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9-13 JULY 1990 MADRID



SPAIN

(38/6) **suppl 160**

XIth WORLD CONGRESS OF SOCIOLOGY

SOCIOLOGY
FOR ONE WORLD:
UNITY AND DIVERSITY



INTERNATIONAL SOCIOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION
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P.O. Box 22206, San Diego, CA 92122-0206 USA

Telephone: (619) 695-8803

FAX: (619) 695-0416

Board of Directors:

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This supplement is presented to all registrants of the 12th World Congress of Sociology with the compliments of the International Sociological Association (ISA), Sociological Abstracts (SA), and the Spanish Organizing Committee for the 1990 World Congress of Sociology (CECOMS).

The numbering of the abstracts has been integrated into a continuous supplements accessions number series. For example, the first abstract, that of a paper by Anour Abdel-Malek, is numbered as follows:

90S21872/ISA/1990/5554

90S21872 is the first supplement abstract number following from supplement No. 159. The accession number is followed by an abbreviation of the conference name, the year in which the meeting is held, and the last number indicates that it is the 5554th abstract SA has published from ISA Congresses.

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SOCIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS is published by Sociological Abstracts Inc., a non-profit corporation. 6 issues are published in: April, June, August, October, and two issues in December. Subscriptions are \$400 per year. Single issues are \$70. A cumulative index issue will be published within 9 months of the last issue. Index issues are \$65.00. Please make remittances payable by cheque to Sociological Abstracts Inc. When paying by UNESCO Book Coupons please add 10% for Bank charges. When paying by International Money Order, please include library order number or SA invoice number. Please add \$10 for postage per subscription.

Second Class Postage paid at La Jolla, CA, and at additional mailing offices.

SOAB-A

Publication No. USPS 500340

ISSN-0038-0202

Not for sale in Spain
\$25.00 elsewhere

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Editor: Leo P. Chall

Advisory Board:

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Vice President, Database Operations: Miriam Chall

18 May 1990

Dear Colleague:

The response from sociologists to the call for abstracts of papers to be presented at the 12th World Congress was overwhelming. SA received 1,911 abstracts before the deadline (a 53% increase over the 11th Congress).

These abstracts were edited, translated if necessary, indexed, and finally printed and bound in time for shipment to Spain for the Congress opening. Also included in the booklet (beginning on page 253) is a listing of titles of abstracts that arrived at the ISA Executive and/or SA editorial offices after the deadline. Had we attempted to include these abstracts in their entirety, we would not have been able to get the publication to press on time.

Do not despair, however! SA includes a special section in the Annual Conference Abstracts Supplement (Issue 6) for abstracts of papers presented at association meetings that arrived too late for publication in their respective booklets. If you wish your abstract to appear in our December 1990 issue, we request that you send us a clean, reproducible copy of your complete paper by 15 October 1990. We will publish the abstract with the notation that the paper is available for purchase. SA will pay authors a 15% royalty on all sales. If you have not already submitted an abstract, you may still do so, if it is accompanied by the complete paper. We repeat: the deadline for receipt of papers and abstracts is 15 October 1990.

We hope that the Congress booklet will facilitate faster and wider dissemination of the contents of the Congress deliberations. The abstracts printed in it will be available online effective September 1990, and those published as Late Arrivals will be online as of 30 December 1990.

Lastly, permit us to express our appreciation for your contribution to the Congress and convey our best wishes for fruitful intellectual encounters.

Cordially yours,

Margaret Archer

Margaret Archer
President
ISA

Leo P. Chall

Leo P. Chall
Founding Editor
sociological abstracts inc.

Iza Barlinska

Iza Barlinska⁴²
Executive Secretary
ISA

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18 mayo 1990

Estimados colegas,

La respuesta de sociólogos de todo el mundo a la llamada por resúmenes de disertaciones que se presentarán al Duodécimo Congreso Mundial fué una sorpresa muy agradable. La redacción de SA recibió 1,911 resúmenes (un aumento de 53% sobre el Undécimo Congreso) para inclusión en el libretín designado para distribución en Madrid.

Estos resúmenes fueron traducidos (en algunos casos) y redactados, y el libretín fué publicado a tiempo para su envío a España. También incluida en el libretín es una lista (empezando con la página 253) de los títulos de resúmenes que han llegado demasiado tarde para inclusión completa.

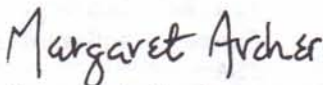
Lo sentimos que estos resúmenes no se encuentran en el libretín, pero todavía pueden hacerse parte del database SA. SA incluye una sección especial en el Conference Abstracts Supplement (Número 6), publicado anualmente en diciembre, por resúmenes de disertaciones presentadas a varios congresos sociológicos que llegaron demasiado tarde por inclusión en los libretines particulares. Hay solo que mandarnos un fasímile limpio y reproducible de su disertación completa antes del 15 de octubre, 1990, y SA publicará su resumen en Late Arrivals en diciembre, 1990, con la notación que la disertación se puede comprar. SA le pagará un derecho de privilegio del 15% en todas ventas.

Los participantes que todavía no han sometido resúmenes pueden hacerlo -- con un facsimile de la disertación completa -- antes del 15 de octubre, 1990.

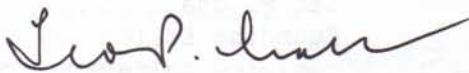
Nosotros en SA esperamos que el libretín facilite una más rápida diseminación de los actos del Congreso. Estos resúmenes se harán parte del database a partir de septiembre, 1990, y los que publicamos en Late Arrivals serán disponibles a partir del 30 de diciembre, 1990.

Quisiéramos agradecer a todos los participantes por sus contribuciones al Congreso, y al database SA, en la esperanza que pasen todos un tiempo agradable y fructuoso en Madrid.

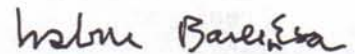
Cordialmente,



Margaret Archer
President
ISA



Leo P. Chall
Founding Editor
sociological abstracts inc.



Iza Barlinska ^{LPC}
Executive Secretary
ISA

Para facilitar la extensa diseminación de disertaciones presentadas a reuniones de sociólogos, Sociological Abstracts (SA), en cooperación con varias sociedades sociológicas, ha publicado desde 1968 Suplementos al database de SA. Este Suplemento, Número 160, formará parte del Volumen 38, Número 6, de diciembre de 1990, de SA, por distribución a más de 2.000 bibliotecas en todas partes del mundo. Además de su publicación en SA, la información estará incluida en los sistemas computerizados DIALOG Information Services (File 37), BRS (SOCA), Data-Star y DIMDI.

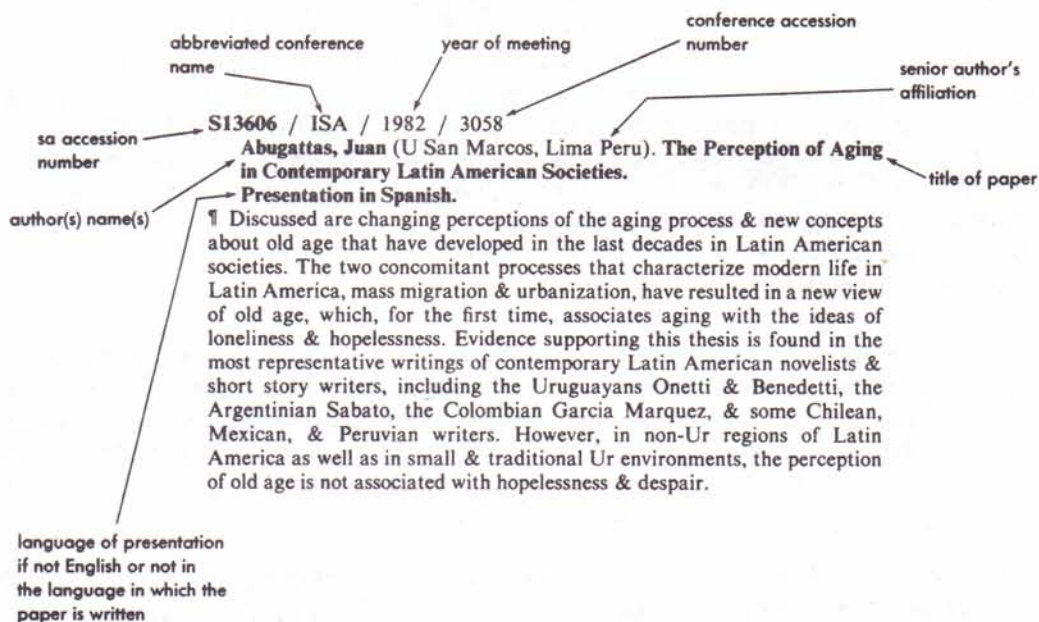
Hay que explicar que los nombres de autores y los títulos de disertaciones se presentan precisamente como sometidos por publicación. Sumisiones de resúmenes duplicados no se incluyen. Todos los resúmenes han sido editados para conformar a los límites de tamaño de SA. SA ha proveído traducciones al inglés de todos los resúmenes sometidos en otros idiomas. Se incluye una descripción del formato de los elementos de datos al dorso de la página.

La redacción de SA quisiera agradecer sinceramente al Secretariado de la ISA, a sus jefes de sesiones, y a todos los participantes, por su ayuda en la preparación de este libro.

To facilitate wide dissemination of papers presented at meetings of sociologists, SOCIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS (SA), in cooperation with various sociological societies, has, since 1968, published Supplements to the SA database. This is Supplement No. 160; it will be bound into the Volume 38, No. 6, December, 1990 issue of SA for distribution to over 2,000 of the world's libraries. In addition to its hard-copy publication, the content is retrievable online via DIALOG Information Services (File 37), BRS (SOCA), Data-Star, and DIMDI.

May we draw your attention to the fact that author names and titles of papers are presented precisely as they were submitted for publication. Duplicate submissions have been omitted. All abstracts have been edited to meet SA character-length limitations, and a translation has been supplied for any abstract written in a language other than English. A description of the forming of data elements is presented on the obverse of this page.

The staff of SA wishes to express its appreciation to the ISA Secretariat, Session Chairpersons, and participants for their assistance in the preparation of this booklet.



S13607 / ISA / 1982 / 3059

Achard, Pierre (Langage & Société Maison Science Homme, 54 Blvd Raspail 75270 Paris Cédex 6 France), *Au nom du père—ébauche du système anthroponymique français* (In the Name of the Father: An Outline of the Anthroponymic System in France). (FRE)

¶ A study of the anthroponymic system in France, conducted by a research team of the U of Paris X, compares: (1) past & present naming habits, & (2) French & exogenous naming patterns as revealed by ethnology. An attempt is made to deduce facts about social relationships by studying the vocative & referential function of names. Particular attention is paid to the interaction of the rules of grammar & the rules of politeness. It is shown how the French Revolution attempted to give linguistic articulation to liberalism & how the Wc in large measure refused to accept the articulation during the nineteenth century. Tr & Modified by S. Karganovic

title in original language

title translation

language in which the paper is written

translator's name

90S21872 / ISA / 1990 / 5554

Abdel-Malek, Anouar (CNRS, 54 Blvd Raspail F-75006 Paris France), **The Centrality of Nations in the Making of the New World: A Civilizational Prospective.**

¶ National phenomenon & processes in this century have not been addressed in the social sciences, with the exception of history. Two factors account for this: (1) the bipolar structure of the hegemonic Western civilization center, facing the tricontinental peripheries; & (2) the parallel rise of neopositivistic functionalism & reductionism as the dominant ideology. However, the rapidly changing map of the world is witness to the rising visibility, self-assertiveness, & efficacy of nations in the macrosocietal realm. Two paths are possible in national development: the withering away of nations & geocultural areas, copying Western capitalist productivity, consumerism, & hedonism—leading to confrontations with nature & the South; or the concerted dialectical evolving of novel paths & modes of societal maintenance & evolution, rooted in historically constituted specificities. In this problematic, nations (as distinct from artificial, feeble, statist groupings within imposed frontiers) are seen as the central units of analysis & action. This civilizational-normative approach, firmly rooted in specificities, echoes the resurgence of transcendence—religion & philosophies—in all major geocultural areas. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S21873 / ISA / 1990 / 5555

Abdi, Nourredine (IRESCO-CNRS, 61 rue Pouchet F-75017 Paris Cedex 17 France), **Industrialisme et système étatique dans le monde arabe** (Industrialism and State Control in the Arab World). (FRE)

¶ The connection between the Arab world's use of the industrial model & the committant rise in statism is demonstrated, identifying various evolutionary phases: state intervention as a provisional alternative to market economy before WWII; definitive postwar state control; & the more systematic statism of the post-1960s oil-based economy. The role of exterior & interior events in the advent & subsequent reduction of industrialist statism is also explored, with focus on implications for the Arab world. Tr & Modified by J. White (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S21874 / ISA / 1990 / 5556

Abdi, Nourredine (IRESCO-CNRS, 61 rue Pouchet F-75017 Paris Cedex 17 France), **French title not provided** (Notions and Criteria of Regional Ensembles, Using the Mediterranean as an Example: An Attempt to Synthesize). (FRE)

¶ Some reflections on the regional issues of upcoming European unity & the affirmation of Maghreb-Arab unity from several different perspectives: social, economic, political, & cultural. The notion & criteria of regionalism are specified, with attention to: (1) Mediterranean regional ensemble & social systems, (2) diachronic approach of Mediterranean social systems, (3) the Mediterranean in world events as a zone of rupture or integration, & (4) the Mediterranean regional ensemble in discourse & practice. Tr & Modified by J. White (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S21875 / ISA / 1990 / 5557

Abell, Peter (Dept Sociology U Surrey, Guildford GU2 5XH England), **Interdependencies, Coalitions and Helping in Cooperative Structures.**

¶ An exploration of the use of self-interested (egoistic) & altruistic (helping) time, in a number of producer cooperatives. An optimal allocation model with production interdependencies is constructed & tested against observations of time budgets. It is hoped that results will contribute to the theory of cooperative enterprises & to the theory of mixed motive (& multiple self) interdependent rational actors. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S21876 / ISA / 1990 / 5558

Abir-Am, Pnina Geraldine (11 Oxford St, Cambridge MA 02138),

Science Policy or Social Policy for Women in Science?: Lessons from Historical Case Studies.

¶ In the late 1980s the economic & political costs of women's exclusion from science are rapidly becoming higher than the social cost of supporting their full participation. Historical lessons suggest that the problem of women's participation in science can only be solved by a combined intervention of science & social policy, geared to maximize the compatibility of career & family life. Among the key aspects of women scientists' careers that historical research has illuminated & that can be redressed through science policy are the crucial roles of mentorship, collaboration, institutional autonomy, & stable access to students. Other problems that can be redressed through social policy include: affordable child care, especially for mothers of young children; protection from sexual harassment; & the eradication of spousism or institutional discrimination against married women. It is recommended that: (1) mentorship schemes be included in all fellowships for women students; (2) mentor fellowships & awards for women (& men) faculty be established; (3) grants be provided to women for child care & collaborative travel; (4) cultural prejudices against professional women be combatted through funding of TV series & books exploring the compatibility of career & family life; (5) collaborative teams that include women at all levels be encouraged; (6) the number & temporal duration of academic awards be increased; & (7) regional workshops on career obstacles for women scientists be organized. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S21877 / ISA / 1990 / 5559

Abrahamson, Peter (Instit Economics & Planning Roskilde U Centre, DK-4000 Denmark), **Welfare in the European Community: Differentiation, Segregation, Pauperization.**

¶ European social policy is bifurcated into social security & social welfare. It is argued that, contrary to traditional welfare ideology, social policy development in the 1990s will not reduce inequality or poverty; rather, it will contribute to existing differentiation & segregation already imposed by the workings of market forces. Analysis of the present situation in the member states of the European Community (EC) regarding structure & coverage reveals substantial diversity in emphasis on social control through means-tested vis-à-vis insurance-based welfare programs. EC initiatives, like the basic income discussion, have increasingly concentrated on guaranteed minimum income, hence presenting no challenge to the work ethic of traditional market economy. Also, the social charter of the EC, although suggestive, is nonbinding, & weak. Two scenarios for the year 2000 are described: strong public market structuring of welfare, & strong market & household structuring. The overall social, cultural, economic, & spatial consequences of each scenario are explored. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S21878 / ISA / 1990 / 5560

Abreu, Alice Rangel de Paiva (U Federal Rio de Janeiro, Brazil), **Dressmakers or Workers—Gender and Skill in the Garment Industry in Brazil.**

¶ Case studies are used to discuss the different perceptions of skill of two groups of garment workers in Brazil: factory workers & homeworkers. The different forms of acquisition of skill within the two groups is analyzed, & the different labor relations involved in the two situations are discussed. Issues involving individual & collective identity are explored. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S21879 / ISA / 1990 / 5561

Acar, Feride (Middle East Technical U, Ankara Turkey), **Turkish Women in Academic Science Careers.**

¶ Characteristics of women's participation in academic science in Turkey are discussed, based on an analysis of personal & professional background data collected on 30,000+ members & administrators of the Turkish Higher Education Council in Aug 1989, in-depth interview data from case studies of Turkish academic women, & historical data. The findings indicate that while gender equality in the academic profession is still far from being attained, women's large-scale entry into the profession has been supported by state policies, creating a considerable momen-



tum for women's career advancement in Turkish universities, where women constitute 20% of the assistant professors. However, the lack of women in administrative posts, the increasing concentration of women in the "feminine" fields over time, & women's "pseudo-participation" in academia in the form of large numbers of women in lower-level, dead-end positions are critically evaluated. Also discussed are cultural, structural, & organizational factors & their effects on the conflict between academic women's careers & family roles & the establishment of new provincial universities. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S21880 / ISA / 1990 / 5562

Acker, Joan (Arbetslivscentrum, Box-5606 S-114 86 Stockholm Sweden), **Gender Contradictions in the Swedish Welfare State.**

¶ Although the post-WWII compromise between capital & labor in Sweden resulted in economic & welfare gains for women, the compromise did not disturb, but instead was based on, the underlying gender differentiation of the society, as exemplified in the high level of sex segregation in the labor market. As Sweden, along with other industrial capitalist countries, goes through a process of technological & economic restructuring, the unresolved issues about women & reproduction are becoming more visible & problematic: eg, the wage gap between women & men is increasing. Reasons for this development offered in the public debate are examined & a feminist explanation is proposed. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S21881 / ISA / 1990 / 5563

Ackermann, Werner & Bastard, Benoit (CSO, 19 rue Amelie F-75007 Paris France), **French title not provided** (Myths and Realities of Efficiency in the Management of Courts). (FRE)

¶ Two complementary approaches to the functioning of judicial organizations are presented: the first stresses description of work structures & seeks to identify objective criteria for evaluation of efficiency; the second emphasizes the priorities of leaders & their choice of means. It was found that organizations characterized by a strict division & control of labor are efficient in terms of delays, ie, cases are handled rather quickly. Organizational innovations such as computers did not produce significant improvements in the short term, but may account for progress when the time frame is extended. This progress may also encompass other dimensions, notably improved work flexibility. Results suggest that the traditional organizational model still has considerable resources, while innovation must be carried out consistently over a sufficient period of time to produce increased efficiency. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S21882 / ISA / 1990 / 5564

Adam, Barry D. (Dept Sociology & Anthropology U Windsor, Ontario N9B 3P4), **Central America and Television News.**

¶ Examined is the TV news coverage of the Central American peace process of six national news networks in the US & Canada broadcasting in English, French, & Spanish. US English-language broadcasts rely primarily on statements by US government officials & cold-war discourse, while avoiding depictions of the human consequences of the *contra* war in Nicaragua. French- & Spanish-language broadcasts rely on a wider variety of sources, including spokespersons from the region, & portray the effects of war on ordinary people. Canadian English-language news tends to offer casualty statistics without visual reinforcement, & tentative or elliptical commentary that refrains from contradicting the US position. All networks depict Nicaragua as the problematic nation through scrutiny of its record on democracy & human rights, while largely ignoring the records of its neighbors Honduras, El Salvador, & Guatemala. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S21883 / ISA / 1990 / 5565

Adamchak, Donald J., Wilson, Adrian O., Nyanguru, Andrew & Hampson, Joe (Dept Sociology Kansas State U, Manhattan 66506), **Aging and Support: Intergenerational Transfer in Zimbabwe.**

¶ Zimbabwe's elderly population is expected to increase 98% during the period 1980-2000 & 110% between 2000 & 2020, surpassing the total population increase during the later period. This trend is similar in most sub-Saharan African nations, & can be characterized as "over-aging" or "aging too fast," ie, the elderly population will increase much faster than the institutional structures required to cope with their needs for health, social services, & general support. As African nations modernize, the traditional form of elderly support, ie, the family, begins to decline; how-

ever, private- & state-funded support systems (eg, pension schemes, social security) either reach a small proportion of elderly or are nonexistent. Elderly support & intergenerational transfer for 150 elderly persons in urban & rural (communal & commercial farm areas) districts in Zimbabwe are described based on survey data collected in Sept 1988 on background characteristics, income & support from all sources, interaction & support from children, elderly assets, elderly supporting others, & perceptions of support. Conclusions, implications, & future research are discussed. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S21884 / ISA / 1990 / 5566

Adamek, Raymond J. & Thoms, April I. (Dept Sociology & Anthropology Kent State U, OH 44242), **Attempting to Change the Teen Sexuality Subculture: The First Two Years of the Responsible Sexual Values Program.**

¶ An evaluation study is presented of the Responsible Sexual Values Program (RSVP), an educational program for sixth- through eighth-grade students that includes a three-day curriculum & is intended to: (1) increase students' knowledge of human sexuality & reproduction; (2) promote attitudes favorable to abstinence & responsible sexual behavior; (3) foster peer group support for such attitudes; (4) promote communication between students & their parents regarding human sexuality; (5) reduce the rates of teen pregnancy, venereal disease, & precocious sexual activity; & (6) train educators to present the program. The student components were evaluated utilizing pre-/posttest questionnaire data collected from 2,500 program & 1,000 control students from 28 public & private schools, & short evaluation-form data gathered from the students, their parents, & their regular classroom teachers. The educator-training component of the program was evaluated by postseminar evaluation-form data from seminar participants (N = 150). Content analyses & bivariate statistics were used to analyze the responses. Alternate ways of structuring educator participation in the program & their implications for program integrity are discussed. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S21885 / ISA / 1990 / 5567

Adhikari, B. P. (West Bengal Electronics Industry Development Corp, Ironside Rd Calcutta 40 700019 India), **Social Construction of the Statistical Estimation of Crop Yield.**

¶ In India crop yield is estimated using statistical techniques involving estimations of sown area & of yield rate. The procedures must specify the nature & extent of sampling, the definition of the unit of observation, technique of area estimation by visual observation, technique of crop-cutting experiments for the estimation of yield rate, & the agencies used for carrying out the procedure. Beginning in the early 1940s, two sets of procedures were developed by two groups of statisticians, resulting in controversy & debate at scientific fora & in scientific publications. Here, it is examined whether differences in the estimation procedures are due to factors inherent in the complex existing administrative organization of agriculture & revenue collection. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S21886 / ISA / 1990 / 5568

Adhikari, Kamini (Indian Instit Management, PO 16757 Alipore Calcutta 700027), **Scientific Goods and Their Markets.**

¶ A discussion of the relationship between science development & the industrial transformation of Asian countries, including India, Japan, & some Pacific-Rim countries. Two features of science stand out more clearly today than in the past: scientific results have become products or marketable commodities; & scientific discoveries acting as generic (key) technologies engender a new & greater range of social forms. Reference to recent Asian historical experience of entry into industries & services involving the acquisition & use of scientific-technical knowledge illustrates how science now acts on technology, markets, & industrial organization. The analysis suggests that the insertion of science into the industrial sphere is a historical relationship involving an interplay of the core characteristics of scientific activity at different times & the diversity of endogenous forces of social development from one country to another. It underlines the importance of examining the precise nature of the changes taking place in scientific knowledge attached to industry & the service economy, & their implications for societal change over a wider sphere. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)



90S21887 / ISA / 1990 / 5569

Adjebeng-Asem, Selina (Dept Sociology & Anthropology U Ife, Ile-Ife Nigeria), **Objective Alienating Conditions, Subjective Manifestations and Strategies of Empowerment among African Women. The State of the Art.**

¶ Alienation & empowerment among women in Africa are examined via an extensive literature review & case studies of women's participation in the home & in the political economy. It is argued that the tremendous vitality, productivity, creativity, resourcefulness, & innovative talents of African women remain untapped for socioeconomic development, due to alienating conditions. The benefits the continent stands to gain if women are dealienated & empowered are highlighted, emphasizing women's problems & difficulties, their need for support & encouragement, & their achievements & accomplishments. Recommendations are made regarding ways of integrating regional activities in the areas of women, alienation, & empowerment into the global network of women & development, as well as creating a continent-wide information network for women & policymakers. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S21888 / ISA / 1990 / 5570

Adler, Judith (Sociology Dept Memorial U Newfoundland, Saint John's A1C 5S7), **The Dance of Distance: Ascetic Travel in the Early Christian World.**

¶ Primary sources (hagiographic biographies & classic chronicles of early monasticism) as well as secondary scholarship are drawn on to interpret the symbolic significance that travel performances held within early Christian ascetic culture. These performances involved costume, ritualized gesture, scenic backdrop, & accompanying narrative structure. The dilemmas that the wandering "holy men" posed for early monastic social organization are suggested, & the centuries-long efforts of monastic organizers & legislators to discredit "gyrovagues" & to bring wandering monks under control are sketched. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S21889 / ISA / 1990 / 5571

Adorno, Sérgio (Núcleo Estudos Violência U São Paulo, Brazil 05508), **Justice criminelle, violence urbaine et l'organisation sociale du crime** (Criminal Justice, Urban Violence, and the Social Organization of Crime). (FRE)

¶ Based on the findings of research on the crisis of the system of criminal justice within the present context of democratization of Brazilian society & of the struggle for the consolidation of the principle of citizenship, a social profile is presented of those accused of crimes against life, comparing the characteristics of the convicted with the acquitted. Also examined are the dynamics of events from the initiation of the criminal investigation until the proclamation of the verdict by the jury. The findings indicate that: there is a correlation between the social profile of the accused & the penalty imposed; the criminal justice system is neither neutral nor impartial; & power struggles exist within the tribunals. The complexity of the process is illustrated, highlighting its political & socioeconomic components. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S21890 / ISA / 1990 / 5572

Agodi, Maria Carmela (Dipt Sociologia U Calabria, I-87036 Rende Italy), **Rational Fools or Foolish Rationalists? Putting Meaning Back In.**

¶ The concept of means-ends rationality is analyzed as a tool for the understanding & explanation of social action from a sociological perspective. Two questions must be addressed by any sociological explanation, regardless of whether it makes use of rationality models: (1) According to which kind of criteria (epistemological, methodological, theoretical) can the sociologist impute to the actors the bestowal of meaning on their own actions as well as on those of other participants? & (2) According to what kind of criteria can a sociologist relate this personal bestowal of meaning on those social actions to the actors' ones? (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S21891 / ISA / 1990 / 5573

Agodi, Maria Carmela & Pennisi, Carlo (Dipt Sociologia U Catania, I-95124 Italy), **The Ideal Type as Scientific Practice and as Its Product.**

¶ The peculiarity of the ideal type (IT) is assessed by conceptualizing it as a reiterated process of selective reconstruction of relationships be-

tween phenomena & meanings (& of meaningful relationships between phenomena), intended to define an internally consistent configuration—one that best reduces indefiniteness in the conditions making possible, & in the consequences resulting from, the kinds of actions chosen as the object of knowledge. The theoretical function of the IT is expressed by the relationships it assesses between its conceptual component elements. That assessment is the cognitive contribution of the interpreter's activity, & its content is assertions about the meanings of the conducts chosen as the object of knowledge. The peculiarity of Max Weber's reformulation of the typifying procedures diffused during his time in economics, history, & law is found to consist in the transformation of the chosen selection criterion (value relevance) from a foundational device to a methodological standard according to which abstraction takes place in the cultural sciences. By this reformulation he intended to restate the questions raised by: the so-called German historical school about the methodological status of generalizations in classical economics & the relevance of psychological assumptions in economic theory; historical materialism & positivism concerning the form & content of historical explanation; & juridical culture & pandectistic dogmatics about the conceptual & cognitive status of legal types. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S21892 / ISA / 1990 / 5574

Aguiar, Neuma (DAWN/MUDAR c/o Iuperj, R. Paulino Fernandes 32/3 Rio de Janeiro 22270 Brazil), **Women in the Latin American Crisis.**

¶ Theories of socioeconomic (SE) crisis suggest an increased participation of previously excluded groups in labor markets at periods of affluence, which may be reversed in periods of crisis. However, analyses of SE crisis cannot be related to gender without taking into consideration current changes in women's fertility & household size. Although women's labor force participation in Latin America is increasing, there is a growing disparity between men's & women's earnings. Four major topics are analyzed in this regard—employment & unemployment patterns, household composition, social policies, & women's movements—using a methodological strategy that studies labor force participation rates as related both to employment patterns in the labor market & the proportion of household members, by gender, incorporated into the labor force. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S21893 / ISA / 1990 / 5575

Agun-Wole, Nemisi (Dept Social Welfare ARO Hospital, Abeoketa Nigeria), **The Relevance of Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) to the Development of Mental Health Services in Third World Countries (Nigeria).**

¶ The major contributions of nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) to the development of mental health services in Third World countries are traced, with focus on the example of Nigeria, offering case studies of the World Federation for Mental Health (WFMH), International Council on Alcohol Addiction, & Lions & Rotary clubs. The sources of continued strength for these NGOs are identified, along with areas where stronger collaboration with the government might maximize the potential for achieving the World Health Organization's goal of "Health for All" by 2000. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S21894 / ISA / 1990 / 5576

Ahmed, Paul I. (National Center Health Statistics, 3700 East-West Highway Hyattsville MD 20782), **Structural Conditions of Aging and Cultural Perceptions.**

¶ The history of old age in the US is traced & the divergence between the structural conditions of aging & cultural perceptions is analyzed. The disaggregation of the aged category by age, sex, marital status, race, & socioeconomic strata, etc, is criticized. Peter L. Berger's & Thomas Luckmann's theory, espoused in *The Social Construction of Reality* (New York, NY: Doubleday & Co, Inc. 1966 [see SA 15:3/67C4755]) is used to analyze the cultural interpretation of aging in the US, in comparison with developing countries. Max Weber's notion of reciprocity is drawn on to emphasize the dynamic, complex relationships between structural & cultural forces. The historic relevance of the Social Security Act & Medicare are added to these interpretations & are compared to similar relationships in less developed countries. The growing irrelevance of aging in professional occupations in the US is analyzed & the relevance of the aged in heading the family structures of developing countries are discussed. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)



90S21895 / ISA / 1990 / 5577

Ahola, Eija (U Helsinki, SF-00550 Finland), **Dependent Development as a Problem of a National Academic Research System: The Possibilities for Interaction between the Old and New Universities.**

¶ An analysis of the problem of dependent development, focusing on the conditions of the national university research system of Finland. Finnish academic research experienced rapid expansion in the 1960s & 1970s, characterized by the establishment of new universities in smaller cities located in central, eastern, & northern areas, & an emphasis on local practical needs. Implications of this kind of expansion are discussed from the perspective of the theory of center-periphery. The problems associated with the small size of the new peripheral universities are discussed, as well as potential advantages of their expansion for science in the center. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S21896 / ISA / 1990 / 5578

Aichholzer, Georg, Flecker, Jörg & Schienstock, Gerd (Institut Advanced Studies, Stumpergasse 56 A-1060 Vienna Austria), **Does Politics Matter? Computerization and Reorganization of White-Collar Work in Austria.**

¶ It is a dominant view that information technologies extend the scope for organizational choice & job design while weakening technological imperatives. Increasing diffusion of new production concepts in the widespread process of restructuration in production & service activities is observed. Whether this development will lead to a general mode of labor organization is questionable. Empirical evidence supports continuation of a plurality of concepts concerning labor organization process & the use of labor power even in the white-collar industries. Addressing the question of the emergence of different organizational concepts along with restructuration processes on the basis of information technologies, a model is developed that builds on a variety of structural constraints & chances on the one hand & political processes on the other. This approach is applied using empirical evidence from a study on computerization & reorganization in 15 Austrian firms, involving qualitative interviews with employees in 4 white-collar branches. It is shown that political processes—involving power, social exchange, & trust relations—play an important role in the adoption of particular organizational concepts. However, the scope & nature of political processes are structured by such factors as the pre-existing organizational system & culture, composition of the labor force, type of service, & market situation. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S21897 / ISA / 1990 / 5579

Aithal, Vathsala & Scheu, Hildegard (c/o Patrick V. Dias—U Frankfurt, D-6000 Federal Republic Germany), **International Division of Labour and Its Social and Educational Impact on Women's Movements: The Indian Situation.**

¶ The social & educational impact of the international division of labor (DofL) on women's movements & their contribution to a social transformation of the Indian society are addressed. The domestication & invisibility of women have been perpetrated by development & the international DofL: the international DofL has also reinforced the educational gap between the industrialized & developing countries, marginalizing women & placing them in the nonformal education system. In India, women's movements have called for a redefinition of the terms labor & work & for a gender redistribution policy. They have also developed concepts & strategies for a linkage of formal & nonformal education that may lead to the emergence of intellectuals from educated middle-classes as well as illiterate & marginalized women. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S21898 / ISA / 1990 / 5580

Alam, S. M. Shamsul (Dept Sociology U Oregon, Eugene 97403), **Islam, Ideology and the Military Regime in Bangladesh.**

¶ An analysis of the rise of Islam as an ideological construct in the military's attempt to create a bourgeois class in Bangladesh. The conventional view has been that there is an essential distinction between the West & the Islamic world, & that the return to Islam is the triumph of this distinct essence. In contrast to this cultural essentialist position, it is argued here that the military's inclusion of Islam in the context of Bangladesh is the product of particular ideological & socioeconomic conditions that helped reproduce the dominance of the military bureaucracy & facilitated the creation of a comprador bourgeois class dependent on the state. The various social movements that opposed Islam as a state principle are described. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

served.)

90S21899 / ISA / 1990 / 5581

Alba, Richard D. & Logan, John R. (Dept Sociology State U New York, Albany 12203), **Variations on a Theme: Racial and Ethnic Patterns of Suburbanization in the U.S.A..**

¶ The assimilation & stratification models are compared in an investigation of suburbanization as a cardinal expression of racial & ethnic differentiation in the US. Logistic regression models that are multilevel or contextual, including variables characterizing individuals as well as their metropolitan contexts, are applied to 1980 census data. The determinants of suburban vs central-city residence for twelve major racial/ethnic groups are examined, including: six Asian groups, three Hispanic ones, American Indians, blacks, & whites. Analysis reveals that the suburbanization process for most groups is dominated by family life-cycle & assimilation variables; however, some groups appear to deviate from this pattern in a manner predicted by the stratification model. The analysis also uncovers the influence of stratifying contextual factors that create advantages or disadvantages for some groups in certain types of metropolitan areas. It is concluded that the suburbanization process is quite variable across groups, in a way that is not captured by the broad racial/ethnic categories—eg, Asian or Hispanic—that dominate research in this field. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S21900 / ISA / 1990 / 5582

Albornoz, Orlando (Saint Anthony's Coll U Oxford, OX1 2JD England), **Juventud y educación en Venezuela: inserción y reproducción social** (Youth and Education in Venezuela: Insertion and Social Reproduction). (SPA)

¶ Problems of social insertion & development related to Venezuelan youth are examined, based on empirical data gathered from 43 secondary schools in Caracas (N = 7,339 students). The general trends of youth behavior & the influence of family, schooling, & society on youths' decisions about the future are addressed within the context of growing economic & social instability in Venezuela. The usefulness of social policies specifically directed toward youth, as proposed to general ones, is questioned, arguing that youth cannot be understood in isolation. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S21901 / ISA / 1990 / 5583

Albornoz, Orlando (Saint Antony's Coll U Oxford, OX1 2JD England), **Educational Reforms and Educational Policies: The Ideological Legitimation for Social Stability.**

¶ Educational reform in Venezuela was initiated not to change the social or the educational system but in fact to stabilize it. While educational reform sought to change educational policies, the private sector of the educational system was expanding, undermining the reforms. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S21902 / ISA / 1990 / 5584

Albrow, Martin C. (University Coll, Cardiff CF1 3AT Wales), **Societies as Constructed Facts: The Weberian Approach to Social Reality.**

• Complete paper available from SA Document Delivery Service prepaid at \$0.25 per page plus \$1.50 search & postage. Length of paper: 22 pp.

¶ Throughout his career Max Weber held firmly to the idea of *Wirklichkeitswissenschaft*, a science of reality. His attitude would today be called antifoundationalist, although his strong need for systematic construction, identified by Heinrich Rickert (*Die Grenzen der Naturwissenschaftlichen Begriffsbildung* [The Limits of Development of Natural Scientific Conceptualizations], 1929), arose because he recognized that the rationalization of the world was a historical fact. His view of facticity owes more to Johann Wolfgang von Goethe than to Immanuel Kant & is close to Wilhelm Dilthey. Human beings are at the center because they make things happen, not because they can be read like texts. Weber's ideal type method is doubly reflexive: people orient to ideal types & social scientists produce ideal types of that process. Weber's individual is both reality in the modern world &, as himself, sociologist, but located within all embracing structures, equally real, of which society is one. Thus, Weber is as much structuralist & constructivist as individualist. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S21903 / ISA / 1990 / 5585

Albrow, Martin C. (University Coll, Cardiff CF1 3AT Wales), **Internationalism as a Publishing Project: Experience in Editing an International Sociological Journal.**

¶ Experience gained as editor is used to describe the founding & first four years of publication of *International Sociology*. The journal's commitment to internationalism, & the attendant tensions between universalism & multiculturalism, are explored. Implementing internationalism is held to require specific material & social resources beyond those needed for national journals, especially to ensure that contributions from Second & Third World authors are not disadvantaged. The policy outcome included acceptance rates for papers of 35.1% for the Third World, 36.4% for the Second World, & 32.4% for the First World. Thematically, the journal increasingly reflects the material reality of global society, & contributions are directed to a worldwide readership. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S21904 / ISA / 1990 / 5586

Alder, Christine M. (Criminology Dept U Melbourne, Parkville Victoria 3052 Australia), **Gender and Violence: The Experiences of Homeless Youth.**

¶ The violent experiences of youth after becoming homeless are examined, based on interviews with 50 homeless young people in Melbourne, Australia. Patterns of violent victimization were found to differ markedly by gender: eg, offenders were virtually all male. Other gender differences are related to the sources & locations of violence & the nature of the relationship & interactions between the victim & the offender. Gender differences in talking about violent experiences are also discussed. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S21905 / ISA / 1990 / 5587

Alexander, Jeffrey C. (U California, Los Angeles 90024-1551), **Agency and the Agent: On the Internal Environments of Action.**

¶ It is argued that a major problem in contemporary social theory is that the renewed emphasis on agency, or freedom, has obstructed the fact that there is an agent who is exercising that freedom. That agent can be conceived of as a product of personality (the result of socialization) & the cultural system (internalized from the symbolic patterns of the world at large). The neglect of these two internal environments of action has led to an overemphasis on individual freedom & an underemphasis on the factors that condition it. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S21906 / ISA / 1990 / 5588

Alger, Chadwick F. (Mershon Center Ohio State U, Columbus 43201), **Local Response to Global Intrusions.**

¶ Jet engines, missiles, & communications satellites have accentuated the global reach of political, economic, social, & military institutions. Social scientists have tended to focus on the impact of these global intrusions, rather than on how people create responses that would preserve some degree of local autonomy & culture. Some respond by "thinking globally & acting locally," & others by creating alternative political space; some see potential in transnational networks of peoples' organizations, while others urge that local governments challenge the primacy of states in foreign policy. Here, a variety of local efforts to cope with global intrusions are examined, & their potential for preserving local autonomy is assessed. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S21907 / ISA / 1990 / 5589

Ali, Halim A. (Dept Anthropology & Sociology National U Malaysia, 43600 UKM Bangi Selangor), **Underdeveloping Workers' Unionism in Developing Malaysia.**

¶ Unions of the late 1940s & early 1950s in Malaysia, perhaps because of their class alignment with anticolonial & nationalist movements, were more prone to radical action & had considerable political impact. In the late 1960s & 1970s, there was an expansion in the working class but the militancy of the previous decades waned. Contemporary trade unions are more prone to coming to terms with the power of capital rather than undermining it. Collective bargaining becomes, in reality, a process of defensive accommodation to the existing power structure, & involves the relief or even suppression of immediate grievances rather than an attempt to resolve the underlying cause of workers' problems. The intimate relationship between capital & state has influenced the latter to maintain peaceful relations between trade unions & capital through legislative

powers & by controlling trade union leadership. Here, the effects & trends of labor relations, workers' organizations, organizational democracy, & participation in Malaysia are examined, focusing on the recent innovation of in-house unionism on the part of the industries with the support of the state. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S21908 / ISA / 1990 / 5590

Alladina, Safder (School Teaching Studies Polytechnic North London, NW5 3LB England), **The Erosion of Languages of Britain: Linguistic Engineering through the Education Reform Act 1989.**

¶ The Education Reform Act of 1989 in GB will have serious repercussions for the multilingual development of children in the UK. GB has a long tradition of linguicide: Cornish, Pictish, & Manx are today relic or extinct languages. There has been a history of domination, subjugation, & subsequent revival of Welsh & Gaelic, but these are languages with territorial rights. When it comes to the diaspora languages like Romani, South & East Asian, European, or African & Caribbean languages, the attitudes of policymakers & the general population have been ignorant, prejudicial, or even hostile, despite the fact that these languages have a long history of presence & maintenance. The Education Reform Act has given the kiss of death to the various tongues of GB. After grudgingly giving in to the self-assertion of the Welsh speaking people through arguments of "land & language," the 1989 Act has firmly established the position of Standard English, associating it with "British culture," nationality, authority, & law & order. The Act is also against the spirit of multilingual education within the European Economic Community. This is in the face of international developments in bi- & multilingual education. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S21909 / ISA / 1990 / 5591

Allcock, John B. (U Bradford, West Yorkshire BD7 1DP England), **The Sociology of Tourism and the Sociology of Leisure: Notes on Their Theoretical Convergence.**

¶ The study of tourism & leisure have long been treated as unrelated specialties within sociology. Here, the attempt of Rojek & others to replace a theory of leisure centered on the concept of free time with a theory that takes account of its structured character within frameworks of power & inequality is considered. It is argued that tourism is a model type of leisure relations within contemporary societies that can facilitate exploration of the characteristic structures & processes of leisure. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S21910 / ISA / 1990 / 5592

Altergott, Karen & Lewis, Robert A. (Family Research Instit Purdue U, 525 Russell St West Lafayette IN 47907), **Intergenerational Interdependencies and Health in the Midlife Family.**

¶ Based on 1983 & 1985 questionnaire data from 400 midlife individuals in Ind & Mich, who were all married & had a child present in the household in 1983, the event of an adult child's departure is conceptualized as a continuum, with the degree of physical, economic, & emotional independence operating as three components of the process of departure. Variations in child-leaving are linked to intergenerational interdependencies, & the ways that the changing relationships with adult children & the degree of interdependence with the older generation affect the health of the generation in the middle are examined. The analysis permits a discussion of family relationships beyond midlife by describing the continuum of child departure & intergenerational interdependencies, & tests the ability of intergenerational events, transitions, & interdependencies to predict the health of midlife adults. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S21911 / ISA / 1990 / 5593

Alvarez-Uria, Fernando (C/ Chile 32, E-28016 Madrid Spain), **Spanish title not provided** (Genealogy of Spanish Sociology). (SPA)

¶ Going back to the founding of sociology in Spain, an attempt is made to determine the specific characteristics of the constitutive logic of this science, & to show how the codes of sociological knowledge have developed into their current complexity & diversity. In Spain, like in most European countries, the birth of sociology was intimately linked with the "social question." However, the great weight of the Roman Catholic Church in this country & the particular structure of the university, as well as demands that came from sociopolitical elements, contributed to its unique formation & development here. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S21912 / ISA / 1990 / 5594

Amado, Gilles & Brazil, Haroldo (c/o Brazil-Vinagre Fundação Dom Cabral, Belo Horizonte Brazil), **Organizational Behaviours and Cultural Context: The Case of Brazil.**

¶ Organizational behaviors & social representations of organizations in Brazil are investigated, based on data collected in training sessions & organizational change interventions conducted in a variety of industrial firms. Analysis confirms the personalist & social dimension of the Latin organization, while stressing Brazilian idiosyncracies: the importance & nature of mediation systems between people, the individual & the organization, & the person & the law. These specificities are related to historical & ethnological evidence about Brazil. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S21913 / ISA / 1990 / 5595

Amado, Gilles, Laurent, André & Faucheux, Claude (HEC Graduate School Management, Jouy-en-Josas France), **Organizational Change and Cultural Realities: The Franco-American Contrast.**

¶ A clarification of the opposition between the French personalist & the North American functionalist approaches to organizational change & development. This opposition probably accounts for misunderstandings regarding the notions of change & organization & the aims & methods of change in the two countries. Rather than addressing the question through purely descriptive or simple modeling approaches, an attempt is made to investigate, within the history of these two cultures & peoples, the courses of their identified representations & organizational behaviors. Thus, current strategies & approaches to introduce organizational change are analyzed as cultural productions, reflecting the mentalities & histories of the respective societies. The design of effective strategies for organizational change requires a much deeper appreciation & understanding of cultural reality & the societal context of organizations than is currently demonstrated in the organizational change literature. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S21914 / ISA / 1990 / 5596

Amaro, Fausto, Teles, Louise & Marques, Eva (Technical U Lisbon, P-1699 Portugal), **Psychosocial Conditions of Families with a History of Mental Disorder Attending a Child Health Center in Lisbon.**

¶ Among the families of 1,746 children attending a child health center in Lisbon, Portugal, in 1988, 150 families with a history of mental disorder were matched with a socioeconomically similar sample without such a history, & interviews were conducted with family members to gather data on psychosocial conditions & other circumstances. The findings highlight the importance of family psychosocial conditions for preventive mental health programs. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S21915 / ISA / 1990 / 5597

Amaturo, Enrica (Dept Sociology U Naples, I-80138 Italy), **How a Pivotal Concept May Be Operationalized: Social Class.**

¶ Problems encountered by researchers in operationalizing the concept of social class are addressed, based on a review of contributions published in Europe & the US. Focus is on four basic methodological issues: (1) the indicators, ie, the problem of group identification or of class foundation; (2) the unit of analysis (eg, family vs individual); (3) the methods of data collection (eg, survey vs secondary sources & use & interpretation of published statistics); & (4) the strategies of data analysis. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S21916 / ISA / 1990 / 5598

Ambekar, Prabhakar Yashwantrao (SCS Coll Omerga, Osmanabad Maharashtra India), **The Lower Middle Class Retired Employees in Solapur City (Maharashtra State).**

¶ Interview data from 50 middle class elderly individuals in Solapur, Maharashtra State, India, are used to investigate: (1) the social & economic conditions of the old at retirement; (2) the standard of living since retirement; (3) general health conditions & critical health problems; (4) the impact of psychological, social, & family factors on retirement decisions; (5) the elderly's commitments to society & vice versa; & (6) the importance of postretirement planning. It is suggested that the problems of old age have been created by the growing struggle between the young & the old, exacerbated by: the lack of cordial communication & dialogue between the generations, & conflicts between the traditionalism of the old & the eagerness of the young to embrace the modern. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S21917 / ISA / 1990 / 5599

Amin, Samir (Third World Forum, BP 3501 Dakar Senegal), **French title not provided (A New Stage in the Internationalization of the Economy).** (FRE)

¶ Since the early 1970s major changes have occurred in the world economy: the emergence of new industrialized countries (NICs) on the one hand & further marginalization of the so-called Fourth World countries on the other, & the socialist countries' increased & intensified contact with the West. The question of whether these changes will lead to further & more complex differentiation in the world economy or to a deeper polarization is addressed. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S21918 / ISA / 1990 / 5600

Amirou, Rachid (52 Quai de Jemmapes, F-75010 Paris France), **French title not provided (Playing Area and Touristic Area).** (FRE)

¶ The youth & travel behavior of French groups of tourists visiting the Third World is explored, contending that a kind of "touristic bubble" can be seen in this behavior. Studies of the inner world (playing area) of the human infant (D. W. Winnicott) are used to illustrate this concept: ie, the tourist group as reflects a cultural adaptation to the external reality by recreating a shared touristic worldview. This touristic bubble functions, like rites of passage, to facilitate contact not only with new situations but also with the subculture of tourist society. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S21919 / ISA / 1990 / 5601

Ammon, Ulrich (U Duisburg, D-4100 Federal Republic Germany), **A Framework for the Description of Language Spread Policy (LSP).**

¶ Language spread policy (LSP) comprises all endeavors, directed or supported by institutions of a state, that either aim at spreading a language beyond, or at preventing the retraction of a language from, its present area & domains. LSP includes such activities as: sending language teachers or teaching materials abroad, financing media or media programs, providing foreign students with language skills, seeing to it that the language is used or gets a privileged status in international organizations or conferences, & financing background research. A proposal for the systematic description of LSP is presented. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S21920 / ISA / 1990 / 5602

Amsterdamska, Olga (Wetenschapsdynamica U Amsterdam, Nwe Achtergr 166 NL-1018 WV Netherlands), **The Rhetorics of Science and Practice in American Bacteriology.**

¶ On the basis of a rhetorical analysis of presidential speeches to the Society of American Bacteriologists between 1900-1945 that addressed the problem of the relationship between pure & applied bacteriology, the bacteriologists' native philosophy of science is examined as well as their ideas of the scientific ethos. Examination of the rhetorics used in the addresses demonstrates the ambivalence of bacteriologists toward the practical applications of bacteriology, & their use of the ideology of fundamental science to advance their common professional goals. Their articulation of the ideology of pure science is dictated largely by professional interest, but can be found in certain research programs as well. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S21921 / ISA / 1990 / 5603

Anachkova, Bistra (Instit Sociology, 13-A Moskovska St BG-1000 Sofia Bulgaria), **Economic Evaluation of Household Production Time of Men and Women in Bulgaria.**

