of my ability.
162. Any intelligent person can plainly see that in the past few years we have been drifting more and more in the direction of socialism.
163. I like to go to parties and other affairs where there is lots of loud fun.



- 1: I DISAGREE VERY MUCH
- 2: I DISAGREE
- 3: I NEITHER AGREE NOR DISAGREE
- 4: I AGREE
- 5: I AGREE VERY MUCH

- 164. I believe that promptness is a very important personality characteristic.
- 165. Once I get wound up in a heated discussion I just can't stop.
- 166. If people had not had it in for me I would have been much more successful.
- 167. I am always careful about my manner of dress.
- 168. I believe my sins are unpardonable.
- 169. At times I think I am no good at all.
- 170. The foreign policies of the United States and the Soviet Union are in no way similar.
- 171. I am sure I get a raw deal from life.
- 172. I always put on and take off my clothes in the same order.
- 173. The future seems hopeless to me.
- 174. I am a good mixer.
- 175. I have often felt that strangers were looking at me critically.
- 176. If given the chance I would do some things that would be of great benefit to the world.
- 177. People say insulting and vulgar things about me.
- 178. I believe I am a condemned person.
- 179. I am sure I am being talked about.
- 180. If given the chance I would make a good leader of people.

Below is a list of well-known persons. Please indicate your feeling toward each of these persons by marking 1, 2, 3, 4 or 5 in the appropriate space on your answer sheet, depending on how you feel in each case.

- 1: I HATE HIM (HER)
- 2: I DISLIKE HIM (HER)
- 3: I NEITHER DISLIKE OR ADMIRE HIM (HER)
- 4: I ADMIRE HIM (HER)
- 5: I ADMIRE HIM (HER) VERY MUCH

- |                 |                         |                           |
|-----------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| 181. Acheson    | 188. Hitler             | 194. Paul Robeson         |
| 182. Churchill  | 189. MacArthur          | 195. F. D. Roosevelt      |
| 183. Tom Dewey  | 190. McCarthy           | 196. Mrs. F. D. Roosevelt |
| 184. Henry Ford | 191. Molotov            | 197. Stalin               |
| 185. Franco     | 192. Pope Pius XII      | 198. Taft                 |
| 186. Gromyko    | 193. Princess Elizabeth | 199. Truman               |
| 187. Hearst     |                         | 200. Henry Wallace        |

201. In your opinion what are the greatest books ever written?  
(Write in your answer here).

202. In your opinion, what are the most dangerous books ever written?  
(Write in your answer here).

203. In your opinion, what are the possible ways in which the present world crisis will finally be settled? (Write in your answer here).





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