



and other personnel from various hospitals in the community, and with the Assistant Commissioner for Community Health Services. Along with the directors of the Health Department's central bureaux, this same group of people was defined by the health officers as important in determining how they carry out their roles.

Finally, the data show that all of the health officers had experienced at least some form of role conflict and/or role ambiguity. Most of the reported situations of conflict and ambiguity were seen to be related to structural conditions. That is, they were related to the fact that the health officers occupy a boundary position between their own bureau and other bureaux in the Health Department; and between the Health Department and other groups and organizations in the community. There is no evidence that the health officers experienced conflict between the medical and social aspects of public health.

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THE HUMANIST PERSPECTIVE, IN SOCIAL SCIENCE: THE CASE OF ERICH FROMM. [To obtain a microfilm copy please order directly from the National Library of Canada at Ottawa]

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The dissertation is an examination of Erich Fromm's contribution to humanist social science and a discussion of this contribution. It is suggested that Fromm's major contribution is not accessible to social scientists in its directly apparent form. As a serious contribution to social science the immediately apparent meanings of Fromm's ideas, which are rendered at first reading of his writings, are quite 'deceptive.' This deceptive quality in Fromm's opus has tended to result in a number of critical articles and books on Fromm which stress his contributions as being that of an ethical philosopher rather than as a social scientist. This type of judgement has serious implications for the present situation whereby Fromm's work is generally regarded to be on the periphery of "institutionalized social science" conceptualizations and consequently for advancement of the more recent development toward theoretical integration of the various disciplines which come under the rubric of the social sciences (i.e., sociology, social psychology, political science and anthropology).

The task of this dissertation has been to extricate a systematic thematic structure in Fromm's opus, through a hermeneutic. Two propositions underlie the interpretation of Fromm's work presented in this study. The first is that for Fromm humanism is essentially a vehicle for the realization of selfhood for all mankind, where selfhood implies the realization of man's powers. The second proposition is that Fromm's work involves a continuous integration of social-psychology and sociology. A survey of literature, on contemporary developments in the social sciences, indicate a gradual reawakening of interest in the idea of incorporation of a humanist perspective in contemporary social science. Such an incorporation tends to be increasingly viewed as a means to (a) resolving the problems of an overly positivistic empiricism in social science and, (b) providing the basis for the systematic integration, at the level of meta theory between the social psychological and the structural level of analysis in the social sciences.

The most significant conclusion drawn from the interpretative scheme of the study is that Fromm's work as a whole rests on a conception of social science as an attempted synthesis of the 'key' ideas of Marx and Freud. The study presents a discussion of themes integrated to form a 'hexagon' along the following lines: a concept of essence; a sociological diachrony,

in which the concept of character is central; the concepts of power and humanism; an anthropology which is constituted of a philosophical anthropology and ethnography; and a concept of self. These themes also provide the foci of orientation for the various chapters of the work.

In terms of the foregoing, Fromm's conceptions of social character, his formulations on the nature of man and his articulation of good and evil are substantive categories of "a second order" predicated upon the earlier mentioned conception of social science. This conclusion is in contrast to most of Fromm's critics who belong to two groups: psychologists in search of a theory of socio-psycho pathology, and moral philosophers. The former group has tended to ignore the problem of a humanistic social science, while the latter group has emphasized the significance of Fromm's ethical postulates without developing the interconnection between ethical postulates and the infrastructural assumptions of social science, and empirical concepts such as power, character, and so on. It is asserted in this study that either treatment does not give full scope to the potentialities of Fromm's empirical categories of character and social structure. This dissertation is partly based on the proposition that when Fromm's theoretical conception of social science is extricated from the body of his writings we find a cogent argument for and a model of humanistic social science, as well as a more ramified concept of social character. In the first instance we find a systematic critique against much of contemporary social science, in the second instance we find a view of social character with affinities to Weber's 'ideal type' view of social science. Moreover, in those terms the concepts of 'good' and 'evil' are conclusions of Fromm's work and not conditions derived from his 'theoretical' analysis of human nature, as so many of his critics argue.

Throughout the study attention is focused, where appropriate on the weaknesses of Fromm's formulations, most of which are substantive, for example his analysis of character and of power necessitate some reformulation. Nevertheless his major contribution has been the call for reflectivity in social science theorizing, as an ingredient of the humanistic approach.

THE ACQUISITION OF POLITICAL ORIENTATIONS AMONG COLLEGE STUDENTS: A THEORETICAL MODEL

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This research is an attempt to extend the present political socialization literature to the college sphere where systematic and theoretical efforts at examining political attitude changes have been neglected. Much of the early political socialization research centered on grade school and high school students and asserted that socialization was basically complete by the end of the high school years. This study assumes that such a view of the process of acquiring political attitudes is inadequate. It is an attempt to apply a specific model of the political domain in isolating the important variables in this process.

This model posits that the political system can be viewed as consisting of six theoretically distinct levels. These levels are: the political community, the regime, the authorities, the political arena, the international arena and politics as a whole. Socialization toward each of these separate levels is examined and five general hypotheses discussed:

1. Independent variables found important in the formation of cognition or affect toward a particular level of the political system will be different from those found important at other levels of the system.