¶ Results are presented of an attempt to ascribe monetary value to unpaid housework in Bulgaria, restricted to the working population. Issues discussed include: how housework is divided between men & women; the monetary value of housework; how much men & women add to household income through household production; & what their total labor input is worth. The "market alternative cost method" (Kirjavainen, M. Leena, "Time Use and Its Value in Household Production in Finland and the United States," doctoral dissertation, U of Helsinki, 1989) is used to economically evaluate housework. Housework production is estimated in terms of labor allocated to housework activities. Thus, housework value is reduced to & equalized with the market cost of general labor (legal minimum, average, & average activity-corresponding job wages). Housework time allocation data & market wages information are derived respectively from the National Time Use Surveys executed in Bul-



garia in 1970/71 & 1988 & the Statistical Yearbooks of Bulgaria. The 1988 data show that women spend 220% more hours weekly on housework than men (33.7 vs 15.4 hours). The overall workload of women is 64.8 hours per week vs 53 hours for men. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S21922 / ISA / 1990 / 5604

Anachkova, Bistra & Hill, Stephen (Instit Sociology, 13-A Moskovska St BG-1000 Sofia Bulgaria), **Quality Circles and Organizational Democracy. The British and the Bulgarian Case.**

¶ Quality circles have both an efficiency aim & a social, quality-of-working-life aim that are realized by encouraging the participation of employees in decision making. Here, the findings of a comparative bilateral survey on quality circles, carried out in 1988 in 3 Bulgarian & 3 British enterprises, are used to investigate whether greater employee participation was achieved. The survey included interviews with managers, an employee attitude questionnaire (355 respondents in the Bulgarian companies & 146 in the British companies), & use of company records. Analysis utilizing the SPSS package indicates that companies in both countries have failed to effectively introduce or embrace rank-&-file worker participation in decision making. However, while Bulgarian workers were apathetic, British workers were hostile. Also, failure in the Bulgarian case was due to the established organizational hierarchy, which included too many parallel structures dealing with quality issues & claiming to ensure participation & involvement; failure in GB was due to the existence of an excessively authoritarian management structure & the resentment of middle management. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S21923 / ISA / 1990 / 5605

Andersen, Svein S. (Norwegian School Management, PO Box 580 N-1301 Sandvika), **Innovation and Paradigmatic Conservatism: State Strategies in the North Sea 1965-1985.**

¶ A discussion of how government organizations adapt to new situations, with focus on how innovation is channeled or bounded by fundamental paradigms & corresponding procedures of the national political & administrative culture. This problem is discussed in the case of Danish, British, & Norwegian adaptations to offshore oil & gas activities over the last two decades. The three countries represent different traditions of resource management within a liberal democratic tradition. Cultural paradigms not only shape initial reactions, when nothing is known about the prospect of offshore activities, but also shape learning & innovation over the following decades. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S21924 / ISA / 1990 / 5606

Anderson, Don S. (Research School Social Sciences Australian National U, Canberra ACT 2601), **Is Private Schooling an Advantage? Are There Long-Term Effects?**

¶ Longitudinal data collected in Australia from a national sample of 3,000 first-year university students studying engineering, law, medicine, or teaching in the mid-1960s are analyzed to determine any long-term career advantages resulting from private schooling. With statistical controls for family socioeconomic status, analyses reveal association of private school (both Catholic & elite) with family sponsorship in obtaining employment. Level of aspiration & participation in professional organizations were also related to having attended a non-Catholic private school. However, there was little evidence that having attended a particular type of school affected level of income fifteen years after graduation. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S21925 / ISA / 1990 / 5607

Anderson, James G., Jay, Stephen J., Perry, Jane & Anderson, Marilyn M. (Purdue U, West Lafayette IN 47907), **Informal Communication Networks and Change in Physicians' Practice Behavior.**

¶ An experimental program, based on Burt's model of innovation adoption & designed to increase physician (MD) use of a hospital information system (HIS) was implemented & evaluated in a large, private teaching hospital. Social network analysis identified influential MDs on 4 experimental hospital services; data on modes of order entry were collected & fed back to these MDs at individual meetings with the project staff. The merits of using personally designed computer-stored order sets (POSs) for order entry was demonstrated. After these meetings, the influential MDs resumed their normal role on their respective services. A repeated measures analysis of variance was performed on patient data collected

before & after the implementation of the program. The results indicate that a significant increase in the use of POSs for order entry occurred on the experimental services but not on the control services. A cost-benefit analysis of the results suggests that, if the program were expanded to the entire hospital, an annual savings of 6 full-time equivalent secretaries & \$108,000 would be realized. Also, errors in order entry would be reduced by 900+ annually. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S21926 / ISA / 1990 / 5608

Anderson, Robert (European Foundation Improvement of Living & Working Conditions, Loughlinstown House Skankill County Dublin Ireland), **Policies to Support Families Who Care.**

¶ Family care has become the cornerstone of social policies to support disabled & older people in the community, reflecting both increasing awareness of the role of the family & increasing pressure or lack of resources for the formal welfare & caring services. However, a variety of demographic, labor market, & social factors raise questions regarding the preparedness & ability of families (or more typically one female) to provide care. Here, an attempt is made to identify the problems facing family carers, how these problems change over time, & how they differ from those of the person being cared for. The changing context, at least in Europe, for family care is described, & the development of strategies to maintain or improve the health & quality of life of family carers is considered. Illustrations of European programs & policies to support carers are provided. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S21927 / ISA / 1990 / 5609

Andersson, Lars (Stockholm Gerontology Research Center, Box 6401 S-113 82 Sweden), **Power and Dependence in Policy for the Aged.**

¶ In a contribution to the contemporary debate on the health crisis, different influences that affect social & health service systems are discussed within the framework of the concepts of role & cohort. Power-dependency relations are also discussed in relation to the development of organizations for retired people. Cohort flow & its relationship to the care of the elderly are addressed, identifying the differences between self-care, informal care, & formal care. It is concluded that there are no axiomatic reasons why future conditions should be any worse than those now existing. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S21928 / ISA / 1990 / 5610

Anthias, Floya (School Social Sciences Thames Polytechnic, Woolwich London SE18 England), **Attributions of Identity and Difference in the Modern State.**

¶ The parameters of collective difference & identity in modern societies are examined, with attention to the categories of ethnicity, nation, race, gender, & class, which are considered as modes of differentiation, exclusion, & subordination. It is examined how attributions of difference & identity have been dependent on either a biological or fixed essence of difference, or, alternatively, on the naturalization of cultural differences. The uses to which cultural difference is put in the pursuit of varying political projects are discussed, & the shifting boundaries & contextual parameters of collective identity identified. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S21929 / ISA / 1990 / 5611

Anyang'-Nyong'o, Peter (African Academy Sciences, POB 14798 Nairobi Kenya), **The Political Economy of the Welfare State in Africa.**

¶ The history of the welfare state in Africa, the crises currently facing it, & possibilities for alternative models of development & hence for a viable material basis for the African welfare state are analyzed. Ever since independence, African governments—except those wracked by internal conflicts & intermittent political instability—have been committed to development, i.e. improvement in the social well-being of citizens in terms of health, education, housing, & food. Thus, almost across the board, budgetary expenditure on education is relatively high in Africa, & only surpassed by military & public sector wages in many cases. Yet this social welfare commitment has systematically come under strain, not so much as a result of International Monetary Fund/World Bank-induced structural adjustment programs, but more as a result of the development model itself. African economies, not having developed the material base

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for the type of welfare state they had nurtured for over two decades, now find it necessary to either abandon their social welfare commitments or seek the appropriate material base to reproduce the conditions necessary to sustain such commitments. The result has been an eclectic search for new models of development that has left a gap of legitimacy for African governments internally. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S21930 / ISA / 1990 / 5612

Apfelbaum, Erika R. (GEDISST/IRESCO, 59-61 rue Pouchet Paris F-75017 France), **Women in Power: The Unreachable Quest for Balance between Public and Private Lives.**

¶ The ways in which women speak of & deal with their double lives—ie, at the interface of the professional & the private worlds—are explored, based on the narratives of women leaders holding highly visible positions in politics &/or business. These data are compared to narratives of unskilled workers collected by D. Kergoat & Berthaux-Wiame. In all accounts, the two facets of women's lives are described as deeply intertwined, suggesting that women no longer view their public & private lives as conflicting, but rather as creating constant tensions that are inherent in their daily lives. Strategies of coping with these tensions—seeking harmony & balance between the professional & personal domains—have evolved alongside the recent changes in women's status, reflecting changes in gendered consciousness & offering a base for identity construction. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S21931 / ISA / 1990 / 5613

Apostolopoulos, Yiorgos & Leivadi, Stella (Dept Sport/Leisure/Exercise Sciences U Connecticut, Storrs 06268), **Professional Sports in Greece and the Development of Conservative Attitudes.**

¶ The relationship between participation in organized sports & political conservatism is examined, defining conservatism as: (1) resistance to change; & (2) the tendency to prefer safe, traditional, & conventional forms of institutions & behavior. Questionnaire survey data from 510 Greek professional athletes, nonathletes, & coaches were analyzed using cross-tabulation & discriminant analysis. The findings indicate that athletes tend to be more dogmatic, religious, & right-wing oriented. They do not favor innovation & change, & are more willing to accept authority & hierarchy. Moreover, athletes support nationalistic views & believe that their fate is in the hands of unknown, external, & uncontrolled powers. Coaches were found to be more conservative than their athletes. Implications of this relationship for professional sports in Greece, the structure of the Greek state, & the socialization of youth are discussed. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S21932 / ISA / 1990 / 5614

Apostolopoulos, Yiorgos, Leivadi, Stella & Yiannakis, Andrew (181 C Foster Dr, Willimantic CT 06226), **Tourist Role Preference and the Life Cycle: A Greek Case Study.**

¶ With the lengthening of leisure time & retirement, longer vacations, increased standards of living, & the modernization of travel agencies, mass tourism has grown extensively. Research has revealed the existence of eleven distinct patterns of vacation behavior: tourist roles as archaeologist, anthropologist, action seeker, adventurer, escapist, mass tourist, high class tourist, searcher, drifter, thrillseeker, & independent tourist. Some studies have shown a relationship between these roles & demographic variables. The case of Greece is examined here—a traditionally tourist country with a weak economic system & a characteristic social structure in which tourism is one of the most valuable sources for foreign exchange. Investigated are: the relationship between stability & change across the life cycle & tourists' role preferences & motivation; & the role that gender & educational attainment play on the choice of tourist roles. Telephone interview data obtained via a 39-item questionnaire from a random sample of 527 Athens residents are analyzed using cross-tabulations, gamma correlations, stepwise discriminant analysis, & multidimensional scaling. Analysis supports the initial hypotheses that the individual's stage in the life cycle influences the choice of tourist role, & that there are differences in people's preference for a particular tourist role with respect to age & educational attainment. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S21933 / ISA / 1990 / 5615

Appay, Béatrice (Centre national recherche scientifique, 14 rue Larmeroux F-92170 Vanves France), **Reorganization of the Work Pro-**

cess and the Evolution of the Educational Systems of France and the United Kingdom.

¶ Within the theoretical framework of the new sociology of education, the issues of labor process reorganization are discussed, referring to the social division of labor & the division of tasks between conception & execution, control, & subordination, & their consequences over the elaboration & transmission of knowledge. It is argued that the deskilling debate underestimates the restructuring of skills. Skilled labor has become a major issue in implementing new training patterns, although it may seem contradictory to a dominant tendency toward greater flexibility, polyvalence, & interchangeability of the labor force. An interpretation of empirical data from France & the UK on the fields of education & production is presented that highlights two major patterns of adaptation to change that combine flexibility, polyvalence, & skill. It is argued that one of the major problems within the reorganization of the labor process & training is the social control of the future labor force. After an era of labor concentration, the atomization process that is now observed conceals new forms of labor control; it is demonstrated that training plays a fundamental role in this reorganization. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

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Appay, Béatrice (Centre national recherche scientifique, 14 rue Larmeroux F-92170 Vanves France), **Flexibility and Control: Some New Management Strategies.**

¶ Analysis of macrosocioeconomic data reveals that control of the labor force is heading toward greater flexibility in the means of production & the use of the labor force. Consideration of internal labor & subcontracting firms provides further understanding of this phenomenon. It is argued that the issues of democratization & workers' control are directly linked to the development of education & mass training. Further, the revival of craft or professional patterns, the decentralized forms of production, & the increase of small sites of production, conceal new forms of centralized control. Sabel's & Piore's theory on the second industrial divide & flexible specialization is examined, & it is argued that, although a tendency toward a new sociotechnical division of labor can be observed, the myth of worker's autonomy & the compulsive adaptation to change must not hide the contradictions of new rules of subordination. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S21935 / ISA / 1990 / 5617

Appay, Béatrice (Centre national recherche scientifique, 14 rue Larmeroux F-92170 Vanves France), **Professional Patterns of Change and State Intervention in France and England.**

¶ It is argued that in focusing on the learned professions, the sociology of professions has ignored the analysis of the division of labor & the changing forms of social control. Here, contradictions between state intervention encouraging mass training & greater flexibility of the labor force & the day-to-day restructuring of the skilled occupations referring to professional patterns are investigated, in the cases of France & England. A radical critique of the so-called new autonomy of workers is proposed, highlighting *rapports de force* between the state, the employers, trade unions, & the educational systems regarding change & reproduction of the labor force. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S21936 / ISA / 1990 / 5618

Appay, Béatrice (Centre national recherche scientifique, 14 rue Larmeroux F-92170 Vanves France), **La Mise en formation d'une génération (The Moment of Formation of a Generation).** (FRE)

¶ Based on the example of the formative moment for young British students at the official end of apprenticeship in 1983, the introduction of a fundamental school system reform is described. The reform is marked by a rupture in salary expectations & vocational categories, affecting this generation's self-definition & its potential to form its malleability, flexibility, & interchangeability in the arena of work. Tr & Modified by J. White (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S21937 / ISA / 1990 / 5619

Archibald, W. Peter (McMaster U, Hamilton Ontario L8S 4L8), **Distress, Dissent and Alienation: Hamilton Workers in the Great Depression.**

¶ Based on analysis of the minutes of local union meetings, daily newspapers, & other archival material, & of in-depth interviews conducted with about 200 survivors, the responses of workers in Hamilton, Ontario, to



the Great Depression of the 1930s are examined. Findings suggest that workers did not simply respond to deprivation & frustration with rebellion. While many were unemployed, wages were low, working conditions were sometimes poor, & employers were often unsympathetic & repressive, for many, the circumstances of the 1930s were little different from those of the 1920s. Some had few prior experiences to compare the situation with; others thought everyone else was in similar circumstances, while many felt lucky to have any job at all. Those who did feel deprived & frustrated were more likely to feel & act alienated than rebel, in that they: (1) became "fixated" on merely surviving; (2) experienced, & sometimes collectively expressed, frustration, but then retreated because rebellion appeared futile &/or dangerous; &/or (3) "worked" the job or relief system in order to get by, often at the expense of other workers. Certain circumstances appear to have been important in producing this alienation: (A) the glut of labor in the market & the absence of alternative sources of employment or relief; (B) the relatively low & sectarian state of organization among workers, both economically & politically; & (C) the consequent absence of a sense of the feasibility, & often legitimacy, of alternative courses of action. Examination of those few workers who did rebel tends to support the latter reasoning. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S21938 / ISA / 1990 / 5620

Ardigo, Achille (Dipt Sociologia U Bologna, I-40126 Italy), **Morals: Beyond Postmodernism without Falling Back into Parsonian Structuralism.**

¶ It is suggested that the present renaissance of theoretical interest in ethics & morals in sociology & philosophy may be interpreted as an attempt to escape the culture of postmodernism. Postmodern society & culture, as described by J.-F. Lyotard, refuses to be anchored in either grand historical or scientific narratives or in the transcendental subjectivity of the individual person. One of the paths out of postmodernism is to overcome the so-called noncongruence (Niklas Luhmann) between the social system on the one hand & the *lebenswelt* (life-world) & world of subjectivities, on the other. The theory of noncongruence reduces every moral norm at the private level or at the *lebenswelt* level to the environment of complex social systems. A joining of the concepts of "empathy" (Edmund Husserl, Stein) & of "hermeneutics" (Martin Heidegger, Hans Georg Gadamer) is suggested as a bridge to overcome the dichotomies between the micro & the macro, & between the subjective & the objective. Such an approach overcomes the limitations of theories that search for a bridge between the two sources of the moral (eg, Parfit, Derek, *Reasons and Persons*, Oxford U Press, 1984) by much reducing the importance attached to the subjective pole. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S21939 / ISA / 1990 / 5621

Ariel de Vidas, Anath (79 rue de la Colonie, F-75013 Paris France), **Memoire textile et industrie du souvenir dans les Andes** (Textile Memory and the Souvenir Industry in the Andes). (FRE)

¶ Historically, textile production has been constant in Andean societies, & has been inextricably related to the ritual, the symbolic, & the social aspects of daily life. Today, the souvenir industry in the Andes relies on textile production, & tourism has exerted a decided influence on the Andean textile industry. Analysis of illustrative cases reveals how textile production has adapted to a market economy. It is argued that the ethno-economic aspects of tourism interfere in the elaborate process of Andean identity: for increased sales, more authenticity must be invested in the folk-art product, thus allowing the preservation of an internal value system that persists in spite of, or as a result of, the modernity process. It is suggested that a new type of identity may emerge as traditional textile production disappears while that destined for consumption by another social group becomes more prevalent. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

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Arminen, Ilkka (Finnish Foundation Alcohol Studies, Kalevankatu 12 SF-00100 Helsinki), **The Genesis of Self-Consciousness and Its Debt to the Other: The Case of Alcoholics Anonymous.**

¶ Alcoholics Anonymous (AA) is a fascinating & unique social movement that uses the constructive character of life stories to rebuild the personality of its members. To analyze the power of AA, George Herbert Mead's theory of socialization or the social genesis of self-consciousness as the internalization of communicative talking to others, is crucial. AA can be analyzed as a (re)socialization process that leads

to a new identification & a whole new way of life. However, the shared meanings of the AA community promoting this new identification are not isolated, but rather, are structurally integrated definitions & understandings of experienced reality. Consequently, the (re)socialization processes of AA must be interpreted in relation to the shared meanings of everyday life. Further, Mead's theory of the social genesis of the self have to be reread, distinguishing between the signifying practices of everyday language & the socializing community. The socialization process can then be seen as paying a symbolic debt to the other, with the signifying practices forming a bridge between socialization & resocialization. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S21941 / ISA / 1990 / 5623

Armington, Klaus (Institut Politikwissenschaft U Heidelberg, Marstallstr 6 D-6900 Federal Republic Germany), **Stability in Time of Change: West German Labour Relations in Comparative Perspective.**

¶ In the 1980s the system of West German labor relations experienced no major change. In particular, trade unions did not suffer a decline in membership & continued to bargain successfully in collective agreements. The reasons for this stability in times of economic, social, & political changes are discussed. A cross-national analysis shows no universal decline of union membership in recent years in the Organization of Economic Cooperation & Development area; however, certain developments have occurred that cannot be explained sufficiently by changes in the labor markets or the structure of employment. Institutional & political factors account for a substantial share of the variance. Turning to West German labor relations, it is argued that the structure of the party system & the institutions of collective bargaining prevent employers & the federal government from massive antiunion strategies. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

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Arminger, Gerhard & Sobel, Michael E. (Bergische U, D-5600 Wuppertal Federal Republic Germany), **Handling Missing Data in Mean and Covariance Structure Models: New Results and Implications for the Design of Empirical Studies.**

¶ A nonlinear mean & covariance structure model for one or more groups is constructed that subsumes the usual linear models considered in the literature. It is shown how to estimate parameters of the model & the asymptotic covariance matrix of the parameter estimates using pseudo-maximum likelihood (PML) estimation. The resulting estimates are strongly consistent under general regularity conditions, provided only that the model for the first two moments is correctly specified. However, because the data are not necessarily drawn from a multivariate normal distribution, the usual likelihood ratio tests for model comparisons in mean & covariance structure models do not apply; rather, Wald tests & Lagrange multiplier tests may be used to implement such comparisons. The standard results on ML estimation with missing data are extended to the case of PML estimation with missing data & the results are applied to the model proposed. The approach to the missing data problem adopted, which decomposes the pseudo-loglikelihood function from normal theory into a sum of individual components, cannot generally be implemented by using existing mean & covariance structure programs. In some important instances, however, the approach can be implemented by using one of the standard programs (eg, LISREL). An example, in which data from various sources are combined to circumvent an omitted variables problem in a linear system of equations, is used to illustrate the approach. Comments are offered on other research situations where data can be combined from multiple sources in the absence of a complete data sample to estimate models that could not otherwise be considered. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S21943 / ISA / 1990 / 5625

Arnell Gustafsson, Ulla K. (Swedish Center Working Life, Box 5606 S-114 86 Stockholm), **Youth Work Patterns in Sweden 1973-1985.**

¶ An analysis of changes in youth work patterns in Sweden, drawing on retrospective interviews conducted with a representative sample of 2,500 young people (ages 18-27), who entered the labor market between 1973 & 1985. Event history analysis indicates that employment mobility & the character of the first job have changed dramatically during the period, due to: fluctuations in the labor market, changes in the educational situation, & changing attitudes. It is shown how, on the individual level, time to the first permanent job is related to sex, education, the time for starting the work career, & unemployment early in the career. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)



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Artimov, Victor Andreevich (Instit Economics, 17 Lavrentiev Str Novosibirsk USSR 630090), **Social Chronometry as a Field of Social Science.**

¶ Numerous theoretical & applied studies of social time—the use of time indicators, a time approach to various social problems, & the increased importance attached to the value of time as an individual & societal resource—constitute a special field of science, termed social chronometry, which investigates the activity system of social actors measured by time. Explored are: time relations; the role of time in the life of society & of individuals; time distribution & utilization by individuals, groups, & communities; & patterns & trends of time distribution. This discipline also studies societal attitudes toward time, changes in this attitude, & their causes. The key areas include: historical structural systems of time & their modifications, time sampling, & time stock, classified into three groups (theoretical-methodological, descriptional-analytical, & informational-methodological). (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S21945 / ISA / 1990 / 5627

Artimov, Victor Andreevich (Instit Economics, 17 Lavrentiev Str Novosibirsk USSR 630090), **Time Budget Trends in Urban and Rural Populations.**

¶ An examination of the main findings of time-budget analysis for urban & rural employed populations based on 1972-1987 data. The general conclusions are that: time spent on household chores & child care has increased; leisure time spent on home consumption of mass media has increased, while that spent on learning & skill upgrading has decreased; other basic activities have remained stable. In urban areas, the leisure-time gap between employed men & women has continued to narrow, but in rural areas, this has not been the case. The time budget as a method for studying people's activity behaviors has demonstrated high potential. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S21946 / ISA / 1990 / 5628

Arutyunyan, Y. V. (Insit Ethnography Soviet Academy Sciences, 1g Dm. Ulianov St 117036 Moscow), **The Socio-Cultural Development of Soviet Nations and National Self-Identity.**

¶ An assessment of the relationship between the social & cultural development of Soviet nations. Findings from research on Russians & other ethnic groups confirm that, despite rapid transformation of the social foundation of culture, the nations preserve their respective sociocultural identity, which is evident in various spheres of political & social life. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S21947 / ISA / 1990 / 5629

Arvisto, Mait (Pedagogical Instit, Narva mnt 25 200101 Tallin USSR), **Sporting Way of Life-Value in Itself?**

¶ In socialist countries, including Estonia, sport has been declared an important value, & sport success has been used to raise the prestige of socialism. Here, it is examined whether the sporting way of life has become an actual value regulating human performance, based on questionnaire data collected in Estonia between 1985 & 1989 (N = 2,315 respondents). Results show that going in for sports does not add to social status or prestige. Sport activities of political nominees are not reflected in their public image during election campaigns nor in publications about politicians. Further, the level of regular sport activity is relatively low: only 10%-15% of the adult population participate in sports. It is concluded that sport has mainly an instrumental value & hence sport policy as a whole has been alienated. A new, more human sport system must be constructed, which, besides governmental support, will require a policy formulated by local & municipal authorities & the development of a multifaceted club system. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S21948 / ISA / 1990 / 5630

Ashton, David, Sung, Johnny & Hoskins, Martin (Dept Sociology U Alberta, Edmonton T6G 2H4), **Entering a Segmented Labour Market: Patterns of Movement within the Youth Labour Market in Britain.**

¶ After briefly summarizing the debate between neoclassical, dualist, & segmentation theories of the youth labor market, a case is made for the adoption of a model of a segmented youth labor market that is sensitive to national variations in the structure of labor markets. The argument is supported by the results of a project that utilized event history analysis to examine the initial entry to work & subsequent job movement of 1,780 youths ages 18-24 in 4 cities in GB. Results show how variables that take

on a general or minimal significance in influencing the likelihood of entry into employment on the assumption of labor market homogeneity take on a different or greater significance on the assumption of a segmented labor market. The model of a segmented labor market not only enables a disaggregation of the analysis, but also suggests that different criteria are being used to determine access to the various segments of the labor market. The significance of structural factors such as the level of unemployment & the local opportunity structure in influencing the likelihood of job moves is demonstrated, but it is also shown that variables such as gender, type of previous work experience, & the number of jobs held operate in a differential manner on moves within the labor market. Being female increases the likelihood of moves from one clerical job to another & from one professional job to another, but not from one semiskilled manual job to another. It also increases the likelihood of moving out of skilled work, but not out of clerical work. Similarly, having had a large number of jobs increases the likelihood of moving out of semiskilled jobs but reduces the likelihood of moving out of skilled jobs. These findings suggest that the social & economic pressures that determine job movement differ from one segment of the labor market to another: models of labor market segmentation must be sensitive to national differences in the institutional structures that regulate labor market behavior, particularly in the case of the youth labor market. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S21949 / ISA / 1990 / 5631

Aspaturian, Vernon V. (Pennsylvania State U, University Park 16802), **Patterns of Leadership in a Soviet Union in Transition.**

¶ The USSR & Eastern Europe are embarked on a process that involves more than reform or restructuring of socialist/communist systems. The top leadership of all European communist states has been overturned, & the countries face the immense problem of replacing or reforming the massive *nomenklatura* that makes up the intermediate levels of leadership in all sectors of society, particularly in the political sector. New sources & patterns of recruitment, retention, & dismissal of elites are emerging as the one-party system is breaking down or eroding. The crisis in leadership is particularly critical in the USSR, where Mikhail Gorbachev's policies have unleashed forces challenging the one-party monopoly of power. New rival & potentially competing structures, organizations, & associations have arisen, & leadership authority in the Communist Party & state, & in the center & at the periphery, are being defied, resulting in the erosion of consensual authority & the fragmentation & diffusion of power. Though new institutions & processes have been established, these are clearly transitional in nature. These developments are analyzed, & placed within the context of prior patterns of leadership. Possible directions for future development are projected. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S21950 / ISA / 1990 / 5632

Assar, Khairallah (U Annaba, BP 12 El Hadjar Algeria), **Reflections on the Impact of Perestroika on Arab Youth: Symptoms of a Different Type of Alienation.**

¶ Preliminary observations are presented on Arab youths' reaction to *perestroika* (restructuring) that indicate the emergence of a different type of alienation. Some young Arabs seem dazzled by *perestroika*, unable to grasp its meaning, causes, & processes; others see in it evidence of the failure, in Arab countries, of an imported socioeconomic system; & a few are angry with Mikhail Gorbachev & what he is doing. Questions relating to these issues are discussed, & further investigation is urged. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S21951 / ISA / 1990 / 5633

Asua, Begoffa, Basurco, Félix & Redondo, Josu (Portuene nº 3-2º, E-20008 San Sebastian Spain), **Spanish title not provided** (The Management of Youth Unemployment). (SPA)

¶ An investigation of social programs aimed at alleviating unemployment among young people ages 16-25 in the Basque region of Spain, during 1989/90. The discussion is based on correlational analysis of questionnaire & interview data obtained from agents of the insertion programs, supplemented by questionnaires from & discussions with representative institutional, political, & management agents. The perception & evaluation of these programs by the different agents involved are described in an attempt to assist in identifying decision-making concerns relative to the extension & implementation of these programs. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S21952 / ISA / 1990 / 5634

Attias-Donfut, Claudine (CNVATS, 49 rue Mirabeau F-75016 Paris France), **"Maturescence": A Result of the Multigenerational Society.**

¶ Relations between generations have been studied mostly from the point of view of either the young or the elderly, neglecting the middle generation, who form a generational bridge. The term "maturescence" was coined (after adolescence) to define this middle period in life, during which relationships with the previous & following generations change: the younger generation becomes independent, while the older becomes more dependent. An analysis of these relationships underlines the contribution these processes bring to an a posteriori definition of a generation through images that already belong to the past. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S21953 / ISA / 1990 / 5635

Attias-Donfut, Claudine (CNVATS, 49 rue Mirabeau F-75016 Paris France), **The Restructuring of Class Disparities in the Transition to Retirement.**

¶ The social inequalities that characterize the working population are not reproduced identically after retirement. Differences in social structure between the present cohorts of retirees on the one hand & workers on the other have already been observed. They are partially due to socioeconomic evolution as well as to the redistribution of inequalities operated by welfare systems. Here, data from a longitudinal study of the transition to retirement of two cohorts in France are used to demonstrate that changes in ways of life do not necessarily depend on previous socioprofessional conditions. Gaps between some social groups are reduced, others are deepened. The modalities of this restructuring are analyzed. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S21954 / ISA / 1990 / 5636

Aubert, Nicole (ESCP, 79 ave de la République F-75011 Paris France), **French title not provided** (From a "Managerial" to a "Managerial" Approach to Organization). (FRE)

¶ The traditional, strictly hierarchical & cellular models of organizations have given way to a "polycellular" type characterized by horizontal communication lines between its different cells. Simultaneously, the ascendancy exerted on individuals has moved away from the body (submitted to rhythms, rules, & tasks that are designed & structured by external forces) to the psyche & the imaginary. Motivation is no longer prompted by outside incentives, but by each individual subscribing to the logic of a type of organization that stimulates his/her imagination & to which he/she can identify. Thus a new "managerial system" is being invented in which the imaginary must be managed in order to elicit motivation, involvement, dynamism, & productivity. The object of companies is now to channel each individual's "narcissistic energy." To understand this evolution, it is necessary to match the organization models now in use with individual psychic patterns. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S21955 / ISA / 1990 / 5637

Augustin, Barbara (LERSCO U Nantes, 3 rue Mal Joffre F-44041 Cedex France), **Les mariages mixtes (un fait migratoire)** (Mixed Marriages [A Fact of Migration]). (FRE)

¶ Mixed marriages ((MMs) intercultural & interethnic) affect the integration of aliens into a population. The number of MMs fluctuates between 21,000 & 23,000 per year & accounted for 8+% of marriages in France in 1987 (with 23% Franco-Arabic marriages). MMs confirm the mechanisms of the national matrimonial market, while disrupting the established matrimonial order. They also emphasize the relationship between the individual & the society through revealing a discrepancy at work within the interindividual relationship. As migratory & family processes, MMs highlight the contacts established between a prevailing population & minority or ethnic groups. Methodological issues involved in identifying a suitable approach for the analysis of MMs are considered. In terms of globality, MMs reflect the problematics of the norm/gap rapport with respect to the continuous elaboration of the identity of a given group. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S21956 / ISA / 1990 / 5638

Aurora, G. S. (U Hyderabad, 500134 Andhra Pradesh India), **Agricultural Sciences and the Dryland Agriculture: An Outline.**

¶ The agricultural sciences, in tandem with the chemical industry, created a radical change in the structure of agriculture both in terms of mod-

els & relations of production. Since the 1960s, changes initiated by plant physiology & plant genetics—eg, Norman Ernest Borlaug's reconstruction of high yielding varieties (HYVs)—have been integrated with developments in related agricultural sciences, including agronomy, agricultural chemistry, & agricultural engineering. The marketing of new technological packages emerging from the agricultural laboratories had logical consequences for the large-scale integration of agriculture into the industrial system. For the peasantry of the Third World, two types of developments were particularly noteworthy: (1) regions with assured irrigation grew in affluence in the initial two decades after the "green revolution" launched by the technological breakthrough; & (2) the dryland regions, which were already agriculturally backward, experienced rapid degeneration of land & pauperization of the people. The agricultural sciences responded to this situation by attempting an extension of the technological regimes of the HYVs, with developments modeled on the same basic assumptions that had brought such rich dividends to irrigated areas. The problems of the impoverished drylands, however, proved much more intractable, largely due to the structure of land distribution (& hence, class structure), & to the relative inefficacy of the hybridization technologies in the context of uncertain resource input conditions. It is concluded that the success of technologies is associated with the social & geographical contexts, & thus, the efficacy of technologies may diminish if technological transfer occurs between areas where social & geographical conditions are diametrically opposed. Based on personal research in the dryland regions, agronomic & social action strategies are suggested, with special reference to the Telengana region of Andhra Pradesh, India. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S21957 / ISA / 1990 / 5639

Austin, D. Mark & Sayre, Cynthia W. (Dept Sociology U Louisville, KY 40292), **An Alternative Avenue to Homeownership: Environmental Factors and Increased Access to Housing from an International Voluntary Association.**

¶ An investigation of factors related to the development of an alternative avenue for homeownership, supplied by an international voluntary association—Habitat for Humanity, Inc.—& available to low-income residents of urban areas through a combination of low-interest loans & a form of "sweat equity." Survey data from representatives of local affiliates on total budget, activity levels, organizational structure, & size & composition of the local boards of directors were combined with census data for cities represented in the organization to determine the characteristics of the resource base available to each local affiliate & the impact of community attributes on the amount of homeownership provided. Results indicate that community characteristics have an impact in at least two areas: income may have an impact on the ability of the organization to supply housing; & particular population traits create greater or less need for housing in the community. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S21958 / ISA / 1990 / 5640

Avenier, Marie-José (GRASCE, Espace Forbin 23 Cours Gambetta F-13627 Aix-en-Provence Cedex 1 France), **Organization: From a Multidisciplinary Object to a Transdisciplinary Project.**

¶ The epistemological & methodological consequences of representing organizations as complex transdisciplinary projects, rather than multidisciplinary objects, are discussed. In this framework, organizations have the following characteristics: (1) they are purposeful artifacts; (2) their behavior is teleological; (3) though not subject to any "natural" supra or extra-individual regulation they must satisfy "natural" human constraints; & (4) they are complex in the sense that no one in an organization can fully master or predict the behavior of the organization as a whole. When viewed as complex transdisciplinary projects, organizations can no longer be considered as legitimate scientific objects in the positivist epistemologies, but they can in the constructivist epistemologies. Systemic modeling & action research are two methods that appear extremely relevant to the study of organizations in this sense. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S21959 / ISA / 1990 / 5641

Awe, Bolanle, Jones, Agwu, Emeagwai, T. & Makiawa-Adebusoye, Kofo (WORDOC U Ibadan, Nigeria), **The Food, Energy and Debt Crisis in Relation to Women in West Africa.**

¶ African nations are characterized by excessive dependence on exports of a single product, eg, an agricultural commodity or, rarely, petroleum; Africa's primary energy sources are wood & charcoal. The impact of the

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debt & food crisis on both traditional & nontraditional energy sources, however, has been considerable, though varying from one region to another. In analyzing the effects of the crisis on the female population, it is pointed out that although African women occupy the main role in producing food crops, they are seldom given equal access to technology & credit relative to men. African countries caught by the crisis & by the structural adjustment programs inspired by the International Monetary Fund & the World Bank are suffering unemployment among men; women are increasingly replacing men in the role of heads of household, becoming the sole breadwinners for the family. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S21960 / ISA / 1990 / 5642

Ayala Carrion, Milagros (Benito Castro 10, E-28028 Madrid Spain), **Workers and Leisure: Towards a Leisure Society?**

¶ Leisure is not a general phenomenon: only a small number of privileged people enjoy free time. In particular, the availability of leisure is limited to the industrially developed countries, & only to specific sectors of workers within these countries. Here, it is considered whether the increase of free time implies the increase of cultural or creative activities. It is argued that passive leisure activities are most common, & that consumer habits prevail over all leisure activities. It is also explored how leisure attitudes are reflected in social behavior, eg, in a tendency toward individualism, or a decrease in solidarity. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S21961 / ISA / 1990 / 5643

Ayalon, Hanna, Shavit, Rona & Shapira, Rina (Tel-Aviv U, Ramat-Aviv 69978 Israel), **A Second Chance in the Expansion of Higher Education: Academic-Preparatory Programs in Israel.**

¶ The Israeli academic-preparatory programs (APPs) aim to assist youngsters of the disadvantaged Jewish ethnic group (Mizrahim) in acquiring the necessary prerequisites for participation in the higher education system. Here, an attempt is made to determine whether the APPs contribute to the promotion of social equality, based on a 1986 survey of 1980-1982 APPs. Results indicate that the APPs are most successful in terms of improving educational productivity; however, they are less effective in promoting social equality since they are better utilized by members of the dominant ethnic group. This is in part due to the inability of members of the disadvantaged Mizrahim to recover from the stigmatizing effect of their previous education; culture-bound factors are implicated in this. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S21962 / ISA / 1990 / 5644

Ayalon, Manndi, Ben-Rafael, Eliezer & Yogeve, Abraham (Dept Sociology Tel-Aviv U, Ramat-Aviv 69978 Israel), **Community in Mobility: Status Enhancement, Integration, and Conflict.**

¶ A discussion of the "settle with us" project in Mobiltown, a fictional name of an Israeli town, established in 1949 by low-class Jewish immigrants from North Africa & the Middle East. Toward the end of the 1970s, the local political elite initiated the project: allocating underdeveloped areas to new residential neighborhoods, it offered for sale individual lots for detached & semidetached houses. The project specifically aimed to attract new residents of higher socioeconomic strata, mostly of European origin. Mobiltown offers an example of community change combining three factors: (1) a planned enhancement of community status, under the leadership of the local political elite; (2) an unusual experiment of residential integration in which the newcomers are of higher socioeconomic & ethnic status than the veteran residents of the town; & (3) a counterbalance of community differentiation by new & veteran neighborhoods. Within this planned residential system, specific neighborhoods may turn into status groups, enforcing a new & distinct community stratification. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S21963 / ISA / 1990 / 5645

Ayok, Ave Maria S. (U Dar es Salaam, Tanzania), **Migration Flow and the Government Response in Tanzania.**

¶ Migration trends into Tanzania are analyzed, both before & after the implementation of economic liberalization policies. Previously, Tanzania had an open migration policy that enabled more than 30,000 Rwandese refugees to be naturalized. After trade liberalization policies were introduced, more Asian & Arabic peoples migrated to Tanzania & sought naturalization. Ways that policies are being amended to contain this situation are described. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

ation are described. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S21964 / ISA / 1990 / 5646

Ayok, Ave Maria S. (U Dar es Salaam, Tanzania), **Integration of the African Refugee Women—A Case Study of Tanzania.**

¶ An examination of factors that impede the integration process of African refugee women in Tanzania, including the refugee control laws, which confine women from legally participating in the host country's women organizations & other political activities. Cultural factors of the host society & of the refugee's community that limit the participatory role of refugee women are also highlighted, along with factors such as religion, the economic status of women, their domestic workload, & the lack of specific focus on women's problems. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S21965 / ISA / 1990 / 5647

Ayok, Chol Anthony (U Dar es Salaam, Tanzania), **Integration of Refugees in Self-Settlements in Africa.**

¶ It is shown that refugees who are self-settled in rural areas of Africa experience greater & faster integration than those in planned settlements. Factors affecting the integration process of self-settled refugees include: (1) characteristics of the host country & country of origin; (2) settlement distance from the border; (3) refugee attitude toward exile & the potential for repatriation; (4) type of refugee group; & (5) sources & types of assistance. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S21966 / ISA / 1990 / 5648

Azevedo, Sérgio (Ave Arthur Bernades 30 Apt/903 MG, Belo Horizonte 30350 Brazil), **Politics and Housing Policy in Brazil.**

¶ An analysis of the complex relationship between politics & housing policy in Brazil. Although there is an association between greater investments in low-cost housing & periods in which the government has sought wider support from the poor, the influence of the political conjuncture on housing policy is not direct, but has occurred as a result of the decisions made in facing the crisis of the Housing Finance System. The performance of the housing policy has also been affected by factors such as target clientele, institutional interactions, the behavior of social groups, assigned aims, goals developed in the course of policy implementation, & professional paradigms. Due to the trade-off between housing policy & other public policies, housing problems cannot be faced without an interdisciplinary approach. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S21967 / ISA / 1990 / 5649

Azria, Régine, **Politics of Integration and Strategies of Differentiation among French Jewry.**

¶ Based on documentary data & observations, it is argued that since the late 1960s a growing number of Jews in France, especially among the postwar generation, show a new concern for Judaism, both in terms of its historical & cultural, as well as its normative & religious, dimensions. For many this renewed interest does not limit itself to an intellectual or emotional sensibility, but may lead to a very deep involvement in religious practice. These new trends seem to indicate the emergence of new ways of Jewish self-involvement at both the individual & the collective level, calling for a new definition of the principles & modalities of the relationship between the Jews, the state, & civil society, & challenging the official doctrine of individual integration of postrevolutionary France. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S21968 / ISA / 1990 / 5650

Baba, Vishwanath V. & Jamal, Muhammad (Dept Management Concordia U, Montreal Quebec H3G 1M8), **Alienation and Mental Health among an Ethnic Population in Canada.**

¶ A three-stage model of the mental health of immigrant populations is proposed in which work & nonwork factors influence the cultural adaptation process, which in turn influences level of alienation, with its attendant impact on mental health. The role of such background factors as age, education, length of stay, employment or unemployment experience, gender, marital status, family size, & locale of early socialization on cultural adaptation is described. The model is tested using questionnaires returned by members of 2 Filipino groups ($\Sigma N = 252$)—the Filipino Assoc of Montreal & Suburbs & Le Centre de services Philippin—in Montreal, Quebec. Results of correlational, multiple regression, path, & factor

analyses provide substantial empirical support for a negative linkage between alienation & mental health. The impact of work factors, nonwork factors, & cultural adaptation on this linkage were of varying degrees & significance, & several sociodemographic variables were found to be related directly to cultural adaptation & indirectly to alienation & mental health. The implications of these findings for policies on ethnic communities & multiculturalism are outlined. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S21969 / ISA / 1990 / 5651

Baba, Vishwanath V. & Schwind, Hermann F. (Dept Management Concordia U, Montreal Quebec H3G 1M8), **Work, Nonwork and Mental Health: A Study of Japanese Managers.**

¶ An exploration of (1) the impact of work & nonwork factors on mental health, & (2) the moderator effects of coping mechanisms on the relationship between mental health & somatic ailments, based on data collected via a field survey questionnaire of 100 managers from different industries participating in a management development program in Japan. Descriptive statistics, correlations, stepwise multiple regression, & moderator analysis were used to test the 3-stage model proposed. Results support the notion that both work & nonwork factors influenced mental health significantly, though the impact of work factors was stronger. Significant predictors of mental health were job satisfaction, central life interest, job tenure, & encroachment of work on leisure, explaining 34% of the variance in mental health. In turn, mental health was found to be a significant predictor of somatic ailments, explaining 10% of the variance; occupational choice was also found to have a direct effect on somatic ailments, explaining another 5% of the variance. None of the coping factors were found to moderate the relationship between mental health & somatic ailments, although a number of coping factors had significant direct impacts on somatic ailments. Implications for research on the sociology of mental health among Oriental populations are discussed. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S21970 / ISA / 1990 / 5652

Babalola, Ademola (Dept Sociology/Anthropology Obafemi Awolowo U, Ile-Ife Oyo State Nigeria), **The British-American Tobacco Company (BAT) and the Internationalization of Capital into the Oyo-North Division, Oyo State.**

• Complete paper available from SA Document Delivery Service prepaid at \$0.25 per page plus \$1.50 search & postage. Length of paper: 33 pp.

