

NOTE: Researchers find a wealth of data in so called "fugitive material" which is usually unclassified and therefore hard to reach. In this article, Joseph Hart provides our readers with references to such "fugitive material" on group psychotherapy.

POSSIBLE USES OF FUGITIVE MATERIALS: SELECTED APPLICATIONS IN SOCIOMETRY

JOE W. HART *

The purposes of this paper are to explore some of the uses of fugitive material and to present some examples of the use of this type of material.

WHAT ARE FUGITIVE MATERIALS?

Fugitive materials are often unpublished or published in out-of-the-mainstream publications.

Fugitive materials are:

1. Elusive and hard to find
2. Fleeting; as general documents they have importance in a restricted area for a short period of time. However, they may be of considerable interest to the specialist because they help provide historical perspective, delineate trends, and give detailed accounts of research processes.
3. Likely to evaporate; many small publications do not find their way into libraries or into other permanent collections. Articles of interest to a special group of researchers (such as sociometrists) appearing in such form need to be retrieved for the use of future researchers.
4. Subject to change; some materials may not be "saved" because at the time of their distribution they are not considered to be important in terms of *content*. Later their importance may increase because (a) the document is representative of a specific era of research and writing (b) of the form of presentation (c) of unusual insight in the prediction of future developments (the reasons for these predictions can be very valuable to later scholars) (d) of *processes* involved in development of research project or in preparation of the document.

Pioneering works often fall into this category. Their preservation is necessary for historical documentation even when content value may be slight, or

- of transient interest.
- materials consisting of fragmentary items.
- one-idea papers.
- sociometric items embedded in other reports. (Usually retrieved in the form of excerpts)

* Joe W. Hart is on the faculty at the Graduate School of Social Work, University of Arkansas at Little Rock, Arkansas.

- summaries, abstracts, and reviews.
- student papers.
- papers/articles or summaries of papers /articles not generally available in the U.S.

EXAMPLES.

It is beyond the scope of this paper to give numerous examples of each category of fugitive material. A few examples will be given for a few categories.

Category one. reviews and summaries of papers not readily available to the sociometrist in the U.S. Following are seven summaries of sociometric studies read at international congresses. These have not been published and none of the articles (as whole documents) are available for American readers. These summaries do provide some "information," facts," and "findings". More importantly they show the scope and direction of sociometric research in Eastern Europe in the late sixties.

(ARTICLE SUMMARY)

1. *Authors & Reference:* Bartussek, Dieter (Univ. of Graz, Germany), and Mikula, Gerold, Faktoren der "Beliebtheit" und "Tuchtigkeit" in soziometrischen Skrukturen Eine Untersuchung an Schulklassen der 12, Schulstufe. (Factors of "popularity" and "ability" in sociometric structures.) Zeitschrift fur Entwicklungspsychologie and Padagogische Psychologie, 1969 1, 223-240.
Procedure: Factor analyses of 14 sociometric variables in 4 high school classes were separately calculated to test the hypothesis that social-emotional and task-criteria in sociometric questions cover different and independent aspects of interpersonal relations and reveal different sociometric structures.
Results: The results of the four separate analyses are very similar and show that the 14 sociometric questions cover 4 orthogonal factors, two of which were considered to depend on the ability of the persons chosen and were called "School Achievement of the Elected" and "Organizational Skill of the Elected." The hypothetical social-emotional factor split into two orthogonal components, which were interpreted as "Appealingness of Social Contacts" and "Friendship in the Sense of the Established Contacts."
2. Buxbaum. H. (Opara, Tschechoslowakei) "Spontaneous Formation of Groups In a Mixed Rehabilitation Section for Psychotics in a Hospital".

ABSTRACTA pp. 119-120

A study of the sociometric patterns of behavior at a psychotherapeutic station reveal the following.

