

mean weekly test score and final test score was highly significant (C.R. 3.25) for the television group, but not for the inservice group (C.R. 0.88).—*John Moldstad.*

**LANG, KURT, and LANG, GLADYS ENGEL.** "The Unique Perspective of Television and Its Effect: A Pilot Study." *American Sociological Review* 18: 3-12; February 1953.

*Purpose:* To investigate a public event as seen by video viewers and as actually experienced by spectators present at the event; to analyze any differences in these two perspectives as a starting point for the assessment of a particular effect of television in structuring public events.

*Procedure:* Thirty-one trained observers were posted so as to be able to obtain maximum coverage of the entire Chicago MacArthur Day Parade either through direct observation or via television. Each participant observer and each video monitor carefully recorded all observations and impressions. A content analysis comparing the two versions provided a method of studying how the event was received and interpreted.

*Results:* The authors conclude:

1. In examining a public event, there may be considerable discrepancy between perspectives gained through direct observation at the scene of the event and those received through televiewing.

2. The differing characteristics of the television version may be attributed to (a) "technological bias," i.e., the necessary arbitrary sequence of telecasting events and the choices by television personnel of what is important; (b) structuring of an event by the announcer who, through his commentary, helps the spectator gain a stable orientation from one particular perspective; and (c) reciprocal effects, which modify the event itself by staging it in a way which makes it more suitable for telecasting and creates among the actors the consciousness of acting for a larger audience.

3. Television may tend to depict public events in unifying rather than in particularistic symbols, thus leaving little room for dissent and resulting in a perspective which over-extends immediate reality.

4. Television tends to enlarge the field of vision of the viewer while, at the same time, obscuring the context in which these events could be interpreted.—*John Moldstad.*

**WITTY, PAUL.** "Children and TV—A Fifth Report." *Elementary English* 31: 349-57; October 1954.

*Purpose:* To present the results of the fifth yearly study of the amount of time devoted to TV, and programs preferred by elementary- and secondary-school pupils, their parents, and their teachers; to compare results of this study with the four earlier investigations.

*Procedure and Results:* Television habits and preferences of 1500 elementary and 400 secondary students from Chicago and Evanston schools were secured through a questionnaire. Some of the results and comparisons included: (a) Amount of ownership of TV sets has shown a steady increase. In 1950, 43 percent of the pupils had TV sets at home; in 1954, the percent was 96. In 1951, only 25 percent of the teachers watched TV; in 1954, 83 percent of the teachers owned sets. (b) Average time spent by elementary students in watch-