¶ Reported is an investigation of the process of the internationalization of capital into the agricultural economy of the Oyo-North division (Nigeria) by the British-American Tobacco Co (BAT), & the effect of this development on the agricultural land use pattern & labor utilization. Data obtained from a sample of 132 tobacco farmers in 4 communities reveal that BAT (later incorporated as the Nigeria Tobacco Co) has successfully controlled the process of tobacco production by credit agreement, thereby ensuring the appropriation of surplus labor value to itself. This control, however, stops short of proletarianization in that (1) the separation of the farmers from their means of production is not complete, (2) the individualized production of the household is not replaced by a socialized production process set in motion by the company, & (3) there has been no clear-cut pattern of stratification along class lines. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S21971 / ISA / 1990 / 5653

Babbitt, Charles E. (Edinboro U, PA 16444), **Assessment of the University by Physically Disabled and Non-Disabled Students: Implications for Intervention.**

¶ A comparison of the perceptions of physically disabled & nondisabled students regarding environmental conditions within the university. Following Karl Mannheim's theoretical conceptualization, the research examined the interplay between conditions & modes of thought. Analysis is based on data collected at a northeastern university that has one of the most elaborate programs for disabled college students in the US. Focus is on: (1) the salient aspects of the normative phenomenon within the educational setting; & (2) the extent to which the normative phenomenon is conducive or nonconductive to successful adjustment by disabled college students. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S21972 / ISA / 1990 / 5654

Babin, Ronald (Dépt sociologie U Moncton, New Brunswick E1A

3E9), **Régulation sociale en matière d'écologie au Canada: l'approche tables-rondes** (Social Regulation of Ecological Matters in Canada: The Round-Table Approach). (FRE)

¶ Empirical data from Canada's recently instituted multisectoral Round Tables on Environment & Economy are analyzed using a structural-systemic approach, in an attempt to identify aspects of fundamental structural & institutional change in the framework of interest representation & general conduct of politics in late capitalist societies such as Canada. Institutional innovation in contemporary systems of interest representation stems from the increasing inefficiency of the representative filter function traditionally assumed by political parties & unions, & concerns new social regulations for the conduct of group & class conflict. In recognition of the gap between stated intentions & action on the part of public & private structures in a context of economic crisis & scarcity, regional politics & actions initiated by the ecological movement are assessed in terms of the following dimensions: (1) the questions addressed or avoided in this new political process; (2) the structure of the relationship among participants; & (3) the development of norms that can maintain or modify the emerging relational structure. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S21973 / ISA / 1990 / 5655

Baburoglu, Oguz Nuri (Bilkent U, 06572 Maltepe Ankara Turkey), **Autoapollisis: A Theory of Self-Destructive Processes.**

¶ When Maturana & Varela (1973) offered the notion of autopoiesis as necessary & sufficient to characterize the organization of living system, destruction together with transformation were assumed to constitute processes of production. Here, self-destructive processes in living or dying systems are considered in an attempt to develop a theory of "autoapollisis," ie, self-destruction within the paradigm of self-organization. In addressing the question of how to account for the loss of autonomy, integrity, & identity, focus is on: (1) the primacy of unity-neglecting & unity-denying processes in autoapollisis; (2) the particular relations among a system's components & component-producing processes in autoapollisis & how they recursively regenerate the network of self-destructive interactions that produced them; & (3) the inability of components to recognize what systems or environment they are a part of & the inability of the systems or environment to integrate the components into autonomous entities. These propositions are discussed with respect to terrorism, acquired immune deficiency syndrome, industrial pollution, & nuclear stalemate. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S21974 / ISA / 1990 / 5656

Bachika, Reimon (Dept Sociology Bukkyo U, Kyoto Japan), **Values and Modern Society.**

¶ It is argued that the subject of values should be given more attention in contemporary sociology because of: (1) the character of modern societies, in which a lack of value consensus has manifested itself; & (2) growing intercultural communication, which necessitates a better understanding of values. In a discussion of unity & diversity in the future, focus is on how diverse the world actually is, where modern societies are heading in terms of values, & what the consequences may be of the lack of value consensus. An attempt is made to define the meaning of unity & it is considered whether a sense of unity can be achieved without a value consensus. To answer these questions, it is necessary to determine the significance of values for people individually, as well as their function in society. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S21975 / ISA / 1990 / 5657

Back, Kurt W. (Duke U, Durham NC 27706), **Identity in Space and Time: Fertility, Family and Society.**

¶ Theories of fertility are faced with the problem of explaining the impact of macrosocial conditions on private, individual behavior. Here, the boundaries of the self-the concept that represents the personal expression of cultural values & the family-is discussed as the structural linkage between the individual & the larger social & cultural system. The introduction of concern with fertility in the modern period implies the strong influence of some underlying assumptions of modernity, especially individualism, the reduction of the personal identity to one's own body & one's lifespan, & instrumentalism, ie, the stress on the means of achieving a goal (eg, family size) instead of the goal itself. By making the spatial boundaries of the self a variable that can extend to other persons, objects, & even symbols, & its temporal boundaries over generations, the study of personal identity can clarify the social motivation of fertility in

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different cultural conditions. The family is seen here as the appropriate social structure that mediates personal identity & its social consequences. The variations of the extensions of the self within the family structure are measured in individual expressions & social institutions, & their influence on fertility is shown in a review of different research findings. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S21976 / ISA / 1990 / 5658

Backman, Carl W. (Sociology Dept U Nevada, Reno 89557), **European Social Psychology: What's in It for Sociology.**

¶ The development of social psychology in Europe since WWII was initially stimulated by US psychologists who laid the groundwork for a social psychology that was quite distinct from sociological social psychology. From the beginning, however, there was a concern on the part of European psychologists that this type of social psychology did not fit in with European traditions & concerns. This disquietude, augmented by the crisis of social psychology in the 1970s, led to the rapid development of a distinctive European social psychology that is more social, macro, methodologically versatile, & concerned with important social issues, & has stronger ties to history & the other social sciences, than does its US counterpart. Like sociological social psychology, major emphasis is on the fact that humans collectively create a symbolic world whose features in turn strongly influence their behavior; a review of current research. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S21977 / ISA / 1990 / 5659

Badie, Bertrand (U Clermont-Ferrand I, F-63001 Cedex France), **Analyse comparative et sociologie historique** (Comparative Analysis and Historical Sociology). (FRE)

¶ The return of a Weberian historical sociology of politics is probably the major result of the crisis of political development paradigms. Nevertheless, the main works in this field have never really presented & discussed their methodological background; the future of this perspective is endangered by its inability to produce a revisited epistemology of comparison & new methodological orientations. This new label may be veiling the incapacity of macrosociology to overcome its crisis of universality. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S21978 / ISA / 1990 / 5660

Badura, Bernhard (Institut Soziologie Technical U Berlin, Dovenstrube 1 D-1000 Federal Republic Germany), **Health Promotion for Chronic Heart Patients.**

¶ Living with chronic illness has become the fate of millions of people in industrialized societies; & due to changes in disease patterns, increased life expectancy, & declining birthrates, the proportion of chronically ill in the population will dramatically increase in the future. Here, it is argued that the vulnerability of patients to further physical damage, psychological complications, & even premature death depends substantially on the social conditions of the recovery process & the social consequences of the illness. The risk of long-term psychological & physical problems is increased for patients who experience conflict & frustration at home or on the job; but if a patient feels adequately supported by doctor, spouse, &/or significant others, & feels good about the rest of his/her life, the risk of complications is diminished. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S21979 / ISA / 1990 / 5661

Bag, Dulal (Balurghat Coll North Bengal U, West Bengal India), **Social Syndrome and Development.**

¶ Human development is presently in a crucial stage in which the goals of fraternity & human recognition have not yet been reached universally. Various social sciences have tried to bridge the gaps in culture & economic levels, but have so far been unsuccessful. Here, the wisdom of development strategies formulated at the top for the masses at the bottom is questioned, & an attempt is made to differentiate between growth & development as well as between material & human development. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S21980 / ISA / 1990 / 5662

Bag, Ruben O. (U Pedagógica Nacional, Camino Al Ajusco 24 14200 Mexico DF), **Spanish title not provided** (The Subjectivity of Objectivity: Experiences in Institutional Pedagogy). (SPA)

¶ A research instrument applicable to institutional & noninstitutional groups, both in educational & in therapeutic fields, is described that creates an atmosphere favoring communication, emotional development,

& a person's creativity. This instrument deals with an experience termed "contact toward creativity" & integrates several analytical approaches. The use of this instrument among students enrolled in courses on institutional pedagogy (self-government) in Mexico is described, drawing on data collected via interviews, biograms (life histories on specific periods), & spontaneous oral & written testimonies. The approach fosters activities that encourage the subjective involvement of both the professor & students, by unblocking resistances & allowing deeper communication & commitments. Results reveal aspects of the hidden curriculum in educational institutions: eg, student strategies for coping with bureaucratic teachers & institutional normativity. Findings are corroborated via implicational & multireferential analysis. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S21981 / ISA / 1990 / 5663

Bahn Müller, Reinhard & Faust, Michael (Forschungsinstitut Arbeit/Technik/Kultur, Brunnenstr 30 D-7400 Tübingen Federal Republic Germany), **The Not Yet Arrived End of Division of Labour in Large-Scale, Bureaucratic Organisations of the Public Service Sector.**

¶ In many organizations of the private & semipublic service sector, concepts of reintegration of work tasks & flexibility in the use of human skills & competence have gained ground, while widespread conservatism in organizational structure abounds in the public sector. Empirical examination of the effects of information & communication technologies on labor administration in the Federal Republic of Germany shows that technologically based innovation has some impact in this direction. However, the main structures of labor division persist, & discussion about organizational innovation is underdeveloped, indicating a lack in organizational modernization more than in technological modernization. International comparison of solutions to organization of labor administration shows that technological modernization can go hand in hand with organizational changes. Explanations for this divergent development include: (1) the sanction potential of customers in public service & their influence on organizational innovation; (2) national traditions of public administration, organizational philosophies (official system, gratification & ascension system, etc), & the control system of labor administration; & (3) the position of labor administration & policy within the economic & political steering of the society. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S21982 / ISA / 1990 / 5664

Bahnnyan, Constantin V. (Institut Linguistics Soviet Academy Sciences, Semashko str 1/12 Moscow 103009 USSR), **The Language Policy in the Developing Countries.**

¶ Language policy in developing countries must attempt to achieve one of the following aims: (1) pluralism, ie, the maintenance of existing ethnic groups, their cultures, & languages; (2) integration of different ethnic groups, while maintaining their specific features; (3) assimilation, ie, building a homogeneous society in which ethnic groups lose their cultural traditions & languages; or (4) segregation, ie, encouraging ethnic groups to retain their traditional & archaic ways of life. It is difficult to choose an official language & language of interethnic communication that both does not violate principles of equality & nondiscrimination, & that can guarantee the maintenance of ethnic groups & their languages. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S21983 / ISA / 1990 / 5665

Bailey, Kenneth D. (Dept Sociology U California, Los Angeles 90024), **Systems Epistemology and the Three-Level Model.**

¶ A discussion of the epistemological bases of model building in sociocybernetics. While social-systems theorists & other social scientists often assume that a sociological systems model is dualistic, comprising only the conceptual & empirical levels, in fact there are three levels that must be accounted for in any successful systems model: the conceptual (X), the empirical (X'), & the indicator (X''). Attempts at modeling that merge only two of these will almost certainly encounter epistemological difficulties, especially for complex systems, resulting almost inevitably in a loss of isomorphism. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S21984 / ISA / 1990 / 5666

Bailey, Kenneth D. (Dept Sociology U California, Los Angeles 90024-1551), **The Monothetic Ideal Type.**

¶ It is shown that the ideal type is monothetic as one cell of a more complete monothetic typology useful for classifying empirical specimens. The

larger typology is constructed on the basis of deviation from the ideal type. Total deviation between the ideal type & each empirical specimen is partitioned into epistemic deviation & between-group deviation. By computing the latter, a monothetic cell for each specimen can be constructed, & its location in *n*-dimensional property-space determined. A typology exemplifying both functional & pragmatic reduction can be constructed by collapsing these new types & using multiple discriminant analysis. This typology is polythetic, & is similar to one constructed directly with quantitative typological techniques, eg, cluster analysis or Q-technique factor analysis. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S21985 / ISA / 1990 / 5667

Bailey, Kenneth D. (Dept Sociology U California, Los Angeles 90024-1551), **Information, Technology, and Space in the PISTOL Model.**

¶ The POET model, comprising population (P), organization (O), environment (E), & technology (T), & widely applied in human ecology, omits such information as the level of living (L) of the society, or any alternative indicator of system state, & does not directly incorporate the concept of space (S). Here, an expanded model is presented that utilizes L as the chief measure of system state. Five variables highly correlated with L are identified: P, information (I), S, T, & O. The expanded model, labeled PISTOL or PILOTS, includes I & S more adequately, & represents what really happens when societies adapt ecologically. The use of the S concept allows concentration on boundary maintenance & specifically includes energy. The significance of I, T, & S within the context of the PISTOL model is considered, & its importance for ecological theory examined. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S21986 / ISA / 1990 / 5668

Bakker, Johannes (Hans) I. (Dept Sociology & Anthropology U Guelph, Ontario N1G 2W1), **Early Survey Research in the Netherlands East Indies. Idiographic English: Detail without Method.**

¶ Civil servants in the Netherlands East Indies carried out a number of large-scale survey research projects that are valuable as historical documents, but that also show the methodological naivete of nineteenth-century researchers. Here, three major studies are reviewed: (1) the *Eindresumé* study of 1867-1869; (2) the *Minderewelvaart* Report of 1903-1905; & (3) the Van Mol study of 1905. These investigations, carried out on Java, provide detailed case studies that help in identifying the gaps in Clifford Geertz's "agricultural involution" thesis (1962). However, the abundance of idiographic detail found in the studies is not matched by methodological or theoretical sophistication in the social sciences. Though much of the wealth of information collected was never analyzed, it remains as a secondary data source useful for the study of development. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S21987 / ISA / 1990 / 5669

Baldock, Cora Vellekoop (Murdoch U, Western Australia 6150), **Working without Wages in the Welfare State.**

¶ A theory of volunteer work within the welfare state is advanced, with special reference to the role of women volunteers as members of a sex-segregated (paid & unpaid) labor force. The discussion draws on empirical research conducted between 1983 & 1987 among paid & unpaid workers in social welfare organizations in Western Australia. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S21988 / ISA / 1990 / 5670

Balfe, Judith Huggins & Wyszomirski, Margaret J. (Coll Staten Island, NY 10301), **The Political Consequences of Non-Participation in the Arts.**

¶ Sociological inquiry into the arts has tended to focus on those who produce & consume them, the policies that contribute to different artistic outcomes, & the ways in which arts participation affects social stratification. In sum, the focus has been on the arts & those who find them meaningful. Here, examined are negative cases—the majority who do not find arts meaningful—based on empirical inquiry into both political & arts (non)participation in NJ during the 1980s. Also considered are the consequences for arts institutions & the public policies that affect them resulting from changes in the political & social solidarity among the majority who are indifferent or even hostile to the arts. In such contexts arts institutions become increasingly reactive rather than proactive, in contrast to those where political & social support of the arts is unquestioned.

Two alternative explanations for nonparticipation are offered: (1) it is found primarily among those no longer embedded in ethnic or regional subcultures, but not yet assimilated into the majority culture; & (2) it results from the fact that previously ignored subcultures have been pulled into the majority culture to the point that they are the major determinants of its institutions. The political (& arts policy) implications of both alternative explanations are explored. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S21989 / ISA / 1990 / 5671

Ball, Wendy S. (Centre Research Ethnic Relations U Warwick, Coventry CV4 7AL England), **A Critique of Methods and Ideologies in Research on Race and Education.**

¶ A contribution to the debate addressing the ethical & political dilemmas involved in doing research within the sociology of education, in particular, research on race & education. Possible dilemmas faced in conducting antiracist research in education are identified, with reference to four key areas: (1) construction of a research problem; (2) the relationship between the researcher & those participating; (3) the role of research in bringing about political change; & (4) the institutional context for the research, ie, the role of sponsors & gatekeepers. Drawing on personal experience with research into the development & implementation of GB's Local Education Authority & institutionalized policies on multicultural/antiracist education, reasons for choosing to conduct policy-oriented research are explored, especially in view of the fact that this choice sometimes conflicted with a commitment to antiracism. The role played by researchers in this area is complex, & characterized by obstacles & pitfalls. However, the political conflicts that arise merit the close attention of researchers & provide the basis for further research. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S21990 / ISA / 1990 / 5672

Ballantine, Jeanne (Dept Sociology & Anthropology Wright State U, Dayton OH 45435), **Educating Applied Sociologists: USA Models.**

¶ In an attempt to identify models used in US institutions to train practicing/applied sociologists, a jointly sponsored American Sociological Assoc/Society for Applied Sociology survey was sent to chairs of four-year & graduate departments & was included in the Society for Applied Sociology newsletter. Also, survey data & printed materials collected from US institutions were analyzed for curricular content, purpose of programs, outcome measures of graduates, & other variables. Comparative data are presented on curricular models, & recommendations for established effective programs are indicated. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S21991 / ISA / 1990 / 5673

Ballé, Catherine (CSO, 19 rue Amélie F-75007 Paris France), **French title not provided** (A Multidisciplinary Approach to Organizations—A Tradition, Renewal or Invention?). (FRE)

¶ Though the current interest in multidisciplinary perspectives in the social sciences may appear a conceptual novelty, the study of organizations proves this false. This particular analysis was multidisciplinary from the start, & its development as a scientific domain has been deeply influenced by the coexistence of numerous specializations. It cannot be assumed, however, that such inheritance & tradition have led to a deliberate & explicit multidisciplinary viewpoint. Rather, this view of organizations seems to be a random effect of the extreme diversity of approaches linked to intellectual fashions, professional orientations, & institutional settings. Thus, the multidisciplinary reality of the field has been—& still is—as much a cause of its most original contributions as a major reason for its theoretical, empirical, & normative problems. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S21992 / ISA / 1990 / 5674

Bank, Barbara J. (Sociology Dept U Missouri, Columbia 65211), **Effects of National and School Contexts on Friendships among Adolescents in Australia and the United States.**

¶ A test of the hypothesis that differences in national & school contexts will produce significant differences in adolescent friendships, due to differences in prescriptive norms for friendship characteristics. Factor analyses of questionnaire data obtained from 1,333 tenth-graders representing 14 different secondary schools in Australia & the US yielded 2 major, independent components of friendship: closeness (enjoyment, mutual help, & expressions of affection) & assertiveness (competition, expres-

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sions of disagreement, advice-giving). Although adolescent friendships were described as significantly closer by US respondents, national context had no significant direct effects on assertive friendship. Among the different school contexts studied, rural schools produced significantly closer friendships than did urban schools, & private schools produced significantly more assertive friendships than did parochial & public schools. Consistent with the theory, controls for prescriptive norms were found to explain the significant effects of national & school contexts. In addition, national context was found to have significant indirect effects on assertive friendship by means of norms prescribing greater assertiveness, which were found to be higher in the US than in Australia. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S21993 / ISA / 1990 / 5675

Bannerji, Himani (Dept Sociology York U, North York Ontario M3J 1P3), **Development Theories, Feminism and the Future of Women.**

¶ A review of feminist literature produced in the West, with respect to their theoretical & ideological perspectives & resultant images of Third World women. Focus is on: (1) the issue of agency of Third World women in economy & politics; (2) the efficacy of different feminist perspectives in exposing gender & class organizations of societies under examination; & (3) the political & ideological relations between Third & First World women as mediated by feminist theories, with attention to the tradition-modernity paradigm. The currently available theoretical apparatuses for examining women in their world are critiqued, & recommendations provided toward a framework for both a complex feminist social analysis & political organization. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S21994 / ISA / 1990 / 5676

Banting, Keith G. (Queen's U, Kingston Ontario K7L 3N6), **Neoliberalism in an Open Economy: The Social Role of the Canadian State.**

¶ An analysis of the impact of neoconservatism on the social role of the Canadian state, with focus on changes in social policy in the context of international & domestic political economy. The strength of neoconservatism in Canadian discourse has been reinforced by the country's position in the international economy. Heavy dependence on foreign trade renders Canada vulnerable to restructuring within the global trading system, & places a premium on flexibility & adaptability in the domestic economy, especially in labor markets. This pressure is in conflict with the emphasis on security, protection, & stability implicit in the modern welfare state. The general tension between international economic change & domestic social security is accentuated by Canada's particular dependence on the US market, by the direction of US social policy in the 1980s, & by the ease with which cultural influences from the US penetrate Canadian debate. The response to international pressures, however, is conditioned by the balance of domestic political forces. While receptiveness to neoconservative ideas has been heightened by the comparative weakness of organized labor, the minority status of the political Left at the national level, & the absence of corporatist traditions, other domestic factors have constrained the advance of neoconservatism. As a result, the resonance of neoconservative themes in political discourse & public policy, while real, has also been muted: specifically, neoconservative views have had limited influence on health care & an incremental impact on income transfers; consequences for the tax structure & economic management, on the other hand, have been more marked. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S21995 / ISA / 1990 / 5677

Barber, Bernard (Columbia U, New York NY 10027), **Neofunctionalism and the Theory of the Social System.**

¶ The more valuable early phases & the faulty later development of Talcott Parsons's work on the theory of social systems are described. An alternative development of this theory is proposed that should reduce or eliminate the absolutization of single variables, the reductionism, & the ad hoc-ism of much contemporary sociological work. A provisional theoretical model of the social system is offered for use in comparative empirical research & analysis. It is a functionalist theoretical model that allows for stability & change & for order & disorder in concrete historical & contemporary social systems, relating social systems to biological & physical systems, & assuming its own provisionality & revisability. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S21996 / ISA / 1990 / 5678

Barros Maciel, Tania & D'Avila, Maria Inacia (Instit Psicologia U

Fédérale Rio de Janeiro, Brazil), **French title not provided** (Research Implications and the "Scientificity" of the Research: A Case Study of Action Research). (FRE)

¶ Action research performed in a Brazilian cattle-raising region is described. For five years a research group studied the cultural necessities & aspirations of the population as part of an integrated development project. The group consisted of sociologists, educators, social psychologists, anthropologists, & economists, some native to the region, & some from national & international institutions. Results show how different conceptual approaches & practices can lead to divergent readings of the same observed phenomena. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S21997 / ISA / 1990 / 5679

Bassand, Michel (EPFL-DA-IREC, CP-555 CH-1001 Lausanne Switzerland), **Identité régionale et changement social en Europe** (Regional Identity and Social Change in Europe). (FRE)

¶ The role of regional identity & sociocultural dynamics in social change in Europe is discussed, arguing that the creation of a transnational system & a scientific/technical nebula has resulted in three tendencies in regional development—metropolization, regionalization, & regionalism—that lead to a questioning of state structure & international relations. However, regional identity is rarely unanimous, varying with social actors, the sociocultural configuration of the region, the center-periphery factor, & regional goals. The consequences of this multiplicity of regional cultural politics are discussed. Tr & Modified by J. White (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S21998 / ISA / 1990 / 5680

Bastian, Jens (European University Instit, I-50016 San Domenico di Fiesole (FI) Italy), **Issue Building and Goal Displacement. Problems of Employment-Oriented Working Time Policies—A Comparative Analysis of Working Time Policies in France, United Kingdom and West Germany.**

¶ A discussion of whether: (1) it is feasible for collective organizations to adopt a policy of working-time reduction during acute unemployment; & (2) working-time reduction can be an effective strategy for improving the employment situation. Strategic problems & preconditions for achieving compromise among the relevant collective actors involved (unions, employers' associations, & the state) are analyzed, with respect to working-time policies in France, the UK, & West Germany. The implications of the increased integration of the European Common Market for collective organizations & employment policies are considered, with attention to constraints & opportunities presented by the European Social Charter. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S21999 / ISA / 1990 / 5681

Basu, Sajal (Indian Instit Advanced Study, Rashtrapati Nijas Shimla 171005 India), **Language and Culture Aspects in the Jharkhand Movement.**

● Complete paper available from SA Document Delivery Service prepaid at \$0.25 per page plus \$1.50 search & postage. Length of paper: 19 pp.

¶ The Jharkhand movement, originally developed out of a generic discontent & hatred for *dikus* (outsiders), has led to a search for a regional identity in the Chotanagpur Plateau of India. The movement has been handicapped by language, religious, & ethnic differences among the indigenous tribes & communities of the region. The presence of three language groups (Austro-Mundari, Dravidian, & Kurmal), & the communication problems this has entailed, have led to efforts to achieve a consensus on language. Some successes have been achieved: eg, *Sadri* has become accepted as a common language in the marketplace. It has also been proposed to introduce the Kharkhandi language, & to integrate the Austro languages in a common script. Analysis of data obtained via participant observation & direct interviews, & examination of unpublished documents & personal papers, invalidates the view that primordial loyalties & movements are contrary to democratic functioning: the Jharkhand movement has incorporated peripheral groups into the political process & has also institutionalized such groups in the process. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22000 / ISA / 1990 / 5682

Bateson, Nicholas & Hunter, Paul (OPCS, Saint Catherine's House 10 Kingsway London WC2B 6JP England), **The Use of CAPI for Of-**

Official British Surveys.

¶ Computer-assisted personal interviewing (CAPI) systems, in which the interviewer records the information on a laptop computer & edits it during the interview, are being investigated for use in conducting government surveys in GB. The software used is the Netherland CBS's BLAISE. CAPI offers potential improvements in the three respects by which survey methods are usually judged: (1) data quality, eg, by eliminating keying errors, out-of-range errors, & failures to follow routing instructions; (2) efficiency, by combining interviewing, keying, & editing functions, as well as questionnaire design & programming functions, & in moving much of the computer processing from mainframe to micro; & (3) timelessness, by eliminating repetition of function & the physical moving of paper records from place to place. CAPI requires changes in the traditional roles of survey informants, interviewers, & researchers. It is easier to design a new survey for CAPI than to convert a pencil-&-paper assisted survey to CAPI; however, conversions, which must not be apparent in the data, will be needed. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22001 / ISA / 1990 / 5683

Batista Foguet, Joan Manuel (ESADE, Ave Pedralbes 60-62 E-08034 Barcelona Spain), **A New Measurement Procedure for Attitudinal Research. Analysis of Its Psychometric and Informational Properties.**

¶ A new measurement procedure is presented that avoids many of the invalidity problems connected with the response modalities traditionally used in attitudinal research, especially because of the use & abuse of categorical scales. This new response modality, which is based on letters instead of numbers, is evaluated from two different perspectives: (1) structural equation models are used to provide estimates of the measurement quality, ie, reliability, construct validity, method effect, & residual variance; & (2) information theory measures are used to evaluate the amount of information transmitted. The test involved the design of a questionnaire to measure four traits (satisfaction domains) by means of three methods (a categorical answer modality; the proposed letter answer modality; & a magnitude estimation procedure), which was administered to 41 respondents via a computer-assisted interview program. The conclusions elicited from comparison of the three modalities are: categorical scales can be untenable, not just from a statistical point of view, but also from a psychometric perspective; magnitude estimation procedures, currently the only common alternative to categorical scales, are less efficient in gathering information. From the point of view of both psychometric & information theory, it is shown that the proposed measurement procedure has attractive properties; its systematic use would avoid a major problem associated with measurement models—multitrait multimethod matrices & congeneric models—memory effects. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22002 / ISA / 1990 / 5684

Battegay, A. & Boubeker, A. (U Lyon II, F-69500 Bron France), **French title not provided** (Minorities and Medias: Community Dynamics of Abilities for Motion Evolution in Forms of Reporting Minority Situations). (FRE)

¶ An examination of the role of the media with regard to the assimilation into a society or community of minority-group immigrants. The media have both communication & legitimization functions & can exert considerable influence on the development & mobility of immigrants. How they do so, particularly through shaping public & political debate, is explored here in the case of young Algerians in France. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22003 / ISA / 1990 / 5685

Baudet, Jean C. (APPS, Ave de l'Amarante 26 B-1020 Brussels Belgium), **French title not provided** (Engineers in Belgium, or an Archeology of Industrial Power). (FRE)

¶ An exploration of engineers in Belgium as a socioprofessional group. The first engineering association (Assoc des Ingénieurs de Liège) was founded in 1847; since then the evolution of corporatism within the engineering profession has created tensions in the Belgian industrial sphere, including competition between the various training institutions for access to leading positions within firms & the public sector. The analysis is based on: (1) use of secondary sources to establish a chronology of key facts relating to the profession since 1804; (2) quantitative study of a database (10,000 entries) containing information on Belgian engineers' qualifications, age, & professional situation; & (3) examination of publi-

cations of the relevant corporatist bodies. The importance of engineers as a group in a heavily industrialized country such as Belgium makes appreciation of their social status difficult, due to their numerous interactions with university, political, & trade union circles. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22004 / ISA / 1990 / 5686

Bauer, Michel (GAPP-CNRS, 13 rue du Four F-75006 Paris France), **Between the State and the Market: The French Business Elite.**

¶ The French business elite may be divided into: the top executives, whose legitimacy comes from the state; & others, whose legitimacy comes from the financial market. The corporation itself seems to be ignored. Such a situation reveals much about the functioning, efficiency, & relationship to the state of large French corporations. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22005 / ISA / 1990 / 5687

Bauman, Zygmunt (Dept Sociology U Leeds, LS2 9JT England), **Philosophical Roots of Postmodern Sociology.**

¶ A hate-love relationship exists between philosophy & sociology: sociology relativizes what philosophy aims to foreclose & preempt; but sociology needs philosophy to render the relativization effective, through the convergence of post-Gadamerian philosophy & postmodern sociology. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22006 / ISA / 1990 / 5688

Bauman, Zygmunt (Dept Sociology U Leeds, LS2 9JT England), **Sociology and Other Discourses.**

¶ An analysis of sociology as open-ended discursive formation, considering its links with other institutionally separate traditions of social commentary, eg, politics, art, literature, & knowledge of daily life. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22007 / ISA / 1990 / 5689

Baumgartner, Thomas M. & Gauci, Bernard (Schiedhaldenstr 6, CH-8700 Küsnacht Switzerland), **Are Economic Theories Self-Destructive? The Sociocybernetics of Social Science Theory, Market Action and Policy Making.**

¶ After developing the proposition that economic theoreticians & their theories are endogenous to the social system, the question of whether therefore economic theories can only be "true" temporarily, is explored, based on concepts developed & applied within the framework of sociocybernetics: feedback loops, model endogeneity, social actors, & the multilevel construction of social systems. Lindbeck's concept of the "endogenous politician" is expanded to the economic theoretician. Economic hypotheses are set forth by economists who occupy a certain position within society. In attempting to prove that a theory is "true," theoreticians often clash with each other & with policy-making institutions & structures. This struggle generates a paradox: empirical "proof" of a new theory has to come from the operation of a system dominated by actors who believe in another theory, earlier "proven true." The struggle to gain dominance for the new theory by placing actors believing in it in positions of power also changes the logic on which the system operates, which is why a successful new theory may self-destruct. This model of the endogeneity of theory & theoreticians can help explain why the proof of theories about social system behaviors can never be clearcut, & also explain the dialectical sequence of "true" theories in economics. This analysis proposes a sociocybernetic approach to the social study of social science production. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22008 / ISA / 1990 / 5690

Bazin, Claude-Marie (URESTI-CNRS, 27 rue Damesme F-75013 Paris France), **De "l'origine" dans le discours social: de l'archéologie industrielle au tourisme international** (About "the Origins" in Social Discourse: From Industrial Archeology to International Tourism). (FRE)

¶ From the perspective of industrial archeology, the complex process of the transformation of a historical industrial site into a tourist site is examined. Of the various actions needed to achieve this transformation, the most strategic & most difficult is to "remake" the history of the site. Conflicts about meanings can be expected, & discourses formulated by various protagonists to affirm the "truth of an origin" in terms of their individually constructed histories. This leads to the question of authenticity. Different discourses are analyzed here: scientific ones, produced by

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specialists concerned with the collection & preservation of historical data; & cultural-animation ones, produced by tourist agents concerned with the establishment of tourist attractions. These & other steps in the transition from historical site to tourist locale are illustrated. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22009 / ISA / 1990 / 5691

Beauregard, Robert A. (GSPIA U Pittsburgh, PA 15260), **The Built Environment and the Hypermobility of Capital: United States, 1945-1987.**

¶ Theorists of capitalist restructuring have often noted the extent to which (particularly US) investors extract profit from the mobility of capital rather than through the production of goods & services—a phenomenon termed the “hypermobility of capital” or “paper entrepreneurialism.” The purpose here is to demonstrate how hypermobility of capital has impacted the built environment & the industry that produces it. The last few decades have witnessed a shift in the rationale of the built environment from a “use value,” facilitating production & providing for the needs of labor, to an “exchange value,” representing an opportunity to mobilize & extract capital & thus to restructure profits. More economic activity surrounding city building is now concerned with expanding capital, shifting profits, & creating paper profits, & less is centered on meeting the demands of other industries, governments, & households. Various time series are used to identify this changing function of the built environment & its relation to the hypermobility of capital. Of major interest are secular trends in (1) construction investment, (2) employment & value added of various industries that undertake city building (eg, construction, real estate, mortgage financing), & (3) the contribution of construction investment & the built environment to national wealth & capital formation. Primary focus is on the correlation between overall economic growth (adjusted for the hypermobility of capital), construction investment, & the financial value of the built environment. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22010 / ISA / 1990 / 5692

Becker, Henk A. (U Utrecht, NL-3508 Netherlands), **In Search of Achievement in Sociology.**

¶ Three broad questions relating to sociology are addressed. (1) What are the main achievements in sociology since 1950? (2) How do these achievements measure up to criteria in use in the science of science? (3) Which strategies to enhance achievement are available to sociology as a discipline, what priorities must be considered, & what type of activities might be used to implement these strategies? The analysis elaborates on the book edited by C. G. A. Bryant & H. A. Becker, *What Has Sociology Achieved?* (London, 1990). (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22011 / ISA / 1990 / 5693

Beckford, James A. (Sociology Dept U Warwick, Coventry CV4 7AL England), **Visible Religion.**

¶ Following a critical discussion of sociological arguments about secularization, it is argued that, contrary to the prevailing wisdom about the privatization of religion, some aspects of religion in advanced industrial societies are actually achieving greater prominence & visibility in public life. Illustrations are offered from studies of new religious movements, church-state relations, & the evolution of social movements. Theoretical interpretations are couched partly in terms of Georg Simmel's notion of autonomization & partly in terms of neo-Marxist concepts of new social movements. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22012 / ISA / 1990 / 5694

Bednarz-Braun, Iris (Deutsches Jugendinstitut, Freibadstr 30 D-8000 Munich 90 Federal Republic Germany), **Technological Change and Labour Market Segmentation: Perceptions and Strategies for Action by Union Women in the FRG.**

¶ An examination of how women who have been active members or functionaries of the German Metal Workers Union (IG-Metall) in the Federal Republic of Germany over the last three decades have perceived technological change & its consequences, & what coping strategies they have developed. Based on an analyses of documents & IG-Metall conference minutes from 1965 to 1988, it is shown that, beginning in the early & mid-1980s the previous resignative & defensive attitude of union women toward technological & organizational change turned more offensive & aggressive. While skepticism still reigns, there is nevertheless a new con-

fidence that women are both qualified to meet the demands of new jobs & deserving of a fair share of the skilled positions that technological change may bring. The influence of the women's liberation movement on this change in attitude toward technological innovation in the workplace is explored. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22013 / ISA / 1990 / 5695

Behar, Nansen (Institut Contemporary Social Studies, Pionerski put 21 Sofia BG-1635 Bulgaria), **Toward New State-Firms Relations in Bulgaria.**

¶ An examination of the new relationship between state control of the economy & firms (state, cooperative, private, & municipal) in Bulgaria in recent years. There is a tendency toward an increase in market incentives & regulators & a decrease in state control. It is argued that rational marketization can be made irreversible through political, social, & economic guarantees, eg: political pluralism, creating legal structures for preventing a new monopolistic position of certain firms; a true demand (money)/supply (commodities) relationship; & participation in the world financial system. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22014 / ISA / 1990 / 5696

Behrens, J., Arrow, J. Oka, Müller, R., Dreyer-Tümmel, A. & Pfaff, S. (U Bremen, Rembertiring 29 D-2800 Federal Republic Germany), **Bridges and Traps: Passages after Health Crises in Employment.**

¶ Although social changes such as early retirement, timing of unemployment, & changing patterns of status passages often seem dependent on social mobility after illness, in West Germany, there is very little longitudinal research linking labor market theories & social epidemiology. A report is presented of a current longitudinal study on about 50,000 workers' careers in a German coastal region since 1973. The research is based on administrative data of a health insurance fund & combines data on firms/organizations & individuals. Using labor market theory & medical sociology, examined are factors that influence whether someone who has frequent temporary sickness leaves is likely to lose his or her job. The factors considered are: occupation, employer, policies of employment, & social security. Welfare state theory & the (Parsonian) theory of the concept of illness in modern societies are used to analyze how health policies, social security, & employers try to bridge health crises in employment. Some conditions under which these policies generate a trap of occupational & social marginalization are pointed out. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22015 / ISA / 1990 / 5697

Belanger, Jacques (U Laval, Quebec G1K 7P4), **The “Social Production” of Production Norms: Case Studies in British and Canadian Manufacturing.**

¶ On the basis of a critical review of the literature & fieldwork conducted in GB & Canada, the complex interplay between models of labor control, worker motivation, & production norms is discussed. The influence of work groups on the limitation of output has remained a major preoccupation in industrial sociology. More recent theoretical & empirical contributions on the labor process have offered the possibility of taking some distance from this “paradigm of output restriction.” This literature emphasizes the complex interaction between various patterns of management control & labor motivation at the point of production. Emphasis here is on the importance of shopfloor relations in determining work intensity. Data from direct observation & interviews document high degrees of job control in both a Canadian & a British factory; however, these comparable forms of workers' autonomy appear to be part of different patterns of management control & generate contrasting effects on both motivation & productivity. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22016 / ISA / 1990 / 5698

Belloni, M. Carmen (Dipt Scienze Sociali U Turin, I-10124 Italy), **Free Time and Leisure Organization.**

¶ A report of a survey that sought to determine the everyday time organization of telephone workers & their social networks, & what factors might induce them to reallocate their working hours. Many employees choose long-distance work, which involves peculiar schedules, organized by turns, sometimes including Sundays or night hours. The main assumption is that such workers desire more autonomous organization of their time, possibly allowing them to increase their leisure time. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

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90S22017 / ISA / 1990 / 5699

Bendixsen, Robert A. & Hammes, Bernard J. (U Wisconsin, La Crosse 54601), **When Sociological Data Stand beside Medical Data: A Case Study of Clinical Ethics as Sociological Practice.**

¶ Institutional review boards (IRBs) & institutional ethics committees (IECs) in health care settings juxtapose sociological & medical data in medical-ethical "work-ups" & in medical research protocols. Sociological perspectives & data are utilized by the IRB & IEC to provide physicians & patients with a social context to protect interests & values. Patient-specific & disease-specific experiences of illness are part of the IRB's review of patient consent procedures & the IEC's ethical consultation. A case study is presented of the practice of clinical ethics in a large medical clinic & hospital complex, examining the contributions of sociological practice in supporting values such as respect, beneficence, & justice, when patients & physicians face difficult medical & health care decisions. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22018 / ISA / 1990 / 5700

Bendit, René (Deutsches Jugendinstitut Freibadstr 30, D-8000 Munich 90 Federal Republic Germany), **Spanish title not provided** (Convergent Tendencies in the Field of Youth Research in Latin America, Spain, and Other European Countries). (SPA)

¶ Based on an analysis of available literature, trends in research on youth in Latin America, Spain, & other European countries are compared, with focus on theoretical paradigms, topics of study, & research methodologies. While a preference for quantitative methods & research techniques is observed, in recent years, more & more studies have utilized qualitative methods. Despite the differing sociological traditions & diverse historical, socioeconomic, & political contexts, Spanish & Latin American sociological studies of youth, developed & published in the 1980s, show many similarities to those published in other European countries, eg, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, GB, Italy, Belgium, Portugal, the Netherlands, & Denmark. It is suggested that closer cooperation between European & Latin American youth researchers could help to improve mutual knowledge of research programs, as well as generate the data needed to develop technical cooperation between the European Community & Latin America in the area of youth policies & their implementation. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22019 / ISA / 1990 / 5701

Benghozi, Pierre-Jean (Centre recherche & gestion, 1 rue Descartes F-75005 Paris France), **French title not provided** (Artistic Professions and Technological Evolutions: The Audiovisual Case). (FRE)

¶ The film & TV industries are characterized by their technological dimension & the high qualification of their professionals: technological changes are occurring at all stages of the production process. Although the transition from silent to talking pictures may have been more abrupt, current changes are in some ways more profound, since they affect the creative side of filmmaking & the organization of production. Research in the French film industry, approached from an organizational perspective, is reported to show how the growing rapprochement between cinema & TV is supported by technical & economic changes, analyzing strategies used by the various professionals to face these changes—some insisting on the importance of traditional skills & others using the new technologies to broaden their bases of power. Recent technology has altered what had been a stable & well-structured industry—fragmenting professional categories, transforming rules of access to the profession, & breaking the solidarity of the technicians. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22020 / ISA / 1990 / 5702

Bennholdt-Thomsen, Veronika (Sociology Development Research Centre, Postfach 8640 D-4800 Bielefeld 1 Federal Republic Germany), **Rural Women and Money: A Critique of Current Developments.**

¶ As a consequence of growing food shortage & hunger in Third World countries, & based on studies made in the context of the UN Decade for Women, new policies concerning rural women have been designed. Prominent among them, stemming from the powerful World Bank, is the plan for "investing in women." Analyzed here are what results might be expected from this new policy in the light of earlier findings concerning poor peasantry. It is argued that money does not help rural women; on the contrary, it can cause even more hunger & make women more depen-

dent on sexist patriarchal powers. A plea is made for autonomous subsistence strategies. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22021 / ISA / 1990 / 5703

Benoit, Cecilia M. (Dept Sociology U Victoria, British Columbia V8W 2Y2), **Midwives in Comparative Perspective: Professionals in Small Organisations.**

¶ Feminist writers, largely relying on research in the US & GB, have drawn on a strand of social science literature that stresses the progressive medicalization & deprofessionalization of service work. Like other proponents of the deprofessionalization thesis, they have depicted midwifery in terms of a historical transformation from a golden age of occupational autonomy, when lay midwives worked in clients' homes, to the present period of practice in large complex hospitals, characterized by a loss of occupational autonomy, patriarchal control, & deprofessionalization. Yet close examination of the historical & contemporary organization of reproductive care in other Western countries calls into question the validity of both the feminist model & the deprofessionalization thesis, which assume as a general standard the US & British ways of organizing health care & other social services. Here, the situation of midwives is analyzed for Sweden, the Netherlands, GB, the US, & Canada (with particular emphasis on Newfoundland & Labrador, where most of the field research was conducted). Midwives' present-day occupational status can be located along a continuum, ranging from a comparatively high professional standing in Sweden to a low standing in the US & most of Canada, with the Netherlands, GB, & the provinces of Newfoundland & Labrador falling somewhere in between. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22022 / ISA / 1990 / 5704

Benoit-Guilbot, O., Gallie, D., Procter, I. & Ratcliffe, P. (OSC FNSP-CNRS, 27 rue Saint Guillaume F-75341 Paris Cedex 07 France), **French title not provided** (Experiences of Segmented Types of Employment/Unemployment and Political Attitudes). (FRE)

¶ A contribution to the public debate on the political consequences of high unemployment, considering the cases of France & GB. It is argued that with similar job skills, & in a given local labor market, getting a job depends both on job search behavior & on employers' criteria defining the "good" employee, ie, one socialized in conformity with the majority society's ethic & political attitudes. The unemployed are not likely to share those views, but to be either in favor of nondemocratic political solutions, or simply not interested in the political debate. Precoded questionnaire data gathered from heads of household & spouses in GB & in France (N = 300 each) reveal: (1) strong differences between countries on the values of the main variables as well as on those of intervening variables (ie, socialization); & (2) stronger relations between political views & employment in France than in GB. These results raise questions about the social meaning of unemployment & confirm the necessity of a societal approach to employment research. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22023 / ISA / 1990 / 5705

Benveniste, Annie (U Paris VIII, 7 rue des Deux Gares F-75010 France), **French title not provided** (The Limits of Immigrant Territories). (FRE)

¶ A discussion of the problem of the "immigrant territory," examining the concepts of the social microcosm functioning as a closed area & of territorialization, which is how an ethnic group marks its own area. These concepts can have very static meanings. The social microcosm represents the image of a fictitious area, created by the researcher as a closed social entity having its own reproduction mechanisms. The second concept presupposes a definition of identity conceived as a set of distinctive characteristics. This static image is contrasted with a more dynamic approach to the immigrant territory, analyzing how networks are constituted, & how individual & collective strategies generate culture-bearing ethnic groups, in which ethnic boundaries are set by members of different groups to define their identity. The occupation of exclusive & specific territories (eg, suburban areas) is also a result of the integration process. Case studies are presented of immigrant communities in Paris & its suburbs, based on surveys of the garment districts in Paris & the suburb of Petit Nanterre. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

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90S22024 / ISA / 1990 / 5706

Berberoglu, Berch (Dept Sociology U Nevada, Reno 89557), **The Internationalization of Capital and the Labor Movement in the Third World.**

¶ An overview is provided of the process of internationalization of capital since WWII, outlining its impact on labor & the labor movement in the Third World. It is argued that the new international division of labor ushered in by transnational monopolies on a world scale has accelerated the expansion of manufacturing production in the less developed countries &, in this way, has led to the growth of an industrial work force that is exploited by international capital at an extraordinarily high level through below-subsistence wages. This situation has, in turn, led to the politicization of the labor force & brought the labor movement to the forefront of the struggle against imperialism. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22025 / ISA / 1990 / 5707

Berg, Ivar (Dept Sociology U Pennsylvania, Philadelphia 19104-6377), **Cosmopolitanization of "Brains": The "Brain Drain" Revisited.**

¶ Debate about "brain drains" in the first decade after WWII centered around the social costs to exporting nations of the loss of citizens, in whom comparatively large social investments had been made. The movements of physicians from India & the UK to the US &, by the mid-1950s, the urge of some Soviet professionals to relocate, may have helped shape interests in comparative studies of human capital formation, economic development, & income distribution that began appearing in the early 1960s. The "brain drain" discussions were couched in demographer's terms, ie, in terms of permanent migration, with little note of the international circulation of well-trained elites. An alternative way of conceptualizing the flows of "brains" is presented: though mensurational problems of doing so are formidable, it is useful to consider even a crude assessment of the international exchanges & flows of people measured in "person years" rather than in terms of permanent migration. An attempt is made to assay these more temporally limited relocations, to make crude estimates of their costs & benefits in terms of international trade & trade balances, & to venture some thoughts about the prospective cosmopolitanization of the world's intelligentsia. It is argued that the futures of "nation states" borrow additional measures of insecurity beyond those, so to say, they are in many instances already benefiting from current revolutions, as a result of the constant short-term flows of "brains" & the worldviews they stimulate. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22026 / ISA / 1990 / 5708

Berger, Bennett M. (Dept Sociology U California San Diego, La Jolla 92093), **Authors of Their Own Lives.**

¶ Reading the intellectual autobiographies of more than 40 US sociologists suggests the analytic utility of Alice Rossi's distinctions between period effects, cohort effects, & maturational effects. Depending on their birth dates & the trajectories of their careers, some autobiographers emphasize the generational influences on their work, whereas others emphasize the structural or demographic character of the period in which they came to intellectual maturity. Maturational effects appear limited to efforts to avoid seeming retrospectively smug in reflecting on their lives. Although Pierre Bourdieu characterized autobiographers as "ideologists of their own lives," several of the autobiographers in this sample are only too aware of the temptations to rely on "merely personal" or accidental events in order to impose a coherent form on lives. As sociologists they tend to be professionally sensitive to macrostructural categories like class, ethnicity, & other impersonal historical factors in shaping their intellectual development. If, in C. Wright Mills's well-known formulation, sociology studies the intersections between biography & history, these autobiographers provide a revealing glimpse into the sociology of sociologists. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22027 / ISA / 1990 / 5709

Bergmann, Barbara R. (Dept Economics American U, Washington DC 20016), **Economic Sex Roles and the Sustenance of Children.**

¶ In most human societies, males have made substantial contributions toward the sustenance of those children recognized as their own. Traditionally, men have had a monopoly of access to money, & have provided market-bought goods for children & wives out of their earnings. Women in turn have provided domestic services for men & children, & in some settings, labored on products that men have sold for cash. The modern ur-

ban economy has broken men's monopoly of access to money by providing women with the possibility of paid work on an increasingly better basis. However, as a result, the social arrangements motivating men's continuing contributions to their children have withered. A prime task for a just society is the construction of new social & legal institutions that, while preserving the gains in autonomy women have made, will recapture for mothers & children an assured contribution from fathers of a share of the costs of reproduction. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22028 / ISA / 1990 / 5710

Beriain, Josetxo (Escuela Trabajo Social Navarra, Gonzalez Tablas s/n Pamplona E-31003 Spain), **Deficits and Paradoxes in the Functional Differentiation of Social Spheres.**

¶ It is argued that the functional differentiation of social domains is the most influential process operating in modern societies. It emerges as an invisible social force that represents an increasing expansion of economic, political, & cultural options & the coming of unexpected contradictory side effects such as the crystallization of cultural forms, the monetarization & bureaucratization of life orders, & the normalization of the individual's body & soul. These two dimensions are illuminated via reference to the structural features of functional system differentiation proposed by Niklas Luhmann & Helmut Willke. Major theoretical explanations of unexpected contradictory side effects that undermine the normative ground of functional differentiation are reviewed, including Daniel Bell's theory of the social disjunction between economic, political, & cultural systems in modern societies, Jürgen Habermas's notion of the colonization of the life-world, Ulrich Beck's "null-sum-risk society," & Claus Offe's description of the order & steering mechanisms in modern societies. The theoretical impacts of Luhmann's systemic approach & of Anthony Giddens's theory of structuration for social system differentiation are explored. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22029 / ISA / 1990 / 5711

Berka, Karel (Instytut Filozofii & Socjologii Czechoslovak Academy Sciences, Jilská 1 Prague 1 CS-11000), **Use and Misuse of Measurement in Social Sciences.**

¶ The range & limits of measurement in sociology are discussed. In agreement with an Aristotelian requirement, it is assumed that the transfer of methods from one domain to another, especially when they are qualitatively different, can be achieved successfully only in a modified manner determined by the specific nature of the domain & the attained theoretical level of its investigation. This fact is reflected, eg, in the absence of dimensional analysis or systems of measurement units in sociology, & in discussions concerning meaningfulness, validity, & reliability. In contradistinction to operationalism & formalism, an ontological standpoint is defended, & it is maintained that there are objective grounds for measurement procedures that cannot be arbitrarily neglected. This view does not imply an unmediated relationship of measurement procedures of quantitative aspects of objects in the outer world, nor does it deny the historically determined nature of measurement procedures or the theoretical & practical activities of human beings. It is concluded that the application of measurement in social sciences has its objective limitations. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22030 / ISA / 1990 / 5712

Bernard, Ganne (GLYSI, 14 ave Berthelot F-69007 Lyon France), **French title not provided** (New Forms of Organisation and Dynamics of Innovation in Small Businesses). (FRE)

¶ Evidence from a study of small businesses in southeastern France suggests that the current focus on technological innovation leads to prioritizing technical relations over social relations, though in many cases, the dynamics of innovation are social rather than technical. In practice, technology has not been the major source of innovation & has not led to the development of a particularly active or dynamic industrial network. Rather, social changes in work organization that give employees a better view of the entire production process & more responsibility appear to underlie the most important innovations. It is concluded that social, technological, & economic innovation must be considered together. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22031 / ISA / 1990 / 5713

Bernhardt, Eva M. & Bjerén, Gunilla (Demography Unit U Stock-

holm, S-106 91 Sweden), **Gender Differences in Demographic Behavior in Sweden: Two Approaches to the Analysis of Life Histories.**

¶ Methods of life history data analysis are discussed, comparing: (1) intensity regression using a statistical modeling approach; & (2) qualitative analysis based on typical cases & a thorough knowledge of the social & historical context. A quantitative demographic analysis is applied to life histories ($n = 140$), originally collected in Sweden with the intention of doing a qualitative analysis, & regression analysis results are considered from the perspectives of demography & sociology/anthropology. The possible contribution of a quantitative analysis to a basically qualitative study is discussed, as well as the limitations of such an approach without in-depth knowledge of the local context. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22032 / ISA / 1990 / 5714

Bernik, Ivan (FSPU, Karaeljeva pl. 5, YU-61109 Ljubljana Yugoslavia), **Dual Society.**

¶ System-theoretical analyses often assume that European socialist societies are characterized by a low level of functional differentiation & a relatively high level of systemic integration, & as such are inefficient & unresponsive to the environment. It is argued that discussion of forms of functional differentiation & integration in socialist societies should not neglect the existence of the "second society" within them, encompassing not only a second parallel economy, but also a wide range of informal activities in political & cultural spheres & in the provision of various services. Here, the second society is described as a form of functional differentiation, & special attention is devoted to the discrepancy between the actual level of functional differentiation & complexity of socialist societies & the efficiency of the existing modes & mechanisms of systemic integration. This imbalance is shown to be an important factor determining the existing tensions in socialist societies & their precarious futures. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22033 / ISA / 1990 / 5715

Bernoux, Philippe (GLYSI, 14 ave Berthelot F-69007 Lyon France), **French title not provided** (Democratization or Technical Expertise? A Matter of Power). (FRE)

¶ Democratization of companies today is built primarily on the introduction of the technician & his technical expertise, based on both practical experience & formal learning, rather than on a formal model of representative democracy. In general the number of unskilled workers is declining, while the number of skilled workers is increasing. It is like a return to the situation before Taylorism, with the difference that the new workers are technicians rather than artisans; their position in the firm, their worldview, & the way they pursue their interests are different from those of the past. Since most changes in the organization of firms toward greater democratization derive from the integration of the knowledge of the technical worker, work democratization is restricted to issues surrounding the job itself, & does not encompass business decisions or the firm's overall strategy. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22034 / ISA / 1990 / 5716

Bernstein, Ann, McCarthy, Jef & Schlemmer, Lawrence (Urban Foundation, 120 Fox St Johannesburg 2001 Republic South Africa), **Residential Segregation and Integration in South African Cities: Past, Present and Future.**

¶ South Africa remains possibly the only country in the world that still practices legally enforced racial residential segregation. This practice is currently under challenge, not least because land market & demographic pressures have undermined the viability of state-imposed group areas. The desegregation of South African cities now seems inevitable, & this is likely to have far-reaching implications for the future of the society as a whole. Within this context, examined are: the empirical record of segregation in South African cities in the past; current patterns of urban growth & neighborhood change; & the projected future of desegregation. The policy & political implications of these projected changes are assessed. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22035 / ISA / 1990 / 5717

Berry, Mike (Royal Melbourne Instit Technology, GPO Box 2476V Victoria 3001 Australia), **Economic Restructuring and the Transformation of Urban Space: The View from Australia.**

¶ The last two decades have seen significant changes in the form & spa-

tial impact of capitalist development on a global scale. Complex new divisions of labor, social & spatial, have arisen, undercutting traditional patterns (& theories) of urban & regional change. Construction & reconstruction of the built environment has assumed a strategic place in both the unfolding, uneven process of capitalist development & in theories designed to explain that process. An attempt is made to capture this process from the vantage point of recent & current developments in Australia, concentrating on the circulation of financial & property capital through central city office & coastal tourist resort developments in eastern Australia. It is argued that, in order to understand such outcomes, it is necessary to construct an adequate theory of urban rent. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22036 / ISA / 1990 / 5718

Bertaux, Christian (CNRS U Paris VII, 2 place Jussieu F-75005 France), **The Perverse Effects of Institutional Communication. Clinical Analysis of a Case Study: The Incitement to Set Fires in Forest Fire Protection Posters.**

¶ Some cases of paradoxical messages communicated to the public by major French governmental or paragonmental agencies from 1971 to 1985 are examined. It is shown that in their campaign against forest fires, these agencies allowed posters to be used that actually incited the public to set fires. Discussed are ways that clinical sociologists of organizations can clarify the methods of negotiation & decision used in choosing messages by analyzing the various administrative sectors in conflict & the underlying politico-administrative issues. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22037 / ISA / 1990 / 5719

Bertaux, Daniel (Centre étude mouvements sociaux, 54 blvd Raspail F-75006 Paris France), **The Sociology of Anthroponomic Processes: An Alternative to the Theory of Human Capital.**

¶ Karl Marx's & Friedrich Engels's original vision of the production of a society as twofold, including the production of things & that of people themselves, has been all but forgotten in Marxist thought. Here, it is argued that the production of human beings underwent a silent revolution, in many ways paralleling the industrial revolution. During the latter nineteenth century the production of life, or of human energy, including labor power, began to be accomplished more & more outside the home, resulting in qualitative changes in this process. Schools & health care centers, two core forms of the industrial production of human energy, began to multiply, deeply transforming the meaning of production of life that had so far been mostly conceived, even by Marx, in terms of food consumption. Today the totality of social processes that converge in the production of human energy makes up a whole that is as huge, as complex, & as intensely differentiated as the set of processes that is usually referred to as the economy, & here termed "anthroponomy." Distinctions are proposed between the material production of human energy (the making of active bodies) & the cultural production (the shaping of minds, skills, & subjectivities) & daily reproduction & initial structuration or restructuring (schools & medical services). Why the stable forms of such institutions of anthroponomic production are often collectively financed, instead of being capitalistic, is discussed. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22038 / ISA / 1990 / 5720

Bertaux, Daniel (Centre étude mouvements sociaux, 54 blvd Raspail F-75006 Paris France), **Desir de transmettre et transmissibilité différentielle du status social** (The Desire to Transmit and Differential Transmission of Social Status). (FRE)

¶ Direct transmission of social status (SS) is legitimate only in a hierarchical society, where it is the norm (eg, in a caste society). In an egalitarian society, achievement, not ascription, determines SS. Unable to transmit SS directly, parents make available to their children resources of various kinds (economic, cultural, relational), which the children must use to compete for credentials, jobs, partners, housing, etc. In modern society, most such resources require a labor of reappropriation by the child; the lower the degree of transmissibility of a given type of resource, the greater the necessary labor. Egalitarian societies have delegitimized direct transmissions, even if they are legal (eg, inheritance of patrimony), but reappropriation can pass as the result of hard work, which explains why upper & middle class self-reproduction, though it conflicts with egalitarianism, is tacitly accepted. Since statistics only show the final results of intergenerational transmissions, qualitative techniques of observation are needed to understand the processes of transmission & reappropriation themselves, which lie at the core of different class formations, & cannot be standardized. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

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90S22039 / ISA / 1990 / 5721

Bertaux, Daniel & Delcroix, Catherine (Centre étude mouvements sociaux, 54 blvd Raspail F-75006 Paris France), *L'Apport des récits de vie croisés à l'analyse du conflit familial* (The Contribution of Life Histories to the Analysis of Family Conflict). (FRE)

¶ The fragility of the father/child relationship, when father & child live apart, is examined based on life history interviews with French men who had lost contact with their children; their exwives, children, & present-day spouses were also interviewed whenever possible. The father's version of the family drama usually differs widely from the exwife's, although both accounts are factually congruent. Among areas of misunderstanding are money & beliefs about the other's feelings. Conflicts over child support are common because money is taken as a symbol in the economy of feelings: the acts of asking for, giving, or refusing to give money can express resentment, indifference, or sheer divestment. Case studies of split families show that conflicting subjectivities must be confronted to achieve an objective knowledge. Microsociological findings identify recurring phenomena in families' interactions, dynamics that may be interpreted in terms of changing societal norms, laws, values, & behaviors. Microsocial but recurrent processes are thus related to macrosocial but transient ones. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22040 / ISA / 1990 / 5722

Bertaux-Wiame, Isabelle (CNRS/GST U Paris VII, 2 place Jussieu F-75005 France), *Ruptures et continuités familiales dans les trajets de mobilité sociale* (Familial Rupture and Continuity in the Course of Social Mobility). (FRE)

¶ The question of whether family ties are a help or a hindrance in social advancement is addressed, drawing on interview data about family histories over 2-3 generations in various social levels in France. It is suggested that mobilization as a family supports social advancement, but also hampers innovative & distancing moves. Successful mobilizations are only possible with resources well-known & localized to the family. Tr & Modified by J. White (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22041 / ISA / 1990 / 5723

Bertaux-Wiame, Isabelle, Battagliola, Françoise, Ferrand, Michele & Imbert, Françoise (CNRS/CSU-IRESCO, 59/61 rue Pouchet F-75849 Paris Cedex 17 France), *Analyse de quelques dimensions constitutives de la formation des trajectoires sociales à travers questionnaires et entretiens biographiques* (Analysis of Some Constituent Dimensions of the Formation of Social Paths through Questionnaires and Biographical Conversations). (FRE)

¶ An analysis of the importance of particular biographical events & the consequent periodization of life on social mobility, based on questionnaire & conversational data. Different constituent dimensions of the life-path & their interdependencies are highlighted: even cases of little apparent mobility reflect a struggle for maintenance or amelioration of social position. The diversity in types of movement lies not so much in the component areas of social existence (eg, family, profession, & sociability), but in the way in which they are invested both separately & collectively, & is accentuated by differing types of mobility within a single family. Tr & Modified by J. White (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22042 / ISA / 1990 / 5724

Bertaux-Wiame, Isabelle, Borderias, Cristina & Pesce, Adele (CNRS/GST U Paris VII, 2 place Jussieu F-75005 France), *Projets professionnels et trajectoires d'autonomisation* (Professional Plans and Paths of Autonomy). (FRE)

¶ Examined are the family & professional paths of partially educated married mothers (N = 60) of different generations, based on life histories collected in urban areas of Spain, Italy, & France. Family activity exerts a collective influence, professional activity an individualizing one. However, it is suggested that professional activity does not necessarily lead to autonomy because: (1) women's work does not reflect the conditions of the dominant model of work (title, full-time, permanent); (2) the woman's role remains central to the domestic, family economy; & (3) women's paths are marked by the interactive nature of family & conjugal relationships. Still, professional & familial paths are not irreconcilable. Tr & Modified by J. White (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22043 / ISA / 1990 / 5725

Bertram, Hans (Deutsches Jugendinstitut, Freibadstr 30 D-8000 Munich 90 Federal Republic Germany), *Family and Family Sociology in West Germany*.