- I. Groups “crystallize” around sociometric stars found among
 - A. The patients
 - B. The therapists
- II. Strong sociometric networks tend to persist even after the patients’ discharge (they associate in clubs and correspond with one another).
- III. Therapy teams give more time to the sociometrically “poor”.
- IV. Sociometric fringers tend to either
 - A. become involved
 - B. “get” transferred
- V. Over a period of time two types of groups develop:
 - A. Sociometrically poor groups (groups of outsiders or persons transferred from other groups because of lack of involvement, See #IV above) and
 - B. Sociometrically more fortunate groups
- VI. In sociometrically “poor” groups
 - A. Patients group themselves around other patients.
 - B. Patients do not group themselves around therapists.

(Author’s note: They do not choose upward consequently they become locked into their social world as it presently exists – without any chance of improving the present or *hope for the future*)

C. Therapists tend to “observe” these patients and provide no therapy.

D. Staff observation of these patients is “cold”.

R. Schindler, P. Berner, H. Gastager, T. Lindner and H. Strotzka. *Abstracta IVth International Congress of Group Psychotherapy* (Vienna, Austria) Vienna Academy of Medicine. Vienna, Austria 1968.

3. Dupelj, M. “Der Sociometrische Test in der Gruppen-psychotherapie (The Sociometric Test in Group Psychotherapy) *ABSTRACTA*, pg. 347.
 - a. Describes use of sociometric test in Group Psychotherapy.
 - b. Describes use of sociometric test with 10 hospitalized psychiatric patients.
 - c. Demonstrates use of group psychotherapy techniques to resolve a socio-dynamic conflict situation.
 - d. Demonstrates use of sociometric test data and sociometric techniques to resolve sociodynamic conflict situation.
4. Prazic, B. and Koretic (Zagreb, Yougoslavia) “Die Gruppenpsychotherapie in der therapeutischen Gemeinschaft in der Offenen Psychiatric Ward” (The Therapeutic Community in the Open Psychiatric Ward) *ABSTRACTA* pp. 93-94.

A three stage group psychotherapy treatment process was inaugurated in the Psychiatric Ward of the Dr. M. Stojanovic Hospital in Zagreb, Yugoslavia. The process is administered in accordance with modern concepts of socio-psychiatric

procedure and the working principles of the therapeutic community. The major emphasis of the program is the vigorous promotion of contacts among group members. "Unhealthy attitudes were corrected in interaction and changes in patients' habits and behavior were induced to help them toward better participation in the dynamics of reality in everyday life after their discharge."

- Stage I "Cure" initiated in *hospital*.
- Stage II Treatment continues at the *day clinic*.
- Stage III Treatment is "rounded off in a protracted re-education procedure" conduction in the *community*.

Ivkovic, S. Kapetanovic, E., and Kahvedzic, Z. "Constellation in Groups of Alcoholics at Therapeutic Community Treatment and Some Prognostic Conclusions About the Central Person at Sociometric Formations." *Summaries*, p. 210.

(Sarajevo, Yugoslavia)

Sociometric studies of groups of alcoholics in so-called therapeutic communities revealed that two types of groupings . . . each with its own leadership develops within the community. One is a manifest [formal] group and the other is a later [informal] group. Understanding the "laws" in the forming of the interpersonal constellations [focused on this formal-informal differentiation] between the patients" is essential for treatment and for predicting which group members will have "stability in their abstinence."

J. Bierer, VI. Hudolin and J.H. Masserman, Editors, *Summaries* of Papers presented at the 3rd International Congress of Social Psychiatry (Zagreb, Yugoslavia) Vols. I and II. Published by the Institute for the Study and Control of Alcoholism, Zagreb, Yugoslavia and Avenue Publishing Company, London, Great Britain, 1970.