¶ Individualization of lifestyles & pluralization of living conditions are terms that describe the development of the family in the Federal Republic of Germany (FRG). Not only are the traditional social roles of man, woman, & child changing, but also the classical factors of social inequality. To describe these developments, it is necessary to work out new theoretical perspectives, & also to find empirical methods to analyze changes in individual behavior, social norms & roles, & the social structural conditions of family life. Theoretical developments in family sociology in the FRG are described, along with the concomitant development of new methods of data collection & analysis. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22044 / ISA / 1990 / 5726

Bestuzhev-Lada, Igor V. (Institut Sociologie USSR Academy Sciences, Krzizanovskiy 24/35 Moscow 127259), *Forecasting Grounding Social Innovations*.

¶ *Perestroika* (restructuring) in the USSR, as well as all qualitative social changes in the world, need analytical, diagnostical, & prognostical studies to orient decision making in a constructive way so as to avoid voluntaristic, utopian decisions. One possible field for study is the design of social innovations (social design) grounded on exploratory & normative social forecasts, ie, proposed algorithms of elaboration, evaluation, & application of expected & preferred social changes in labor, leisure, culture, education, family life, social life, social time & space, & social deviation. The optimization of social innovations will require, eg: new types of organization & stimuli of labor under socialist conditions, encouragement of the formation & stabilization of young families, new types of schools & other cultural institutes, processes of urbanization & rural space reanimation, new approaches to normalization of the ecological situation, new types of health organization, & new approaches for minimization of crime, latent crime ("black economy"), & narcotic addiction. Soviet society will be democratized via the establishment of civil freedoms, responsibility of authorities, legal regulation instead of patriarchal authoritarianism, rotation of subjects in social control, & a division of powers. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22045 / ISA / 1990 / 5727

Betaneli, N. I. & Lapaeva, V. V. (Academy Social Sciences, Vernadskogo 84 Moscow 117606 USSR), *Sociology of Parliamentary Activity: A Socio-Psychological Aspect*.

¶ The sociology of parliamentary activity—a combination of the sociology & psychology of political relations—as practiced by the Sociological Survey Group with regard to the USSR People's Deputies Congresses is described. The Group surveys the opinions of the Deputies & the voters & informs the Congress of differences & similarities in opinions about the most important political decisions & laws drafted & enacted. The Group's activity is aimed at promoting mutual understanding & consolidation among Deputies & their electorates. It also helps in reaching consensus in the Congresses & in the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, & improves group & social self-consciousness & common value orientation. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22046 / ISA / 1990 / 5728

Bhanot, R. C. (Further Education Unit, 2 Orange St London WC2H 7WE England), *Native Speakers and Natives*.

¶ The spread of English throughout the world, be it for technological or for imperialistic reasons, has given rise to a number of myths in the English language teaching (ELT) profession, eg, that: native speakers are somehow better teachers of English; the direct method is the best way to teach English; & the mother tongue of the student interferes (in a negative sense) in the learning process. Here, the common definition of a native speaker is challenged, arguing that the idea of having one mother tongue does not make sense in a world where many, perhaps the majority of, people grow up speaking more than one language. It is argued that a monolingual teacher cannot appreciate the difficulties of the students & that the mother tongues of the students do not always interfere in a negative sense. These myths are perpetuated not just on the basis of false pedagogical principles; they are also related to racist attitudes, assumptions, & behaviors of ELT practitioners, in both the public & private sectors. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22047 / ISA / 1990 / 5729

Bhaskar, Roy (Linacre Coll Oxford U, OX1 2JD England), **Social Theory and Moral Philosophy.**

¶ It is argued that the fact-value & value-practice distinctions, as presented in ethics & orthodox philosophy of social science, are completely untenable. While facts & theories are influenced by values & practices, it is also possible to rationally derive value & practical judgments from deep explanatory social theory. A number of illustrations of this are given, & the possible implications for both social theory & moral philosophy & their connections are explored. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22048 / ISA / 1990 / 5730

Bhatia, Kundan (Slippery Rock U, PA 16057), **Impact of Sericulture on Rural-Urban Migration: An Indian Case Study.**

¶ Unemployment is acute in the economically backward regions of Rajasthan, India. The majority of this population is composed of Bhils & Minas (tribals) & lower caste Hindus, who have large families & have traditionally depended on the cultivation of less than an acre of agricultural holdings. Over the last five years, the government of Rajasthan has introduced sericulture-development of the silk industry in rural depressed areas, attempting to create new jobs through the transfer of silk development technology; the small farmers have been trained to develop mulberry plants, incubate silk worms, & weave & dye silk yarn—with help from regional universities' departments of agriculture & private industry. Data collected from 10 villages, where some families were involved in the sericulture process & others were not, are used to examine the relationship of newly created jobs to the rural-urban migration process. The findings support government claims that the introduction of sericulture technology has provided new jobs for men, women, & children & additional income for rural families; however, it has had little impact on migration. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22049 / ISA / 1990 / 5731

Bhatia, Tej K. (Syracuse U, NY 13224), **Language Development and Ethnicity in Trinidad.**

¶ The development of Hindi in the transplanted environment of Trinidad & Tobago is examined via analysis of the formal & functional changes undergone by that language. After presenting linguistic & sociolinguistic settings of Trinidad Hindi (TH), the salient linguistic features of TH & intergenerational similarities & differences in it are explored using taped conversational data from 10 Trinidad Indians representing 3 generations. In addition, data on retroflexion & aspiration gathered via administration of a production & perception test to approximately 35 Ss are reported. Results indicate that, contrary to their own diffident characterization, the language competence of these TH speakers goes beyond a few words. Although the third generation has suffered heavy language attrition through adopting a more simplified version of the older generation's grammar, the loss of some features & retention of others is not arbitrary. They tend to retain only the prestigious or more standard forms, signifying a radical departure from the first generation, which tends to favor native dialect forms. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22050 / ISA / 1990 / 5732

Bhaumik, Alok Kanti (Rabindra Bharati U, Calcutta West Bengal 700050 India), **Workers' Co-Operatives in India: Lessons of a New Form of Industrial Ownership and Management.**

¶ Results are presented of a 1989 sample survey of 10 workers' industrial cooperatives or co-ops (N = 18 questionnaire respondents) in West Bengal, India, along with a case study of a successful unit in Maharashtra. The major areas of enquiry include: the problems involved in forming a co-op in a basically unfavorable environment; operational, financial, & management aspects of these co-ops; & perceptions of the worker-leaders (promoters) about this new form of industrial ownership & management. Of the 11 units studied, 5 were purely engineering groups, their periods of operations varied from 6 months to 15 years, & the number of workers from 24 to 200, except for 1 unit with 600. The major findings include: (1) although both right- & left-wing trade union leaders had joined hands in forming the co-op, the leftist ones played a pioneering role; (2) promoters of early co-ops have played a catalytic role for those developed later; (3) about 90% of officers & board members were blue-collar workers; (4) capital growth & turn-over have been satisfactory for 7 units, & impressive for 4; (5) new forms of management techniques have evolved; & (6) conventional forms of trade unionism have largely disappeared.

An alternative methodology including qualitative criteria is required to assess the performance of industrial co-ops. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22051 / ISA / 1990 / 5733

Bhoite, Anuradha (Dept Sociology U Poona, Pune 411007 Maharashtra India), **Social Context and Sociological Analysis of the Autobiographies of Women Artists in India.**

¶ A glamorous aura surrounds popular artists; the common man is always interested in the private lives of the artists he adores. Reported here are the results of content analyses of several autobiographies of women artists in India. While the lives of film actresses, especially, show a disregard for the norms & values of society & often challenge the very core of society (ie, family & marriage), deeper analysis of their autobiographies reveals how pathetically these people languish for family life, the nucleus of social life. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22052 / ISA / 1990 / 5734

Bialecki, I. & Heyns, B. (ul Graniesna 4 No 1502, PL-00-130 Warsaw Poland), **Educational Inequalities in Post-War Poland.**

¶ An exploration of changes in access to education & in the determinants of educational attainment across four successive birth cohorts of Polish citizens, based on 1987 data on 6,000 economically active adults. Results suggest that, despite substantial expansion of schooling, particularly of the technical & vocational portions of secondary schooling, educational inequalities have not changed much; while the mean educational level of every category of origin has increased & the overall patterns of educational inequality have diminished slightly, access to higher education has remained more or less stable over time. Changes in access seem to correspond to changes in the position of different strata within the social structure rather than with changes in educational inequality or in the patterns of social selection prevalent within the educational system. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22053 / ISA / 1990 / 5735

Biarez, Sylvie (CERAT-Institut études politiques Grenoble, BP 45 F-38402 Saint Martin d'Hères Cedex France), **The Increase of Local Power in France (1960-1984).**

¶ An examination of the evolution of local government in France since 1960, its relationship with political power & the central government, & ways in which local activities originally stemming from the centralized administration have become political. A historical overview describes how, in a post-1955 effort to modernize the organization of the state, administrative initiatives were encouraged on a local level; local politicians appropriated techniques of government, & local initiatives began to grow, reinforced by the activities of technicians, political parties, associations, & social groups, & consolidated by the official decentralization policy of 1982. The subsequent economic crisis, however, touched off social forces at the local level that changed certain procedures. A hierarchical approach to local policies was gradually replaced by a model of negotiation, agreement by contract, & association among partners. The progressive increase in the power of local government is documented by the results of qualitative research conducted in various regions, combining a theoretical approach with field observations. The hypothesis that central authority & local organization coexist in a state of tension & creativity is supported through examination of the dynamics of centralization, the sharing of management between the central authority & local bodies, & policies of *aménagement du territoire* (territory management) & local mediation, with concrete examples provided. In view of the competition at the local government level, new rules have emerged to favor strategies of cooperation, but there is a risk that, due to their technical & professional character, these initiatives may bypass some segments of the population. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22054 / ISA / 1990 / 5736

Biddle, Bruce J. (U Missouri, Columbia 65211), **Social Background, Attribution of Responsibility, and Political Commitments of Australian and American Students.**

¶ In an examination of the impact of attributional style on political ideology, data from two large surveys conducted in 1985/86 are used to compare the attributions of Australian & US students concerning the successes & failures of both others & self, with respect to academic achievement, searching for jobs, & poverty avoidance. Control variables include background factors & Protestant ethic values; dependent variables in-

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clude political party preference & self-identification in terms of the Left-Right political continuum. Regression analysis reveals that: (1) Protestant ethic values were associated with attributional style in both countries; (2) attributional responses for both academic achievement & poverty avoidance of others were associated with political ideology in both countries; but (3) the latter effects held up for Americans but weakened sharply for Australians when controls were entered for background variables. Thus, the attribution style-political ideology effect was confirmed for students in both countries, although the effect was found to be less robust in Australia. It is argued that these findings reflect the greater importance of competition, individual achievement, & conservative dogma within the beliefs of US students of the mid-1980s as well as the stronger degree of social class crystallization among Australian students of this period. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22055 / ISA / 1990 / 5737

Bien, Walter & Marbach, Jan (Deutsches Jugendinstitut eV, Freibadstr 30 D-8000 Munich 90 Federal Republic Germany), **Family Duties in Social Networks.**

¶ The use of social networks in handling family problems, controlling stress, coping, & health factors is investigated. Data describing family duties & functions, as well as network composition, are used to discriminate between high & low burdened families. A definition of "family" is proposed that encompasses housing circumstances, behavior, & emotional relations. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22056 / ISA / 1990 / 5738

Bien, Walter & Marbach, Jan (Deutsches Jugendinstitut eV, Freibadstr 30 D-8000 Munich 90 Federal Republic Germany), **Scaling of Family Patterns as an Indicator of Family Oriented Survey Research.**

¶ The German Youth Institut focuses on family research, & is interested in both traditional forms of family living & modern, "exotic" forms, based on fluctuation of relevant social values & demographic & economic changes. The development of a scale to use in family research is described. Network techniques were used to obtain data from about 12,000 informants relating to household configuration, kinship & other relations, & stage of family life cycle, which were combined to build a scale of family living forms. Since the dimensionality (or complexity) of the scale is strongly related to the homogeneity & redundancy of the fundamental concepts of the phenomenon, overlapping was analyzed by comparing the concepts, followed by a scale construction procedure oriented to this redundancy. Split half reliability measurement & validity testing followed, & a final set of a minimum of indicators was defined & tested in relation to reliability & validity. Possibilities for the use of the scale are outlined, & information about costs & problems is provided. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22057 / ISA / 1990 / 5739

Bien, Yehuda (Kibbutz Kfar Masaryk, PO Ashrat 25208 Israel), **Education for Democracy and Co-Existence in a Pluralistic Society. The Story of an Israeli Experiment: 1987-1990.**

¶ A recent experiment in Israel has sought to devise an educational program that encourages democracy & coexistence, attempting to bridge the deep social, cultural, & national clefs in this pluralistic society & resolve the many conflicts between the diverse elements in Israeli society, especially between Jews & Arabs. The overarching strategy has been the creation of a social learning system all of whose members would view each other as colleagues in a climate of trust & partnership, overcoming stereotypes & prejudices. This learning network is based on 18 *eshkolot* (clusters) of schools, each including schools representing different parts of Israeli society in the same geographic area. Participation in the network is voluntary. Each *eshkol* has agreed to adopt unique ways of learning through which social & ethnic conflicts are analyzed & a common ground of political democratic culture is established. The program's goals are to: (1) design educational processes to address crucial political problems; (2) learn from the diverse experiences of their colleagues; (3) reassess the components of their personal & national identity, & learn to live with historical conflicts; & (4) produce a new knowledge not only for students, but for teachers & community members. 890700 (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22058 / ISA / 1990 / 5740

Birg, Herwig (U Bielefeld, D-4800 Federal Republic Germany), **A Biographic Theory of Fertility and Empirical Findings from a German Biographical Survey.**

¶ Biographic survey data ($N = 1,576$ respondents) collected from 2 demographic cohorts in 3 regions with specific labor market conditions in the Federal Republic of Germany are used to study the causes & consequences of low fertility. As a theoretical basis for this research, a biographic theory of fertility was developed that interprets the decline in marriage & fertility rates as the consequence of the attempt to avoid or delay the biographical risk involved in long-term commitments. The theory is operationalized on the basis of models of life histories treating personal demographically relevant events as elements of biographic sequences that constitute in their entirety the "biographic universe" of the individuals. Results are presented here for fertility & nuptiality differentials between the regional labor market cohorts, including findings about the interdependency of fertility, nuptiality, & migration. The findings have important implications for the integration of economic policies (eg, labor market policy) & the various social & demographic policy issues arising with population aging & decline. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22059 / ISA / 1990 / 5741

Birkelund, Gunn E. & Rose, David (Dept Sociology U Essex, Wivenhoe Park Colchester CO4 3SQ England), **Social Class, Gender and Occupational Segregation in Britain and Norway.**

¶ An attempt is made to extend recent analyses of class & gender in GB by Marshall et al order to further investigate the so-called "gendering" of the class structure of advanced industrial societies. Focus here is on the extent to which men & women within the same social classes share similar work & market situations. After summarizing the arguments put forward by Marshall et al in the context of the debate between Goldthorpe & his critics on the issue of class & gender, data from both the GB & a Norwegian class project, supplemented by data from their national censuses, are used to examine the extent of occupational segregation by sex within the class structure as measured by Goldthorpe's class scheme. Addressed is the question of whether it is possible to construct a meaningful class scheme that uses data on male occupations as a key element in its operationalization of the class concept. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22060 / ISA / 1990 / 5742

Bittman, Michael Paul (School Sociology U New South Wales, Kensington 2033 Australia), **Australians' Changing Use of Time, 1974-1987.**

¶ An examination of various scenarios of social change in industrialized societies, considering the ideas of: the postindustrial society thesis; reduction of (paid) work time; the leisure revolution; the self-provisioning of services; & the growth of the "symmetrical family." As an illustrative case study, data gathered in the 1974 Cities Commission study of time use in Melbourne ($N = 717$ respondents) are compared with data collected by the Australian Bureau of Statistics Pilot Study of Time Use conducted in Sydney, 1987 ($N = 1,600$). Analysis of time spent by gender reveals strong differences in changing amounts of time spent on leisure & on paid & unpaid work. The results suggest a significant modification of these ideas with regard to the probable future of industrial societies. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22061 / ISA / 1990 / 5743

Bixler-Márquez, Dennis J. (Coll Education U Texas, El Paso 79968), **German-Spanish Bilingualism in Two Mennonite Communities in Mexico.**

¶ A sociolinguistic assessment of two German Mennonite groups in Chihuahua, Mexico, was conducted in 1985-1989 to measure their societal bilingualism. These groups were selected because of their different religious, economic, & sociolinguistic orientations, despite a common ethnoreligious origin. The fundamentalist Mennonite community of Capulín exhibited limited but stable bilingualism, while the group of former Mennonites in Swift Current had an expanding form of transitional bilingualism. This community was pursuing a policy of significant economic interaction with Mexican society, but not to the point of assimilation. In contrast, the Capulín group desired contact with the modern world to be kept at a minimum. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22062 / ISA / 1990 / 5744

Blaikie, Norman W. H., Hallebone, Erica L., Taplin, Roslin & Tighe, Philip (Royal Melbourne Instit Technology, GPO Box 2476V Victoria 3001 Australia), **The Ecocentric and Technocentric Paradigms: A Critical Review and Theoretical Development.**

¶ Previous attempts to conceptualize & measure major characteristics of the range of attitudes & behavior toward the environment are reviewed, in particular, the dominant social paradigm vs the new environmental paradigm, & technocentric vs ecocentric worldviews. The assumptions behind these scales, & their content are critically examined to establish whether they adequately deal with contemporary orientations toward the environment. The relevance of views expressed by the ecofeminist & deep ecology movements as possible sources of ideas for producing an updated conceptualization & measurement of contemporary environmental orientations are discussed. These issues are further explored with reference to two studies of environmental attitudes & behavior conducted in Melbourne, Australia, in 1989. Ideas for modified conceptions & measurement are discussed. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22063 / ISA / 1990 / 5745

Blair, Karin (8 ave Adrien-Jeandin, CH-1226 Thonex-Geneva Switzerland), **Leisure in China: Problems of Defining the Invisible.**

¶ Leisure in China seems interwoven in the texture of everyday life. The question addressed here is whether there can be a notion of leisure comparable to that in the West if work situations are not so loaded with value that one needs compensatory activity. Culture is more understandable if one is aware that there are many ways of fulfilling cultural & other basic needs of human lives, including the need for leisure. A non-Western culture, such as China, where dichotomies are treated in unfamiliar ways, can provide an unusual perspective on Western ways of conceptualizing experience. Examined here is the elusive problem of isolating an equivalent of leisure in a culture where the day's activities are not compartmentalized as they are in the West, & where therefore leisure has to be sought in the way in which one does anything, rather than in what one does when not working. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22064 / ISA / 1990 / 5746

Blair, Karin (8 ave Adrien-Jeandin, CH-1226 Thonex-Geneva Switzerland), **When Women Only Have a Written Script.**

¶ A Chinese proverb says "The fish did not discover water." Neither do we become aware of our cultural assumptions until we encounter difference. A non-Western culture, such as China, can provide revealing alternatives to the Western way of organizing experience. A glimpse of a mountain village in southern China, where women alone have developed a written script, provides a rare situation that invites one to reflect on the relation of writing to the distinction between leisure & work among other categories frequently thought to intersect with related issues of gender, power, & bonding. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22065 / ISA / 1990 / 5747

Blanc, Maurice (U Nancy II, F-54015 France), **Housing Segregation and the Poor: The Crisis of Social Rented Housing in France.**

¶ The historical background & the present organization of the French social rented housing system are described. Major contradictions between its goals & current conditions are identified: (1) social rented housing is still unaffordable for the very poor; & (2) such housing is intended to help the poor attain social integration, but, in reality, it stigmatizes tenants. Ongoing reform has had little effect. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22066 / ISA / 1990 / 5748

Blanche-Benveniste, Claire (Dept linguistique française U Provence, Aix F-13621 France), **Methodological Issues for Oral Data.**

¶ Oral data are used as documents by many historians, who are often looking for some kind of standardization in the handling of such corpus. Here, reflections on linguistic experiences are provided that may prove useful. The transcription—how transcribers put oral utterances into written sentences delimited by punctuation marks—gives important clues for interpretation, & divergent meanings may be given for the same chain of utterances. In addition, the correlation between oral productions & informants—especially when they are illiterate informants—is not always as one would think: repetitions, hesitations, chronological impairments,

& lexical searches are not characteristic of poorly educated informants. Examples are given from syntactic studies of spoken French in Aix-en-Provence, France. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22067 / ISA / 1990 / 5749

Blasius, Jörg & Dangschat, Jens S. (Zentralarchiv U Cologne, D-5000 Federal Republic Germany), **Residential Segregation in Warsaw—Theoretical Aspects and Political Implications.**

¶ Using 1970 & 1978 census data, Jens Dangschat (1985) & Dangschat & Jörg Blasius (1987) revealed residential segregation in Warsaw, Poland. Sociospatial disparities were indicated by a typology of planning districts characterized by different housing stock & by sociodemographic elements. Unequal distribution of flats to those of different age & educational levels was identified as the main cause of these disparities. The overall segregation figures changed only slightly between 1970 & 1978, while changes within the 71 planning districts were more obvious. The questions addressed here include the forces behind those changes, & the impact of local planning authorities on national housing construction. Correspondence analysis is used to order rows & columns of a contingency table (1978 planning districts & their sociodemographic characteristics) into a graphical representation, & then to project supplementary rows & columns (planning districts & their characteristics in 1970) in order to interpret them simultaneously. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22068 / ISA / 1990 / 5750

Blau, Judith R. (U North Carolina, Chapel Hill 27514), **The Disjunctive History of U.S. Museums, 1869-1959.**

¶ The changing conditions under which art museums are founded in the US are investigated using time-series data. Analysis confirms that: affluence was relatively important in early periods; education became increasingly important over time; & at decisive times in US history (ie, about 1900 & 1930) the nature of the influence of these varying conditions on museum foundings was fundamentally altered. Other conditions considered include immigration, population change, increases in urbanization, & organizational density. Findings provide some evidence that the lagged effects of exogenous variables decrease over time. It is concluded that the impact of fundamental socioeconomic conditions on the expansion of cultural institutions over time is very different in different historical epochs. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22069 / ISA / 1990 / 5751

Blay, Eva Alterman (Dept Sociology U São Paulo, 05508 Brazil), **Facing Alienation: Women and Local Power.**

¶ Data obtained via polls conducted in 1986 & 1988 in Brazil reveal a quantitative rise in the number of elected females; a qualitative change also is evident in that women were selected representatives to all levels of power (local, state, & federal). The remarkable presence of women in politics reflects the advancement of a process started thirty+ years ago. During this time, society incorporated new feminist values, while retaining patriarchal ones, thus creating an image of women that synthesizes two sets of values & that allows them to play new roles. While many elected females represent traditional values & belong to patriarchal segments & power-holding elites of society, a new group of left-wing women has also been elected: two were elected in important Brazilian cities—São Paulo, with 12 million inhabitants, & Santos, Latin America's largest port; the others were elected representatives for the federal legislature, with the task of elaborating Brazil's new constitution. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22070 / ISA / 1990 / 5752

Blázquez-Ruiz, Francisco Javier (Dept Filosofía & Historia Ciencia U Zaragoza, E-50009 Spain), **Causas últimas de la relevancia de la expansión educativa** (Ultimate Causes of the Relevance of Educational Expansion). (SPA)

¶ If education is viewed from a social perspective, it can be defined as a determining cornerstone of life, involving the encounter & interaction of various ways of thinking; this is what gives education its relevance. Therefore, the educational process supposes an interpretation & conception of world knowledge & an understanding of social relationships; this analysis gives education its sense & meaning. Human growth & development—the passage to what one ought to be, based on a specific model or image—play an important role in guiding the evolution of moral & social character, & in regulating social interaction. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

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90S22071 / ISA / 1990 / 5753

Blees-Booij, A. (Tilburg U, NL-5000 LE Netherlands), **A New Empirical Approach of Multidimensional Scaling of Occupations: Cultural and Economic Stratifications.**

¶ Preliminary results are presented of a new occupational status scaling for the Netherlands, starting from the theory of Pierre Bourdieu on occupations & lifestyle, which states that two stratifications should be distinguished: cultural & economic. The methodological point of departure is the procedure followed by Duncan in constructing his socioeconomic index; but while Duncan took only education & income as input variables, here, data on different aspects of occupations are considered. According to Bourdieu, cultural status is indicated by cultural & political knowledge, usually public employment, & consumption of cultural goods, & economic status by economic & financial knowledge, high income, possession of luxury goods, & self- or private-sector employment. Aggregated data gathered on these aspects for about 100 occupational categories, including survey data on life & work situation, are analyzed by multidimensional scaling techniques. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22072 / ISA / 1990 / 5754

Blegvad, Mogens (Royal Danish Academy Sciences & Letters, H. C. Andersens Blvd 35 DK-1553 Copenhagen), **Kantianism and Early German Sociology.**

¶ The connection between Max Weber & the neo-Kantian philosopher Heinrich Rickert is well known; Georg Simmel can also be considered a Kantian. To understand the philosophical background of early German sociology, it is relevant to ask which aspects of Immanuel Kant's thought were emphasized by those who, after 1865, followed Otto Liebmann's dictum "*es muss auf Kant zurückgegangen werden*" (one must return to Kant), & to assess the importance Kantianism had for German sociology around the turn of the century. The sharp distinction between *sein* & *sollen* (is & must be) & the emphasis on the active role of the mind in the experience of reality are discussed. There are, however, important differences between the ways in which the two main schools of neo-Kantianism—the Baden & the Marburg—applied the Kantian heritage to questions about the foundations of science. The main figures of the latter school, Cohen & Natorp, followed Kant in concentrating on mathematical natural science; only Rudolf Stammler, the philosopher of law, discussed the presuppositions of social science. He was severely criticized by Weber, eg, for blurring the *sein-sollen* distinction in his treatment of "rule" & "law." This distinction was rigorously upheld by Weber & Simmel, as well as by Rickert & his teacher Windelband, both of whom concentrated on the sciences of society & culture & their essential differences from the natural sciences. Weber, Simmel, & Rickert disagreed, however, on the status of values. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22073 / ISA / 1990 / 5755

Bleicher, Josef (Dept Sociology Glasgow Coll, G4 0BA Scotland), **Inventing a European Cultural Identity.**

¶ The accelerating process of European integration creates the need for a cultural identity transcending that of the nation state. Only recently did the European Commission recognize the need to establish a European cultural area & a European identity. Some proposals in this regard are considered from a hermeneutic position to judge the possibilities & limitations of an administratively fostered cultural identity, & to evidence some of the preunderstandings operative regarding the meaning of Europe, culture, & community. Considering also the issue of cultural inventions, thoughts are offered on the formation of a supranational cultural identity & its relationship to national/regional cultures. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22074 / ISA / 1990 / 5756

Blinco, Priscilla N. (Stanford U, CA 94309), **The Diversity of Honorific Usage in the Japanese Language.**

¶ An examination of theories on the origins & genetic classifications of the Japanese language, discussing the language in a sociolinguistic context & focusing on its unique honorific system. Japanese is the mother tongue of 120.2 million citizens. Its linguistic origins are still unclear, with late fifth-century writings providing the earliest records of its usage. There still remains considerable disagreement among scholars concerning the genetic classification of Japanese: some identify it as one of the Altaic family of languages, while others classify it as a member of the Eurasiatic family of languages. The honorific system of Japanese is

unique. Honorific expressions not only indicate social status, but also serve to indicate the respect of the user for the commendable qualities & attainments of the individual addressed. There is also a relationship between honorifics & such variables as sex, age, & education. In addition, honorifics are used by the Japanese speaker to mark fictive statuses, eg, to seek favor or patronage, or to indicate cultural status. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22075 / ISA / 1990 / 5757

Blinkena, Aina (Turgeneva 19, Riga Latvia 226524 USSR), **The Situation and the Status of Language in the Baltic Republics.**

¶ In multinational states, depending on the political aims of language politics & how they are realized, the relations of languages either are regulated juridically or express themselves spontaneously, but they play an important role in the political & economic life of the country, since they can contribute to the cooperation of citizens or become a subversive force. In the USSR there are about 130 languages, & no state language. However, Russian is recognized as the language of international communication, so there is an official bilingualism, but this is not always real & optimum: Russian plays an increasing role in the united republics, ousting some national languages from many functions, & leading to the extinction of others. In recent years the languages of the native people of the Baltics, ie, the Latvian, Lithuanian, & Estonian languages, have lost several social functions, but in 1988 they were granted the status of state language. Here, the theoretical & practical aspects of evaluating the situation of such languages & their status are addressed. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22076 / ISA / 1990 / 5758

Blom, Raimo, Melin, Harri & Nikula, Jouko (U Tampere, SF-33101 10 Finland), **Classes and Social Forces in the 1980's—The Case of Finland.**

¶ A discussion of development & change in contemporary capitalist societies, with specific attention to the case of Finland. Finnish class structure has changed in the 1980s: the number of petite bourgeoisie has decreased 9% & the share of semiautonomous employees has increased by 9%; while the proportion of entrepreneurs & size of the working class have remained unchanged, the sectorial composition of the working class has changed; & the participation of the working class in industry has decreased while its presence in circulation & services has increased—a trend that is clearly associated with gender. It is concluded that skill levels & autonomy have improved at the same time that the intensity of work has increased, especially with respect to service work & the work of women. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22077 / ISA / 1990 / 5759

Bloomquist, Leonard E. (Kansas State U, Manhattan 66506), **The Role of the Informal Economy in the Lives of Rural American Families: A Case Study in North Central Kansas.**

¶ An investigation of the informal economy in a rural area of an advanced capitalist society, based on household interviews of families in Jewell County, Kan. It is found that the informal economy plays a significant role in the lives of these families, interpreted as: (1) part of the families' economic survival strategy in the context of an economically depressed region; & (2) a manifestation of the various forms of informal interaction prevalent in rural areas of the US. The implications of the findings for an understanding of the informal economy & for rural development policy are discussed. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22078 / ISA / 1990 / 5760

Blossfeld, Hans-Peter & Becker, Rolf (Max-Planck Instit Human Development, Lentzeallee 94 D-1000 Berlin 31 Federal Republic Germany), **Labor Market Segmentation in the Private and Public Sector in the Federal Republic of Germany: A Life Course Study of Three Birth Cohorts.**

¶ A life course perspective is used to analyze the impact of labor market segmentation within the public & private sectors, with focus on the degree to which the public sector shows the same labor market structures as the private economy over the life course. The view of the public sector as a monolithic internal labor market or as a firm-specific labor market is challenged using event history data from a representative sample of 2, 171 German men & women from the birth cohorts 1929-1931, 1939-1941, & 1949-1951. Results demonstrate: (1) the increasing significance of the state as employer & the constraints of the state on life courses, (2)

the specific organizational structure of civil service, & (3) the historical fact of the assimilation of some features of public personnel management & firm or organizational structures in civil or military service by private employers. It is demonstrated that labor market segments exist in both the public & private sectors. Differentiating between the sectors reveals that the decreasing significance of the internal labor market in the Federal Republic of Germany is mainly an effect of increasing state employment. However, since there is a larger secondary labor market segment in the private sector than in the civil service, an individual's labor market chances depend on the sector as well as on the labor market segment in which one is employed. During the life course, the structuring & channeling power of labor market segments in the private & public sectors is so great that even the relatively simple construction of labor market segments in each sector is sufficient to describe the patterning of labor market chances, & therefore some aspects of life courses, in a satisfactory & theoretically sound fashion. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22079 / ISA / 1990 / 5761

Blumberg, Rhoda Lois & West, Guida (Rutgers U, New Brunswick NJ 08903), **Women's Protest: Cross-Cultural Patterns.**

¶ An examination of cross-cultural patterns in the mobilization for & development of women's movements. The historic tendency for a women-centered political consciousness to evolve out of women's participation in gender-integrated struggles is analyzed, & illustrated with examples drawn from research on the US civil rights & welfare rights movements & from secondary cross-cultural & historical data. Findings indicate that women mobilize around several types of issues: those linked to economic survival; those related to nationalist & racial/ethnic struggles; those addressing broad humanistic/nurturing problems; & those identified at a particular time as women's issues. Organizational forms for mobilization include independent, parallel (eg, auxiliaries), & gender-integrated movement organizations. Although independent feminist movements emerge out of women's activism on many fronts, they are then challenged to re-include related issues (eg, race, class, peace, & environmentalism) as women's rights issues. Consequences of this dialectic are considered. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22080 / ISA / 1990 / 5762

Blume, Stuart (U Amsterdam, Nwe Achtergracht 166 NL-1018 WV Netherlands), **The Structuring of Innovation in Medical Technology.**

¶ Recent work in both the economics & the sociology of technology suggests the need to understand innovation processes in terms of interactions between manufacturers & the user group or community. The results of historical case studies of the development of four diagnostic imaging devices (ultrasound, thermography, CT scanning, & MRI) are used here to further develop a model of the innovation process. In characterizing each of these four developments, two concepts are given a central role: the notion of "career," & relationships to the existing "organizational field" of roentgenographic imaging. In each case, an initial idea of the possible medical application of a known technology was gradually shaped until it became a prototype, a product, an element in the diagnostic armamentarium, thus following a career. Here, focus is on how this career was shaped, with attention to the role of particular medical needs, economic interests, & government regulations. This structuring can be understood in terms of the relationships of those involved to existing radiological practice on the one hand & to the industry supplying existing imaging equipment on the other. It is argued that the more closely connected these two dimensions, the less problematic the development, diffusion, & assessment procedures; by contrast, the less connected they are, the less predictable the shaping of the new imaging technology. Implications for the interdisciplinary theory of technological innovation & for the development of medical devices & policy in this area are considered. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22081 / ISA / 1990 / 5763

Bobbio, Luigi (via Po, I-10124 Turin Italy), **"Vestals," "Maecenas," Politicians, and Entrepreneurs: New Trends in the Public Policy towards Cultural Heritage in Italy.**

¶ Public policies that entail distributed benefits but concentrated costs are unlikely to be adopted, especially if the benefits are nonmaterial & the costs significant. This can be the case with the protection of cultural heritage, supported by those who share artistic or historical values, but resisted by most others. Nevertheless, in Italy, after a long period of stag-

nation, the cultural heritage policy is now supported by both public & private resources. The main features of this change & the old & new actors involved (their rationalities & interactions) are analyzed, leading to the conclusion that new meanings have been attached to the protection of cultural heritage. Ancient monuments are no longer conceived only as values to be safeguarded, but also as resources to be exploited. "Vestals" have been replaced by entrepreneurs, & "maecenas" by sponsoring firms. The conflicts that have arisen & the uncertainties still to be faced are discussed. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22082 / ISA / 1990 / 5764

Body-Gendrot, Sophie (U Blaise Pascal, F-75007 Paris France), **The Insertion of Migrants in the Political Life of France and the United States.**

¶ The immigration to France & the US of Third World populations & the growth of new generations generally belonging to the working classes or to intermediate strata, creates a number of problems for the municipal elites in charge. Sociologically, the presence of this new population could be viewed as a powder keg, but in some areas, an unspoken, interethnic cooperation develops with or without institutional help. Reported here is a two-year study focused on: (1) determination of variables that can help explain differences in the situations encountered in areas of heavy immigrant concentration, identified through semidirected interviews conducted by teams of CERI/FNSP & EHESS in France, & with the help of the US Dept of State & the IBO in the US, in 1988/89; & (2) evaluation of policies meant to encourage the incorporation of mixed populations & of the obstacles they meet, as well as the effects on society of not following such policies. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22083 / ISA / 1990 / 5765

Boer, Fijge de (Instit Sociology, Oude Hoogstr 24 Amsterdam NL-1012 CE Netherlands), **Sex Differences in the Construction of Mental Health Care Problems.**

¶ Various explanations have been given for the considerable differences that exist in the diagnoses ascribed to men & women in mental health care. Some argue that differences in socialization & societal roles between men & women lead to a divergence in their problems, while others suggest that mental health care professionals use different standards for men & women, leading to differential diagnoses for the same problems. Here, focus is on how clients formulate their problems & how these problems are reformulated subsequently in the institution as a mental health care problem; & whether it is possible to determine differences in how problems of men & women are reformulated. The data consist of recordings of initial interviews (with 30 men & 30 women), the professionals' written reports of these initial interviews, & recordings of staff meetings on intake decisions. Analysis reveals gender differences in the transformation process from initial interview through intake decision, which can be explained by the different texts used in the institutional discourse for diagnosing men & women. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22084 / ISA / 1990 / 5766

Bogdanovic, Marija Ilija (Faculty Philosophy U Belgrade, YU-11001 6 Yugoslavia), **Institutional Development of Yugoslav Sociology.**

¶ Two stages in the institutional development of Yugoslav sociology are identified: (1) a preinstitutional phase, occurring during the 1950s, when the dogmatic orientation in social thought was criticized & empirical research was strongly encouraged; & (2) a second phase, beginning in 1959 with the establishment of the first sociology department at the Faculty of Philosophy, U of Beograd, & during which four elements—departments, research institutes, professional societies, & periodicals—necessary for the full establishment of sociology appeared. This process continues today. Since 1959, 10 departments for the professional education of sociologists & about 36 sociology research institutes have been established in Yugoslavia. Analysis of the characteristics of the staff of such departments & institutes reveals that: staff scientific degrees are gained late, the number of employed scientific staff is small, & the employment of young sociologists needs to be encouraged. Also, the number of women staff is low, particularly in comparison to the number of graduated female students. Also described are the formation & activities of the Yugoslav Sociological Association & other republic-based sociological societies. A comparison of the Yugoslav journals *Sociology* (a federal journal) & *The Review of Sociology* (a republic-based journal)

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reveals that though the journals publish articles of similar theoretical & empirical bent, they differ in terms of their representation of sociological disciplines, as well as according to the work place of authors & their activities in the period of crisis. It is concluded that, although Yugoslav sociology has a relatively developed institutional framework, it is not yet completed; also, the organization of the professional societies is not efficient in activating the wider circle of sociologists. Finally, while journals are oriented toward the publication of primarily scientific articles, in correspondence with their defined role, it is suggested that a journal be established that deals with the practice of sociology as a profession outside the scientific-research institutions. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22085 / ISA / 1990 / 5767

Boh, Katja (Instit Sociologijo pri Univerzi, Cankarjeva 1 YU-61000 Ljubljana Yugoslavia), **Family Sociology in Yugoslavia.**

¶ The development of family sociology in Yugoslavia is described & the factors that have contributed & influenced these developments are analyzed. Throughout history, sociological thinking about the family has been tightly connected with economic, political, & national considerations in various parts of the country. After WWII, during the Stalinist version of socialism, thinking about family was *gleichgeschaltet* & strongly under control of political institutions. Attitudes toward marriage & family were aprioristic, & empirical research was considered superfluous. Two events have had great influence on further developments of family sociology during the last decades: entrance of large numbers of women into the labor force & the current economic decline & political changes. Research on the double presence of working women & family change caused by modernization is described, noting that it has been strongly affected by functionalist theory & methods. The second turning point—recent economic & political changes—is marked by a striving for a better quality of life, & a strongly felt threat to the national identity. Regional demographic differences in the family have inspired research in determinants of fertility behavior to inform decision making in family policy matters. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22086 / ISA / 1990 / 5768

Bokarev, N. N. (Higher Party School, Gotvalda 15 125627 Moscow USSR), **Problems in the Development of Social Self-Government in the Soviet Union.**

¶ Sociological research carried out in Moscow, Kuzbass, Vorkuta, & Nechernozemye, USSR, between 1988 & 1990 is reported that explored the extent to which the idea of political pluralism is confirmed in mass consciousness & in social reality, along with the problems that the development of self-government presents to the realization of this idea. Data obtained via polls, interviews, document analyses, & experts' appraisals indicate that pluralism is acknowledged by the majority of both the members of self-governing bodies & working people not participating in them. However, the development of self-government is blocked by obstacles created by politically conservative bureaucratic structures, & by a mass consciousness as yet unprepared for self-government. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22087 / ISA / 1990 / 5769

Bolaria, Singh B. (Dept Sociology U Saskatchewan, Saskatoon S7N 0W0), **Health Status and Immigrant Status: Women and Racial Minority Workers.**

¶ In many sectors in Canada, both foreign & Canadian workers are in a disadvantaged & powerless position vis-à-vis their employers due to the absence of union organization, inadequate labor legislation, & insufficient health & safety regulations. Evidence from selected cases—agricultural, garment, & domestic workers—suggests that immigrants in particular are exposed to numerous health hazards. Gender compounds the problem, with women exposed to even more hazardous working environments. The health status of both these groups is analyzed in the context of their legal-political vulnerability & powerlessness. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22088 / ISA / 1990 / 5770

Bolle de Bal, Marcel (Instit sociologie U Libre Bruxelles, B-1050 Belgium), **French title not provided** (Identities for Collective Actions: The Nation between Supranationality and Infranationality). (FRE)

¶ Following the general theme of the university & diversity in the world,

Belgium is examined from sociological, ethnological, & political points of view, as a specific nation involved in the European unification process (supranationality) & confronted with centrifugal internal forces (new collective actors, intranationality), leading toward more general considerations about sociological problems: the relations between nation & state, language, culture, class, regions, war, peace, democracy, totalitarianism, decolonization, self-government, authenticity, identity, new nationalist & subnationalist movements, objective & subjective minorities, political noise, & sociological silence. Two trends characterizing current developments in Europe are explored: the building of supranationality (ie, in the European common market), & the revival of nationalities (especially in Eastern Europe). A sociopsychological approach to national identity is used to define the sociopolitical problem of collective actions in terms of the search for stronger social unity, based on diversity, recognition, & acceptance. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22089 / ISA / 1990 / 5771

Bolton, Patricia A. & Olson, Jon L. (Battelle, 4000 NE 41st St Seattle WA 98105), **Organizational Theory and Emergency Management: Can Risks from Industrial Hazards Be Contained?**

¶ Accidents such as those at Bhopal, India, & Chernobyl, USSR, & the Exxon Valdez oil spill underscore the growth of technological hazards throughout the world. In most countries & for most industries, governments have been slow to impose detailed requirements to minimize risks. Instead, the industrial organization is expected to operate the technology safely. Should the industrial organization fail in its safety mission, emergency management (EM) is the main line of defense against technological hazards. Primary among organizational factors that lead to the decay of EM capability are: (1) competition between EM & other organizational functions for budget, staff time, & equipment; (2) lack of consistency between workers' normal job duties & emergency duties; (3) the tendency of the organization's technical core to buffer itself from EM organization; & (4) the tendency for EM organization to be assigned a peripheral position, resulting in less power & less qualified staff. These problems & possible solutions are illustrated by examining the US nuclear power industry, the case of the Exxon Valdez oil spill, & expectations for EM under recent US legislation (SARA Title III). (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22090 / ISA / 1990 / 5772

Bonacich, Edna & Marx, Marcia (Dept Sociology U California, Riverside 92521-0419), **The Reproduction of Race and Gender Oppression in the University: The Case of the Subcontracted Cafeteria.**

¶ An examination of the contradiction between the professed commitment of US universities to increasing diversity by incorporating more women & people of color & by developing curriculum relevant to the experience of these groups, & their continued involvement in capitalist practices that keep some group members as exploited workers. One case, the subcontracting of their cafeteria to the Marriott Corp by the U of California, Riverside, is examined in detail. Subcontracting created a dual labor market, with unequal pay for equal work, primarily for women of color. The forces that created this inequality are considered, concluding that even public sector institutions get caught in the dynamic of capitalism that reproduces gender & racial oppression. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22091 / ISA / 1990 / 5773

Bonacich, Phillip (U California, Los Angeles 90024-1551), **Simultaneous Group and Individual Centralities.**

¶ In studying interlocking directorates, one may wish to describe the centralities of individual directors as well as the centralities of the boards to which they belong. A completely symmetric pair of measures of individual & group centrality is described in which the centralities of groups are a function of the centralities of their members & the centralities of individuals are a function of the groups to which they belong. The measure of group centrality is shown to be the standard measure used in interlocking directorate research (Bonacich, 1972). An approach to controlling for variations in board size & the number of individual memberships is also described. Comparisons are made with correspondence analysis. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22092 / ISA / 1990 / 5774

Bonacich, Phillip & Schneider, Sherry (Dept Sociology U California, Los Angeles 90024), **Communication Networks and Collective Action.**

¶ Social dilemmas, much studied by sociologists, psychologists, & other social scientists, are mixed-motive situations in which individual & collective rationality conflict. A communications dilemma is a type of social dilemma in which it is in an organization's interest for its members to communicate, but in individual members' interests to hoard information. It is hypothesized that such conflicts are affected by the structure of the organization, with some structures being more vulnerable to the communications dilemma, & some positions within organizations even more vulnerable. Moderately centralized organizations should be more vulnerable, & moderately central individuals within these structures should be most vulnerable. Results from two laboratory experiments are reported that support the hypotheses. In a third experiment, salience of group membership was examined as a possible solution to the withholding of information by the middle levels of these communication networks. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22093 / ISA / 1990 / 5775

Bonilla, Elsy (Facultad Economía U Los Andes, AA-4796 Bogotá Colombia), **Family Sociology in Northern South America.**

¶ A review of family sociology research conducted by sociologists in Colombia, Venezuela, Ecuador, Peru, & Bolivia, considering the theoretical & methodological frameworks, the nature of the problems investigated, & the dissemination of research findings & pertinent literature at the local & international levels. Focus is on the following aspects: (1) delimitation of the family sociology tradition oriented toward universal patterns of family structure & organization, since the renewed interest of Latin American sociologists is oriented toward analysis of the diversity of concrete historical patterns of family organizations; (2) recognition that the subject under investigation is not the family itself, but how it affects & is affected by socioeconomic, cultural, & political structures; (3) acknowledgement of the contribution of research conducted by sociologists on subjects such as household reproduction, women's problems, & the impact of demographic changes, seeking to understand the main characteristics of the family in northern South America; & (4) adoption of an interdisciplinary approach to study family problems. Specific conclusions are offered with regard to the main family research problems that need to be approached, taking into account the present socioeconomic conditions of the region, & some theoretical & methodological recommendations for future research are offered. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22094 / ISA / 1990 / 5776

Bonin, Ph. (CNRS-LASMAS, 59-61 rue Pouchet F-75017 Paris France), **Les Conditions de l'obtention du "logement nécessaire": niveaux et formes d'investissement des familles dans l'espace domestique** (Conditions for Obtaining "Necessary Housing": Families' Levels and Forms of Investment in Domestic Space). (FRE)

¶ Modern practices of housing production stress individual interests over those of the family group, & necessitate a reconsideration of "the home" as a collective, a moral entity marked with a family name, & a part of a neighborhood. It is the group, rather than the individual, who controls, disposes of, & is responsible for the home. The home is viewed: (1) in the long term as the capital it represents, (2) in the middle term as functional space for the activities of daily life, & (3) in the short term as the symbolic expression that it supports. This angle of analysis is applied in interpreting the results of a study in progress on the productive activities of the home, & in determining how different societal groups obtain & maintain "necessary" housing. Tr & Modified by J. White (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22095 / ISA / 1990 / 5777

Bontinck, Irmgard (Institut Musiksoziologie, Schuberting 14 A-1010 Vienna Austria), **The Industrialisation of Cultural Creation. The Socio-Cultural Impact of the New Communication Technologies and Cultural Industries upon the Work of Creators of Culture.**

¶ The advance of electronic media in the field of cultural communication has led to an industrialization of cultural creation. Two specific aspects of this process are: (1) the mediatization of culture, characterized by the emergence of new means of production & dissemination of cultural goods & services, which causes an extension of the chain of communication between creators & recipients; & (2) the emergence of cultural industries as new links in this widening chain of communication. The obligation of most cultural industries to obey the economic structures of profitability is bound to create tensions between the market-oriented production of cultural goods & the value-oriented principles of cultural poli-

cies. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22096 / ISA / 1990 / 5778

Booth, Alan & Amato, Paul (Dept Sociology U Nebraska, Lincoln 68588-0324), **Divorce, Residential Change and Stress.**

¶ The residential changes that accompany divorce are examined, focusing on factors that precipitate moves by divorced women & their children. Drawing on an analysis of data from a national sample interviewed in 1980, 1983, & 1988, detailed information on the number of moves, destination of move, type of housing, owner-renter status, & quality of housing is used to assess the extent to which the quality of housing declines as a result of divorce. In addition, measures of psychological stress are used to evaluate postdivorce stress due to residential change. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22097 / ISA / 1990 / 5779

Bornschier, Volker (Sociological Institut U Zurich, Rämistr 69 CH-8001 Switzerland), **The Emergence and Dynamics of World Society in the Postwar Era. A Research Note on the Trajectory of a Societal Model.**

¶ It is argued that a decisive shift in the evolution of the world system took place after 1945. The former modern world system, composed mainly of world economic links & intergovernmental systems—i.e., a world political economy—has been transformed into an emerging world society. If the global social system after that shift can be regarded as a (rudimentary) world society, evolutionary conflict theory should apply. Key concepts of that theory—eg, principles of social structure, societal models, & their trajectory (formation, unfolding, depletion, dissolution), as well as variation & selection of institutional arrangements—are introduced & applied to emerging world society. Also, an institutional analysis is presented of the shift & of some basic features of the (weak) world societal model prevalent after 1945. The trajectory of a specific, core institutional arrangement in the postwar order—the regulation of world trade through the General Agreement on Tariffs & Trade—is analyzed in more detail. The observed patterns of consensus & dissension in this institutional setting confirm the hypothesis of the trajectory of societal models. Also considered is the problem arising from the very existence of a world society for any theory of evolution that argues from the selection of institutional arrangements through intergroup competition. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22098 / ISA / 1990 / 5780

Borodkin, F. M. & Berkovitch, A. M. (Soviet Academy Sciences, Novosibirsk USSR), **Self-Government and Social Movement: The USSR Experience.**

¶ In the absence of legal self-government, local autonomy is realized through social movements. Following the 1917 revolution, the economy of Russia was based on a primitive ideology & direct-command planning & management; there was no self-government. In the 1950s & 1960s, the Soviet economy suffered a management crisis, which developed into a general system crisis. In 1985, with the beginning of *perestroika* (restructuring), the ideological base of the economy was destroyed as the centralized command system came under attack. The developing politicization of relationships is forming a new base—i.e., a system of power relations legitimized, but not necessarily legalized—realized through the mechanism of social movements. The dynamics of self-government & worker self-management are described in connection with the dynamics of modern social movements, eg, political & social organizations, workers' strikes, & cooperative movements. Whether these movements will lead to organized self-government, or whether the Soviet economy will become a classic market economy, are questions yet to be answered. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22099 / ISA / 1990 / 5781

Boros, Alex (1547 Borlow Rd, Hudson OH 44236), **Development of Action Sociology and Intentional Social Change.**

¶ The historical role of sociologists as agents of change is briefly reviewed, & difficulties encountered by applied sociologists in carrying out intentional social change projects are discussed, illustrated by personal experience with a project for addiction intervention with the disabled, a twelve-year effort to help a network of alcohol & rehabilitation programs become more responsive to mentally or physically disabled persons. Implications for the development of action sociology are drawn, particularly with regard to the resistance to social change often encountered in advocacy projects. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

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90S22100 / ISA / 1990 / 5782

Bortoli, Dario de (Faculty Political Sciences U Padua, I-35123 Italy), **Public Policy and Sexual Division of Labour in the New Profession of Copywriter.**

¶ The territorial diffusion of production & a hiring freeze by state agencies since the mid-1970s has caused the readjustment of the workforce to new market conditions, resulting in the massive induction of young people & the unemployed into the ranks of the self-employed. Within this category, the profession of copywriter is explored via analysis of the relevant literature & results of a survey of active copywriters. Similarities & differences between male & female copywriters are discussed, together with their relations with commissions & various other arms of the state, as well as the reorganization of the work of production & reproduction within the working day are analyzed. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22101 / ISA / 1990 / 5783

Boschi, Renato R. (IUPERJ, rua da Matriz 82 Rio de Janeiro 22260 Brazil), **Economic Reordering and Industrial Interest: Reflections on the Neo-Liberal Development Path in Brazil.**

¶ A discussion of the impact of the adoption of a neoliberal economic perspective for future development alternatives in Brazil. The central hypothesis is that the formation of a broad internal coalition in favor of such a macrochange is determined by international constraints rather than by consensus among the entrepreneurial class, state bureaucrats, & working class. The historical origins of the pattern of interpenetration between the public & private sectors in Brazil, which led to a strong dependence of the domestic entrepreneurial class on the state, are identified. Given the apparent exhaustion of the state-based model of development, but at the same time the strong corporatist tradition, it is highly probable that private-public relations will evolve in a neocorporatist direction. It is concluded that the viability of such a solution depends on the full incorporation of the working class within a social-democratic framework. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22102 / ISA / 1990 / 5784

Botz, Gerhard (U Salzburg, A-5020 Austria), **Austria's Difficult Transition from Two Types of Fascism/Authoritarianism.**

¶ Before 1945, Austria experienced two types of authoritarian/fascist regimes: the semifascist "corporate state" of Engelbert Dollfuss & Kurt von Schuschnigg, & the Nazi rule after the Anschluss of 1938, which was not simply an occupation by Germany, since it had a strong base in Austrian Nazism & received internal societal support. Liberation from the Nazi dictatorship constituted a twofold goal for the Austrian political elites: a return to the democracy that the republic had enjoyed from 1918 to 1933, & national reconstruction as an independent state. The framework for this political goal was, on the one hand, the 1943 decision of the victorious Allies to reestablish Austria, & on the other hand, the widespread support of National Socialism & para-Nazi mentalities among the Austrian population. The anti-Nazi coalition that ruled in Austria after 1945 gave preference to national reconstruction by officially stating that Austria had been a victim of Germany & Nazism; this was the only common denominator between communists, socialists, & conservatives. A return to democracy was possible only on a consociational basis that excluded major issues of politics & social interests from majority decision making. This neocorporate compromise shaped specific political institutions & social partnerships. The price for this limited liberal-democratic reconstruction & the national "lie of living" (Austria being Nazism's victim) was a special hesitation of Austria's public to deal with its Nazi past & fascist/authoritarian remnants underlying democratic institutions. Discussion is used to illuminate the larger issue of whether it is possible to solve simultaneously problems of national & democratic reconstruction in states facing the necessity of a sudden transition from dictatorial rule? (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22103 / ISA / 1990 / 5785

Bouffartigue, Paul (GERM-CERCOIT, 2 rue de la Charité F-13002 Marseille France), **French title not provided** (Transition to the Working World, and Social Recombining). (FRE)

¶ A contribution to a sociological construct of the transition of youth to adult life, analyzing it in terms of (1) a social generalization of postadolescence; & (2) social class differences in this life stage. This particular stage of life is crucial in the development of occupational & social identities; it is a time of social recombining. Recent research is presented

that illustrates the contradictions between the individual & collective capacities of youth, socially acknowledged or not, & the social conditions that create uncertainty of the future, underemployment, & underutilization of youth's capabilities in the work place. Unilateral interpretations of youth behaviors at work in terms of individualism are criticized. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22104 / ISA / 1990 / 5786

Bouillon-Dartevelle, Roselyne (U Libre Bruxelles, B-1050 Belgium), **Femmes et temps libre en Belgique francophone** (Women and Free Time in French-Speaking Belgium). (FRE)

¶ An exploration of inequalities between men & women, & between various groups of women, in the use of free time. The effect of traditional & innovative views of women on their own perception & use of free time is examined. Multivariate analyses indicate that use of free time is affected by age, level of education, type of work, & a subtle, complex confrontation between traditional images & new models. It is concluded that women manage free time increasingly as a variegated expression of being female. Tr & Modified by J. White (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22105 / ISA / 1990 / 5787

Boulding, Elise, **The Challenge of Cultural Development in Industrialized Countries.**

¶ UNESCO's World Cultural Development Decade is being largely ignored by countries of the North, seen primarily as an affair of the Third World. Even the ethnic problems of Europe, now so strongly reemerging in Eastern Europe, are not seen as problems of cultural development. The meaning of cultural development in industrialized societies is explored, with particular reference to North America, including the problem of culture loss & recovery. These phenomena are examined in the context of dysfunctional socioeconomic & political structures underlying modernization. Alternative structures for a stable & culturally rich multiethnic world order in the twenty-first century are considered. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22106 / ISA / 1990 / 5788

Bovone, Laura (U Sassari, I-07100 Italy), **Everyday Life and the Communicative Approach: An Outstanding Trend in Postmodern Sociology.**

● Complete paper available from SA Document Delivery Service prepaid at \$0.25 per page plus \$1.50 search & postage. Length of paper: 32 pp.

¶ It is argued that a transition from the theory of action toward a communicative paradigm can be seen in much of the post-Parsonian sociology, particularly in the micro-macro dispute that took place in the 1960s & 1970s. Only the micro side of the debate is addressed here, because the theme of the everyday, of central importance for approaches of this nature, characterizes in a very special way the so-called "communicative turning point." The transition from the theory of action to the theory of communication is synthesized by a series of antinomies made up of elements from the classical sociology of action, & from the postmodern theory of communication: (1) reality vs social construction; (2) subjective meaning vs common sense; (3) a priori rationality vs a posteriori rationalization; (4) morality vs practice; & (5) the project vs the everyday, which is thus used as a means of summing up. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22107 / ISA / 1990 / 5789

Bowler, Anne E. (New School Social Research, New York NY 10003), **Contextualizing Madness and Creativity: The Case of Outsider Art.**

¶ Art produced within the asylum first emerged into public view with the appearance of German psychiatrist Hans Prinzhorn's influential monograph *Artistry of the Mentally Ill* in the early part of this century, which had profound formal influence on the modernist avant-garde, who found in the asylum artist an emblem of both the increasing domination of instrumental reason that seemed to characterize modern society & a sign of the intimate relationship between genius & madness more generally. Following Michel Foucault's concern with the "silencing" of madness through its medicalization as an object of scientific knowledge & as the social other, the social construction of "outsider art" is investigated from a sociological perspective. It is argued that the valorization of the asylum artist initiated by Prinzhorn & the avant-garde provides a forum for the outsider work at the same time that it reinscribes the asylum artist as a

socially marginal actor. Further, to the extent that the actual aesthetic product of the outsider remains absent in this discourse, the diagnostic universe described by Foucault remains intact, reinscribing the works as the relic of a diseased mind. Traced through Prinzhorn, who insists on the artistic integrity of specific works at the same time that he revels in their status as the rejection of a larger "schizophrenic society" beyond the asylum, & early avant-garde artists like Jean Dubuffet & the Dada & Surrealist movements, this construction of the concept of the asylum artist is critically linked to the reception of outsider works & artists today. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22108 / ISA / 1990 / 5790

Boxman, Ed A. W. & Flap, Hendrik D. (Dept Social Sciences Rijks U Utrecht, NL-3508 TC Netherlands), **Social Capital and Occupational Chances.**

¶ An examination of the role personal networks play in the distributive processes of the labor market, with focus on how the distribution of network characteristics affects the speed with which jobs are acquired & the quality of jobs attained. It is argued that the occupational chances of individuals are strongly affected by resources accessible through the social network. These resources can be interpreted as social capital. A competition model describing informal job-search processes in the labor market is presented, & evaluated using a longitudinal data set. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22109 / ISA / 1990 / 5791

Boyd-Barrett, Joseph Oliver (Open U, Milton Keynes MK7 6AA Buckinghamshire England), **Education and the Languages of Spain.**

• Complete paper available from SA Document Delivery Service prepaid at \$0.25 per page plus \$1.50 search & postage. Length of paper: 57 pp.

¶ Research into the development of Spanish education since the death of Francisco Franco is drawn on to review the recent history of Spanish policies for the teaching of & through languages other than Castellano in Spanish schools. Several models of bilingual education operative in Spain are compared, & a multistaged model of policy development for bilingualism in Spain is identified. It is suggested that within the context of the European Community, Spain offers one of the most complex approaches to bilingualism in schools. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22110 / ISA / 1990 / 5792

Boyer, Regine (INRP, 29 rue d'Ulm F-75005 Paris France), **Identités masculines et féminines parmi les lycéens français** (Male and Female Identities among French High School Students). (FRE)

¶ The existence of a singular identity among young people that transcends gender & social classes is investigated using data from a national questionnaire survey & semidirected interviews with French high school students. Results testify to the diversity of this population, & demonstrate the importance of gender in defining identity. Though male identity can be defined by a core common to boys of all social classes, female identity is more varied: upper & middle class high school girls relate to boys in different ways, while lower class girls keep traditionally feminine interests & activities. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22111 / ISA / 1990 / 5793

Boyer, Robert (CEPREMAP, 142 rue du Chevaleret F-75013 Paris France), **French title not provided** (Emerging Organizations in Contemporary Capitalism: Some Results from a Comparative Study). (FRE)

¶ Consequences are drawn from a set of cross-national sectoral studies coordinated by Roger Hollingsworth, Philippe Schmitter, & Wolfgang Streeck, from the point of view of the regulation approach (RA), which attempts to explain the long-term transformations of capitalist institutions & explores their consequences for macroeconomic adjustments. It is argued that along with neocorporatism, capitalism disorganization, & transaction cost theories, RA could be part of a new political economy of institutions. Case studies are used to demonstrate the structural & far-reaching nature of current transformations in advanced capitalist societies. The sector, intermediate between firm strategies & macroeconomic regularities at the national or international levels, might be the building block of such a methodology. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22112 / ISA / 1990 / 5794

Brabant, Sarah & Gramling, Robert (U Southwestern Louisiana, Lafayette 70504), **The Impact of Economic Crisis on Women: The Louisiana Oil and Gas Boom/Bust Scenario.**

¶ In the mid-1970s, when the oil embargo sent the price of oil skyrocketing, the Gulf of Mexico coastal states, especially La., experienced tremendous employment & population growth. Consequently, by 1981, petroleum energy consumption in the US had fallen below pre-1973/74 embargo levels, where it remains today. In 1982, in response to the decline in demand, there were declines in the petroleum industry, resulting in high unemployment & outmigration from coastal La. Focus here is on employment trends—especially for women—in St. Mary & Lafayette parishes, La., using parish-level data compiled by the Louisiana Dept of Labor & Office of Employment Security. Unemployment from 1974 to 1989 is examined against the backdrop of change in the crude price of oil & oil rig count. Comparisons are made with similar data on men. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22113 / ISA / 1990 / 5795

Brah, Avtar (19c Aberdale Gardens, London NW6 3AJ England), **Difference, Diversity, Differentiation.**

¶ The notion of difference is a much debated concept within contemporary feminism. Here, an attempt is made to explore some of the issues raised by this debate in relation to the processes of racialization of gender, addressing such questions as: how difference is to be understood—as experiential diversity, subject position, or social relation; how specific categories of women are constituted within discourses of cultural difference & multiculturalism; whether such discourses automatically acquire a different meaning when articulated by an oppressed group; & how a politics of difference is articulated within a politics of solidarity with those defined as "different." These questions are approached through the concrete specificity of the social experience of women of South Asian origin in GB. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22114 / ISA / 1990 / 5796

Brait, Rita (U Missouri, Saint Louis 63121), **Siblings, Children, Grandchildren, Friends and Social Support: A Comparison of Two British Elderly Samples (Polish Immigrant and Indigenous).**

¶ Interview data are used to compare the role of various family members & frequency of contact in determining the quality of life of elderly Polish immigrants & elderly natives of GB. For the Polish elderly, many siblings with whom they have had very limited contact are seen as confidants, indicating that the meaning of confidant may vary between ethnic groups. Many Polish, but not indigenous, elderly saw others as unable to help them because they were unwilling. Both Polish elderly & indigenous elderly would like to have seen more of their children & grandchildren, but work constraints on adult children appears to be a legitimate reason for lack of availability. These findings indicate that although family is important, work is still given primacy over otherwise important family considerations. In countries such as England, Scotland, Australia, & the US, post-WWII immigrants are now growing older; their needs differ from those of the indigenous elderly & their family resources are more limited. Planning needs are discussed for providing assistance to this population. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22115 / ISA / 1990 / 5797

Brait, Rita & Goldberg, Alvin (U Missouri, Saint Louis 63121), **An Evaluation of Strategies to Increase Breast Self-Examination Behavior.**

¶ Early detection is the single most important factor in the longevity of women with breast cancer. Although 90% of current cases in the US are detected by the women themselves, & most women acknowledge the importance of breast examination, many still do not do it. Three strategies to increase breast self-examination (BSE) behavior among women ages 30-70 were investigated: persuasive appeal, group discussion followed by public announcement to practice BSE, & phone call reminders. A sample of women randomly contacted by telephone & invited to join a health program, who did not practice BSE with the frequency recommended by the American Cancer Society, were randomly assigned to the experimental interventions, & followed up at 6 & 12 months. Evaluation revealed that all interventions increased BSE behavior; the frequency of increase by intervention followed the hypothesized direction. Although the sample was small, the effort was successful. If early detection is followed up with

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medical evaluation & intervention, greater longevity for women, less suffering for them & their families, & reduced long-range health costs should result. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22116 / ISA / 1990 / 5798

Bramham, Peter, Henry, Ian & Spink, John (Faculty Education & Leisure Studies Leeds Polytechnic, LS6 3HE West Yorkshire England), *Leisure, Culture and the Political Economy of European Cities: A Case Study of Leeds.*

¶ An evaluation of the nature of political, economic, cultural, & spatial change in a leading provincial city in northern England. The city's economy & employment structure have undergone radical change, with a growing service sector less than compensating in employment terms for the loss of manufacturing. Redevelopment proposals have adopted a post-Fordist mold with the emergence of new organismic, decentralized structures. Primary focus is on the Kirkstall Valley, where specific development proposals have been initiated by both the local & central government that are strenuously opposed by a local action group that wishes to replace plans for industrial & retail development with green space & leisure provision. The leisure plans are promoted as preferred alternatives to retail proposals, but they cut across the expressed needs of local elderly people for cheap accessible shopping opportunities. Contrasting lifestyles emerge from the household surveys, some of which are likely to be adversely affected by the development proposals. There is clear evidence of gentrification in the low price, back-to-back formerly working class housing in the Valley, with young upwardly mobile households alongside the elderly poor (unusual in British Provincial cities). Traditional labor-capital alliances are significantly modified in this situation, with the local Labour Party linked with a major commercial development company in generating proposals for industrial restructuring in the city, & local capital (at least initially) opposing the plans of large-scale capital for redevelopment. (Part of a group of three studies that analyze leisure & political economy in European cities, including work by Julia Gonzalez & Maria Jesus Cava & by Bouli Papageorgiou (see abstracts in this supplement).) (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22117 / ISA / 1990 / 5799

Brann, C. M. B. (Dept Languages & Linguistics U Maiduguri, Nigeria), *European Languages in the African Diaspora.*

¶ An examination of the use of European languages (ELs) in Africa from Roman times to the present. When part of Africa became a colony of Rome, Latin & Greek were official languages. After the Arab conquest, the European contact language was the medium between southern Europe & northern Africa, followed by Portuguese, English, Dutch, & French pidgins. The settler colonies spread these ELs to island plantocracies, where they remained, partly in standard form & partly creolized. Settler colonies of free Africans on the west coast developed creoles of English. With the expansion of the European nation states in the eighteenth & nineteenth centuries, standard English, French, German, Italian, Portuguese, & Spanish were exported to Africa, with only English, French, & Portuguese having a lasting impact. Policies of assimilation & separation had differential impact on use & development of African languages of wider communication, & hence of ELs. Postindependence developments include five categories of EL use: (1) official & administrative use in most sub-Saharan states, with gradual use of African lingua francas for certain public domains; (2) co-official & administrative use with an African lingua franca; (3) administrative but nonofficial use; (4) co-official use of two ELs (only Cameroon & South Africa); & (5) use in higher education. In states where EL is the sole official & administrative language, there is a trend toward naturalization through contact, resulting in country- or region-specific terms, pronunciations, & expressions. However, in states where ELs are treated as foreign, ie, auxiliary & temporary, the trend is to preserve metropolitan standards. The question of how far ELs can be naturalized without becoming creolized is addressed. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22118 / ISA / 1990 / 5800

Braslavsky, Cecilia (Dept Educación & Sociedad FLACSO, Ave F. Lacroze 2097 Casilla 145 1426 Buenos Aires Argentina), *Las investigaciones sobre la juventud en América Latina, 1900-1986* (Investigations about Young People in Latin America, 1900-1986). (SPA)

¶ Studies & research works (N = 130) about youth in Latin America un-

til 1985 are compared & classified according to the periods in which they were produced. Institutions & researchers involved are described as well as methodologies & techniques of data collection & analysis. The appropriateness of a "sociology of youth" for the region is discussed, & the interpretive theories used in the studies of the field are debated. Among the theories considered are those that prioritize intergenerational conflict, social mobility, & class struggle as "motors of history." (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22119 / ISA / 1990 / 5801

Brass, T. (SPS Cambridge U, CB2 1TN England), *Some Observations on the "New" Analyses of Peasant Movements in Latin America and India.*

¶ An examination of how peasant movements in both India & Latin America have been reinterpreted by the postmodern & politically revisionist project of, among others, the contributors to the subaltern studies series on India & the new social movements theory on Latin America. It is suggested that much of the conceptual analysis embodied in both subaltern studies & the new social movements framework not only is prefigured in the earlier middle peasant thesis of Wolf & Alavi, but also, similarly & implicitly, provides Chayanovian neopopulist economic theory with its missing politico-ideological dimension. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22120 / ISA / 1990 / 5802

Braun, Norman (Dept Sociology U Chicago, IL 60637), *Rationality and Placement of Trust.*

¶ Trusting behavior manifests itself in a unilateral transfer of control over valuable resources to another actor whose voluntary future actions determine the payoff of the transfer. Coleman models decisions about trusting behavior as rational choices of risk-neutral actors with given expectations about the reliability of their respective partners. This model is generalized by assuming that the decisionmaker maximizes expected utility & learns about the other actor's trustworthiness from his or her own past experiences &/or third-party information. The learning process explains the formation of the other actor's "reputation." The analysis of decisions about trusting behavior demonstrates the value of a good reputation & the importance of attitudes toward risk-taking. It concerns the relationship between the decisionmaker's "forgiveness" & his estimation of the reliability of a stranger as well as the "exchange rate" between the potential gains & losses associated with trusting behavior. One application of the model shows that trust may lead to efficient outcomes in prisoner's dilemma. A second application introduces trust into Coleman's "linear system of action" & identifies the effects that trusting behavior has on the outcomes of social exchanges in a competitive setting. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22121 / ISA / 1990 / 5803

Braungart, Richard G. & Braungart, Margaret M. (Dept Sociology Syracuse U, NY 13244-1230), *The Generational Quest for Citizenship.*

¶ The connection between political generational movements & citizenship is explored from a historical & global perspective, focusing on specific issues of citizenship that have concerned various political generations in modern history. Age or generational membership is viewed as a significant social force or mobilized effort to extend citizenship to all members of society. After defining citizenship, its origins, & changing meaning, the major historical generations—the young European, post-Victorian, Great Depression, & 1960s generations—are examined with regard to aspects of citizenship that were promoted & contested within each period. Historical & worldwide trends are assessed in relation to contemporary times, with age-based struggles for citizenship seen as part of the global political culture rooted in the modern world system of nation states. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22122 / ISA / 1990 / 5804

Briand, Jean-Pierre & Chapoulie, Jean-Michel (U Paris VIII, F-93526 Saint Denis Cedex 02 France), *Development of Schooling as Institutional Fact: An Outline.*

¶ A group of analytical categories & a survey of questions generally neglected by studies on the development of postelementary schooling are discussed, based on empirical research on the development of postcompulsory schooling in France from 1830 to 1960, also considering the situation in the US. Three points are examined: (1) the relationship between

schools & the population, essentially based on the fundamental concept of supplying enrollments, which leads to an analysis of competition between tracks, schools, & different kinds of schools; (2) administrative units within the institution (courses of study, networks of different kinds of schools, other kinds of administrative segments) created within the school system, which are the result of factors such as financing, different kinds of curriculum, differential interests of the personnel, etc.; & (3) the relationship between the school institution & the political institution concerning creation of schools, curriculum changes, & interaction between administrative units. The purpose is to provide examples of relations under different forms, in order to go beyond the idea of school policy as exclusively state-run or run by different kinds of elites, to a structural analysis of the relationship between school organization & the overall social structure. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22123 / ISA / 1990 / 5805

Bridger, Jeffrey C. (Pennsylvania State U, University Park 16802), **Power, Discourse, and Community Development: Implications for Mental Well-Being.**

¶ Local actions & initiatives have become important components of US rural & community development policy in recent years. This emphasis presupposes the existence of viable communities capable of collective action to solve local problems. Here, empirical research is presented that examines how local power arrangements can present obstacles to the emergence of community—a vital prerequisite to the success of locally initiated development. An interactional conception of community is put forth that stresses the fundamentally linguistic/symbolic nature of interaction, after which the manner in which power & discourse can act as barriers to community, & how this in turn affects the direction & outcome of local actions, are examined. Implications that such an analysis can have for community development & social well-being are discussed. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22124 / ISA / 1990 / 5806

Broadbent, Jeffrey P. (U Minnesota, Minneapolis 55455), **Green Limits: The Political Ecology of Economic Growth and Environmental Protection in Japan.**

¶ When political & economic society oversteps the limits of nature, as when it produces intensive environmental pollution, it must consider the political feedback wrought by the laws of ecology. These add a new dynamic to the interaction of standard categories & actors of political contention: class divisions, the state, social movements, voting patterns, etc. The establishment of a useful environmental sociology or political ecology must be based on research on the interaction between society, politics, & these ecological "green limits." At some point, the threshold of environmental destruction forces contending political groups to reassess their divisive stances & change to a "win-win" position to deal with common ecological problems. Here, integrated structural analysis is employed to investigate the complex process of political contention over growth & environmental issues, using data from a case study of a rural but industrializing prefecture in southern Japan between 1955 & 1980. Within the framework of national growth & environmental policy, such decision making is analyzed as a result of the exchange of resources between societal organizations. Several transition points to a more environmentally responsible politics at both prefectural & national levels of decision making are identified that are generated by divisions in the growth elite, with the ruling political party in favor of environmental controls, industry opposed, & ministerial officials on both sides. The network of economic sanction exchange favors continued rampant growth, but the network of legitimation & expertise sanctions favor more pollution controls. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22125 / ISA / 1990 / 5807

Broese van Groenou, Marjolien I. & Flap, Hendrik D. (Dept Social Sciences Rijks U Utrecht, NL-3508 TC Netherlands), **Development and Deterioration of Personal Relationships following Marital Separation: A Test of the Investment Model.**

¶ An analysis of the usefulness of a simple but general model of (dis) investment in relations within a given social structure as an explanation for network changes following the first year of marital separation. Divorce is a life event of particular interest because part of the personal networks of the spouses will have to be divided in the course of the separation. A social network is seen as an independent social context that both restricts & facilitates individual action, which, in turn, influences &

changes the structure of the social network. Individual action & social structure are linked via the concept of social capital: personal social networks can be considered as a means to achieve one's ends, ie, as social capital that produces more agreeable conditions of life. Thus the social network can be conceived of as a resource, suggesting that (dis) investment in persons depends on the present value of future help. Important life events such as divorce may change the value of social capital as well as the expectation of actually having to make use of former investments, thus leading to changes in social networks. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22126 / ISA / 1990 / 5808

Bronfman, Mario N. (Camino al Ajusco 20, 10740 Mexico DF), **Infant Mortality and Social Groups: Recent Developments during a Crisis Period.**

¶ Infant mortality has traditionally been a sensitive indicator of a country's socioeconomic conditions, but recent evidence suggests that mortality has continued to decline even in areas of deteriorating living conditions, such as Mexico. It is suggested that certain health measures such as oral rehydration treatment have helped to maintain this trend despite the economic crisis that has characterized Mexico in the 1980s, which have been made possible partly through the improved education of mothers. This notion is tested with data from three national-level surveys conducted in 1976, 1982, & 1987. It is concluded that despite increased inequality between social groups, mothers' education has been an important factor in the decline of infant mortality among certain social groups. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22127 / ISA / 1990 / 5809

Brouwer, C. (Nw Doelenstr 15, NL-1012 CP Amsterdam Netherlands), **The Scientist a Man and Nature a Woman? An Analysis of the Two Traditions of German Plant Geography between 1800 and 1859.**

¶ The use of gender imagery to represent the scientist &/or nature in scientific language has become a focus of attention among feminist critics. These critics argue that within modern scientific texts, the scientist is depicted as an active, aggressive, & therefore masculine person, while nature is portrayed as a passive, motherly, & therefore feminine person, illustrating an ideal of domination over nature by means of science. An examination of the language employed within early nineteenth-century plant geography—the science of the distribution of plants on the surface of the planet—gives a different impression. In the language of the florist tradition, based on the eighteenth-century Linnean tradition, nature is represented as a machine operated by God. By developing a "penetrating glance," the scientist hopes to learn the laws by which this machine functions. Within the morphological tradition, initiated by Alexander von Humboldt, nature is represented as a fruitful goddess. The scientist admires this divine person, & assembles knowledge of her in order to emphasize harmony between man & nature. It is concluded that the use of gender imagery is not universal within the history of science, & that when it has been used, it has varied with respect to its content & function. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22128 / ISA / 1990 / 5810

Brown, Michael E. (City U New York, NY 10036), **Reception as the Absorption of the Object in Discourse.**

¶ "Reception" is described as a feature of the way in which discourse holds its objects without seeming to do so, & "discourse" refers to the intersection of informal & formal uses of language where subjectivity has not become an issue. Two properties of discourse are of particular importance: its momentum, by which we know its speakers as fluent, & its dependence on rigorously indefinite signifiers, ie, signifiers that point to referents whose value can only be realized after the fact of reference. The object received is never concrete, but always implicit in discourse & revealed to analysis through the way in which discourse achieves convenience or fluidity around a relationship of signifier to concept that opposes any attempt to halt the movement of discourse in order to formally establish the nature of the referent. The object received is something that may have exemplars, but that can never be made concrete beyond the momentary concreteness it achieves within discourse. Thus, the act of reception is also the act of denying the subjectivity of reception. A reception theoretical approach to the relation of subjects to objects implicitly deals in irony, thereby making the analytic voice for which reception is itself objective a problematic voice. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

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90S22129 / ISA / 1990 / 5811

Bruner, Edward M. (Dept Anthropology U Illinois, Urbana 61801), **The Transformation of Self in Tourism.**

¶ There is a discrepancy between what the language of tourist discourse promises & what the reality of tourist experience provides in Third World encounters for both tourist & native. Tourist advertising asserts that the Western traveler to exotic Third World countries will have a "trip to remember for a lifetime" & will return refreshed, a new & different person. While tourist discourse promises the tourist a total transformation of self, the native is described as untouched by civilization. It is hypothesized here that the opposite occurs in experience: the tourist is changed little, while the consequences of tourism for the native are profound. Third World cultural displays serve as a mirror for Western fantasies, reflecting in performance what the tourists desire, which precludes true learning, or realistic appreciation of native cultures. Third World peoples, on the other hand, find in the touristic encounter yet another reminder of the discrepancies in wealth & power between themselves & the West. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22130 / ISA / 1990 / 5812

Brustein, William (Dept Sociology U Minnesota, Minneapolis 55455), **The "Red Menace" and the Rise of Fascism.**

¶ There is general consensus in the relevant literature that the fear of socialism among the nonproletarian classes contributed significantly to the post-WWI spread of fascist movements in Europe. This literature frequently cites the Italian cases of Emilia, Lombardy, Tuscany, & Apulia—where Benito Mussolini's fascism & the socialist Left both established a large popular following—and the cases of Sicily, Sardinia, Basilicata, & Abruzzi-Molise—where neither fascism nor the Left made a significant impact. However, a strong correlation does not necessarily prove that fascism was a consequence of the strength of socialism. Building on rational-choice assumptions of individual behavior, an alternative explanation is presented for regional variation in Italian fascism, ie, that fascism succeeded in regions where its economic program most closely coincided with the specific economic interests of the inhabitants, & failed where its economic program did not coincide with those interests. It is argued that: (1) Italian fascism should have drawn its greatest support in regions possessing a combination of highly productive agriculture & a high proportion of independent small & medium-scaled farms, since the inhabitants should have concluded that the fascist program, by advocating support for capitalist expansion of agriculture & forceful dismantling of the socialist leagues, best reflected their material interests; & thus, (2) the rise of fascism should be weakly correlated with the rise of socialism but strongly correlated with its decline. This theory is tested with provincial-level data for all of Italy, in the first empirical examination of original data on the proportion of votes for the Italian Fascist Party in the critical national legislative election of 15 May 1921. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22131 / ISA / 1990 / 5813

Brusten, Manfred J. (Parsevalstr 13, D-5600 Wuppertal 2 Federal Republic Germany), **Institutional Controls of the Police in the Federal Republic of Germany.**

¶ Empirical research is examined on police misbehavior & crime as well as on institutionalized means to control the police in the Federal Republic of Germany (FRG). Some statistical facts are revealed with respect to the crimes & prosecution of police officers in different states of the FRG, which are officially considered as state secrets & thus, not published. Information is presented on different institutions of police control, & their effectiveness is discussed. Addressed is the question of whether the FRG should develop its own model of institutionalized civil oversight on law enforcement (ombudsmen or police complaints authorities). (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22132 / ISA / 1990 / 5814

Bruyn, Severyn L. & Nicolaou-Smokoviti, Litsa (Boston Coll, Chestnut Hill MA 02167), **Industrial Self-Management: Studies in Greece and the United States.**

¶ Studies in self-management have emphasized worker control within firms, but the principles involved in these studies are applicable at industrial levels. Firms also engage in relatively self-managed systems as they cooperate to compete against one another in trade associations. As firms set norms for competition & trade-off against one another in the value-added chain from production to consumption, they establish self-managed systems that reduce the necessity for government controls &

potentially augment the autonomy of workers in the larger context of the industry. These arguments are based on data drawn from industries in Greece & the US. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22133 / ISA / 1990 / 5815

Bryant, Christopher G. A. (Dept Sociology U Salford M5 4WT Lancashire England), **Sociology without Epistemology? The Case of Giddens's Structuration Theory.**

¶ A brief review is offered of attempts to specify an appropriate relationship, or division of labor, between sociology & philosophy. Anthony Giddens offers a distinctive line on this issue in his concern, in structuration theory, to develop an ontology of the social without participating in epistemological debate, & without elaborating a philosophical anthropology. It is argued that the second omission follows from the first & is the more serious, insofar as the postempiricist community of inquirers may make a virtue of the ethical & political factors that inform social science, but it does not yet have any settled means of assessing different, & contesting, values. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22134 / ISA / 1990 / 5816

Bryant, Christopher G. A. (Dept Sociology U Salford, M5 4WT Lancashire England), **The Ideal, the Real and the Actual in Sociology and Economics.**

¶ A consideration of how two issues—the relation between the ideal, the real, & the actual; & the relation between the positive & the normative—have been handled by selected writers in sociology & economics, including Carl Menger, Max Weber, Robbins, Machlup, & Anthony Giddens. It is argued that developments beyond positivism demand renewed attention to idealizations, though not always in ways their proponents have supposed. Illustrations include Jürgen Habermas on the ideal speech situation, & Bhaskar on the capitalist mode of production. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22135 / ISA / 1990 / 5817

Bryant, Clifton D. (Dept Sociology Virginia Polytechnic Instit & State U, Blacksburg 24061), **Deviant Leisure and Clandestine Lifestyle: Cockfighting in the United States as a Socially Disvalued Sport.**

¶ Cockfighting, possibly the oldest human spectator sport, has historically enjoyed an enthusiastic following in many parts of the world, including the US, despite the fact that it is socially disvalued & illegal, with the participants frequently being stigmatized, stereotyped as "degenerate & criminal," & socially & legally harassed, if not persecuted. Since cockfighting in the US is illegal, those involved must alter their lifestyles to accommodate the clandestine nature of their leisure activity. Yet, participants in the sport come from all walks of life—professionals, merchants, & managers, as well as blue-collar & service workers—and cockfighting has generated a multi-million-dollar, largely "invisible," industry. Some of the strategies used to cope with the danger of discovery & the stigma of participating in this socially disvalued activity include: rationalizing value systems, fighting cocks under assumed names, operating within the safety of a very tightly knit subculture, & living a kind of dual existence—one public & the other secret. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22136 / ISA / 1990 / 5818

Buchner-Jeziorska, Anna (Instit Sociology U Lodz, PL-90-131 Poland), **Hustling Work in Socialist Society: The Polish Case.**

¶ The basis of "hustling work" is the informal economy that now penetrates most economic life in socialist countries, & is oriented toward satisfying the material needs of society in nonofficial & illegal ways. The informal economy fosters work activities that do not fit within the traditional conceptualization of work. Hustlers are divided into professionals & amateurs, based on the degree of regularity of income earned. The social & professional features of Polish hustlers are described, demonstrating how hustling not only creates new professional circles outside the official system of work, but also causes important changes in official & traditional working groups. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22137 / ISA / 1990 / 5819

Bulcock, Jeffrey W. (Memorial U Newfoundland, Saint Johns A1B 3X8), **The Logical Uniformity of the Responsiveness of Occupational Well-Being to Environmental Quality.**

¶ "Logical uniformity" was the term used by physicist Albert Einstein to refer to the hierarchical conceptual structure of scientific thought. He argued that the scientific language of his day (writing in 1936) was three times removed from the level of everyday discourse, & claimed that "science is a comprehension as complete as possible of... sense experiences... by use of the minimum of primary concepts & (their) relations." With the advent of computer programs such as LISREL & COSAN, approaches to the promotion of structural simplicity described by Einstein in physics can be applied to problems in the social sciences. These programs are designed to account adequately for the data with the smallest number of latent variables—hence, by the minimum number of conceptual relations (paths). The formulation of a logically uniform model of occupational well-being is the central purpose of the research reported here. It is argued that workers' perceptions of their work environments vary within & between work places, & that worker well-being (W) is responsive to worker perceptions of workplace quality (Q). Logical antecedents to Q & W include health, seniority, & educational status. A model was constructed in which health status was labeled H & the remaining statuses were viewed as a vector of potentially confounding covariants, Z; thus, $W = f(Q, H, Z)$ & $Q = f(W, H, Z)$. The model was tested using a sample of 1,150 elementary school teachers; FIML estimation using the LISREL statistical package confirmed its specification. The model had a good fit to the data, but the extent to which it may prove invariant remains unknown. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22138 / ISA / 1990 / 5820

Bulmer, Martin (Dept Social Science London School Economics & Political Science, Aldwych WC2A 2AE England), **Expertise and Values in Social Policy Research: The Development of a Professional Orientation.**

¶ An investigation of the development of a professional orientation in sociology as an applied discipline during the twentieth century. A recurrent problem has been the issue of values in sociological investigation. Discussion is based on case studies of the development of criminology, the sociology of education, & the study of race relations in the US between WWI & WWII & in GB between 1945 & 1960. It is argued that a professional orientation has been more difficult to establish because of the diffuse focus of sociology & the narrowly technical conception of the practice of applied sociology. Establishing a midway point between these two extremes holds considerable promise for the future. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22139 / ISA / 1990 / 5821

Bulmer, Martin (London School Economics & Political Science, Aldwych WC2A 2AE England), **Achievements in the Application of Sociology.**

¶ The distinction between "pure" & "applied" sociology is questioned as an adequate basis for analysis; instead, one between basic, strategic, & tactical research is suggested. Analogies between sociological knowledge & knowledge in natural science & medicine are pursued to assist in understanding the impact of sociology on society, but are found to be limited in certain respects. Engineering & Enlightenment models are contrasted, & varieties of influence through Enlightenment distinguished. Case studies in the sociology of education, labor markets, medicine, & criminology are briefly discussed. Four possible social roles for the sociologist are identified: advocate, adviser & consultant, illuminator, & communicator. Each has something to contribute to successful application, though rarely can the roles be successfully combined. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22140 / ISA / 1990 / 5822

Bulos, M. A. (South Bank Polytechnic, 1 Wansworth Rd London SW8 2JZ England), **Getting There.**

¶ An exploration of the steps or processes necessary for residents to organize themselves into an effective well-informed group that can understand, organize, & undertake the tasks needed for improving housing & the general environment. The experiences of one such residents' association over a period of eighteen months are recounted using data from interviews with key members of the association, official documents, observation, & records kept by individual residents. It is shown how they were able to transform their focus on narrow & parochial social issues to effective political action relating to the management & control of a sizeable inner-city estate. Results provide the basis for the development of an incremental model of resident participation. Its applicability to similar situations requiring rehabilitative change is discussed. Analysis of the change process delineates significant threshold events that are perceived by the participants as marking the movement toward social cohesion & effective action in relation to housing, as well as the changes in individuals' perceptions of themselves as effective change agents. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

uations requiring rehabilitative change is discussed. Analysis of the change process delineates significant threshold events that are perceived by the participants as marking the movement toward social cohesion & effective action in relation to housing, as well as the changes in individuals' perceptions of themselves as effective change agents. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22141 / ISA / 1990 / 5823

Bunge, Mario A. (McGill U, Montreal Quebec H3A 1W7), **Social Groups and Social Systems.**

¶ Definitions are proposed for the concepts of social group, class, system, & institution. The concept of similarity is defined as, in some respect, R as the sharing of feature R. The notions of an R-social group is then defined as the collection of R-similar individuals. The concept of domination in interpersonal relations is defined as follows: an individual dominates another in some respect if the action of the former on the latter is necessary for the latter to act on something or someone else. This notion is in turn used to introduce that of domination of one group by another. A social class is defined as a social group that either dominates or is dominated by another social group. Unlike social groups (in particular classes), social systems are defined as concrete wholes with a definite composition, environment, & structure. Finally, an institution is defined as a collection of social systems all of which perform a certain specific function. The "bottom-up" style of concept formation, as well as the radical difference between systems & unstructured groups are emphasized. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22142 / ISA / 1990 / 5824

Buñuel, Ana (Instit Ciencias Educación Física & Deporte, Madrid Spain), **Spanish Women's Leisure Physical Activities: A Sociological Study about Fitness Practices.**

¶ Results are presented of research conducted 1986-1988 in Madrid, Spain, regarding women's participation in aerobics, jazz dance, yoga, & body-building. The tremendous increase in the number of women who practice these physical activities is important from a sociological viewpoint, ie, consideration of the social effects of these behaviors to "get in shape" physically & psychologically. Within the framework of leisure & recreational activities, these practices are analyzed as perhaps just a temporary trend, but also perhaps a meaningful form of expression of new social values in relation to the human body, using qualitative (discussion groups, interviews) & quantitative (statistical analysis of 250 cases) research methods. The findings suggest that these leisure activities are "democratic," since most participants are middle class women. Motivations for their practice include the search for well-being, health, & self-improvement. Regular & continual practice is found to have positive effects on three levels: physical (increased endurance, better appearance), psychological (improved self-esteem), & social (integration into a group). Many women reported that this was their first contact with physical exercise & the sports world, & that it led them to discover the potential of their bodies. Gymnastics is still considered an activity linked to female characteristics (noncompetitive, etc); only in body-building do male features prevail. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22143 / ISA / 1990 / 5825

Burgos, Martine (Groupe sociologie littérature EHESS, 10 rue Monsieur le Prince F-75003 Paris France), **Expression poétique et oralité: une étude comparée de quelques formes narratives où se réalise le désir autobiographique** (Poetic Expression and Orality: A Comparative Study of Some Narrative Forms Where Autobiographical Desire Is Realized). (FRE)

¶ The effects of form of expression (lyric or didactic poems, verse, oral/written narration) on the search for identity are explored in an attempt to: (1) interpret the S's selection of material according to the narrative modality adopted; (2) analyze the amplitude & complexity of the universe produced; & (3) explore the preference for poetic over prosaic writing in the fictional elaboration of the self. The works used are autobiographical conversations & unpublished poetic texts. Tr & Modified by J. White (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22144 / ISA / 1990 / 5826

Burlen, Katherine (IRESCO, 59-61 rue Pouchet F-75849 Paris Cedex 17 France), **French title not provided** (Municipalist Administration and Categorization of the Social Area [The Case of a Parisian

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Suburban Commune, 1900-1940)). (FRE)

¶ A discussion of housing policy as an effect of local administrative procedures & social process subject to norms. Focus is on the territorial segments of a policy, technical competences & norms of living, & public services & social organization. The social reorganization of a Parisian suburban commune between 1900 & 1940 is presented as an illustrative example, describing the regulation of population through the private lives & welfare of wage earners. Also discussed is the economic necessity of modernizing communal organization to improve administration & stimulate residents' participation in local public activity. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22145 / ISA / 1990 / 5827

Bury, Michael (Dept Social Policy & Social Science Royal Holloway & New Bedford Colls U London, Egham Surrey TW20 0EX England), **Communicating about Chronic Illness.**

¶ The consequences of chronic illness are conceptualized as a form of "biographical disruption." Such illness damages not only the body but also the person's expectations for the future, eg, of status attainment & quality of life. Medicine offers treatment & technical knowledge, but the latter is frequently limited. Social research shows that patients want information & advice relevant to their particular circumstances. Western cultures are currently witnessing an explosion of information systems, through public media, self-help groups, & charitable organizations. The significance of these developments for the sociology of chronic illness is discussed. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22146 / ISA / 1990 / 5828

Buss, Andreas E. (U Sainte-Anne, Church Point Nova Scotia B0W 1M0), **Religious Sects and Economic Behaviour in India and Russia.**

¶ A reinterpretation & expansion of Max Weber's views on Western, Indian, & Russian religious sects, which suggest that in economically successful sects (Calvinists & Baptists in the West; Jains & Vallabharins in India; Skoptsy & Shundists in Russia) a religiously oriented rationalization of the conduct of life can generally be detected. Weber's suggestion that rational economic development can be connected with rational ethical congregational religion is also considered. It is shown that the impact of religious sects on economic & social life may be the result of an emphasis on individualism & congregational discipline & also the result of the kind of personality that was cultivated within the sects. It is shown, following Louis Dumont, that in India sectarian individualism had a very different status from that of the West; moreover, congregational discipline was considerably less developed in India than in Russia. Both Indian & Russian sects must be considered in the context of the development of kinds of personality that sometimes lacked inner coherence of ends & values & that were rationalized in different directions than that of the West. The religiously oriented conduct of life of certain sectarian movements was therefore of much less significance for social & economic changes within the whole of society in India &, to a lesser degree, in Russia than in the West. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22147 / ISA / 1990 / 5829

Butler, Edgar W., Fukurai, Hiroshi & Pick, James B. (Dept Sociology U California, Riverside 92521), **Ecological Differentiation within Selected Pacific Rim Mega-Cities.**

¶ An examination of ecological differentiation within the Pacific Rim megacities of Los Angeles, Calif, Mexico City & its surrounding urbanized areas in Mexico, Tokyo/Yokohama, Japan, & Seoul, Korea. Following a theoretical discussion of differentiation within larger urban centers, descriptive statistics for each megacity are provided, along with computer-generated maps & graphs illustrating variation within & between these metropolitan regions. These cities are systematically compared, & dimensions unique to each city are identified using cluster analysis. Particular attention is paid to: (1) socioeconomic indicators; (2) age structure & dependency; (3) fertility & mortality components of population growth, natural growth, & migration; (4) environmental degradation, including housing, health, morbidity, mortality, transportation, pollution, & social pathology; (5) family formation; & (6) labor force characteristics. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22148 / ISA / 1990 / 5830

Bútorá, Martin (Mental Health Research Centre, Lubinská 6 CS-

811 03 Bratislava Czechoslovakia), **Self-Help Clubs for Alcoholics as a Transition between the Community and the Mentally Ill.**