6. Javanovic, T., Jakulic, S., and Markovic, A. "Some Social Aspects in Schizophrenia and Reactive Psychoses." *Summaries*, pp.55-56. (Belgrade, Yugoslavia)

An analysis of selected "social parameters" led the authors to conclude:

1. Though different etiological facts are present in the development of schizophrenia and reactive psychoses, social facts are, no doubt, of great importance in the prepsychotic, psychotic and post-hospitalization periods.
2. Subjects gradually try to attract others [make sociometric contact] during the very beginning of their illness but later they become isolated.
3. A knowledge of the social relations in schizophrenics and reactive psychoses become a necessity for the therapist in order that he gets an adequate attitude on the course of the rehabilitation and *resocialization* of his patients.

J. Bierer, VI. Hudolin and J.H. Masserman, Editors, *Summaries* of Papers presented at the 3rd International Congress of Social Psychiatry (Zagreb, Yugoslavia) Vols. I and II. Published by the Institute for the Study and Control of Alcoholism, Zagreb, Yugoslavia and Avenue Publishing Company, London, Great Britain, 1970.

7. Rasavac S. Kahvedzic Z. and Maksimovic B. "Interpersonal Relations at Groups of Young People on the Voluntary Work." (Sarajevo, Yougoslavia 1969)

The authors conducted a series of studies to identify some of the possible uses of sociometric techniques in understanding and improving the interpersonal relationships in young people's groups. Among their findings:

1. To gain insight into how the dynamics of youth groups "condition" voluntary work. (Create aversion or affinity to voluntary work)
2. To ascertain the relative influence of (a) folklore (b) war traditions and (c) mass youth groupings as determinants of whether youth has an aversion or an affinity to volunteer work.
3. To determine the influence of leadership patterns, cross-sex choosing and hidden formations on whether youth have an aversion or an affinity to volunteer work.

J. Bierer, VI. Hudolin and J.H. Masserman, Editors, *Summaries of Papers presented at the 3rd International Congress of Social Psychiatry (Zagreb, Yougoslavia) Vols. I and II.* Published by the Institute for the Study and Control of Alcoholism, Zagreb, Yougoslavia and Avenue Publishing Company, London, Great Britain, 1970.

Category Two: *Foreign publication.* While this publication is available in larger U.S. libraries, its contents are not usually abstracted. Articles dealing with sociometry are rarely found in this publication. As a result of these two factors the typical researcher would not be aware of the article summarized below.

Authors: Bhojak, B.L. and P. Mehta
Title: An Investigation Into the Causes Responsible for Social Rejection
Reference: *Indian Journal of Social Work* 30 (1970) 315-324
School and City: Teacher's Training College, Rajasthan, India
Purposes of Study: To identify causes of rejection and suggest preventive measures that may be applied in a school setting.
Subjects: 239 secondary and high secondary students in Jodhpur, India
Findings:

1. 22% of students are rejected.
2. Most causes of rejection are social.
3. Other causes of rejection are:
 - A. Health
 - B. Intelligence
 - C. Emotions
 - D. Achievement

Category Three: *Fragmented items.*

None of the following articles are "sociometric" but as explained in the "preface note" these summaries as a collective are of interest to the researcher.

Preface Note

Several studies have been conducted investigating the types of roles found in therapy groups that provide valuable clues as to possible use of sociometric techniques to study therapy group roles. These and other studies describe and/or indicate the use of various sociodynamic techniques in the study of the dynamics of therapy groups. Many of these techniques would be of value as supplemental techniques in investigations relying on various sociometric instruments as the basic tool of inquiry. Several of these are presented below. These reviews are usually brief because our comments are limited to that part of the report that is relevant to our interest here.

Enke—Ferchland, Schlo B Reisenburg, BRD. "Gruppennormen in Rahmen der Klinischen Gruppentherapie" (Group Norms within the Framework of Group Therapy) *ABSTRACTA*, p.311-12.

Report of utilization of sociometric and other sociodiagnostic examinations to study group norms.

Tests were administered to 24 patients at a psychosomatic clinic. Tests were carried out in ten stages to identify the regular structural changes occurring in the group.