¶ A report of two studies conducted in Czechoslovakia to evaluate the efficacy of self-help clubs for recovering alcoholics, some mentally ill ($N = 54$ clubs, encompassing 83 therapists & 292 patients, in 1984; & 59 clubs in 1988). The patients reported that these clubs: helped them maintain their abstinence, taught them how to live in abstinence, offered social support, & introduced them to a new subculture. Health & social services staff viewed the clubs as: a standard part of professional care, a supportive social environment for patients seeking a new life, an aid in identifying new or relapsed cases, & a means to educate people regarding alcohol abuse. The general public felt the clubs: improved regional & national health levels, encouraged their members to adopt appropriate social behavior, & helped recovering alcoholics overcome the feelings of hopelessness & alienation that had contributed to their illness. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22149 / ISA / 1990 / 5831

Bútorá, Martin (Mental Health Research Centre, Lubinská 6 CS-811 03 Bratislava Czechoslovakia), **Alcoholism in Czechoslovakia in the Last 30 Years: A Neglected Burden for the Reformers.**

¶ A sociocultural explanatory model is used to analyze the spread of alcohol consumption & the epidemiology of alcoholism in Czechoslovakia in the last three decades, during which consumption has increased 25%. Per capita beer consumption in Bohemia is the highest in the world. In the late 1980s, the consumption level decreased slightly, but the position of alcohol in the structure of life has not changed. Some 250,000 people are registered in outpatient alcohol clinics—1.5% of the population; the spread of alcoholism has been accompanied by a decline in the general health level. While public attitudes toward alcohol consumption are tolerant, attitudes toward alcoholics are condemning. Current political & economic changes will probably bring new social tensions, leading to a rise in the alcoholic population. To alleviate this situation, the importance of self-help groups & of job-based alcoholism programs is emphasized. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22150 / ISA / 1990 / 5832

Bútorová, Zora & Dianiška, Ivan (Dept Theory Science Slovak Academy Sciences, Dúbravská 9 CS-842 35 Bratislava Czechoslovakia), **Changing Ethos of Czechoslovak Science: From Atomisation of Employees of Science to Formation of Scientific Community.**

¶ The current conditions of Czechoslovak science are discussed, arguing that prior to 1989 its apparently unbroken surface hid a conflictual social world adapted to the conditions of totalitarian society. Even before the "soft" Czechoslovak revolution, the state of science was becoming an object of public criticism. Relations within the scientific community were questioned, the necessity of overcoming isolation from world science was stressed, interactions between scientists, political structures, & different groups of population were reappraised, & values & norms transferred into science from society were criticized. The *perestroika* (restructuring) endeavours of the last two years brought the first signs of liberation from an ethos of skepticism & dejection. Scientists became more sensitive to the problems of professional ethics, & horizontal communication was reinforced within spontaneously formed networks. However, these new patterns of behavior embodying ethos of activism, responsibility, & reliance on one's own resources were realized by isolated individuals or independent groups. When the "soft" revolution started, these individuals & groups formed the forum of Slovak scientists & researchers that has brought together experts of various disciplines (mathematicians, biologists, physicists, sociologists, jurists, historians, philosophers, etc). The forum aims for radical democratization of science, defending scientists rights, & public discussion & implementation of new science policy. The new science policy that they propose should make Czechoslovak science more responsive to the social problems of their country & more open to world science. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22151 / ISA / 1990 / 5833

Byhovskaya, I. (State Instit Physical Culture, Moscow 117465 USSR), **Humanism or Technocratism: A Dilemma of Contemporary Sport.**

¶ Humanism & technocratism are opposite ways of thinking, which reflect corresponding value systems of society & individuality. In the humanistic system of values, personality is an inherent value, the aim of all

kinds of activities & of social reorganization as a whole. For technocratism, the person is a means for achieving a purpose, separated from the personality. Technocracy & humanism are two ways of addressing progress problems in all spheres of social practice, including sports. The highest price that progress can demand is the personality itself, its self-realization, & its full-value development. Technocratic thinking accepts such a price. In sport, it is expressed in the increasing shift in the aim of activities. Scores, points, places, & medals become an end in themselves, a self-value in the technocratic system of values; the individual is deprived of that value. The manifestations of technocracy in sport include: hypertrophied physical development at the expense of the intellectual & spiritual; readiness to use any means (dope, anabolics, cruelty, forgery, etc) for the sake of victory; & intensive exploitation of a young athlete's potential in order to gain trainer's or country's authority. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22152 / ISA / 1990 / 5834

Bynner, John & Breakwell, Glynis (Dept Social Statistics City U London, EC1V 0HB England), **New Technologies and Youth Attitudes: British Experience.**

¶ An examination of the expansion of new technology in telecommunications, the office, the home, & the schools in GB, with focus on the direct impact of these developments on employment for young people. Studies of youth attitudes toward new technology, especially their motivation to train with it, are reviewed, drawing on the work of Glynis Breakwell & her colleagues at the U of Surrey & on more recent work in the ESRC 16-19 Initiative. Positive attitudes toward new technology have been found to correlate with educational attainment, self-esteem, & work values, with boys being generally more positive than girls. The concept of "individualization" is discussed in relation to the finding that young people with the highest level of educational attainment & the most positive attitudes regarding technology are the most unconvinced about the intrinsic value of employment. On the other hand, these young people are more positive about adult institutions like politics, the police, & authority in general. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22153 / ISA / 1990 / 5835

Caffentzis, George C. (Dept Philosophy U Southern Maine, Portland 04103), **Fundamental Implications of the Debt Crisis on Social Reproduction in Africa.**

¶ By studying the impact of the debt crisis on food & utility prices, marketing structures, education, & health policies in Africa, it is demonstrated that: (1) both politically & monetarily, in all these areas, women are the ones most severely affected; (2) the attack on the power of women is a presupposition of the main aim of the crisis, which is the cheapening of African labor; & (3) women, therefore, are the pivotal agents in the resistance of African proletarians to the new position they are assigned in the international division of labor. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22154 / ISA / 1990 / 5836

Cainzos, Miguel A. (Dept Sociología U Santiago Compostela, E-15701 Spain), **Marxism, Post-Marxism, and the "Actionalist Turn" in Social Theory.**

¶ The failure to generate a consistent theory of social action & the subsequent decline of explicit structural determinism have been frequently regarded as major deficiencies of Marxist sociological theory; indeed, it has been argued that structuralist reductionism is inherent to Marxist theory. Nevertheless, contemporary Marxist theory does contain significant tendencies to transcend those deficiencies & to supply theoretical categories able to conceptualize social actors & their practices in a systematic & nonreductive way. Though some of those tendencies have their antecedents in Marxist humanism of the late 1950s & early 1960s, they have developed recently as a part of a more general sociological theory, which has been characteristic of the late 1970s & 1980s, to a large extent as a reaction against the previous relative predominance of structuralist analysis. Here, a comparative critical assessment of three of these tendencies is conducted, to provide a theory of social action from the inside of Marxist theoretical tradition: (1) the humanist renewal & final dissolution of historical materialism by E. P. Thompson & other Marxist historians; (2) the deconstruction of Marxist tradition & the proposal of a new post-Marxist program for social analysis, made by E. Lacalu, Ch. Mouffe, etc; & (3) the "rational choice Marxism" sustained by J. Roemer, J. Elster, & A. Przeworski, among others. Each of these positions is outlined,

with emphasis on their different theoretical origins, & their divergent orientations in conceptualizing social action; both their main substantive contributions & their deficiencies are identified. An attempt is made to show how these insufficiencies are rooted in a shared inability to overcome reductionism, either because of a surreptitious relapse into structural determinism or the defense of its inverted mirror image: actionalist reductionism. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22155 / ISA / 1990 / 5837

Cainzos, Miguel A., Maiz, Ramón & Rivera, José M. (Facultad Filosofía & Ciencias Educación, E-15701 Santiago de Compostela Spain), **Class and Citizenship: Class Interests and the Fight for Social and Economic Rights.**

¶ The current dominant approach to the question of class & citizenship tends to conceive class conflict & the fight for citizenship rights as two different, independent, & even contradictory phenomena. It is frequently argued that the rising relevance of citizenship-focused social conflicts is a clear symptom—or perhaps a cause—of the weakening of class struggle & the decline of the primacy of class in the shaping of collective action. According to this view, class struggle has been displaced by status-centered conflicts, & class issues are no longer the core of the socialist political agenda, but only one of a great plurality of components. Departing from this widespread view, it is argued that class & citizenship—class struggle for citizenship rights, class politics, & civic movements—are closely interwoven phenomena. Conflicts about the abolition, maintenance, or extension of citizenship rights—especially social & economic rights now at stake in Western societies—are, in an important sense, class conflicts about mechanisms of (re)distribution of material welfare & capacities of action. Class struggle & the fight for civic social rights have a common object & are linked by complex ties. Clarification of the ties between class inequality & citizenship is the focus of this analysis. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22156 / ISA / 1990 / 5838

Čakrt, Michal (TES, Mikulandská 7 CS-113 61 Prague 1 Czechoslovakia), **The Role of Corporate Culture in the Changing Environment of Perestroika.**

¶ Most programs to enhance the decision-making ability of top managers in Czechoslovak enterprises have been generally unsuccessful in enabling these managers to change established ways & habits in the workplace. Here, a social intervention approach is described that focuses on management teams, involving a special action-oriented program that can be tailored to the needs of any group or organization. The outcome is an integrated team of managers capable of dealing with the stresses & conflicts involved in solving complex problems. The program consists of: (1) a traditional educational subprogram, nature, that includes lectures, seminars, etc; (2) a realization subprogram aimed at solving the real problems of the organization involved; (3) a social subprogram to develop social & sociotechnical skills; & (4) a scientific & research subprogram that fosters dialogue between economic centers & industries. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22157 / ISA / 1990 / 5839

Callegre, Jean-Paul (MSHA Domaine U, F-33405 Talence France), **French title not provided** (European Space Dimensions for the Basque Pelota: A Logical or Paradoxical Evolution?). (FRE)

¶ Diffusion of the Basque sport, *pelota*, has progressed beyond the anthropological borders of the Basque people. In addition to spreading throughout Spain & France, *pelota* has come to the attention of Belgians & Italians. This situation is analyzed using data collected via surveys, interviews, documentary studies, & cartographic studies. Three main dimensions appear germane to an understanding of this development: a "politics of equipment," affinity recompositions, & cultural transnationalism. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22158 / ISA / 1990 / 5840

Calogirou, Claire (CRIV-CNRS, 54 rue de Garches, F-92420 Vaucresson France), **French title not provided** (Honor of Families in Urban Environments: The Meaning of Gossip). (FRE)

¶ Described here are mechanisms of the construction of alterity in a stigmatized area such as the low-cost housing districts of French suburbs. Seeking to overcome the negativity of homogenization, the inhabitants try to build an over-valued social identity. The great number of young

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people in these dwelling estate squares serve as mediators in adults' relationships. The practice of gossip, particularly concerning their attitudes (real or imagined), constitutes means to affect the honor of other families & to preserve one's own. For both French & immigrant families living in this situation of economic precariousness, honor represents the only wealth, & is not only symbolic but vital. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22159 / ISA / 1990 / 5841

Camic, Charles (Dept Sociology U Wisconsin, Madison 53706), **Talcott Parsons and the Institutionalists.**

¶ Sociological scholarship in the past four decades has generally taken at face value Talcott Parsons's self-understanding of the origins of the substantive ideas put forth in his major 1937 theoretical treatise, *The Structure of Social Action* (SA 16:3/68D0525). According to Parsons, the ideas contained in the book emerged as he rejected utilitarianism & became aware of the contributions of certain turn-of-the-century European thinkers, especially Emile Durkheim & Max Weber. Though this same account has been repeated by nearly every sociologist who has written on *The Structure of Social Action*, it seriously neglects the close connection between Parsons's early ideas & those of Thorstein Veblen & his followers, the group of thinkers known as the American institutionalist economists. Drawing on materials relating to Parsons's years as a student at Amherst Coll, Mass (1920-1924), it is shown that he was trained very systematically in the institutionalist perspective, particularly through his work with two of Veblen's leading disciples, Walton Hamilton & Clarence Ayres. The teachings of these two men reveal many of the same objections to utilitarian individualism & rationality & concerns with the institutional framework of economic action, the need for harmony among the parts of a social system, the importance of social control & regulatory rules, & the dynamic role of spiritual values that later become so central to Parsons's theoretical argument. However, by the 1930s, his concern with legitimizing sociology led him strongly to dissociate his theory from that of the increasingly discredited voices of the institutionalist economists. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22160 / ISA / 1990 / 5842

Campero, Guillermo (Callao 3461 Las Condes, Santiago Chile), **Movimientos sociales y transición a la democracia: límites y posibilidades de la institucionalización** (Social Movements and the Transition to Democracy: Limits and Possibilities of Institutionalization). (SPA)

¶ Based on empirical studies conducted in Chile between 1983 & 1989, the transformation process of three types of social movements—students, urban dwellers, & women—is explored in the context of the struggle against the dictatorship. As political parties emerged, the struggle moved from the field of social conflict to the field of political negotiation, resulting in processes of institutionalization that produced a subordination of social movements to political parties & ultimately to the political systems & the state. It is argued that in societies with strong armed forces & a large, moderate middle class, social movements can trigger democratization processes but do not have the capability to construct new institutions. Tr & Modified by J. Taylor (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22161 / ISA / 1990 / 5843

Cantor, Muriel G. (Dept Sociology American U, Washington DC 20016-8072), **Structured Constraints and Cultural Barriers to Career Paths in the Performing Arts.**

¶ Ways in which actors, dancers, & musicians have been bound by the cultural & structural restrictions of the past, & whether these restrictions have broken down are addressed, along with the future implications of any such changes. On the basis of US census data & union & professional association records, a construct of the contemporary opportunity structure is developed, which focuses on the effects on the careers of performers, many of whom have been educated abroad, who act within multiple sources of employment, amid a variety of industrial structures employing performing artists. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22162 / ISA / 1990 / 5844

Cantwell, Marilyn L. & Sanik, Margaret Mietus (Louisiana State U, Baton Rouge 70803), **The Effect of Role Interaction on Leisure Time.**

¶ The leisure time of 117 wives & husbands was studied to determine the

effect of parenthood on this time allocation. Data from both a weekday & a weekend day, both before & after the birth of the first child, were analyzed via ordinary least squares regression, controlling for weekend/weekday differences, & looking at the effects of personal characteristics such as wife's education & employment status, husband's wage rate, & number of years married, as well as parental status. The time of the wife & husband & the ratio of the wife's to husband's time were found to be negatively related to parental status. Each personal characteristic was negatively related to the wife/husband ratio of leisure time & unrelated to husband's leisure. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22163 / ISA / 1990 / 5845

Carbajosa, Diana (U Nacional Autónoma México, La Florida México), **Ethics of the Social-Analytical Intervention.**

¶ An analysis of the difficulties of social-analytical intervention & the role that subjectivity plays in this method, defining the bond between the ethics of the intervenors & the social-analytical epistemology. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22164 / ISA / 1990 / 5846

Carpenter, Mick (Dept Applied Social Studies U Warwick, Coventry CV4 7AL England), **Nursing: Sex, Class and Race Divisions in Health Care.**

¶ An analysis of the relationship of the changing organization of state nursing in GB to social divisions in health care. Theoretical approaches to nursing developments are examined, & it is argued that the relationship between nursing & the medical profession, & the division of labor in health care as a whole, need to be made a more central concern of analysis; also, although nursing's relationship to the state has received considerable attention, the state's interest in nursing organization has rarely been analyzed in a wider critical context. This critical model is applied to an analysis of recent developments, against their historical background. It is suggested that though the new professionalism raises the question of nursing's relationship to medicine in a much more direct way than previous professionalizing movements, the state's apparent willingness to respond favorably to it must be understood within the context of the crisis of the welfare state. Viewed in this way, the outcome of present trends is likely to be advancement for a minority, while at the same time heightening social divisions in health care for nurses & patients alike. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22165 / ISA / 1990 / 5847

Carreño Rodríguez-Maribona, Orlando (Consejo Superior Investigaciones Científicas Instt Economía & Geografía Aplicadas, c/Pinar 25 E-28006 Madrid Spain), **Integración de las nuevas tecnologías de información: efectos sociales y culturales** (Integration of the New Technologies of Information: Social and Cultural Effects). (SPA)

¶ New technologies of information are spreading rapidly throughout the world, resulting in the phenomena of global communication & profound changes in the communications system, including the integration of communication networks via new media. The industrialized nations are advancing toward a society that revolves around information, with an intensive service economy. These developments will have the effect of accelerating social processes, but will also accentuate the inequality between technologically advanced countries & less developed countries, & among social groups within countries. They are also creating a new type of culture, the "technological culture," with concomitant changes in cultural behavior. Tr & Modified by J. Taylor (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22166 / ISA / 1990 / 5848

Carrillo V., Jorge (Abelardo L. Rodríguez #21, Tijuana Baja California México), **Industrial Restructuring and Union Impact in Northern Mexico.**

¶ An analysis of the impact of new technologies & the organization & administration of labor within unions on industrial restructuring, using the case of the automobile industry in northern Mexico. The concept of flexibility is applied both to express the complexity of the restructuring process & to summarize the shifts in union organization. It is assumed that there is an association between industrial restructuring & union response inside the automobile plants, an association that depends on the ways in which restructuring is introduced. After analyzing the Ford & General Motors companies, some assembly plants & industries of automobile parts for internal & external markets are compared, using data

from: (1) open-ended interviews with managers, supervisors, & union leaders; & (2) a content analysis of plant internal documents, collective bargains, internal regulations, & bulletins from unions & union opposition groups. It is concluded that different levels of flexibility exist in the automobile plants; however, the impact on unions is independent of this, but dependent on the way that restructuring was initially introduced. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22167 / ISA / 1990 / 5849

Carrington, Peter J. & Erickson, Bonnie H. (U Waterloo, Ontario N2L 3G1), **Blockmodelling with Sampled Data.**

¶ Blockmodel analyses are often based on the ties among a sample of actors in the network, assuming that the model based on the sample fits the population network. The tenability of that assumption is demonstrated by comparing blockmodels derived from six samples of actors drawn from the same network—the members of a duplicate bridge organization in a Canadian city. The sample-based models are substantially the same, & have the same relationships with other characteristics of the actors in the samples. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22168 / ISA / 1990 / 5850

Carton de Grammont, Hubert (Apdo Postal 22550, 14000 Mexico DF), **Spanish title not provided** (The National Farm Council: A Power Bloc of Large Mexican Agribusiness). (SPA)

¶ The 1932 agricultural association law in Mexico marked the political divorce between large landowners, holdouts from the colonial & Porfirian eras, & the modern state, making way for a new alliance between the state & a different, much more dynamic social actor: the agricultural businessman. This alliance, which sought to modernize farm production, was fundamental in the successful creation of a business sector in the countryside during the following decades. It was this sector that received the greatest political & economic support from the government, to the detriment of the peasants. However, due to the enormous social pressure exerted by peasants who demanded the implementation of agrarian reform as stipulated in the 1917 constitution, the government had to limit the territorial expansion of agribusiness. This resulted in an antagonistic relationship between the state & organized agribusiness, especially in 1962, 1975, & 1982. In order to free themselves from the state tutelage exercised since 1932 through specialized agricultural organizations, in 1984 the large growers created a new national organization cut along business lines: the National Farm Council. Today, this council exerts enormous influence on government agricultural & agrarian policy. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22169 / ISA / 1990 / 5851

Castilla, Adolfo (Roland Berger S.A. International Management Consultants, Paseo de la Castellana 140 E-28048 Madrid Spain [Tel: 564-73-61]), **Towards an Information Based World Economy; the Emerging Gap between Developed and Developing Countries.**

¶ It is argued that the development of information technologies & communications will produce new economic conditions which, subsequently, will impose important social changes. The terms of information-based economies, or information intensive economies & quality economy, have been used to explain the central character of this new economy. The embedded central feature of such an economy is the exchange of information & artistic, educational, & cultural products & services instead of, or in addition to, the material products of the industrial stage of development. The more rapidly the industrialized countries enter this new world, the bigger the gap between those countries & developing ones. An information-based economy will not be comparable with an agriculture-based or even an industry-based economy. Trade conditions will change to a great extent & many of the traditional international exchange of products could disappear. Some scenarios of the future of developed & developing societies are presented taking into account the existing relations among new technologies, the economy—production of goods, & services—& social changes. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22170 / ISA / 1990 / 5852

Castillo, Juan-José (Facultad Ciencias Políticas & Sociología U Complutense Madrid-Somosaguas, E-28023 Spain), **Diseño del trabajo, cualificaciones y división del trabajo: un estudio de caso en el sector del automóvil** (Design of Work and Work Content, Skills and Division of Labor: A Case Study in the Automobile Industry). (SPA)

¶ After exploring the design of technological change as the principal cause of the creation of certain types of jobs & their working conditions, a case study of the design of a plant for constructing a new engine is presented. Data obtained via interviews with engineers, managers, foremen, rank & file workers, unionists, etc, together with a complete internal company documentation, are used to describe new ways of planning, designing, & utilizing project groups. The secondary role of real training in company strategy is affirmed, as is the decisive influence of managerial strategies vs technological factors, on the effects of skills & working conditions. The influence of industrial & organizational culture on the final blending of technology & organization that will produce different working conditions is stressed. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22171 / ISA / 1990 / 5853

Castro, Myriam Mesquita Pugliese de (Núcleo estudos violência U São Paulo, 05508 Brazil), **Estado y sociedad—la violación del derecho a la vida** (State and Society—Violation of the Right to Life). (SPA)

¶ An exploration of violent deaths (from traffic accidents, homicides, robberies, & unexplained causes) occurring in the municipality of São Paulo, Brazil, during 1982-1986. The characteristics of the deaths, the actors involved, the investigations, & the responsibility attributions made are described, based on analysis of official police data & articles from 2 major daily newspapers. It is concluded that the state is not fulfilling its role of protecting life, & that the society at large seems complacent or even supportive of this inaction. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22172 / ISA / 1990 / 5854

Catani, Maurizio (CNRS, 61 rue Pouchet F-75849 Paris Cedex 17 France), **Vers la fin des migrations de travail du sud au nord de l'Europe** (Toward the End of Workers' Migrations from Southern to Northern Europe). (FRE)

¶ A distinction is drawn between the Algerian migration of laborers & the Italian brain drain to France, & the attitudes of participants in each are explored. Migration of laborers from Italy has dried up: typical migrants are now technicians or international workers who are not interested in having contact with the local Italian community, & who stay abroad for a part of their career. The Algerian community is less inclined to return home because of the economic benefits enjoyed in France; laborers are particularly given to socializing with their compatriots abroad. It is concluded that the stabilization of migratory waves & communities leads to a de facto "France-ification" whether there is assimilation or not. Tr & Modified by J. White (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22173 / ISA / 1990 / 5855

Cataño, Gonzalo (Assoc Colombiana Sociología, Apartado Aéreo 52531 Bogotá 2), **Establishing Sociology in a Third World Country: The Role of Camilo Torres in Colombia.**

¶ The sociological thought of Camilo Torres (1929-1966)—Catholic priest, sociologist, social researcher, *guerrillero*, & political leader—is described. The following influences are described: European (especially French ideas related to sociology); US (the Chicago school of urban sociology); & Latin American (political commitments & social science). Camilo Torres's role in establishing scientific sociology in Colombia is evaluated: he was one of the founding fathers of the first department of sociology in Colombia, & a teacher there for several years. His work was not extensive but was influential in Colombia during the 1960s. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22174 / ISA / 1990 / 5856

Ceri, Paolo (Dipt Politica Sociale, via Verdi 26 I-38100 Trento Italy), **Structure and Action of the Italian Green Movement.**

¶ Explanations are presented of the relationship between the structure & action of the Green movement ((GM) its degree of bureaucratization & its radical but self-limited collective action) & the features of the national political system (its degree of openness & decentralization, & the government coalition formation). The main differences between the GM & the workers movement & between the GM & new social movements of the 1960s & 1970s are described with regard to attitudes toward power, the relation between tactics & strategy, & the temporal orientation of the GM's action. The recent evolution of GM political formations in Italy are discussed with regard to: organization models, structure of political representation, & electoral participation. Based on distance from the

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political system & attitude toward the industrial civilization, four social groups of militants & voting supporters are distinguished. Also, the action of the Italian Greens is analyzed with regard to three environmental issues: energy policies, the use of pesticides in agriculture, & the closing of chemical plants. The double logic of their actions—as social movement & public interest group—is highlighted. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22175 / ISA / 1990 / 5857

Černigoj-Sadar, Nevenka (Instit Sociology U E. Kardelj Ljubljana, YU-61000 Yugoslavia), **Social and Regional Differences in Leisure in Yugoslavia.**

¶ An attempt is made to determine patterns of activities in free time, satisfaction with the way of spending leisure, obstacles to leisure, & aspirations for change in different social groups characterized by sex, age, education, & region, based on 1987 survey data from Yugoslavia. Concepts from the theory of social differentiation & Abraham Maslow's theory of motivation are used as a theoretical framework. Results show that the most frequent activities in free time are social contacts with friends & relatives & activities connected with mass media, while the least frequent ones are attending cultural institutions & other culture-educational activities. Leisure activities & preferences are significantly correlated with sex, age, education, & region. Of the respondents, 25+% have no leisure time or are not satisfied with how they spend it. The most frequently mentioned obstacles to leisure are lack of money & time. People in developed regions engage in more active, varied leisure activities, & exploit more sources of information; they also show stronger growth motivation. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22176 / ISA / 1990 / 5858

Cesareo, Vincenzo (Dipt Sociologia U Cattolica, I-20123 Milan Italy), **Socialisation and Identity: Towards New Comparative Approaches.**

¶ Socialization models propose sociological interpretations that differ widely according to the approach that the researcher adopts in a more or less explicit manner: at the macrolevel—neo-Marxism, neofunctionalism, or neo-Weberism; & at the microlevel—phenomenology, symbolic interactionism, or ethnomethodology. Despite these interpretive differences, two processes that are problematic in terms of empirical collation emerge: a process of contraction of primary socialization & of contemporaneous expansion of secondary socialization; & a process of articulation & increasing differentiation of old & new agents of socialization that contribute toward the consolidation of a polycentric formative system. The issue of the outcome of socialization itself under the dual aspect of social integration & personal identity is highly problematic: the question of identity acquires a growing sociological relevance. The comprehension of these sociocultural changes can be facilitated by comparative studies; thematic areas & methodological approaches are suggested. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22177 / ISA / 1990 / 5859

Champagne, Duane W. (Dept Sociology U California, Los Angeles 90024), **Transsocietal Cultural Diffusion through World-System Incorporation: Institutional Entrepreneurship, Cultural Syncretism and Fundamentalism in Native North America.**

¶ An argument is developed regarding the multidimensional effects of world-system incorporation. While taking the materialist aspects of market incorporation as given, the effects of cultural interpenetration of colonizing societies on peripheral societies are explored in a historical & comparative examination of several eastern native North American societies that existed between 1790 & 1840. Following theoretical arguments made by Shmuel Eisenstadt & others, it is suggested that the possibilities for institutionalizing change are facilitated by institutional entrepreneurs—via their strategies & tactics for mobilizing material, cultural, & political support & commitments from the broader strata of society—& are influenced by the flexibility of the preexisting institutional & cultural order. This model, however, generally applies to core nations; institutional entrepreneurs in colonized peripheral societies usually do not propose innovations for existing cultural & social order, but rather, import new cultural forms & institutional models in association with world-system incorporation & colonization. In native North America, the Indians came in contact with European culture & institutional orders through missionaries, traders, colonial officers, & agents. After 1783 US officials actively attempted to reorder & socially & politically incorporate native North American societies. In the societies where new cultural

or structural innovations were institutionalized, the institutional entrepreneurs promoted Western, or modifications of Western, cultural &/or institutional models, although the institutional outcome (cultural reordering or increased societal differentiation) & the success of institutionalization depended on the preexisting configuration of societal differentiation & on the density of social &/or political solidarity. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22178 / ISA / 1990 / 5860

Champoux, Joseph E. (Robert O. Anderson School Management U New Mexico, Albuquerque 87131), **A Multivariate Analysis of Personality Characteristics and Leisure Activities.**

¶ Reported is a multivariate analysis of the relationships between personality & choice of leisure activities, using checklist & questionnaire data collected from 1,000+ employees of a research & development organization. Canonical correlation analysis was used to analyze the total set of personality characteristics & the total set of leisure activities simultaneously. Five statistically significant dimensions associating personality characteristics with the leisure activities emerged that account for a total of 12% of the variance; individual dimensions each accounted for 1%-3%. These findings indicate that individuals are a composite of personality characteristics. Comparisons are made to the univariate & multivariate results of earlier research. The implications for the role of personality characteristics in the choice of leisure activities is discussed. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22179 / ISA / 1990 / 5861

Champoux, Joseph E. (Robert O. Anderson School Management U New Mexico, Albuquerque 87131), **An Attitude Scale for Assessing the Relationship between Work and Nonwork.**

¶ An attitude scale was developed to assess a spill-over relationship, a compensatory relationship, or no relationship between work & nonwork. The items are worded to evaluate both positive & negative reactions within each of the spheres. The 25-item scale was tested with data collected in a larger study of work & nonwork among 1,000+ employees in a research & development organization. Results are reported of internal consistency reliability analysis, factor analysis, & correlations with other variables. The latter reveal some evidence of the convergent & discriminant validity of the scale. Also discussed is how the scale can be used. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22180 / ISA / 1990 / 5862

Chanawongse, Krasae (RDI Khon Kaen U, 40002 Thailand), **Leadership Development and Community Activation: The Progress and Challenges of Rural Development and Health for All in Northeast Thailand.**

¶ Thailand faces two major health & socioeconomic development challenges: difficulties in implementing the "health for all" goal & integrated rural development efforts, which require large numbers of volunteer community-based health & social development workers & quality of leadership at community & district levels; & the maintenance of the health status of the elderly population in the face of its rapid growth. The background & criteria of these challenges are discussed, based on a case study of an aging society in northeast Thailand that is addressing both challenges through a complementary community-based strategy for leadership development. Through this human resource development strategy, which supports the work of local volunteers but does not supplant it, centers are mobilizing the elderly as leaders in empowering the people to recognize & solve their own problems, to provide for their own means, & to manage their own resources & development. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22181 / ISA / 1990 / 5863

Chandekar, Ramesh Kumar (Indore Christian Coll, Devi Ahilya Vishwavidyalaya Indore 452001 Madhya Pradesh India), **Health Conditions of the Bhils (Tribals) of Madhya Pradesh.**

¶ Health conditions of the Bhils of Madhya Pradesh, India, are examined, considering personal & group communication (health education contact) as a significant factor, based on index & other empirical data collected from tribal villages located close to health care facilities & villages not in the vicinity of such facilities. It is argued that health education contact improves health knowledge, attitudes toward health, & knowledge of facilities available, thus assisting people to adopt more successful health practices. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)



90S22182 / ISA / 1990 / 5864

Chantavanich, Supang (Indochinese Refugee Information Center Institut Asian Studies Chulalongkorn U, Bangkok 10330 Thailand), **Indochinese Refugee Flows since 1975.**

¶ Three facets of the migration of Indochinese refugees are investigated— asylum seeking, resettlement, & repatriation. The initial focus is on the plight of refugees in asylum countries in Asia, particularly their demographic & social characteristics, distribution & trends of migration, & living conditions in Thai refugee camps. Also discussed are the processes of resettlement & integration in receiving countries, involving adjustment to a new environment, & repatriation, ie, of refugees who return to their native country. Data derived from research projects at the Indochinese Refugee Information Center, & the Institut of Asian Studies, Chulalongkorn U, Thailand, collected primarily in 1987, are used to investigate a sample of 1,000 refugees in Thai camps. It is concluded that pull & push factors of migration of Indochinese refugees change through time. Economic & political conditions play an important role as push factors for asylum seekers, while intelligence is a determinant of resettlement. Regarding repatriation, receptive attitudes of the country of origin account strongly for refugees' decision to return, especially for conservative migrants. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22183 / ISA / 1990 / 5865

Chapoulie, Jean-Michel (Ecole normale supérieure Fontenay Saint-Cloud, F-92260 Fontenay-aux-Roses France), **The Second Birth of French Sociology: The Beginnings of Empirical Research in French Sociology and the American Model.**

¶ A discussion of empirical research carried out in a university setting by the first researchers to label themselves "sociologists," specifically, of research in industrial sociology undertaken by George Friedmann's circle, based on a systematic analysis of publications such as *Cahiers internationaux de sociologie* & *Année sociologique*, research reports, archives, & interviews with members of the circle. Focus is on: (1) elaborating a research formula, with its particular type & use of documentation, kinds of writing, & editing; (2) the relationship with research undertaken outside the field or the university; & (3) models of US empirical research in sociology filtered through intellectual, academic, & political contexts. The analysis brings to light the complex lay-out of social factors used in accounting for research claiming to provide an "objective" representation of society. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22184 / ISA / 1990 / 5866

Charlin, Marcelo, **Fear as a Source of Non-Sampling Error in a Repressive Context: A Survey Experiment in Chile.**

¶ Two sample designs are compared by means of applying the same questionnaire at the same time to two samples of the same population in a survey experiment conducted in Santiago, Chile, in Aug 1987, during a period of generalized political & social repression. One design corresponds to a stratified probabilistic sample, & the other differs only in the last stratum, ie, the household, where the interviewers were instructed to fill quotas of age & sex, & to replace refusals with individuals who showed their willingness to respond. It was hypothesized that the quota sample would select prone-to-answer individuals, who were not afraid of giving their political opinions; ie, the quota sample would produce a Right-skewed distribution of political self-identification along a Right-Left ideological scale. Results show, rather than a Right-skewed distribution, a flattened one; ie, individuals at both extremes could be equally classified as prone-to-answer. This finding led to the exploration of secondary hypotheses dealing with political socialization & status crystallization. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22185 / ISA / 1990 / 5867

Charmaz, Kathy (Dept Sociology Sonoma State U, Rohnert Park CA 94928), **Pathways through Chronic Illness: Time and Experience.**

¶ A theoretical analysis of pathways through chronic illness that ill people experience, drawn from a qualitative study, reflecting how it feels to those afflicted, rather than on the disease process or an abstract illness trajectory. It is proposed that how ill people use & relate to time, & the extent to which their illness consumes time, structure their experience of chronic illness; eg, whether people can work or whether their illness poses serious mobility problems structure their illness experience. Three major pathways through chronic illness are identified—as an interruption, an intrusion, or an immersion—based on data obtained via 160 qualitative in-

terviews with 92 patients & 20 caregivers, & a series of published & unpublished personal accounts. The data were analyzed using strategies of grounded theory in which data collection & analysis proceeded simultaneously, & the categories were checked through theoretical sampling. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22186 / ISA / 1990 / 5868

Chase-Dunn, Christopher (Johns Hopkins U, Baltimore MD 21218), **Comparing Very Different World-Systems: From Sedentary Hunter-Gatherers to the Capitalist World-Economy.**

¶ A typology of stable intersocietal networks (world-systems) is outlined, & categories are compared in terms of the presence or absence of core/periphery hierarchies & the ways in which intersocietal domination & exploitation are structured. The articulation of deep structural logics of social reproduction & the transformation of these logics are also examined. The world-system perspective has been primarily produced through the analysis of the modern global political economy. Here, intersocietal systems are considered as the basic unit of historical development, useful as a starting point to examine earlier, smaller intersocietal systems & the processes by which they develop. The rise of Europe & its eventual hegemony over older core regions was due to the emergent dominance of capitalism over the tributary mode of production within Europe. This occurred, however, in the context of Europe's changing position within a larger Afro-Eurasian super-world-system & the historical developments within Europe were only possible because of the links with that larger system. The structural features of a set of very different world-system types are described, indicating the historical processes by which the logic of social production became transformed. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22187 / ISA / 1990 / 5869

Chaudron, Martine (U Picardie, F-80025 Amiens France), **Histoire et "petite" histoire familiale** (History and the "Little" History of the Family). (FRE)

¶ The relative importance of history & family history is explored in the life paths of children born to 20 families between 1942 & 1964 in a small rural community in Vendée, France. All Ss are part of the historical generation that left the farm, but followed different careers depending on gender, birth order, & decision to leave vs remain on the farm. Tr & Modified by J. White (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22188 / ISA / 1990 / 5870

Chaudron, Martine (U Picardie, F-80025 Amiens France), **De la mobilité sociale intergénérationnelle aux trajectoires sociales: déconstruction/réconstruction d'un champ sociologique** (From Intergenerational Social Mobility to Social Paths: Deconstruction and Reconstruction of a Sociological Field). (FRE)

¶ As an object of study, social paths of men & women are addressed, rather than intergenerational social mobility with its emphasis on professional mobility for men & marriage for women. Statistical data from mobility tables are analyzed using a biographical, genealogical approach. This perspective aims to overcome analytical boundaries of gender & allow a view of educational, professional, & geographical paths in the move from class of origin to class of adherence. Tr & Modified by J. White (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22189 / ISA / 1990 / 5871

Chauhan, Brij Raj (Bhopal U, 462026 Madhya Pradesh India), **The Welfare State in the Third World: Some Questions in the Light of the Indian Experience.**

¶ The Third World countries of Africa & Asia emerged as independent nations from the colonial rule of the First World countries after WWII via a struggle for independence that was conducted through political movements that reminded the people of their glorious heritage, impoverished present, & a bright future that could usher in a new nation based on values of liberty & equality. Here, the formation of political institutions to make the twin goals compatible & realizable are examined in view of differential developments in economy, education, & political articulations that have produced alternative models of development. India chose "growth with justice" as the goal of national planning, giving increasing emphasis to developing the state sector in such areas as prospecting mineral resources, mining, transport & communications, irrigation, & power. The state was considered the only agency that could afford the long-term investment such development requires, & was viewed

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as responsible for education, health, employment, & social security as well. The private sector was considered profit-oriented & concerned with setting up a few elite institutions that would somehow provide reference models for what can be done in the Third World countries. Politically, India has opted for a multiparty democracy, & it appears that, with respect to the issues of distributive justice & protective discrimination, all the political parties endorse the common goal of growth with justice. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22190 / ISA / 1990 / 5872

Chauhan, Brij Raj (ETAWAH, 181 Civil Lines 206001 Uttar Pradesh India), **Selective Reception of Durkheim in Indian Sociological Studies.**

¶ Seven decades of sociology in India are examined, highlighting the development of analytical skills & attempts to apply first & secondary theories & concepts to the Indian reality. Studies conducted from a functional perspective on family, kinship, caste, village, community, & religion marked the first fifty years, & those on class, property relations, & movements grew in importance later. The first phase was influenced by Radcliffe-Brown, Bronislaw Malinowski, Talcott Parsons, & Robert K. Merton. The impact of Emile Durkheim was felt via these writers, & via the works of Pitirim A. Sorokin & Emory S. Bogardus. Thus, Durkheim's functional theories of religion & forms of suicide had an impact, but, although his works have been used in university courses over the last thirty years, his contributions to the study of method, social evolution, & comparative studies along macro dimensions were rarely used. However, his emphasis on understanding rather than on praxis has been well received. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22191 / ISA / 1990 / 5873

Chavdarova, Tanya Boicheva (Instit Sociology, 13A Moskovska St BG-1000 Sofia Bulgaria), **The Profession in "Shadow".**

¶ According to Cornai's definition, the economy of state socialism is an economy of deficit. Its planned character denies the market & deepens the deficit of commodities & services, thus continuously recreating an economy in "shadow." The process of professions' incorporation into this second economy is stimulated by a number of social conditions: the progressive decrease of the living standard; the wage leveling of various professions, & different levels & qualities of professional fulfillment. The values of various professions under the conditions of deficit are determined by their potential for generating income above the working salary, & by their access to the deficit. These ends can be achieved via: rendering professional services that are deficient, or rendering services through the profession. These activities result in the loss of moral landmarks. Another professional exchange of activities, which duplicates the official one, functions as an exchange of power through profession; this results from the role of main capital giving to its owners the possibility of mastering both material factors of production & the producer's personality. The profession becomes a means of exercising power that is taken by its owners as personal superiority over the client, creating a new hierarchy of professions as well as a new socioprofessional structure in society. The duality of professional exchange—as an exchange of both activities & power—creates social premises for a powerful social inequality on a moral basis. The immoral usage of professional abilities &/or professional status represents in itself a source of enormous privileges that provide a high quality of life. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22192 / ISA / 1990 / 5874

Chekki, Dan A. (U Winnipeg, Manitoba R3B 2E9), **Urban Leadership and Policy Response in Canada.**

¶ An attempt is made to examine how urban leaders in western Canada have responded to problems arising from urban growth, focusing on: the fiscal strain faced by western Canadian cities; roles played by mayors & councillors in influencing the policy-making process; preferred fiscal management strategies & policy responses; the responsiveness of urban leaders to preferences of citizens & interest groups; & political & socio-economic characteristics of communities & their influence on urban policy. Analysis is based on the responses of mayors, councillors, & chief administrative officers of 48 urban communities in western Canada, collected as part of an international research project. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22193 / ISA / 1990 / 5875

Chernina, Natalia V. (Instit Economics, Prosp. ac. Lavrentieva 17 630090 Novosibirsk-90 USSR), **Workers' Values and Work Behaviour in the Situation of Technological Innovations.**

¶ In a 1988 survey of industrial workers of Novosibirsk, USSR, the following groups of workers are identified: those working on jobs associated with automation, numerical control, computers, & flexible systems. Focus is on the following issues: work becoming less monotonous & more meaningful; more opportunities for upgrading in one's trade; automation making job duties easier & permitting full actualization of worker's capabilities; increased job satisfaction; & whether workers in these jobs are more advanced than others in their work attitudes, participation, & initiative. Results show that technological progress does not contribute to human growth & actualization, or enhancement of self. Workers' attitudes toward involuntary job changes & their readiness to be retrained or move to another occupation are described, & possible social security & compensation measures discussed. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22194 / ISA / 1990 / 5876

Chernina, Natalia V. & Bronstein, Victor V. (Instit Economics, Prosp. ac. Lavrentieva 17 630090 Novosibirsk-90 USSR), **Receptivity to Innovations and New Work Stimuli of Small Contract Manufacturing Enterprises.**

¶ A report on the results of sociological surveys of small (300 employees or less) contract manufacturing firms in the USSR with regard to employees' attitudes toward & involvement in technological & organizational innovations. The most salient feature of such firms is their workers' high work motivation & more dealinated labor-management relations in the sphere of innovations. Under the existing shortage, however, this desire leads to seeking joint ventures with the use of foreign capital. This concern of the staff with equipment modernization is analysed in terms of both material & nonmaterial incentives, workers' interest in the firm's economic results, & their identification with the work collective. The greater economic vitality, productivity, & efficiency of small firms in comparison with conventional structures are demonstrated. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22195 / ISA / 1990 / 5877

Cheung, Yuet Wah (Addiction Research Foundation, 33 Russell St Toronto Ontario M5S 2S1), **Sociology of Addiction: A Neglected Area in the Sociology of Health.**

¶ A review of the literature on sociological studies of alcohol & drug addiction is presented. Two approaches have been popular among scholars in the addictions field: the medical model, which views addiction as a disease & the addict as a sick person; & the moral model, which views addiction as a sign of moral degeneration & the addict as a deviant. It is argued that both models should be taken into account in the study of addiction & addicts. That the addict may be both a sick person & a deviant offers a unique opportunity to examine a role that encompasses both the sick role & the deviant role. Various patterns & intensities of addiction are examined, & their implications for the sociology of health are discussed. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22196 / ISA / 1990 / 5878

Chidambaram, S. Muthu (Mother Theresa Women's U, Kodaikanal 624102 Tamil Nadu India), **Sex Stereotypes in Women's Contribution to Medicine.**

¶ An attempt is made to illustrate the sex stereotypes in women's contribution to medicine through a historical study of women doctors (MDs) in India in general & Manduraj District in particular. In a country like India where women live in seclusion, the demand for women professionals reflects the rules of seclusion. Women's career roles in medicine are the extension of their family roles as wives & mothers in tending the sick & caring for children; this can be seen in the specialties they choose. In earlier eras, women MDs were in specialties associated with the treatment of women & children. More recently, the choice of nontraditional specialties can be associated with the attributes associated with women & with the compatibility of occupational roles with family roles. A large majority of women MDs are in nonclinical specialties that offer fixed hours of work. Women MDs are not accepted in specialties that are considered manly & rarely pursue advanced specialties that demand longer periods of study. Hence, women's contribution to medicine in India is sex-typed in nature. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22197 / ISA / 1990 / 5879

Chitnis, Suma (SNDT Women's U, Bombay 400020 India), **Working with Inadequate Concepts: The Indian Experience.**

¶ Social scientists encounter at least two kinds of inadequacies in the concepts of their work: (1) concepts are bare definitions, outlining & specifying meanings that must be amplified & illustrated through empirical application; (2) concepts developed in one culture may not always be applied to another. Both inadequacies are illustrated drawing on personal experience as an Indian sociologist, with particular attention to the concepts of caste, poverty, gender oppression, & compromise. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22198 / ISA / 1990 / 5880

Chliaoutakis, Johannes & Gousgouris, Nikos (TEI, 3 Zacharov GR-11521 Athens Greece), **An Analysis of Sexual Behavior and Attitudes Relative to Young Athenians—15 to 19 Years Old—Concerning the Creation of Their Sexual Identity.**

¶ An attempt is made to identify major dimensions of variability in attitudes toward sex & the family based on questionnaire data collected from 720 residents aged 15-19 of Athens, Greece. Major components of attitudes identified are: sexual freedom, a progressive family model, anti-abortion attitudes, generation gap, & human communication. A general linear model was tested to explain these attitudes using gender & sexual initiation as main effects, with age, father's education, & years of residence in Athens as covariates. The fifth factor of human communication is positively associated with accurate knowledge on sexual issues. Sexually active females have the highest average mean score on this factor (0.145), higher than that of sexually active males (0.051), & in contrast to that of virgin males who have a negative mean score (-0.112). Human communication is revealed as an important aspect of sexual identity. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22199 / ISA / 1990 / 5881

Chouraqui, Alain (Laboratoire économie & sociologie travail CNRS, 35 Ave Jules Ferry F-13626 Aix-en-Provence Cedex France), **Complexité dynamique et ensembles régulatoires** (Dynamic Complexity and Regulatory Complexes). (FRE)

¶ Legal regulations & extralegal social regulations are destabilized by the dynamic complexity of social relations, increased, in particular, by the development of the independence of certain actors & a growing interaction between social factors. This is often translated by the use of such terms as crisis, transformation, change, uncertainty, & deregulation, as well as by resistance, reaction, sluggishness, & rigidity, which affect the junctions between modes of regulation (legal & social) & levels of regulation (central, intermediate, & local). Continual decompositions/recompositions of regulatory complexes can be observed that are multiple & changing, suggest new junctions, & take into consideration the actors, object, form, level, & duration of the regulation concerned. In the field of labor, some of these complexes are characterized by negotiation, decentralization, &/or worker participation (often experienced as social innovations), which imply the independence of the actors engaged in regulatory learning for the production of labor rules. An illustrative example concerning workers' rights to a guaranteed minimum wage is provided, based on observations in France since 1984. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22200 / ISA / 1990 / 5882

Chouraqui, Alain (Laboratoire économie & sociologie travail CNRS, 35 Ave Jules Ferry F-13626 Aix-en-Provence Cedex France), **Une Recherche conjointe entre syndicalistes et chercheurs publics: acquis et difficultés** (A Joint Research between Trade Unionists and Public Researchers: Experiences and Difficulties). (FRE)

¶ The present era of technical, economic, & social change requires the efforts of both activists & researchers to carefully observe & analyze today's rapidly evolving realities. Collaboration between trade unions & researchers, necessary to the progress of knowledge, is developing in many countries, with more institutionalized & traditional forms of cooperation emerging conjointly. In 1984, the Centre national de recherche scientifique & the CFDT signed a five-year agreement of scientific collaboration, the first of its kind in France between a public research organization & a trade union organization. A research program that aims to analyze the application of new rights of expression of employees, observed through the experience of a trade union organization, is reported. The results of such collaboration are positive both for the scientific results & the social utility of the project & for the experiment in cooperation. The

main lesson from this collaborative effort thus far seems to be the importance of endurance as a condition for the quality of research itself & for the efficacy of joint management. Factors facilitating such endurance on the scientific, institutional, evaluation, & financial levels are identified. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22201 / ISA / 1990 / 5883

Christian, Chester C., Jr. (Dept Modern & Classical Languages Texas A&M U, College Station 77843), **Textbooks for Socialization and Acculturation in Quechua in Puno, Peru.**

¶ Materials in the Quechua language produced in Peru between 1978 & 1988 are utilized to analyze implicit processes of socialization & acculturation of Indian children in Quechua. The materials were produced by the governments of West Germany & Peru as a project to develop & utilize textbooks in two Indian languages, Quechua & Aymara, with companion texts in Spanish, for the purpose of schooling children in Puno who use Indian languages at home. One of the avowed purposes of the textbooks is to preserve & develop the home language & culture of Indian children; another is to provide a mechanism for socialization & acculturation in Spanish. Ten of the textbooks in Quechua are analyzed to illustrate implicit concepts of Quechua society & culture & the methods of preserving & developing the home culture represented by these materials, & to assess the possibility of utilizing them as a pattern for developing materials in Spanish for US Spanish-English bilingual programs. Also discussed are differences between bilingual educational techniques for preserving the languages & cultures of groups both with & without a traditional written literature. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22202 / ISA / 1990 / 5884

Cibois, Philippe (LISH-CNRS, 54 blvd Raspail F-75006 Paris France), **Interaction between a Research Environment and a Statistical Technique: The Tri-Deux Method.**

¶ Factorial analysis in France during the 1960s was a method diffused only by psychologists, while in the Anglo-Saxon world it was in wide use among sociologists. In the 1970s & 1980s, an inversion occurred with the Anglo-Saxon world abandoning classical factorial analysis & turning toward multidimensional scaling &, more recently, log-linear analysis. Inversely, in France factorial analysis has become quite dominant via its offspring, correspondence analysis. Postfactorial methods, such as Tri-Deux, attempt to adapt correspondence analysis to the specific needs of sociologists. Recent French empirical sociology has been marked by an ethnographic preoccupation that tends to emphasize modalities over variables. This is not the case in the Anglo-Saxon sociological tradition, where the Durkheimian construction of variables has emphasized quantification. Taking into account the historical development of research traditions in each country, the emergence of these methods is also examined in light of new technical requirements. Analysis of organizational aspects reveals that a method can only have an impact if it is widely & diversely diffused. Ways that sociological research practice has been modified by these different factors are discussed, & predictions for future developments are made based on current technical evolution & the discipline's epistemological limits. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22203 / ISA / 1990 / 5885

Clark, Elizabeth J. (Montclair State Coll, Upper Montclair NJ 07043), **Contemporary Clinical Sociology: Definitions and Directions.**

¶ While clinical sociologists have been a part of US sociology for over 50 years, only in the last decade has the field of clinical sociology been formalized & gained acceptance as having a legitimate role in contemporary sociology. The history & development of clinical sociology runs parallel to that of the Clinical Sociology Assoc (currently called the Sociological Practice Assoc: A Professional Organization of Clinical & Applied Sociologists). Here, current uses of the term "clinical sociology," "applied sociology," & "sociological practice," are differentiated, & future directions for the field of clinical sociology are discussed. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22204 / ISA / 1990 / 5886

Clark, Elizabeth J. (Montclair State Coll, Upper Montclair NJ 07043), **Sociological Approaches to Illness and Loss.**

¶ Numerous sociological concepts have had an important impact on the way life-threatening illness, death & dying, & loss & grief are viewed, including: definition of the situation, deviance, & labeling theory. High-

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lighted here is what sociology has to contribute to the areas of illness & loss, giving specific examples of the development & application of sociological intervention & prevention strategies. Case analyses include: sociological program design for intervention for cancer patients; therapeutic strategies for helping the parentally bereaved child; & modified social skills training as grief intervention for the elderly widowed. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22205 / ISA / 1990 / 5887

Clarke, Simon R. C. (Dept Sociology U Warwick, Coventry CV4 7AL England), **Political Economy and the Limits of Sociology.**

¶ In *Marx, Marginalism and Modern Sociology* (Clarke, Simon R. C., Macmillan, 1982), it is argued that sociology presupposes a theory of economy in order to identify the sources of social conflict that define the sociological problem of order. The separation of sociology from economics is a historical phenomenon that presupposes the generalization of commodity production through which social reproduction comes to depend on generalized & anonymous social processes. The argument is developed through an examination of the relationship between classical political economy & nineteenth-century sociology, focusing on Comtean positivism, the German Historical school, & the liberalism of John Stewart Mill & Herbert Spencer. These various schools of sociology developed to theorize & to legitimate proposals to complement the classical economic laws with appropriate forms of moral & political regulations. It is argued that the fundamental theoretical & ideological weakness of nineteenth-century sociology was that it provided no alternative foundations for a political liberalism to those offered by political economy. Thus, for all its criticisms of economic liberalism, it ultimately remained parasitic on political economy. The collapse of political economy accordingly precipitated a crisis in sociology. However, the reformulation of economics in the marginalist revolution also provided sociology with a new foundation. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22206 / ISA / 1990 / 5888

Clarke, Tom (Dept Business & Management Studies School Business Nottingham Polytechnic, NG1 4BU England), **Automation and Craftwork? Innovative Forms of Production Flexibility: The Volvo Uddevalla Plant.**

¶ The new Volvo production plant at Uddevalla, Sweden, is attempting an imaginative combination of automation & craftwork, creating a highly flexible form of production & work organization, which throughout the plant is based on teams. The plant combines a blend of high technology with creative work. Materials handling is by automatic carrier transporting parts to the assembly plant according to a central computer program. In the assembly workshops, autonomous workgroups build the whole car in a two hour cycle. The subtlety of the Volvo production strategy permits immense flexibility in both product & process. This blend of high technology & inspired sociotechnical design also dramatically reduces capital intensity. Volvo appears to have hit on a new form of flexibility that allows extensive automation, adaptable organization, & creative work. All it has to do now is prove that it is financially viable. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22207 / ISA / 1990 / 5889

Clason, C. E. (Grote Markt 23, Groningen NL-9712 HR Netherlands), **Developments in Family Society Related to Developments in Regard to the Family in the Netherlands.**

¶ In the 1950s in the Netherlands, the family was seen as having reached its final form, geared to fulfill its basic functions in society. The aim of sociology was to strengthen the functioning of families in day-to-day reality. At the end of the 1960s & in the 1970s, the family & family sociology came under attack: rejection of formal marriage, a rising divorce rate, experimenting with communes & antiauthoritarian childrearing, revolt of women, etc. The future of the family was the subject of a theoretical & political debate. In the 1980s, the study of the family & family sociology is reviving. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22208 / ISA / 1990 / 5890

Coe, Rodney M. (School Medicine Saint Louis U, MO 63104), **Policy Priorities for Care of the Elderly in Developing Countries.**

¶ The implications are considered of the "geriatric imperative" for comprehensive care of the elderly in developing countries. The beginning of dramatic shifts in the age structure, along with its expected correlates in

prevalence of health problems, may put undue pressure on underfinanced social & health services systems in developing nations. Some key trends in needs & problems in meeting those needs in selected Latin American countries are identified. National priorities for policies to overcome these problems are discussed, including: (1) health promotion & disease prevention; (2) integration of formal & informal support systems; & (3) development of a research focus on data for planning & problem solving. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22209 / ISA / 1990 / 5891

Coelho-Dos-Santos, Francisco (CEAQ U Paris V, 12 rue l'Ecole Médecine F-75005 France), **Relations de production et production de relations dans la société brésilienne** (Relations of Production and the Production of Relations in Brazilian Society). (FRE)

¶ Brazil is usually analyzed through oppositions such as industrialization/nonindustrialization, urbanization/ruralization, or exploiter/exploited. However, these realities seem insufficient to account for the plurality of Brazilian society & do not explain various important social phenomena, eg, the Brazilian old-boy network (*jeitinho brasileiro*). Here, an attempt is made to account for a few of these phenomena using other categories of analysis, especially the concept of relations of production. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22210 / ISA / 1990 / 5892

Cohen, Yolande & Berdugo, Arlette (U Québec, Montreal H3C 3P8), **L'Exil intérieur des femmes juives marocaines au quotidien** (Day-to-Day Interior Exile of Moroccan Jewish Women). (FRE)

¶ Jews remaining in Morocco have dwindled in number from 250,000 in 1950 to 10,000 in 1988. Here, interview data from 26 remaining females are used to explore three issues: (1) Are they not already virtual emigrés? (2) Do they think about integration to the Moroccan population? & (3) Do they simply live out their exile within themselves, as a sort of interior exile? Results indicate that, with only the family context for expression of religious education & communal morals, religion has become a mix of rituals & superstitions; public life is made up of compromises, & private life of familial relationships. A minority seek to build bridges to both modernity & the non-Jewish community through a more cultural, less religious expression of their Judaism. Tr & Modified by J. White (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22211 / ISA / 1990 / 5893

Coleman, James S. (Dept Sociology U Chicago, IL 60637), **An Empirical Analysis of the Matching Process in the Labor Market.**

¶ Quantitative research is presented on social stratification, modeling the structure of the labor market. The labor market is examined, explicitly taking into account structure by modeling a matching market between jobs & persons. Using the assumption of equal value of exchange between resources of persons & resources of jobs with a representative sample of the US labor force in jobs, the value of persons' resources & the value of jobs' resources in the market are estimated. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22212 / ISA / 1990 / 5894

Collins, Randall (Dept Sociology U California, Riverside 92521), **Ontological Implications of the Sociology of Ritual Solidarity and Conflict.**

¶ Major ontological concepts are found in microsociological experience. Consciousness, self, reflexivity, abstractness, & substance are part of any social interaction; their qualities vary with the intensity of focus in interaction rituals (IRs). A key feature is emotional energy (EE), a general dimension of emotion ranging from enthusiasm & spontaneity to apathy & depression. EE increases with the degree of solidarity in IRs, & with the degree of dominance in stratified interactions; overt conflict heightens EE in both processes. IRs recirculate previously existing symbols & generate new symbols of membership in the interacting group. An individual's mind consists of inner conversation using symbols loaded with EE from his/her past history of IRs. Personal thinking as well as social interacting is a striving to focus attention on those symbols that carry the highest available EE payoffs in feelings of solidarity & dominance. The experience of "free will" consists in a strong flow of EE, but this is determined by social experience in IRs. Free will is also conceptualized as feelings of responsibility or reflexivity, but these too have social determinants. Religious or legal responsibility of individuals are symbolic ideals that are products of the historical development of Western societies. By contrast, Hindu, Buddhist, Taoist, & Confucian traditions emphasize



ideals of submerging individual striving or of collective group responsibility. Free will is a Western ideology connected to a cult of the self in the IRs of everyday life; the self is a sacred object produced by these rituals, & has no deep ontological reality. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22213 / ISA / 1990 / 5895

Collins, Randall (Dept Sociology U California, Riverside 92521), **Interaction Ritual Chains and the Production of the Stratified Social Order.**

¶ Arguing that micro/macro analysis should move beyond relations among concepts & provide substantive explanations of social phenomena, the intellectual world is used as an example of such analysis. Intellectuals in any scientific, literary, or scholarly field are sharply stratified into a small elite who receive most of the attention & less successful contenders, followers, specialists, aspirants, & audiences. The networks in which the struggle for attention takes place is a macrolevel structured by the "law of small numbers," which allows approximately three to five opposing positions to achieve widespread attention at any time. This principle is determined both by the cognitive capacities of individuals on the microlevel, & by the macroproperties of focusing attention within a large network over longer periods of time. Within an intellectual network, there are smaller microlevels: the local microstructure of groups whose interaction rituals generate the emotional energy (EE) of creativity; & an ultra-microlevel of individual thinking—the negotiation of symbolic coalitions within the mind. Stratification penetrates the ultra-microlevel in the distribution of EE among individuals resulting in varying degrees of creative productiveness or failure. There is also an ultra-macrolevel beyond the microstructure of intellectual networks; this consists of networks of power & property in the larger society, which determine the material support for various parts of intellectual networks. The dynamics of long-term intellectual change result from rearrangements in the attention space within which intellectuals struggle to become one of the small number of dominant factions. A science or other intellectual field consists in the totality of these microproductions & circulation of ideas; any image of it as a unified culture is an ideological reification. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22214 / ISA / 1990 / 5896

Combourieu, Marie-Christine & Mendès-Leite, Rommel (EHESS, 54 blvd Raspail F-75006 Paris France), **French title not provided** (Interpreting Cultural Innovations). (FRE)

¶ In their practice, social scientists may be confronted with new representations, values, & behaviors that are not accounted for by the actual implicit categories available in their fields, resulting in constraints on the interpretation of cultural innovations. Here, demonstrated is how specific universes of such cultural innovations may be interpreted in a conservative, vs innovative, way, depending on the initial postulates chosen. It is inferred from this state of affairs that changing the initial categories is sometimes necessary, from an epistemological viewpoint, in order to perceive & fully evaluate novelties. Examples from both social & scientific fields are provided. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22215 / ISA / 1990 / 5897

Combs, E. Raedene & Sherman, Sonia (U Nebraska, Lincoln 68583), **Factors Related to Perceived Difficulty of Remaining in One's Current Home in the Later Years.**

¶ Three factors are hypothesized to either facilitate or constrain independent living for the elderly person: the individual, the service/provider, & the housing environment. Here, interactions among these factors in predicting aging persons' perceived difficulty of remaining in their current home are investigated, using interview data collected in 1987/88 from 192 elderly persons in Neb. About 25% of the respondents believe it will be somewhat to very difficult to remain in their current home. Equal proportions (38%) either do not think it will be difficult, or are not sure how difficult it will be. Factors & characteristics (socioeconomic, health, mobility, family, contact with others, housing, location, services, etc) related to perceived difficulty of remaining in the current home as one ages are identified. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22216 / ISA / 1990 / 5898

Cone, Michèle Calleux (New York U, NY 10013), **The Reception of Modern Art in Occupied Paris 1940-1944.**

¶ An examination of the interaction between the creation of visual art & responses to art in France during the German occupation, based on the press coverage of exhibitions & salons, & the content of major exhibitions of modern art as compared to similar ones before the occupation. Survivors of the occupation were also interviewed. It was found that several alternative canons of modern art emerged, depending on the definition given to the word decadence, which was intimately tied to the political outlook within clearly delineated networks made up of critics, gallery dealers, museum curators, & artists. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22217 / ISA / 1990 / 5899

Contreras-Villa, Sergio Eduardo (FLACSO, Leopoldo Urrutia 1950 Santiago Chile), **Trade-Unionism and Workers' Participation as Social Demands in the Chilean Transition to Democracy.**

¶ Attitudes of a representative sample (N = 2,400) of the population of Santiago, Chile, toward labor unions & workers' participation are discussed, based on survey data collected in July 1988 as part of a larger study on political proposals & social demands in the Chilean transition to democracy. Labor participation attitudes are compared with attitudes toward politics, economics, & other social demands, controlling for the socioeconomic characteristics of respondents. Workers' participation & attitudes toward labor unions are considered a unique & distinctive part of the democratic demands in Chilean society. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22218 / ISA / 1990 / 5900

Conway, Dennis (Indiana U, Bloomington 47405), **Non-White Immigration, Residential Segregation, and Selective Integration in a Restructuring Global Metropolis, New York City.**

¶ The nature & amount of residential segregation by nonwhite Caribbean immigrants in New York City, NY, in 1980 are examined using Immigration & Naturalization Service data matched to 1980 census data, & indices of dissimilarity, together with an intraurban comparative factorial ecology that demonstrates the segregated patterns. A theoretical discussion is presented of the social, economic, & political implications of these minorities' continued segregation, their sojourning, & their dualist, subcultural identities in a host society where racism still influences metropolitan social & economic integration & community politics. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22219 / ISA / 1990 / 5901

Conway, Dennis (Indiana U, Bloomington 47405), **The International Circulation of Caribbean Women: Is It Structurally Determined?**

¶ Data on the multiple migration behavior of Puerto Rican women collected in 1982 are used to investigate whether their international mobility is autonomous, dependent on others' decisions, or determined by structural conditions in Puerto Rico or the US. Distinctions are made between outward moves to the mainland & return moves as conceptually linked paths in these women's international circulations. Evidence suggests structural factors influence mobility to the mainland, but return movement is more random in timing & reasoning & less structurally determined. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22220 / ISA / 1990 / 5902

Cook, Karen S., Yamagishi, Toshio & Whitmeyer, Joseph (Dept Sociology U Chicago, IL 60637), **Network Transformation: An Exchange Approach.**

¶ Principles of network transformation embedded in social exchange theory are reviewed, & applied to the mechanisms underlying structural change in networks. A typology of mechanisms of network/structural change is developed, & the consequences of such changes are examined through computer simulations of different types of exchange networks. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22221 / ISA / 1990 / 5903

Coombs, Rod, Knights, David & Willmott, Hugh (Instit Science & Technology U Manchester, M60 1QD England), **Culture, Control, and Competitiveness: Toward a Framework for the Study of Information Technology in Organisations.**

¶ Two related problems are addressed: (1) historical significance of the increasing use of complex computer- & telecommunications-based information systems in organizations; & (2) how these information & communication systems, their determinants, & their consequences can be

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theoretically integrated into a broader understanding of organizations. Considered first is whether a change in the quantity, quality, & means of production & distribution of information in organizations raises substantive theoretical issues for the understanding of organizations per se. It is argued that most writing on information & communications technology (ICT) in organizations draws on an objectivist tradition, with little attention paid to the sense in which ICT is involved in the social construction of the reality of organizations. An analysis of ICT & organizations is then developed through an examination of the concepts of culture, control, & competitiveness. It is argued that an understanding of the phenomena to which these concepts refer would facilitate a study of ICTs as reflecting, reproducing, or transforming relations of power & subjectivity. Central to the analysis is an understanding of subjectivity & identity as a terrain in which culturally embedded knowledge is both a condition & a consequence of control relationships & competitive strategies. Case studies involving the development & use of ICT systems in GB's National Health Service & in an insurance company illustrate the utility of the analytical framework. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22222 / ISA / 1990 / 5904

Cooper Mayr, Doris (Clemente Fabres, 1133 Providencia Santiago Chile), *Teoría del continuo subcultural de la delincuencia* (Theory of the Subcultural Continuum of Delinquency). (SPA)

¶ A typology of delinquency is developed using theories of development, acculturation, & prejudice, based on an exploratory study & 2 surveys conducted in 4 provinces of Chile, involving 3,033 case records & personal interviews with 1,448 convicts. Analysis reveals two basic types of delinquency—modern & traditional—which can be associated with degrees of structural development & traditionalism, respectively, & with degrees of psychosocial modernism or dualism. The first type can be subdivided into extreme urban masculine & transitional urban feminine types, & the second into non-Mapuche & Mapuche extreme masculine & feminine rural types. These manifestations are found on a continuum of delinquency, which is superimposed on & coincides with the continuum of capitalist structural development. The theory of this subcultural continuum constitutes a framework for understanding & predicting patterns of delinquency via the ecological configurations at various points of structural & institutional development. Tr & Modified by J. Taylor (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22223 / ISA / 1990 / 5905

Córdova C., Alejandro, Leal F., Gustavo & Martínez S., Carolina (U Autónoma Metropolitana-Xochimilco, Coyoacán 04960 Mexico DF), *Spanish title not provided* (Health Problems and Medical Care in Mexico). (SPA)

¶ An analysis is presented of the results of the National Health Survey (NHS) conducted in Mexico in 1988 that, for the first time, gathered information on the whole panorama of health problems & their relationships to socioeconomic & demographic indicators, used professional & nonprofessional resources, & was representative at both national & state levels. Focus is on the following aspects: (1) the sick rate recorded by the survey, using a specific model for studying health problems developed for Mexico; (2) the difference between the pathology reported in the NHS & that recorded by the hospital's health care services; & (3) the distribution of health care services in the light of the profile of health problems & living standards revealed by the NHS. The quality of the results obtained by the NHS is considered, & some reflections are presented on public health policies in Mexico in the 1980s. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22224 / ISA / 1990 / 5906

Cornforth, C. J. (School Management Open U, Milton Keynes MK7 6AA Buckinghamshire England), *The Role of Management in Democratic Organisations*.

¶ Previous research has indicated that democratic forms of management tend to be deeply problematic & unstable. It is suggested that either making managers directly accountable to the workforce will make it impossible for managers to manage effectively, or conversely that managers will, over time, come to dominate decision making, leaving workers with little real power. Here, it is considered whether democratic forms of management can be developed that steer a path between these extremes. Democratic organizations must evolve new structures, procedures, & roles so that those with management responsibilities can carry out their functions effectively, while trying to safeguard against domina-

tion by a management elite. The new attitudes, roles, & competencies required of managers are investigated based on interviews conducted with successful managers in democratic organizations. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22225 / ISA / 1990 / 5907

Corradi, Consuelo (Dipt Sociologia U Roma, Via Salaria 113 I-00198 Italy), *The Autobiographic Metaphor—Narrative Structure and Explanatory Function of Autobiography*.

¶ Autobiographies are in an intermediary position between history & literature: like the former, autobiographies pay a debt to past experience, & like the latter, they make use of literary techniques & images. Here, it is contended that autobiographies may be conceived of as: (1) metaphors of past experience, in that they bring together two distant semantic domains—A (the present) in order to understand B (the past); & (2) explanations of past experiences, giving continuity to an ever-changing self. If, on the one hand, metaphors offer a cognitive access to reality & on the other, no sharp boundary separates representation from explanation, autobiographies hold a two-fold status. Examples from classic & contemporary autobiographies in sociological research illustrate the discussion. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22226 / ISA / 1990 / 5908

Corradi, Consuelo (Dipt Sociologia U Roma, Via Salaria 113 I-00198 Italy), *The Sociologist and the Subject: Some Comments on K. H. Wolff's Surrender-and-Catch*.

¶ The "surrender-and-catch" theory is Kurt H. Wolff's original contribution to the sociology of knowledge. It can be sketched as a cognitive-affective approach to the subject, ie, an attitude to understanding by way of identification. As a response to the current crisis in sociology, ie, its lack of meaning, surrender-and-catch has important ethical implications for the profession. Here, however, it is argued that identification & empathic involvement are not shortcuts to meaning; the long road of text & symbol interpretation can lead to the reconstruction of subjective meaning. This is achieved by distancing from the S's intention, explanation of the constitutive structure of his/her products of activity, & reappropriation of meaning. As the last step of the interpretation process, (self-) understanding is not directly grasped, but recreated in the mediation of distance. Indeed, Wolff's ethical urge for a commitment to a good society also requires an approach to the S in terms of both a celebration & a distancing, allowing space for a critique of the S's illusions. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22227 / ISA / 1990 / 5909

Corten, André Marcel (Dept science politique U Québec, Montreal H3C 3P8), *La Nouvelle Gauche brésilienne* (The New Left in Brazil). (FRE)

¶ Formed outside of both the political arena & Marxism, & emerging after twenty years of military rule in Brazil, the leftist movement has only recently shown mass social appeal. It is without precedent in Latin America, Europe, & the East. Discussed are the development of new Left communal ties in society, & forms of expression used by the social movement in political representation, with emphasis on presidential elections. Tr & Modified by J. White (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22228 / ISA / 1990 / 5910

Cortés, Rosalia & Marshall, Adriana (Beruti 2306. 9 "B," 1117 Buenos Aires Argentina), *The Social Intervention of the State—The Case of Argentina*.

¶ The social intervention of the state in Argentina since the early twentieth century is analyzed, taking into account: (1) the target & beneficiaries of social policies; (2) the source of financing; & (3) the type of institution (private—eg, self-help or charity—vs public) in charge of implementing social policies. Four historical stages of intervention are constructed, which are characterized as: private charity; mutualism; welfarism; & state withdrawal. The social policy of the 1980s, which has been consolidated during the economic & fiscal crisis, is discussed, & contrasted with historical trends. The analysis emphasizes the links between the changing structure of the labor market & the nature of the social intervention of the state. It is found that increasingly the state uses the contributions of wage earners to finance the social policies directed at alleviating the situation of the poorest sectors of society, rather than demanding the contribution of the well-to-do. At the same time the state encourages the rich to participate voluntarily in charitable activities in an effort to complement the scarcity of state resources. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22229 / ISA / 1990 / 5911

Cortesao, Luiza & Pacheco, Natercia (Faculdade Psicologia & Ciencias Educação U Porto, P-4000 Portugal), **Why Is Intercultural Education Absent from Portuguese Educational Realities?**

¶ An investigation of the persistence of racial, ethnic, & class inequalities with respect to access to, & success in, the Portuguese education system. In particular, the Portuguese school fails to promote or recognize cultural differences, which is argued to contribute to the enormous school failure rate among those children most culturally removed from the school norm. On the basis that this problem is most evident during the first cycle of basic education (the first four years of schooling), an action research project has been implemented at this level that aims to: (1) analyze ideologies, concepts, & paradigms in use in the intercultural/multicultural field in Portugal; (2) examine the way language problems & others related to different customs, ideologies, physical appearance, & values are handled; (3) examine the depth & nature of intercultural/multicultural education; (4) identify signs of prejudice & discrimination at the individual, social, & cultural levels; & (5) produce guidelines & a curriculum for teaching from an intercultural/multicultural perspective. The project's early results are summarized. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22230 / ISA / 1990 / 5912

Coser, Lewis (27 Shepard St, Cambridge MA 02138), **Intellectuals as a Category, Not a Class: Critique of the Gouldner/Szelenyi Thesis.**

¶ Professors & students, members of the learned professions, journalists, & others involved with the world of symbols have been in the forefront of the groundswell of opposition & revolt that has swept the USSR, its satellites in Eastern Europe, & the People's Republic of China. This mass delegitimation of the powers that be in their respective countries makes it imperative to examine anew the role of intellectuals in the modern world generally & in the Eastern camp in particular. It is argued that the thesis of intellectuals as the new universal class, & the related thesis that intellectuals will conquer state power because they are indispensable in modern postcapitalist society, do not hold. Recent events in Eastern Europe have refuted this thesis more powerfully than any polemics. Notions of the new class idea in the work of modern writers & their intellectual ancestors is examined, & modern intellectuals are compared with medieval churchmen, rather than with modern social classes. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22231 / ISA / 1990 / 5913

Costa Muls, Nair (Dept sociologia U Federal Minas Gerais, 31270 Belo Horizonte Brazil), **Agriculture et capitalisme: la nouvelle structure de classe dans les champs brésiliens** (Agriculture and Capitalism: The New Class Structure in Brazilian Fields). (FRE)

¶ Since the 1970s, agriculture in Brazil has undergone reorganization; the case of Minas Gerais province is studied as an example. Demonstrated is the tendency toward industrialization, influenced by the agroindustrial complex & strong support from the state, & technoeconomic changes in agrarian activities. Changes in production are also examined in relation to the new class structure & the interests & contradictions of its members—especially peasants—to the formation of a rural proletariat. Tr & Modified by J. White (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22232 / ISA / 1990 / 5914

Costa-Pinto, António (Dept Sociology ISCTE, Ave das Forças Armadas P-1600 Lisbon Portugal), **Social Movements and Political Crises in Portugal's Transition to Democracy.**

¶ A discussion of the Portuguese transition from authoritarian rule, in a comparative perspective. The overthrow of the "Estado Novo" in Portugal is considered as part of a cycle in which dictatorships were eliminated in southern Europe, followed by a revolutionary period. The theories of political crises, social mobilization, & regime change are considered, with focus on the role of social movements during the transition. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22233 / ISA / 1990 / 5915

Cox, Carole B. & Monk, Abraham (National Catholic School Social Service Catholic U America, Washington DC 20064), **Caregivers to Dementia Victims: The Experience of Black and Hispanic Families.**

¶ The experiences of 31 black & 19 Hispanic families caring for a dementia victim at home are examined through data collected in 2 interviews, 6 months apart. Measurements were made of caregivers' health

status, mental status, attitudes toward caregiving, & use of informal & formal supports; data were also collected on the degree of impairment of the patient. Findings indicate that both groups of caregivers maintain strong feelings of filial support for the aged & have actively involved informal networks. However, most caregivers do not have an alternative person who could provide care for the patient. Formal services were used although the factors influencing their use varied between the groups: eg, impairment level of the victim was associated with greater service use among blacks but not among Hispanics. In neither group did the use of formal services reduce the feeling of burden among caregivers. The caregivers' physical health did not appear to be affected although the Hispanics had high rates of depression. For both groups the increased use of formal services at the time of the second interview was related to the decreased involvement of informal supports. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22234 / ISA / 1990 / 5916

Cox, Elizabeth (Womens Development Documentation Programme East Sepik U Centre, PO Box 331 Papua New Guinea), **Gender Sensitive Strategies for Poverty Identification and Alleviation in Papua New Guinea.**

¶ The national development strategies & planning systems of Papua New Guinea (PNG), which were put in place before Independence (1975), have not effectively incorporated the rhetoric of integral human development & the equal participation of women. With continuing heavy reliance on foreign consultancies in project design, the response to gender issues has been reduced to applications of gender analysis framework to the project cycle rather than attempts to understand the fundamental social & physical relationships. Presented here is a case study of three communities from Lumi, West Sepik, one of PNG's less developed areas: the Keibam-Tuare, located close to roads & government services & officially targeted by a loan-funded provincial rural development program; the Waitele/Kalkatu people, isolated & unserved in remote mountainous villages; & the Lumi community of migrants, residing in a squalid urban settlement in the provincial capital of another province. The experience of these communities, in the context of the current social & economic instability of PNG, prompts a critical rethinking of poverty. Large numbers of people, particularly women, are being locked into sets of exclusionary relationships that create both material & social deprivation. The will & ability of government & banks to recognize & respond to this poverty is limited. However, a new national policy on women, together with the work of several multilateral agencies & nongovernmental organizations' women's networks & programs, have resulted in new efforts that are small in scale, but well-placed to alleviate the poverty created by projects based on the illusion that development is a process of moving out of "backward subsistence" into the "wealth" of a cash economy. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22235 / ISA / 1990 / 5917

Crane, Diana (Dept Sociology U Pennsylvania, Philadelphia 19104), **From Fashion Cycles to Fashion Anarchy: The Creation and Recreation of Fashion.**

¶ The theory that fashion change occurs by means of long- & short-term cycles has frequently been proposed. In the past, major changes in the contours of skirts have been found to occur at regular intervals of about 35-40 years. It is argued that today's fashion market, driven by successive cohorts of very young buyers with the financial means to satisfy their tastes, as well as the rapidity of change in other areas of popular culture, has become increasingly volatile. Recycling of old themes & new combinations of familiar elements have replaced the more orderly, cyclical types of evolution that occurred in the past. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22236 / ISA / 1990 / 5918

Crespi, Franco (U Studi Perugia, I-06100 Italy), **Hermeneutics and the Theory of Social Action.**

● Complete paper available from SA Document Delivery Service prepaid at \$25 per page plus \$1.50 search & postage. Length of paper: 24 pp.
¶ In contemporary sociology, there is the tendency, even in the theories influenced by phenomenology, hermeneutics, & analytic philosophy, to interpret action only in terms of the observance of rules, language games, & forms of communication, thus stressing the cultural dimension of action more than its aspect directly connected with actual life experience. These theories neglect the approach of hermeneutics, characteristic of G. W. F. Heidegger's analysis of "being-in-the-world," which establishes

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the priority of the ontological on the epistemological dimension (eg, see Ricoeur, Paul, *Logica ermeneutica* [Hermeneutical Logic], in *Aut*, 1987, 217-218). From this perspective the precognitive & "unobjectivable" character of action can be taken into account, avoiding the reduction of action merely to psychological motivations or to meaning. The acknowledgment of the prepredicative dimension of action shows, on the one hand, the contradictory relation existing between action & the symbolic-normative order, due to the opposed drives to identification with & "distanciation" from the objectivated forms of social reality; &, on the other hand, it shows that the practical necessity of dealing with that contradiction is the main problem of social action as such. The conceptual & methodological frame of reference developed through the hermeneutic analysis of social action is distinct from the current theories of contemporary sociology, as it leads to a conception of subjectivity as a social product, & at the same time, as the capacity to negate social objectifications: a new approach to the relation between subjectivity & social structures becomes possible, stressing at the same time the ambivalence between the determinate & the indeterminate aspects of the social context. Thus the drawbacks of univocal interpretation are avoided & new grounds are given for a critique of those theoretical positions that tend to absolutize either the deterministic dimension of functional order or the individualistic-rational dimension of subjective action. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22237 / ISA / 1990 / 5919

Crick, Malcolm (School Social Sciences Deakin U, Geelong Victoria 3217 Australia), **Tourists, Locals and Anthropologists: Quizzical Reflections on "Otherness" in Touristic Encounters and in Touristic Research.**

¶ Based on a review of the general social science literature concerning international tourism, largely in the Third World, & on fieldwork conducted in Sri Lanka, issues related to tourism research are considered, with focus on the nature of touristic encounters. A framework is presented in which the tourism industry & touristic encounters provide testimony to gross political & economic inequality: tourist destinations are simply the "pleasure periphery" of affluent nations. The fantastic constructions by the tourism industry of "other cultures" are examined, along with the patterns of interaction between locals & tourists. The situation of the anthropological field researcher in this set of relationships is also analyzed. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22238 / ISA / 1990 / 5920

Crompton, Rosemary (Rutherford Coll U Kent, Canterbury CT2 7NX England), **Professions, Organizations and the State.**

¶ The ways in which commitment to state & employers is generated despite policies that apparently threaten the professions are examined in a comparison of professions in GB & France. The professions have been viewed as elite occupations with some independence from market forces, which is reflected in their considerable autonomy. The state has historically had an important role in the sanctioning of the market shelters & other advantages enjoyed by professionals. However, neoliberal policies in the UK have increasingly emphasized that both the levels of remuneration & employment conditions of elite occupations should be justified by testing their worth in the market. Many legislative protections are being removed, & performance measures implemented; thus, professions in the UK are being "proletarianized." Nevertheless, both state & employers are also sensitive to the fact that it is necessary to retain the commitment & loyalty of individuals & groups in elite positions. High levels of material reward are only one way in which this is achieved; the generation of a particular worldview among elite occupations also plays a significant role. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22239 / ISA / 1990 / 5921

Crouch, Colin J. (Trinity Coll, Oxford OX1 3BH England), **Current Developments in Industrial Relations in Western Europe—A New Divergence?**

¶ In the 1980s, a new stress on flexibility in the labor force, a retreat of Keynesian economic policy, & a decline in the power of organized labor were evident in Western European nations. However, these trends affected different countries to different degrees & in widely varied institutional contexts. In some important ways there is more variety today in industrial relations systems within Western Europe. The future development of these patterns is considered. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22240 / ISA / 1990 / 5922

Cséfalvay, Zoltán & Pomázi, István (Geographical Research Institute Hungarian Academy Sciences, PO Box 64 H-1388 Budapest), **Urban Revitalization and Housing Management System in Budapest.**

¶ A description of the socioeconomic problems of a long-term urban revitalization program in the inner-city districts of Budapest, Hungary. A dual housing management system, with state & private spheres, exists now, & is in a state of crisis. Analysis of data from empirical surveys carried out in the city's seventh district shows that, as a consequence of state-generated revitalization in this dual system, forced mobility, directed gentrification, & social & territorial marginalization have taken place. The "forced route" model of inner-city revitalization is argued to have functional shortcomings deriving from a lack of democratic control & public participation in decision-making processes. A model of spatial & social organization is proposed here through which revitalization can take place in the living conditions of different social groups. The basic sociopolitical principle of the model is the greatest possible implementation of social justice in the built environment. Applying some elements of the self-help housing model, the existing housing market can be transformed into a more efficient & democratic one. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22241 / ISA / 1990 / 5923

Czada, Roland M. (U Konstanz, D-7750 Federal Republic Germany), **Muddling through a "Nuclear-Political" Emergency: Institutional Dynamics of Disaster-Management in a Segmented Polity.**

¶ The question of how public bureaucracies cope with hazards if they lack any lawful provisions, specific experiences, or governmental directions is addressed, exemplified by the situation in West Germany following the Chernobyl, USSR, nuclear accident in 1986. The West German government reaction is analyzed by means of a multilevel case study & a standardized survey of 53 lower administrations. Multiple regression analysis shows that local nuclear ground contaminations did not determine administrative reactions, which instead were determined by existing local risks (military CBR-depots, toxic waste disposals, large chemical plants, nuclear plants) & the availability of scientific expertise. Administrative concern for affected groups, eg, farmers or hunters, was positively related to previous experience. Conflict structures, measured by party completion in city & county councils, did not affect administrative reactions, which generally were due to institutional peculiarities. Federal government efforts to coordinate & centralize decision making were confronted with state & local administration attempts to preserve their legal authority. Thus, administrative conflicts interfered with addressing the factual problems of nuclear contamination. The problems of disaster management in a segmented polity are discussed as illustrated by the institutional dynamics of West German politics & administration. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22242 / ISA / 1990 / 5924

Da Silva, Stella Maria (EHESS U Paris VIII, F-93526 France), **L'Imaginaire de la reproduction artificielle au 18e siècle—Mythomania genitalis** (The Imaginary of Artificial Reproduction in the Eighteenth Century—*Mythomania genitalis*). (FRE)

¶ A discussion of the sociology of the imaginary, focusing on the role of theoretical anticipation in scientific discourse, with attention to the experimental work of Lazzaro Spallanzani (1729-1799). Described is how Spallanzani's work anticipated knowledge of the mechanisms of animal & human reproduction, artificial techniques of reproduction, & contemporary ethical problems. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22243 / ISA / 1990 / 5925

Dackweiler, Regina & Roth, Roland (Freie U, D-1000 31 Berlin Federal Republic Germany), **Local Movement Areas Revisited. Theoretical Implications of Some Empirical Findings in West Germany.**

¶ In an empirical study conducted in Milan, Italy (results published in 1984), Alberto Melucci & his fellow researchers presented not only a definite picture of local areas forming the basis of new social movements, they also developed general theoretical assumptions about collective action in contemporary society. Here, these closely connected empirical findings & theoretical concepts are examined in the light of an ongoing research project on local movement networks in Frankfurt, Freiburg, & Odenwaldkreis, Federal Republic of Germany. The results do not support the concept of the stability of local movement sectors, eg, with respect to the persistence of their challenging codes, processes of institu-

tionalization & integration into local politics, & the fragmentation of the movement sector itself. The centrality of *altri codici* (alternative codes) of communication & information for a theoretical understanding of contemporary social movements is questioned. It is argued that a broader theoretical framework is required, including such traditional features as economic restructuring & political power, that can be developed within the regulation approach. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22244 / ISA / 1990 / 5926

Dadoy, Mireille (Groupe sociologie travail U Paris VII, 2 place Jussieu F-75005 France), **The Notion of "Professionalism"**.

¶ Over the past fifteen years, the notion of professionalism has emerged in France, referring to the notion of qualification, skills, vocational & professional training, clusters of wages, & the connections between these three phenomena. However, the uses of the notion of professionalism are so numerous that its value is diluted. Here, based on a review of the literature, different uses & meanings of professionalism are described, & an attempt is made to interpret this word in the context of the period—a time of turbulence in the social structures & in the work system. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22245 / ISA / 1990 / 5927

Dak, T. M. (Haryana Agricultural U, Hissar 125004 India), **Rural Social Stratification and Development in India.**

¶ Drawing from the Indian experience, & utilizing secondary data, it is argued that individual gains from development are governed by the position occupied in the social hierarchy. The feudal agrarian structure accords high status to noncultivating owners, ie, to those abstaining from productive work. Thus, cultivating tenants & laborers do not find any status or normative incentive to invest in land improvement & production gains. Rural industrialization, calling for free movement of labor, innovativeness, & domestic competition, was also hampered by the traditional feudal social order characterized by fixed hereditary occupational roles, & the rigidity of caste-based specialization & stigma. Likewise, the inequality of status tended to govern outcome of development relative to potential gains from opportunities available in education, health services, employment in government & public institutions, & access to resources. Also, income differences tended to widen with development & were exacerbated by policy constraints. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22246 / ISA / 1990 / 5928

Dale, Angela (SSRU City U, Northampton Sq London EC1V 0HB England), **Taking a Longitudinal Perspective on Sociological Analysis.**

¶ Conceptual issues associated with longitudinal research & their operationalization are discussed. It is argued that the long-standing preoccupation with cross-sectional analysis, particularly in GB, still informs much sociological conceptualization, & that, since more longitudinal data are being collected, it is important to ensure that the conceptual apparatus & methodological techniques exist to fully use them. Given the high cost of collection & the complexity of analysis, it is also important to know how much detail is needed, & over what time period, & how this varies with the research question & theoretical framework. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22247 / ISA / 1990 / 5929

D'Alessandro, Verena & Zanatta, Anna Laura (Dipt scienze demografiche, Via Nomentana 41 I-00161 Rome Italy), **Women, Work and Procreation: Value Change, Work and Reproductive Strategies in a European Metropolitan Context.**

¶ An attempt is made to identify the relationship between new reproductive strategies & the changed status of women as an aspect of the more general transformation of the value system in contemporary society, based on interview data collected from 100 married or cohabitating women (aged 34-45) with 1 or no children, residing in Rome, Italy. Results show that women who had a child when young are different from those who gave birth after age 35. For the former, the choice of a single child was linked mainly to their positive attitude toward work; for the latter, delayed maternity was due to a complex series of factors, principally: (1) instability of the couple; & (2) previous plurality of roles perceived as alternatives to maternity (professional, individual, & social). The voluntary choice of nonprocreation & the diversity of reasons for & processes of decision making are also explored, focusing on working conditions, the valorization of professional experience, & the way free time is used

& the meaning given to it. Results indicate that the typologies of women without children by choice are varied, characterized by different professional attitudes & lifestyles: a plurality of interests & the search for time for oneself are more closely linked to the decision not to have children than any other aspects. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22248 / ISA / 1990 / 5930

Dalton, Russell J. (Florida State U, Tallahassee 32306), **The European Environmental Movement and Party Strategies.**

¶ The policy controversy over environmental quality has resulted in the creation of an environmental movement that has become a very visible & contentious actor in the policy process of most West European democracies. Here, the implications of the environmental movement for European party systems is examined, with focus on the strategies of partisan action & the factors determining the choice of strategy, based on extensive personal interviews conducted with officials from 69 leading environmental groups in 10 West European democracies. Findings reveal that while most environmental groups can identify potential partisan friends & foes, they nevertheless adopt an apartisan position in their rhetoric & actions, & avoid formal association or even direct contact with party elites. Environmental groups inevitably deal with party leaders in their positions as government officials, but direct contact with the parties is considered contradictory to the goals of the movement—even, to a degree, formal contact with Green/New Left parties. Thus, the partisan tendencies existing within the environmental movement remain more latent than manifest, which ultimately contributes to the current instability in these party systems. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22249 / ISA / 1990 / 5931

Daly, M. T. (Dept Geography U Sydney, Australia 2006), **International Finance and the Australian Property Market.**

¶ The Australian property market throughout its history has been open to external influences, especially the flows of migrants & capital, which have aggravated the cyclical tendencies common in capitalist property markets, making the booms often more spectacular than in other places & the busts more severe. Australia deregulated its financial system in 1983 & the Australian dollar was floated, becoming the fifth most traded currency in the world. Australia became an investment focus for flows in international capital & Australian entrepreneurs looked to other parts of the world for investment opportunities. The Australian debt grew beyond \$100 billion & a chronic balance-of-payment deficit ensued. Property was a prime focus for both local & foreign investors, &, under deregulation, the character & importance of the property industry were reshaped; the outcomes of this reshaping are considered. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22250 / ISA / 1990 / 5932

D'Amato, Marina (Dipt Sociologia U Studi La Sapienza, I-00918 Rome Italy), **French title not provided** (Human Relations in the Automation of the Office). (FRE)

¶ A discussion of the impact on human relations as the nature of work has become more telematic. In particular, it is considered whether change will come about in the place of work rather than in work activities. It is suggested that the place of work is a microcosm of the social change occurring in the transformation from a postindustrial to an information society. Also discussed is whether office automation will result in more free time or alienation for workers. Types of interaction are examined, & methodological problems associated with research in this area are identified. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22251 / ISA / 1990 / 5933

Dangshat, Jens (U Hamburg, D-2000 Federal Republic Germany), **Residential Segregation in West and East Europe: Empirical Results, Problems of Comparison and New Theory.**

¶ Residential segregation in Western & Eastern Europe is comparatively examined based on a review of empirical studies, & some problems of comparison are outlined. Methodology is critiqued, & it is argued that no proper theory exists to explain underlying processes, causes, & social meaning. Analysis of Eastern European studies shows uncritical acceptance of the US theory for the mixed economy situation, while Western European studies rely on the housing market explanation. It is suggested that the comparison of index values be dropped, since they hide more than they exhibit, & that attention be focused on creating a new theory. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

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90S22252 / ISA / 1990 / 5934

Danilova, Olga (Apt 479 80/2 Kashirskoye Shosse, Moscow 115569 USSR), **Musical Life: Waves of Different Orientation.**

¶ On the basis of information theory, two opposite poles of musical thinking might be distinguished: analytical & synthetical (A&S), connected, respectively, with left- & right-hemispherical brain activity. These two poles are characteristic both of composers & their audience. To measure the appropriate orientation of musical life a set of indicators was developed; testing demonstrated high reliability. A group of 6 experts was asked to formulate hypothetical parameters for labeling musical works of 20 composers as A or S. Then 17 experts labeled 20 composers according to 16 hypothetical features (eg, optimism-pessimism). On the basis of these estimates, an "index of asymmetry" was introduced to evaluate the degree of A or S features in a given composer. This instrument was used in a large-scale investigation (102 composers) examining musical evolution, in terms of 2 types of mentality, in West European & Russian musical life over 300 years. The evolution curves for all the indicators show wave-like periods of 48-50 years, all the oscillations being synchronous with each other & with analogous oscillations of the sociopsychological climate of society. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22253 / ISA / 1990 / 5935

d'Anjou, L. J. M. (Erasmus U, NL-3000 DR Rotterdam Netherlands), **Social Movements and Collective Definitions of the Situation: A Research Proposal.**

¶ Social movements frame their activities in such a way as to mobilize support & effect changes in society, particularly in the society's common stock of interpretations, beliefs, & values. Addressed here are the questions of how social movements influence the societal culture, & what the most important determinants in this process are, in an attempt to develop a conceptual model based on Willer's reformulation of Ralf Dahrendorf's conflict theory. One of the central elements of this reformulation is the concept of "articulation," or the framing of unrecognized needs, wishes, claims, etc, in such a way that it helps to mobilize support & influence decisionmakers, with the goal of influencing the culture of society by unobtrusive diffusion & by deliberate collective action. These two processes form the rationale of the proposed conceptual model. A pilot study of the model is attempted through secondary analysis of historical accounts of the movement for the abolition of slavery in GB. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22254 / ISA / 1990 / 5936

Dann, Graham M. S. (Dept Government & Sociology U West Indies, Bridgetown Barbados), **Rooms for Rent.**

¶ Inspired by Polanski, the phenomenological underpinnings of tourism are examined, with focus on the tourist as a tenant, renting surrounding space & time & not possessing a single ingredient of the host environment. The nebulous status of tourist is explored in three stages: pre-trip, traveling, & at the destination. In the first, a growing awareness of self-alienation is conducive to fantasy, a yearning for freedom denied in the home setting. The escapist motivation is played out at the airport & on the journey, again without the consciousness of the realizable being realized. Finally, at the resort, the tourist, through interacting with operators, taxi drivers, hoteliers, natives, & fellow travelers, begins to appreciate that the new situation is hardly different from the one that has been left behind. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22255 / ISA / 1990 / 5937

Darby, John (Centre Study Conflict U Ulster, Coleraine BT52 1SA Northern Ireland), **Controls on the Conduct of Ethnic Conflict, with Particular Reference to Northern Ireland.**

¶ The military, communal, & sociological elements that limit the conduct of ethnic conflict in Northern Ireland are examined based on questionnaire data collected in communities that have experienced high levels of violence. A number of controls operating within the Northern Irish conflict are identified, & compared to the operation of controls in other ethnic conflicts. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22256 / ISA / 1990 / 5938

Darke, Jane (Sheffield City Polytechnic, S1 1WB England), **The Objectives of Housing Policy: Social Housing and Housing Management.**

¶ A comparison of the objectives of housing policy in social democracies

& socialist states, with focus on the following questions: (1) Is the aim of housing policy to equalize conditions, provide some assistance for all but accept differences in standards, or to set a minimum standard on public health grounds? (2) Is housing allocated on a universalistic basis, by need, or as a reward? (3) How are costs to the users determined, ie, via a free market, or a market subject to intervention or controlled costs? (4) What are the physical forms of new housing, & how are these related to the forms of production & forms of tenure available? & (5) How much choice & participation are offered to users? A specific set of objectives for national housing policy, involving a key role for social housing provided in a responsive & accountable way is presented that incorporates aspects of policy commonly seen in socialist states as well as some characteristic of welfarist social democracies. It is also argued that housing management should be considered as a professional occupation, with high standards of qualification, incorporating technical & legal knowledge as well as social awareness & personal skills. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22257 / ISA / 1990 / 5939

Darvas, Peter (Dept Sociology New York U, NY 10003), **Jewish Identity in Hungary.**

¶ A summary of the social characteristics of Jewish identity in Hungary. The Jewish identity has always been, & still is, subject to mystifications, misconceptions, & prejudices. It is a matter of individual choice whether this identity should be considered as a religious, ethnic, or national feature. However, the social circumstances that resulted in the contradictory position of Jews in Central Europe should be recognized: ie, although they intend to assimilate, both their environment & Jews themselves consider the community quite homogenous; also, although they are a very secularized group, members stress the cultural features of the Jewish religion. Many questions must be clarified in order to demystify a highly sensitive social problem related to this identity, in order to overcome feelings of prejudice. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22258 / ISA / 1990 / 5940

Das, Mitra, Leffler, Ann & Kiger, Gary (Utah State U, Logan 84322-0730), **Factors Affecting Perceived Stress among Non-metropolitan Respondents.**

¶ An analysis of the relationship between life-event stressors, social support, & perceived stress among residents of 3 Utah nonmetropolitan communities, based on data from 75 randomly selected male & female married or cohabitating respondents in each of the 3 communities ($\Sigma N = 450$). Findings indicate statistically significant bivariate relationships between: stressors & perceived stress; perceived helpfulness of social support & perceived stress; & emotional support & perceived stress. Results also indicate that gender & age are related to perceived stress: women report higher levels of stress than men; & their stress is not significantly affected by social support; & older respondents report positive social support experiences & lower levels of stress than younger respondents. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22259 / ISA / 1990 / 5941

Dash, Anup Kumar & Saran, Souvagya Laxmi (Dept Sociology Utkal U, Bhubaneswar 751004 Orissa India), **The Impact of New Technology on Women's Role in the Agricultural Sector in India.**

¶ Although technology is gender neutral, the flow of benefits does not seem to be uniformly spread among men & women in developing societies like India. Since agriculture provides the largest sector for women's employment in India, focus is on the development of modern agricultural technology & its differential effect on farm women. It is suggested that technology further widens the already existing gender gap in terms of skill, access, wages, etc, & women are gradually being replaced/displaced as men assume control of the machines—thus marginalizing women's role in the sector. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22260 / ISA / 1990 / 5942

Dashefsky, Arnold, Lazerwitz, Bernard & Tabor, Ephraim (Dept Sociology U Connecticut, Storrs 06269), **Emigrants in the Developed World: A Comparative Study of Americans in Australia and Israel.**

¶ The motives, adjustment, & cross-pressures to remain in a new country or return to their homeland faced by US emigrants are explored, with focus on two countries of destination, Australia & Israel. Data from 5 major surveys conducted with US emigrants in these countries ($\Sigma N = 1,059$)

or their parents ($N = 107$) between 1969 & 1984, are reported & analyzed in terms of whether they reflect "self" vs "other" & expressive vs instrumental dimensions. Results reveal that for both destinations: (1) the goals of migration tend to be self-expressive—adventure/travel, alienation, & religio-ethnic identity—rather than self-instrumental or other-oriented; (2) adjustment challenges are more self-instrumental—reflecting concerns about employment, housing, & standard of living; & (3) the cross-pressures to remain or return are concentrated in the other-expressive cell—revolving around marriage, family reunification, family harmony, & education of children. Quantitative & qualitative analyses of the findings are offered, & a model of the migration cycle is proposed. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22261 / ISA / 1990 / 5943

David, Karina Constantino (HASIK, 2-A Malusog UP Village Dili-man Quezon City Philippines), **Increasing Gender-Responsiveness in Poverty-Alleviation Programmes in the Philippines.**

¶ The Philippine development plan for women is analyzed, with focus on a poverty-alleviation program funded by the government & implemented by nongovernmental organizations, which attempts to formulate a gender-responsive model for future programs. The program promotes livelihood projects for women on a national scale. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22262 / ISA / 1990 / 5944