Findings:

1. The use of sociometry to study the norms of a therapy group revealed which in-group relationships are changing on a constant basis and identified the sequence of these changes.

2. The norms within groups of psychosomatic patients (as identified through the use of sociometric and other sociodiagnostic examinations) can be interpreted with reference to three "therapeutic standards":

- A. Understanding
- B. Cooperation
- C. Resistance

3. Results of the study were compared with results obtained in the testing of a normal group. It was found that:

- A. "General structural features are identical in both groups."
- B. The groups show a difference in
 - (1) distribution of roles
 - (2) balance of power within the group.

R. Schindler, P. Berner, H. Gastager, T. Lindner and H. Strotzka. *Abstracta IVth International Congress of Group Psychotherapy* (Vienna, Austria) Vienna Academy of Medicine. Vienna, Austria 1968.

- 2. Mere, A. Gallego and Guerrnero, Campo. (Madrid, Spain) "Aktivierte Gruppenpsychotherapie." (Psychotherapy of the 'Activated' Group) *ABSTRACTA*, p.61.

Describes a special two therapists technique in which

1. One therapist takes the role of "interpreter"
2. The other therapist takes the role of "activator."

The values of this approach (as indicated by the findings) are

1. It activates the healing process
2. It utilizes *no-verbal factors* "of great importance for the restorative process."

(Author's note: This study has important implications for the study of the role of the therapy group director as a *psychotelic star* and the director of the therapy group as a *sociotelic leader*)

R. Schindler, P. Berner, H. Gastager, T. Lindner and H. Strotzka, *Abstracta IVth International Congress of Group Psychotherapy* (Vienna, Austria) Vienna Academy of Medicine. Vienna, Austria, 1968.

3. Sergio, A. "Das Psychiatrische Krankenhaus als eine Therapeutische Einheit" (The Psychiatric Hospital as a Therapeutic Community) *ABSTRACTA*, pp. 79-81.

This paper discusses the three essential tasks the psychiatric hospital must fulfill

1. Care and protection
2. Treatment
3. Social reintegration of the patient into the community.

Of these number 3, the social reintegration of the patient into the community should be of particular interest to the student of sociometry . . . specially for the person interested in *community sociometry* and the *sociometry of community mental health* (Sociatry).

R. Schindler, P. Berner, H. Gastager, T. Lindner and H. Strotzka, *Abstracta IVth International Congress of Group Psychotherapy* (Vienna, Austria) Vienna Academy of Medicine. Vienna, Austria, 1968.

4. Vorwerk, U. and Langen, D. "Personality and Sociometric Status. "Mainz. BRD. *Group Psychotherapy: Abstracta*. Vienna, Austria, 1968. p. 35.

A sociometric testing and retesting sequence was utilized to identify three groups of patients in in-patient psychotherapy. These were:

- I *Omega position* - tendency toward social isolation
 - liability of mood
- II *Alpha position* - tendency toward finding self-confirmation and stability within the group
 - showed narrower emotional attitude.
- III *Alpha Omega position* - Ambivalent

R. Schindler, P. Berner, H. Gastager, T. Lindner and H. Strotzka, *Abstracta IVth International Congress of Group Psychotherapy* (Vienna, Austria) Vienna Academy of Medicine. Vienna, Austria, 1968.

5. Berger, J. and Stojiljkovic S. "Comparative Analysis of Psychosomatic Development of Children of Alcoholic and Non-Alcoholic Parents in Two Different Areas." *Summaries*, pp. 6-7.

(Belgrade Yugoslavia)

One hundred Serbian school children were studied to determine differences between children of alcoholic parents (CAP) and non-CAP. Findings were

1. CAP did not manifest more anxiety than non-CAP and are not inclined to stifle anxiety in themselves.
2. CAP are inclined to react impulsively
3. CAP are very likely to have difficulties in postponing gratification and in *planning for the future*.
4. Intra-family relations: CAP are more often attached to their brothers rather than to their fathers. CAP chose brothers for identification models.
5. CAP establish fewer empathic emotional links with members of their families.
6. CAP, in relation to their families, are more inclined to :
 - A. Withdrawal
 - B. Expressing negative feelings
 - (1) fear
 - (2) hatred
 - (3) indifference.

(Author's note. These findings hold significant implications for the study of the sociometry of family life. Particularly if this "sociometry" follows closely the approach of Z. Moreno).

J. Bierer, VI. Hudolin and J.H. Masserman, Editors, *Summaries of Papers presented at the 3rd International Congress of Social Psychiatry (Zagreb, Yugoslavia) Vols. I and II*. Published by the Institute for the Study and control of Alcoholism, Yugoslavia.

6. Sadic S., Sofradziza, H. and Korzma, P. "Some Aspects of Interpersonal Constellations in Coercive Groups." *Summaries*, pp. 231-2. (Penitentiary, Foca, Yugoslavia)

Sociometric devices were used to determine interpersonal constellations of two groups of prisoners.

1. Special recidivists (burglary, fraud, robbery)
2. Murderers

Both positive ("appreciating") and negative. The purpose of the research was to determine the relationship between (1) an individual's degree of identification with [and sociometric status within] a group and (2) his acceptance of selected human virtues. [as held by the group as being desirable and positive].

PROCEDURE

Subjects were asked to

A. Make sociometric selections

1. Positive ("appreciating")
2. Negative ("aversion" and minimally appreciating")

B. Evaluate each group member in terms of the amount of esteem he has in his group

Results:

A. For the recidivist group

- The sociometric rejection patterns of the group is similar to the groups rating of a person as "least esteemed."
- Leaders are chosen spontaneously.

B. For the recidivist group

- There is less relationship between sociometric status and one's rating in terms of "most" or "least" esteemed. In fact some sociometrically high individuals are always rated as having low esteem in the group.

Category Four: *Student Research Reviews and summaries.*

Summaries such as these can be provocative for the reader in search of hypothesis or for the researcher that is in the process of formulating a set of hypotheses and subhypotheses for his new research endeavor.

(Research Review)

Author: Terry Joe Robbins

Title: An Analysis of Sociotele Choices In a Class Compared With the Results of An Academic Probability Questionnaire

School: Memphis State University

Year: 1963

Purpose of Investigation: To examine results of a comparison of the risk taking ability of a student (See McDaniel, Halter and Hartsfon, *Educational and Psychological Measurement* 21 (1961) p.623 .with sociometric status as measured by a sociotele question.

Subjects: 24 students in an advanced sociometry class.

Tentative Findings Having Implications for Formulation of Hypotheses and Design of Future Research:

1. Grade Point average, score on The McDaniel-Halter-Hartsfon Academic Probability Questionnaire and sociotele status are highly related.
2. Further study needs to be made of the relationship between sociotele and risk taking.

(Research Review)

John S. Green (1964)

2. Longevity and interaction as determinants of group maturity: formulating a definition.

A sociometric investigation of a group of 20 boys who had worked together under the direction of the author for a period of two years.

The sociometric instrument was composed of four questions—two sociotelic (one positive, one negative) and two psychotelic (one positive and one negative)

The instrument was administered orally.

The task of the researcher was to identify/discover

1. mutual responsiveness
2. level of acquaintance
3. degree of competition—cooperation
4. degree of sociometric expansiveness
5. amount of cohesiveness in the group
6. interaction patterns
7. interaction level

Data obtained was used in the formulation of a definition of group maturity - immaturity.

1. A mature group is one that is *able to focus attention*.
2. An immature group *displaces attention*.

Examples of each type of group were given: an immature group may place a great amount of emphasis on planning and invest its time and effort in projects designed to help the group “prepare itself” for a variety of contingencies without “getting anything done”. A mature group acts