Davies, Christie & Thompson, William (Dept Sociology U Reading, Berkshire RG6 2AA England), **Moral Panics about Ethnic Jokes: Implications for Educators.**

¶ Moral panics occur when those in positions of authority, or with the power to disseminate information & comment, overreact to a particular form of behavior that they dislike, declare that it is a major threat to society, & mount a moral crusade against a relatively unimportant & harmless phenomenon. Moral panics & crusades have been extensively studied (& indeed amplified) by criminologists & social historians, eg, in the case of the hysteria about, & subsequent banning of, horror comics or "video-nasties" in GB. A similar though more restricted example is the way educators & humor scholars have become overexcited about ethnic jokes & suggest that all manner of harmful consequences will result from their being told, especially when told by young people. Examples discussed include the "stupidity" jokes told about Poles in the US & the Irish in GB, the Norwegian-Swedish "joke-war," & Jewish-American jokes about "JAPs" (ie, Jewish-American Princesses). In each case the overreaction of those who take jokes too seriously is demonstrated & a tentative explanation in terms of cultural frustration advanced: there are aspects of their culture that the would-be banners dislike but are impotent to change, so they have found a symbolic issue to protest about. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22263 / ISA / 1990 / 5945

Davies, Christie & Trivizas, Eugene (Dept Sociology U Reading, Berkshire RG6 2AA England), **The Strange Fall and Rise of Crime in Stable Democratic Industrial Countries.**

¶ Over time the patterns of recorded crime in England & Wales & in Sweden show a fall in the last half of the nineteenth century, followed by a low, stable period in the early twentieth century, & then a rapid rise, resulting in a U-curve pattern. This U-curve pattern is similar to trends in other forms of deviance, eg, illegitimacy, sports crowd disorders, & drug & alcohol abuse, though the turning points of the curve may vary. It is argued that explanations that attribute this pattern to changes in reporting & recording are inadequate, as are demographic & economic explanations. Rather, it is suggested that systematic institutional & cultural changes in the two societies considered, which also occurred in other Western industrial societies (with the possible exception of Switzerland), account for the U-curve pattern in nineteenth- & twentieth-century crime rates. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22264 / ISA / 1990 / 5946

Davies, D. Ioan (North Bethune Coll York U, North York Ontario M3J 1P3), **British Cultural Marxism: 1956-1986.**

¶ A discussion of a British debate in which several scholars evolved different theoretical positions on neo-Marxist approaches to culture. Focus is on the writings of social historian E. P. Thompson, political-economic historians Perry Anderson & E. J. Hobsbawm, cultural sociologists Stu-

art Hall & Dick Hebdige, feminist psychoanalyst Juliet Mitchell, political scientists Ernesto Laclan & Chantal Mouffe, & literary critic Raymond Williams. Problems in adapting theories from Italy, France, & Germany to the political traditions & cultural realities of GB are identified, & the importance of Antonio Gramsci's "Prison Notebooks" (see *Selections from the Prison Notebooks of Antonio Gramsci*, Hoare, Q., & Smith, G. N. (Eds & Trs), New York: International Publishers, 1971) is emphasized. The utilization of the issues of gender, ethnicity, & class as cross-cutting problematics is considered, & it is suggested that the debate on culture has provided a sophisticated route to release Marxist theory from what Stuart Hall has termed "the reductionism & economism of the base-superstructure metaphor." (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22265 / ISA / 1990 / 5947

Davies, D. Ioan (North Bethune Coll York U, North York Ontario M3J 1P3), **Prison Writing: The Dominant Narratives.**

¶ Drawing on the findings of *Writers in Prison* (Davies, D. Ioan, Oxford: Basil Blackwell, 1990), those authors whose work has been paradigmatic for the understanding of prison autobiographies are explored: Ancius Boethius, François Villon, Blaise Pascal, Feodor Dostoevsky, & Jean Genet. With attention to various theoretical resources (notably the work of Mikhail Bakhtin, Michel Foucault, Walter Benjamin, Jacques Derrida, & Hayden White) & a body of literature, written by women, blacks in the US & South Africa, & political prisoners in Europe in the twentieth century, two questions are raised: (1) To what extent do the dominant narratives influence the reading of other prison autobiographies? & (2) What other readings are not only possible but necessary if the messages of the authors are not to be misappropriated. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22266 / ISA / 1990 / 5948

Davis, Kathy E. (Faculty Social Sciences U Utrecht, NL-3508 TC Netherlands), **Justifying Cosmetic Surgery: Ideological Dilemmas in Identity.**

¶ An exploration of how people make sense of their dissatisfaction with some specific part of their bodies & how decisions to undergo cosmetic surgery are justified, based on respondents' (Rs) accounts of their decisions, the intervention itself, & how their lives were affected by the surgery. An attempt is made to show how the event of having one's body altered surgically is implicated in the way the R (re)constructs his or her biography. Results indicate that the event plays a central role in how Rs organize their life stories, & that the narration of it is constrained by its potentially face-threatening dimensions. Narratives about cosmetic surgery are continually interrupted with arguments justifying the action. Embedded in an ongoing debate, stories about cosmetic surgery display the ideological themes that crop up as people argue & puzzle over the dilemmas involved in bodily experience & body change. Cosmetic surgery for nonmedical reasons has often been explained in terms of ideological or cultural constraints on people, particularly women, to be beautiful, thin, & young. Ironically, however, the victims of these constraints are not convinced: they often present the intervention as an act of liberation. These accounts about cosmetic surgery allow the ideological issues surrounding beauty to be addressed & illustrate more general contradictions in the relationship between individual agency & social structure. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22267 / ISA / 1990 / 5949

De Bruijn, Jeanne (Dept Sociology U Groningen, NL-9712 HR Netherlands), **Reproduction of Value of Qualifications in Wage Systems.**

¶ It is investigated whether the gender wage gap in the Netherlands may be attributed to inconsistencies & gender bias in job evaluation & classification in male- & female-dominated jobs. Also considered is whether the research designs of comparable worth studies conducted in the US in the 1980s are useful in analyzing the Dutch situation. Particular focus is on: (1) cultural assumptions underlying job evaluation systems, ie, whether values associated with women's work influence job evaluation techniques, content descriptions, classification, & compensation systems; (2) job evaluation methodologies, ie, whether different factor weightings are applied to men's & women's jobs; & (3) problems associated with the implementation of adjusted job evaluation established by comparable worth regulations. The sociopolitical & scientific relevance of the gender bias issue is discussed, with attention to pay inequities & job sex segregation. Alternative strategies for affirmative action programs are considered. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

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90S22268 / ISA / 1990 / 5950

De Goede, M. P. M. & Meeus, W. H. J. (Heidelberglaan 2, Utrecht Netherlands), **Youth and New Technologies: The Case of the Netherlands.**

¶ Statistics are presented to describe the impact of new technologies on the socialization of youth, with respect to the labor market, education, family, & leisure in the Netherlands. Survey data are also drawn on to examine the attitudes of youth toward new technologies & work. The positive attitude of Dutch youth is interpreted in the context of sociocultural trends in the Netherlands, as described in a two-dimensional model encompassing economic conservatism (Left-Right continuum) & cultural conservatism (liberal-traditional continuum). On both dimensions a tendency can be noticed in the direction of individualization. It is concluded that working with new technologies fits ideologically with the individualized thinking of today's Dutch youth. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22269 / ISA / 1990 / 5951

De Graaf, Nan Dirk (Dept Sociology U Nijmegen, NL-6500 HK Netherlands), **Status and Status Inconsistency Effects on Cultural and Material Consumption: A Substantive Application of Diagonal Reference Models.**

¶ An investigation of: (1) the impact of self & spouse education on consumption of cultural & luxury material goods in the Netherlands, Czechoslovakia, & Hungary; & (2) the extent to which status is gained by consumption of luxury material vs cultural goods. Data on married couples, ages 25-75, were obtained from: the 1986 TARKI Survey on Social Stratification in Hungary (N = 5,999 respondents (Rs)); the 1984 Social & Class Structure Survey of Czechoslovakia (N = 3,999 Rs); & the Dutch 1977 Life Situation Survey (N = 4,159 Rs). The analysis confirms that the impact of education on predicting consumption of luxury commodities is indeed stronger for Hungary & Czechoslovakia. Results are mixed concerning the hypothesis that Dutch Rs gain more status by consumption of culture goods, & hence that education is a predictor of such consumption. Diagonal reference models (nonlinear regression) are used to test how a spouse with a different education than the R influences the R's level of consumption. A status maximization model is demonstrated for Czechoslovakia & Hungary, implying that the partner with the highest education has the strongest impact on the level of culture consumption; in the Netherlands, the opposite effect is revealed. A status maximization model accounts for most of the variance in consumption of luxury goods for all three countries. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22270 / ISA / 1990 / 5952

De Jong, Mart-Jan (Erasmus U, Rotterdam NL-3000 DR Netherlands), **A Study in the Process of Changing Pedagogical Values with Bits and Pieces of Kohn's Conformity Scale.**

¶ While many researchers have used the conformity scale of Melvin Kohn (eg, see *Class and Conformity*, (2nd edition), 1977) in investigating unequal educational opportunities, they have used different methods of measurements, resulting in different findings with reference to the dimensionality of the scale. Here, a study is reported of 500 parents in Rotterdam, the Netherlands, who completed questionnaires including Likert-items on pedagogical values. Factor analysis reveals two factors: the first covering the concept of conformity, & the second related to self-reliance. Further analysis using the homogeneity technique (Homals) reveals a more delicate structure that can be interpreted more satisfactorily. The external validity of the subscales is small: correlations with socioeconomic indicators, test scores, & educational attainment are nonexistent or very low, thus indicating that this concept, or at least the way it was operationalized here, is not very useful in a causal interpretation of the relations between social background & school career. These data from the 1980s are compared with data from the 1970s, revealing a decline in the emphasis on conformist values. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22271 / ISA / 1990 / 5953

De Meur, Gisèle (U Libre Bruxelles, B-1050 Belgium), **Is Mathematical Education Actually Discriminative against Socially Minorised Groups?**

¶ Drawing on the case of the mathematical schooling of girls in Belgium, it is considered whether socially minorized groups are vulnerable in the process of school selection. In particular, it is examined whether differential performance in mathematics is related to differences in aptitudes, at-

titudes, values, & choices. The impact of measurement factors is also considered. The construction of this problem as a social & cultural phenomenon is analyzed. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22272 / ISA / 1990 / 5954

De Nora, Tia (School Social Administration U Wales, Cardiff CF1 3AS), **The Reception of Beethoven in Vienna and London, 1800-1828.**

¶ During the first half of the nineteenth century, European musical life was significantly transformed through the emergence of the ideology of the musical masters & the concept of serious music. In both Vienna, Austria, & London, England, the acceptance of Ludwig van Beethoven's difficult style was catalytic for this process. In each case, the perception of Beethoven as great was problematic: the victory of Beethoven as a musical giant & the ways in which his works were understood were linked to contextual features of musical life in each city. Here, using archival & other historical materials, Viennese & London musical life during the late eighteenth & early nineteenth centuries are compared along four axes: (1) organization & occupational; (2) music-ideological (ie, the available cultural resources-discourses, categories, & conventions-within which the meanings & values of musical works can be conceived & according to which they can be depicted); (3) social structural (ie, the various strata that comprised the musical public at large & the social uses to which music was put by these groups); & (4) the circumstances within which various members of this world were actively engaged in attempts to represent the purposes & rationale of musical life. It is argued that a new way of conceiving of musical life had to be constructed in order for Beethoven's more difficult works to make sense & be perceived as worthy &, more generally, that artistic reception is often a political & constitutive activity that has important implications beyond the study of art itself. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22273 / ISA / 1990 / 5955

De Vos, Henk (Dept Sociology-ICS U Groningen, NL-9712 GC Netherlands), **Cooperation in N-Persons Prisoner's Dilemma Games without Group Altruism and without Formal Control.**

¶ Explaining the high levels of cooperation in real-life & experimental prisoners' dilemma games (PDGs) is one of the central problems of the rational choice approach. Though progress has been made regarding cooperation in two-person PDGs, attempts to explain cooperative behavior in n-person PDGs, especially if n is large, have produced less clear-cut conclusions. Within the frame of rational choice, an approach introducing group altruism as an individual assumption (Margolis) competes with one arguing that formal control not only is necessary for cooperation, but also will be brought about by rational actors (Hechter). Here, it is argued that an explanation of cooperation in n-person PDGs should be developed that can identify, given a population of N tit-for-tat players, what the smallest possible set of additional assumptions is on the basis of which cooperation in n-person PDGs ($n \leq N$) can be expected. These assumptions can be about individual characteristics, social structural conditions, or both. Restrictions for these assumptions are developed, & an attempt is made to construct a model which predicts that: (1) for Ss who are very similar to tit-for-tat players, especially those without a group altruistic disposition, there exists an optimal size of an ingroup; & (2) ingroup members cooperate in PDGs that include all members of the same group but exclude nonmembers, without formal control. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22274 / ISA / 1990 / 5956

De Vries, Raymond G. (Saint Olaf Coll, Northfield NM 55057), **A Cross-National View of the Status of Midwives: The Oldest Profession Meets the Medical Profession.**

¶ The provision of assistance in childbirth-ie, midwifery-is among the oldest health-related professions. Here, the status of midwives in several nations is described, & the political, social, economic, & cultural reasons for their widely varied statuses are considered. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22275 / ISA / 1990 / 5957

De Vries, Sierp (Dept Sociology, Oude Boteringestr 23 NL-9725 BR Groningen Netherlands), **Non-Egoistic Behavior in Social Dilemmas: Group-Altruism or Social Justice?**

¶ Social dilemmas are game-theoretically defined as situations in which: (1) each individual has a dominant strategy, & (2) these dominant strat-

egies intersect in a deficient equilibrium. Equating payoffs with utilities, game theory predicts that participants will follow their dominant strategy, but empirical research has shown that, even in anonymous situations in which no sanctions are possible, only few Ss do so. This implies that, in general, Ss' utility functions comprise other arguments than their own payoff. The common solution is to enter others' payoffs in the utility function, by assuming that people have a taste for altruism. However, altruistic explanations of nonegoistic behavior ignore a factor known to be influential in most social settings: the (expected) behavior of others. A normative explanation of nonegoistic behavior is suggested, in which others' behavior takes a central place: social justice considerations. More specifically, it is assumed that people adhere to the reciprocity principle, because they dislike exploiting others to their own benefit. Formalized versions of both explanations—Margolis's altruistic explanation & the constrained egoism model—are contrasted. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22276 / ISA / 1990 / 5958

Dean, Alfred, Kolody, Bohdan & Wood, Patricia A. (Social Supports Project San Diego State U, 6505 Alvarado Rd Suite 212 CA 92120), **Effects of Living Alone on Depression in Elderly Persons.**

¶ Data obtained via the CES-D scale are used to examine the effects of living alone on depressive symptoms in a stratified community probability sample of persons aged 50+ (N = 1,174). Multiple regression models are used to examine the interaction of stressors (undesirable health-related events, other undesirable life events, disability, & financial strain), expressive support from & frequency of interactions with friends, age, & sex, & their impact on mental health. Findings reveal that living alone, being female, disability, health & nonhealth life events, & financial strain are associated with higher depressive symptom levels. Neither age nor telephone contact show direct effects. Several interesting but weak interactions emerged: those living alone show a stronger health event effect, which is substantially stronger for females; & the male CES-D advantage over females may hold only for males living with someone. The findings are discussed with reference to the existing literature. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22277 / ISA / 1990 / 5959

Deben, Leon (Sociological Instit U Amsterdam, NL-1012 CE Netherlands), **Urban Landsquatters: A New Way of Making a Living in Amsterdam.**

¶ Survival architecture in the Netherlands—eg, mobile & temporary homes like railway wagons, empty barracks, sheds, old storages facilities, & self-built campers on empty land, mostly former industrial areas of the city like harbors, shunting yards, & manufacturing areas—is described as the first stage in the home-making process of people who live on the fringe of society, offering them a possibility to survive with a minimal income in a relatively rich welfare state. Three concentrations of urban nomads in Amsterdam are described, based on interview data. It is found that even in these anarchistic contexts, several forms of social organization, subgroups, leadership, & ways of claiming land by changing plots in private areas are created to keep out intruders. Sometimes the "established" nomads have invented subtle solutions to protect themselves against outsiders. It is concluded that the disappearance of cheap living areas in the city caused by urban renewal & gentrification processes has forced a growing number of individuals, mostly youngsters, to look for alternative living spaces. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22278 / ISA / 1990 / 5960

Deem, Rosemary (Open U, Milton Keynes MK7 6AA England), **Gender and Leisure—Past Progress, Future Prospects.**

¶ A review of the literature on gender & leisure suggests that women's experiences of leisure & the constraints operating on these differ from the experiences of & constraints on men's leisure. Also, leisure varies for differing groups of women, eg, according to social class, motherhood status, & life course. The concept of leisure is reconsidered, along with the relationship between employment, unpaid work, & leisure. Methodological developments in qualitative research are also identified. It is argued that recent research has attempted to analyze the structured nature of male/female relationships (& power within those relationships) with respect to leisure, while still emphasizing the importance of agency & meaning in the social construction of leisure. It is suggested that future research on gender & leisure should address the issues of sexuality, physicality, race & ethnicity, the state, & the interrelation of production &

consumption, & consider the possibility of abandoning the concept of leisure. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22279 / ISA / 1990 / 5961

Deem, Rosemary & Brehony, Kevin J. (U Reading, Berkshire RG6 2A8 England), **Power, Democracy and Ideology in the Reform of Educational Policy in England—The Role of Producer and Consumer Governors.**

¶ GB's 1986 (No. 2) Education Act & 1988 Education Reform Act have given more powers & responsibilities to primary & secondary school governing bodies, increasing their concerns beyond exercising popular democratic control over state schools to running their financial & other administration. The 1986 Act also endeavored to reduce the numbers of governors who represent the producers of education (notably political appointees from local education authorities), & to increase consumer representation by allowing more parent & business/community governors. Some proponents of the legislation see it as a way of legitimating an otherwise largely centralizing form of educational change by appearing to introduce more parent, community, & employer control & direction. Here, the notion of producer & consumer governors & the extent of their power are critically examined. It is suggested that governors themselves are not aware that their power is limited by the degree of central control of education. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22280 / ISA / 1990 / 5962

Degani, Paola (Insti Scienze Politiche U Padova, I-35123 Italy), **The Policy of Regulating Women's Work: From Protection to Equal Opportunity.**

¶ The most significant characteristics in the process of the emancipation of women are traced, highlighting policies regulating women's work. The principle legislative forms by which the political system has regulated the demands placed by women before the political parties & the arenas of public policy making are presented. Historical reconstruction is used to show that the right to work outside the home & equality of conditions are not recent claims of the women's movement; indeed, the feminists of the last century had already identified the initial objectives of emancipation. Nevertheless, it is only with the process of transformation involving the labor market in recent decades that the subject of policies of equality has acquired increasing weight & has provoked an increase in the intervention of regulation aimed at the achievement of the principles of equal opportunity. The stages of the history of women's work & public policy beginning with the first phase of protection are described. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22281 / ISA / 1990 / 5963

Degenne, Alain (LASMAS-CNRS, 59 rue Pouchet F-75017 Paris France), **French title not provided** (A Still Little Known Approach in Data Analysis: Boolean Techniques). (FRE)

¶ Unlike conventional techniques of data analysis, Boolean analysis is one of the few statistical techniques based on an entirely different form of intuition that in no way relies on a spatial metaphor. A system of Boolean equations is resolved interactively by making decisions of approximation, which constitute the core of result interpretation. It is therefore an entirely transparent technique that does not automatically provide a result without intervention by the researcher, which is probably why it has not been widely developed since the publication of Claude Flament's seminal work, *L'Analyse booléenne de questionnaire* ([Boolean Analysis of the Questionnaire] Paris & La Haye: Mouton, 1976). Also, microcomputer programs that use this method have only recently been developed. Because of the combinational character of the algorithms, which require very large memory capacity, relatively few variables can be treated at once, but this is entirely coherent with the method's orientation. Recent empirical research is used to compare results obtained by classical statistical methods of linear inspiration with those obtained through Boolean analysis, demonstrating that representation of a phenomenon can be influenced by the type of analysis employed, at least when the latter has a formal operational character. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22282 / ISA / 1990 / 5964

Del Campo, Salustiano & Navarro, Manuel (Catedrático Sociología U Madrid, E-28034 Spain), **Changes in the Modern Spanish Family.**

¶ Important changes in the modern Spanish family have occurred in the 1970s & 1980s concerning fertility, family cycle, attitudes & behavior

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toward premarital sexual relations, marriage, status of women, marital adjustment, & divorce. The decrease of fertility, very pronounced from 1978, has brought about other changes within the family: reduced nuclear family, more attention to children, new family cycle, transformed status of women, etc. Due to the expectation of a longer life & a shorter fertility period, the family cycle lasts longer & incorporates new stages. The "empty nest" & the old age stages are normal for most Spanish families. Age at marriage & the nuptiality have also changed, & attitudes & behavior toward engagement & premarital sexual relations are now more permissive. The status of women has improved outside & within the family because of their labor activity & better legal protection. There is greater equality in the couple, although a strong differentiation of roles still remains. Finally, the criteria for marital adjustment have changed because divorce has allowed for extreme marriage conflicts to be solved. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22283 / ISA / 1990 / 5965

Delbaere, R. (Database Latin Languages/Leisure/Recreation/Tourism LORETO, 28 Galerie Ravenstein Brussels Belgium), **Evolution or Revolution in the Field of Information in Leisure and Tourism in the Early 90s.**

¶ Sport has been the most dynamic area in the modern & computerized treatment of leisure-linked information, which is gradually extending to private home databases on compact discs. The world of leisure followed the sports information movement with the creation of several databanks (eg, SIRLS-LRTA-LORETO) that are accessible online. It is argued that changes in leisure time in the early 1980s have had an impact on the way leisure studies have been approached. Here it is described how the LORETO research center has utilized available bibliographical data to begin a "key-places" list that interacts with the original keywords or descriptors list recorded in the LORETO thesaurus. The LORETO team has also worked to build up the database incorporating such areas as the sociology of leisure, space management & tourism, cultural tourism, & cultural routes & heritage management. It is suggested that the most recent interactive information technology (video disc-CD ROM) will lead to a new kind of international socio-turistico-cultural animation. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22284 / ISA / 1990 / 5966

Deldime, Roger L. J. J. (Centre sociologie théâtre U Libre Bruxelles, B-1050 Belgium), **A Psychosociological Approach to the Memory of the Spectator.**

¶ To understand what remains in the audience's memory, an experimental & psychosociological inquiry was undertaken that spanned 2+ years, & included 541 spectators summarizing 1,022 performances of 26 first productions produced by a national theater center over a 17-year period. The memory is a total & syncretic entity where everything is mingled, but, for technical reasons, the performance's parts are separated: eg, characters, scenography, objects, themes, music, & sound effects. In general, results indicate that audiences recall more strongly those theatrical elements furthest removed from reality. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22285 / ISA / 1990 / 5967

della Porta, Donatella (Wissenschaftszentrum Berlin, Reichpietschschufer 50 D-1000 30 Federal Republic Germany), **Strategic Choices in Underground Organizations.**

¶ In analyzing the strategic choices of underground organizations, three areas are addressed: (1) the organizational steps involved in the process of going underground; (2) the decision-making process within a terrorist group; & (3) the evolution of these groups when they are underground. The rationale for such strategic choices as organizational models, action forms & targets, & ideological messages are examined in the context of the organizational goals of terrorist groups, eg, to recruit new members, to keep the commitments of their militants, & to influence external political actors. Empirical evidence is presented on left-wing underground organizations in Italy & the Federal Republic of Germany. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22286 / ISA / 1990 / 5968

Demailly, Lise (Laboratoire LASTREE-CLERSE U Lille, F-59655 Villeneuve d'Ascq Cedex France), **French title not provided** (Strategies in Service Training of Teachers and Professional Knowledge). (FRE)

¶ The service training of secondary school teachers in France has in-

creased since 1981. Concepts & practices of training are described, with attention to the content of training courses, & the status of their instructors & their symbolic relationship to the trainees. The impact of service training strategies on skills development & professional socialization & identity is considered. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22287 / ISA / 1990 / 5969

DeMartini, Joseph R. (Washington State U, Pullman 99163), **Social Movement Participation as Normal Politics.**

¶ An examination of the current political values & behaviors of persons who were politically active on the Left in the 1960s, based on a review of the research & data from an ongoing study of former student activists & their children. Results show a continuity of political values & behaviors within generations (over the life course) & between generations (within lineages). US sociology has traditionally defined social movement participation (SMP) to be outside institutionalized politics, & therefore, as transient behavior often associated with the temporary status of youth. Here, it is argued that SMP should be placed within the range of normal political action. This has two important consequences: (1) it legitimates social movements & participation within them as political events, organizations, & behaviors equal in importance to party politics & electoral behavior; & (2) it focuses attention on the mechanisms that sustain dissident political values & behaviors. These values & behaviors are maintained through time & across generations via political socialization; this socialization of 1960s political activists & their children is analyzed. The interaction between social psychological & structural determinants of SMP & the micromobilization process is also discussed. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22288 / ISA / 1990 / 5970

Dempsey, Kenneth C. (La Trobe U, Bundoora 3083 Victoria Australia), **Married to the Game: The Incorporation of Wives in Their Husbands' Leisure.**

¶ An exploration of how the leisure activities of husbands in an Australian rural community structure the lives of their wives. Wives are expected to make sure their husbands are fit for play as well as for work, serve as additional players, & provide back-up services for their husbands' leisure activities. The domestic labor & social skills of wives often benefit husbands collectively: ie, many men's organizations enhance their good times & their community reputation for good works by utilizing the labor of members' wives. These practices create asymmetrical relationships between wives & husbands because husbands—either singly or collectively—are much less likely to facilitate the leisure activity of their wives. Reasons for the incorporation of wives into their husbands' mate-ship, sporting, & community service activities & its acceptance by wives are examined. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22289 / ISA / 1990 / 5971

Deppe, Hans-Ulrich (Universitätsklinikum, Theodor-Stern-Kai 7 D-6000 Frankfurt am Main 70 Federal Republic Germany), **European Market 1992 and Workers' Safety in the Federal Republic of Germany.**

¶ At the end of 1992, the market among European Community (EC) countries will become free—ie, all barriers to the trade of commodities, persons, services, & capital will be removed. Here, expenditures for workers' health & safety are discussed, in terms of their influence on international economic competition. Issues related to the health & safety of workers must be addressed before true economic integration of the EC nations can be realized. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22290 / ISA / 1990 / 5972

Deppe, Hans-Ulrich (Zentrum Psychosozialen Grendlogen Medizin Abteilung Medizinische Soziologie Johann Wolfgang Goethe-U, D-6000 Frankfurt am Main 70 Federal Republic Germany), **Welfare State in the Federal Republic of Germany and Economic and Political Change in Europe.**

¶ In Europe two main social & political developments are currently occurring: the Common Market's planned 1992 transformation, & social changes in socialist countries. These processes' influence on health policies is discussed, & their implications for the welfare state in the Federal Republic of Germany are presented. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)



90S22291 / ISA / 1990 / 5973

Deprez, Kas & Wynants, Armel (Dept Germanic Languages U Antwerp, B-2610 Wilrijk Belgium), **Political Equilibria in Multilingual States. The Case of Belgium.**

¶ Switzerland is often cited as a stable multilingual state, whereas trilingual Belgium is experienced by many as linguistically difficult, partly because there have been eight governments in the last ten years. However, Belgium is now undergoing political reform, through which this unitarian & mainly unilingual state is being converted into a federal & multilingual structure, in a laborious but totally peaceful way. The current state reform—the third in less than thirty years—is providing the country with essentially new structures, still in delicate balance. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22292 / ISA / 1990 / 5974

Déry, Richard (EHEC, 5255 ave Decelles Montreal Quebec H3T 1V6), **L'Épistémologie des "sciences de l'organisation"** (The Epistemology of "Organization Sciences"). (FRE)

¶ The orthodox model of science alone was used to explain the epistemology of organization sciences until the late 1970s, when a sociological representation was advanced, research on which has tended toward the theoretical rather than the concrete. Studied are the results of empirical research showing both the collective social character of learning & the multidisciplinary in the field. Tr & Modified by J. White (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22293 / ISA / 1990 / 5975

Desai, Neera (Rural Development Project SNDT Women's U, Santacruz West Bombay 400049 Maharashtra India), **Struggle & Strength—Analysis of Decade and Half of Women's Movement in India.**

¶ The second phase of the women's movement in India emerged after the 1960s. Rural women's protests against the landlords as well as others who oppressed women both economically & socially, the angry outburst of middle class women against exorbitant price increases, & the agitation of youth against political misrule were the contexts under which this phase developed. Issues that confronted women included: rape, dowry-deaths, use of sex determination tests in pregnancy to avoid female births, the plight of women in unorganized sectors, the projection of women in media, & the custom of suttee. Water, fuel, & energy problems, which affected rural women severely, were also included on the women's movement agenda. The struggles in this respect took numerous forms, eg, protests by petition, legal reforms, mobilizations, awareness workshops, & development activities. The women's movement slowly emerged out of a monolithic feminist campaign, into various issue-based groups, resulting, in the opinions of some observers, in a loss of focus. Unlike Western countries, the women's movement in India has been in many areas a joint action of both men & women. Its strength is derived not only through this factor, but also through a subtle & silent courage manifested by women facing discrimination & oppression in private life. The women's movement has also raised many issues concerning gender relationships. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22294 / ISA / 1990 / 5976

Desbois, Evelyn (249 rue du Faubourg Saint-Antoine, F-75011 Paris France), **Génération du feu et lignées de guerre** (Generations of Fire and Progeny of War). (FRE)

¶ Conversations, correspondence, & notebooks from the last four French wars are drawn on to describe how involvement in war shapes an individual's relationship to life, death, society, & the future, with repercussions for the family. This transmission is not reflected in the values of a particular social group, but in the preparation for a risky, uncertain future; the young inherit the threat of the next war, in addition to cultural & material goods. Thus, the trauma of wartime experience is shifted to the next generation as family heritage. Tr & Modified by J. White (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22295 / ISA / 1990 / 5977

Deshpande, Vijay Vinayakrao & Bobde, Prakash Sadashivrao (Marathwada U, Aurangabad Maharashtra India), **Extent of Democracy among Trade Unions in India.**

¶ An attempt is made to ascertain the extent & spirit of industrial democracy obtained in the Indian Labour Organization at the national & grass-roots levels. The spirit of industrial democracy presupposes that:

(1) workers' participate in trade union activities & decision-making processes within the organization; (2) trade unions act as opposition to safeguard the interests of their members, & are prepared to participate in management as constructive opposition; & (3) trade unions act as pressure groups for the maintenance of democratic values. Semistructured interview data obtained from 243 textile workers (blue-collar), 125 bank employees (white-collar), & 43 trade union representatives in Maharashtra are used to test the hypotheses that: (A) Indian workers are marching toward democratic maturity; (B) for blue-collar workers, economic needs are the main motivating factor for active participation, whereas for white-collar workers, social & psychological needs weigh more; (C) regular elections give only an appearance of democracy; (D) workers' representatives have negligible influence in major decisions; (E) nonacceptance of the secret ballot method for determining representative union hampers the true democratic process; & (F) trade unions pressure political parties to take pro-labor stances. Results indicate that, with the exception of (A), ie, democratic maturity, all hypotheses proved to be tenable. The validity of the first hypothesis is partially affirmed by the fact that workers show great interest in trade unions, though this does not fully translate into active participation. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22296 / ISA / 1990 / 5978

Deskins, Donald R., Jr. (U Michigan, Ann Arbor 48109-1382), **Comparisons of Segregation and Integration within the Black Community for Selected American Cities.**

¶ Considerable evidence is available detailing the degree to which residential segregation of racial & ethnic groups in US cities decreases over time as socioeconomic status improves, but blacks are the exception to this rule. It is abundantly clear that barriers to integration for blacks persist regardless of socioeconomic status, resulting in the black community remaining residentially separated from other racial & ethnic groups in the urban environment. Recent studies on the disadvantaged in US cities attribute blacks' spatial isolation & social dislocation to a lack of leadership & of positive role models, due to the black middle class abandoning the central city; however, evidence is presented documenting that even the black middle class is segregated from the larger community. Applying dissimilarity measures to census tract data, the residential relationships between segments of the black community stratified by socioeconomic status are examined for selected cities, & the results used to explore alternative explanations for the social dislocation of blacks. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22297 / ISA / 1990 / 5979

Desmarais, Danielle (Dept travail social U Québec, Montreal H3C 3P8), **French title not provided** (Work, Unemployment and Health in Montreal: Life Stories and Their Multiple Meanings). (FRE)

¶ The issue of health during periods of unemployment is examined from the epistemological perspective developed by Jean-Paul Sartre, Franco Ferrarotti, & Bertaux, in which the life story reflects both an "explosive subjectivity" & the congruity of sociocultural relations, based on life stories of workers in the manufacturing sector of Montreal, Quebec. This dialectic is progressively formulated in the three Diltheyian steps of hermeneutics: (1) the experience of health problems (differing psychosomatic problems, depressive tendencies, etc); (2) the synthetic expression allowed by the life story in the course of the biographical interview; & (3) the interpretation produced by the social science researcher. Analysis of the links between unemployment & health shows that mediating dimensions are present that sometimes accentuate the singular character of health problems & at other times emphasize their sociocultural character, in the overall professional pathway. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22298 / ISA / 1990 / 5980

DeStefano, Johanna S. (Ohio State U, Columbus 43210), **An Investigation of the Impact of English as the Dominant Language in Global Telecommunications on Language Planning in Lesser Developed Countries.**

¶ A review of relevant research reveals that English has become the dominant language of international telecommunications. Its hegemony is based on its currently increasing role as the major worldwide link language, especially in the domains of science, technology, & business, & on the fact that most global telecommunications & traffic are in English. However, there is considerable controversy in many lesser developed countries about the impact of English on indigenous languages & cul-

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tures, affecting their attempts to establish sovereignty. At the same time, these countries desire to develop both economically & technically, which can be tied to the use of English. It is suggested that this dilemma is more apparent than real, & does not necessarily pose a threat to the establishment of sovereignty. Some countries, such as India, have embraced their own variety of English, which is now felt to be indigenous; but others reject such a viewpoint, including Malaysia & the Philippines. The intransigent use of English may diminish in the face of such attitudes in countries that are decolonizing, but English will continue to play a dominant role in development because of its close association with technology, especially telecommunications technology. Thus, the international use of English as a link language is likely to grow. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22299 / ISA / 1990 / 5981

Dexter, Carolyn R. & McGuire, Jean (Pennsylvania State U Harrisburg, Middletown 17102), **Turbulent Environment: The Impact of Political and Economic Conditions on the Structure and Process of Organizations.**

¶ Both management scholars & sociologists focus on the environment in accounting for the effectiveness of firms in Western market economies. Here, based on a review of the literature of both disciplines, the impact of a new environmental process on the structure & process of organizations (Os) is investigated. Common elements in environmental typologies proposed to date are complexity, change, & intranettedness; most studies also assume the primacy of the nation-state (N-S) in ordering the environment. However, at present, the process of coalescing environments is emerging as a dominant societal force worldwide. The knowledge explosion, particularly in commerce, transportation, & communication, has enabled organizational activities to permeate national boundaries & limited the ability of particular countries to effectively regulate Os domiciled within their geographic boundaries. In response, N-Ss are coalescing into supranational units—eg, the European Community, the US-Canadian Trade Agreement, & the Assoc of South East Asian Nations—to maintain their national interests. This process of coalescing environments affects the structure & process of economic organizations, resulting in the rise of global Os as opposed to transnational or multinational Os that transcend political boundaries. The actions of Os are no longer identified with the N-S in that their ability to compete in their domestic market requires access to markets & production sites worldwide. As a result, competitive advantage has changed from control over raw materials & political barriers to market size & the level of employees' knowledge. Os operating in a coalesced environment need to develop new organizational forms & relationships among management, employees, & consumers. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22300 / ISA / 1990 / 5982

Dejanova, Liliana (Dept Sociology U Sofia, BG-1504 Bulgaria), **Biographical Self-Evidences.**

¶ The key notion of biographical self-evidence is analyzed on the basis of data from 800 interviews with members of the strongly centralized Bulgarian Artists' Union. Focus is on: the typical biography of the artist & the biographical self-evidence that drives it objectively—as social possibilities for action—& subjectively—as self-understood motives; the changes in the life patterns of different generations; & deviation from the life & career rules offered by the social system. In an attempt at dialogue between two paradigms—Marxist & phenomenological—biographical self-evidence is viewed as: a practical abstract; a specific intuition in which various social meanings are sedimented; & a self-understood & relatively stable situation having its own logic. Biographical self-evidence is difficult to study empirically; it is obvious to the individual, but not to the researcher, & cannot be verbalized. Research must be based on nonverbalized forms. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22301 / ISA / 1990 / 5983

Dhanagare, D. N. (Dept Sociology U Poona, Pune 411007 India), **Economism and Populism—The Ideology and Class Character of the Farmers' Movement in Maharashtra 1980-1989.**

¶ Two major sources of articulations offered by ideologues of the farmers' movement in India in general, & Maharashtra in particular, are highlighted. In contrast to the peasant movements in pre-independence India, the current movement has a strong base in economic doctrines, reflected in the demand for "remunerative prices for farm produce,"

which has reopened the classical debate on the terms of trade between industry & agriculture in the context of India's Green Revolution. The movement's second dimension lies in the strong streaks of populism in its ideology, oriented more to the masses than to classes per se. The strengths & limitations of this ideology are evaluated, & the forces that account for this blend of economism & populism in the 1980s are described, along with the long-term implications. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22302 / ISA / 1990 / 5984

Dhaouadi, Mahmoud (Faculté sciences humaines & sociales U Tunis, 94 Blvd 9 Avril Tunisia), **A Critical Assessment of the Issues of Objectivity and Subjectivity in Contemporary Western Socio-Behavioral Thought and Its Arab Khalidunian Counterpart.**

• Complete paper available from SA Document Delivery Service prepaid at \$0.25 per page plus \$1.50 search & postage. Length of paper: 54 pp.

¶ It is argued that Western contemporary sociobehavioral sciences & Ibn Khaldun's social thought (*ʿIlm al-Umrān*) see *The Muqaddimah*, Rosenthal, F. (Tr), Princeton U Press, 1965) have been considerably shaped by the determinant forces of their societies. These forces are collective, institutional, ideological, & epistemological in nature. Thus, the social scientist's personality & social milieu both contribute greatly to his subjectivity & bias in scientific endeavor. It is suggested that today's crisis in the social sciences requires removal of the obstacles that hamper objectivity. Ibn Khaldun's canons of neutrality may be useful toward achieving this end. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22303 / ISA / 1990 / 5985

Dhawan, Neena (MCM DAV Coll Women, Chandigarh India), **Nirankaris and Nirankari Movement: A Sociological Study of Religion in India.**

¶ The Nirankari movement arose in twentieth-century India as a protest & revolt against the rituals & rigidities of Sikhism. Its aims include: equality, secularism, & universal brotherhood, & adherents believe in one Nirankar (ie, the formless Almighty). Here, an attempt is made to understand the social content of the Nirankari movement, its role in society, the socioeconomic characteristics of Nirankaris, & the impact of this movement on its followers & their motivations in joining. Analysis of personal interviews conducted with 50 adherents in Chandigarh, India, indicates that the majority are from low occupational prestige categories, have low levels of education, & are from middle-income groups. Most are first-generation converts to this sect, & a large % were inspired by their family members to join. Respondents participate in movement activities more for religious considerations than for material reasons, & followers believe that they have attained peace of mind & spiritual peace. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22304 / ISA / 1990 / 5986

Dhawan, Neena (MCM DAV Coll Women, Chandigarh India), **Changing Status of Scheduled Caste Women: A Study of Stratification in Indian Society.**

¶ In India, scheduled castes are characterized by the lowest social, economic, educational, & ritual status in the caste hierarchy. Women, because of the sex-segregated character of society, the conditions of poverty, & the traditional value system, also suffer discrimination; hence, scheduled caste women suffer even more. Here, 100 wives of scheduled caste men working in the Punjab government at Chandigarh are studied, based on interview data. It is assumed that these women have better status than others because of their mobility, education, & husbands' occupation. Examined are: the family background of husband & wife; the influence of education & occupation; their perceptions of their social status; their social participation in their neighborhood & relations with caste members; & their assessed image in relation to higher castes. It is shown that the stigma of scheduled caste relegates them to a lower status than that of their counterparts from other castes. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22305 / ISA / 1990 / 5987

Diani, Marco F. (CNRS-CADIS, 54 blvd Raspail F-75720 Paris France (Tel: 4954-2525)), **"Put God in Your Debt": The Notion of Expense from Mauss to Baudrillard, en passant par Bataille.**

¶ Marcel Mauss's analysis (1967) of primitive gift & exchange figures prominently in George Bataille's development of "symbolic expenditure"

as a critique of the classical economic belief that barter or trade represents the primitive origin of the predominant exchange system in a market-oriented economy. In "The Notion of Expenditure," Bataille criticizes the principle of classical utility for its "inability to explain how human society can have... an interest in considerable losses." Classical economics, he believes, had no reason to assume that a means of acquisition such as exchange might have as its origin not the need to acquire that it satisfies today, but the contrary need, "to destroy & lose." Bataille anchors his critique in Mauss's analysis of gift exchange in primitive societies, particularly the potlatch, which "on the occasion of a person's change in situation—initiation, marriages, funerals—is constituted by a considerable gift of riches, offered openly & with the goal of humiliating, defying, & obligating a rival." More recently, Jean Baudrillard (1975) has extended both Mauss's & Bataille's critiques into a full-scale attack on the Marxist concept of the mode of production. Baudrillard questions the usefulness of production as a category of economic analysis, because primitive societies have "neither a mode of production nor production." (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22306 / ISA / 1990 / 5988

Diani, Marco F. (CNRS-CADIS, 54 blvd Raspail F-75720 Paris France (Tel: 4954-2525)), **Metamorphosis of Nationalism: Durkheim, Barres and the Dreyfus Affair.**

¶ An examination of the trajectories of two French intellectuals, Maurice Barrès & Emile Durkheim, both of whom were greatly influenced by the Dreyfus affair, & who represented opposite sides of this debate. Barrès & Durkheim violently opposed each other in their arguments surrounding the Dreyfus affair, & developed converse doctrines of nationalism. Both, however, proposed similar methods for the reconstruction of the divided French society. They used nationalism as a medicine that was to be diffused through society by a system of moral education. Social unity & moral order were the essential goals, even if their achievement engendered a "cult of the state," in which the individual must submit to the total constraint of the society. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22307 / ISA / 1990 / 5989

Diani, Marco F. (CNRS-CADIS, 54 blvd Raspail F-75720 Paris France (Tel: 4954-2525)), **The Use of a Biographic Approach in the Study of Organizations.**

¶ A report on field research conducted in a large public bureaucracy in France, utilizing questionnaire data (N = 1,000+ respondents), task analysis, subsystem analysis, & communication analysis to examine the internal divisions & separate cultures & behaviors of a population defined as *cadres*, ie, middle & top management, & some categories of professionals. A biographical approach was incorporated into the methodology to address cultural & symbolic phenomena within the organization. Issues discussed include: the importance of a chronologic approach, the difficulties of choosing the right person, & the role of the researcher. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22308 / ISA / 1990 / 5990

Diani, Marco F. (CNRS-CADIS, 54 blvd Raspail F-75720 Paris France (Tel: 4954-2525)), **Bureaucratie, ou la république prête. Marx, Balzac and the Bureaucratic Revolution.**

¶ The development of Karl Marx's reflections on the problem of bureaucracy are analyzed over three periods: (1) up to 1844, when he completed his economic & philosophical training, & wrote, among other things, his critique of the Hegelian theory of the right of the state; (2) 1845-1852, dominated toward the end by the coup of Louis Bonaparte; & (3) post-1852, influenced by the Paris Commune. Marx often referred to the problem of bureaucracy, its importance in capitalist/bourgeois society, & the dangers it represented for the development of new social & political relations after the proletarian revolution. Although he did not use the term bureaucracy in a consistent or systematic way, he seems to have developed his theory mostly in relation to French events, from the Great Revolution, to the coup d'état of Louis Bonaparte, in 1851, & the Paris Commune, in 1871, which led him to write the essays, "The Eighteenth Brumaire of Louis Bonaparte" (1852), & "The Civil Wars in France" (1871). It is suggested that Marx relied heavily on his French contemporaries, not only the recognized political thinkers, eg, C. H. de Saint Simon or Alexis de Tocqueville, but also Honoré de Balzac & his caustic analysis of the French bureaucratic phenomenon. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22309 / ISA / 1990 / 5991

Dias, Patrick V. (Johann Wolfgang Goethe U, D-6000 Frankfurt am Main 70 Federal Republic Germany), **Diversity of Paradigms in Knowledge Production: International Academic Discourse and Theory in People's Movements in the Third World.**

¶ Departing from the requirement of the sociology of knowledge on the specific involvement of the thinker in the historic process of sociopolitical life & advocating a perspectivist conception of sociological theory, it is argued that the question of whether there is a distinctive Third World perspective in sociology is too sweeping & undifferentiated, & is open for both a positive & a negative answer. An attempt is made to show that the dominant sociological approaches in "international" academic work to study societies in the so-called Third World—based on sociological positivism (inspired by Emile Durkheim), configurational analysis (going back to Max Weber), structural-functionalism, & logical empiricism—suffer in their efforts to explain & compare social phenomena from conceptual inadequacy; they generate errors of understanding & prediction, & are unable to overcome the tension between "culture-boundedness" & "contentlessness" of system-inclusive categories. Neither are relativistic approaches & pleas for indigenization of sociological theory or certain types of participatory research a real contribution to present a paradigmatic perspective, anchored & inspired in historic-structural & epistemologically productive social transformation processes in the diverse societies of the Third World. What is needed is a dialectic cultural & comparative learning process to develop an adequate theoretical context, to clarify concepts, & to select dimensions & indicators for analysis in confrontation with the articulation of specific groups (eg, women, the poor) as historic subjects, with the democratization of research & knowledge production & with the participation & co-determination right of the up-to-now powerless to redefine the possible varieties in the constitution of a new cultural, economic, ecological, & international reality. To face this challenge, a distinctive perspective is needed, originating in the diversity of cultural, social, & intellectual assertiveness of Third World groups & societies. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22310 / ISA / 1990 / 5992

Díaz de Landa, Martha Inés (CIJS, Caseros 311 5000 Cordoba Argentina), **El dilema de los municipios de Córdoba frente a la crisis fiscal y la consolidación democrática** (The Dilemma of the Municipalities of Cordoba Facing Fiscal Crisis and Democratic Consolidation). (SPA)

¶ The fiscal crisis in Latin American countries can be explained in part as a result of an association between democratic processes & the expansion of government spending, related to rising social demands for distributive policies & politicians' needs to hold office through electoral means. The main response to this situation has been patronage through public employment. Here, these relationships are studied in 54 municipalities in Cordoba, Argentina, analyzing their budgets from 1979 to 1987, a period encompassing both military (1976-1983) & constitutional (from 1984 to the present) governments. Questionnaire data were also collected from the mayor, council members from each party represented, & the public finance secretary of each municipality on their spending preferences, the financial problems their local governments faced, & the fiscal austerity strategies they applied. Results indicate that the proportion of spending on personnel increased from 1979 (52%) to 1984 (73%), dropping between 1985 (67%) & 1987 (62%). The highest personnel spending during an election year was in 1983 (70%), which was also the last year of the military regime; the first election year subsequent to constitutionalization showed the lowest proportion (62%), probably due to the change in system. These results contradict the general statement about the association between electoral processes & spending increases measured by personnel expenditures, & reveal a public desire for austerity oriented to improvement of governmental administration. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22311 / ISA / 1990 / 5993

Díaz Orueta, Fernando (Dept Población Facultad Sociología, E-28023 Madrid Spain), **Spanish title not provided** (The Scissure of Concentrated Demographic Development Model in Large Spanish Cities: A General Tendency in Southern Europe?). (SPA)

¶ During the last few years, the population of large Spanish cities has declined, while simultaneously, nearby spaces have grown, resulting in a repartition of the population. It is argued that this change will not automatically end the profound social segregation that characterizes the country. Comparison is made to two other countries experiencing similar trends: Italy & Portugal. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

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90S22312 / ISA / 1990 / 5994

Diekmann, Andreas, Meier, Horst & Rapoport, Anatol (U Mannheim, D-6800 1 Federal Republic Germany), **Effect of Others' Strategies on Cooperation in a Common's Dilemma Situation.**

¶ Free access to a common resource (eg, fishery, hunting of a rare species, & environmental exploitation) frequently results in the collective disaster or the ruin of the common resources. Historical case studies & experimental research yield information on several factors that determine the degree of exploitation, including: group size, cost-benefit ratio of "harvesting," communication, information feedback, & identifiability of actions. In particular, the behavior of other actors is a crucial variable in analyzing the dynamics of noncooperation or cooperation in an attempt to avoid the exploitation of a common resource. The decay of cooperation may be induced by early defectors, thereby forcing other players to reciprocate. Here, an experiment is reported that studied these effects by using a finitely repeated pool game (simulated on a personal computer) with increasing resources & programmed strategies. Ss were assigned to one of three experimental conditions, ie, the simulated others' strategies "tit for tat," unconditional defection, & unconditional cooperation. Different measures of cooperation show the impact of the simulated behavior on the decisions of Ss & the evolution of noncooperation in the context of a common's dilemma. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22313 / ISA / 1990 / 5995

Dimitrov, Dimitar (RITUSG Dimitrov Sofia, 6 September Str No. 4 Bulgaria), **Le Role des syndicats bulgares dans le développement de la démocratie industrielle** (The Role of Bulgarian Unions in the Development of Industrial Democracy). (FRE)

¶ The creation of political pluralism under the conditions of *glasnost* (openness) & equal rights led to the establishment of a real opposition in Bulgaria. Here, it is described how, having declared their independence from the state & party leaders, the Bulgarian trade unions participate in the process of democratizing the country's economic & political life. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22314 / ISA / 1990 / 5996

Dion, Michel (Groupe sociologie religions CNRS, 59-61 rue Pouchet F-75849 Paris Cedex 07 France), **La Religion dans la pratique du marxisme** (Religion in the Practice of Marxism). (FRE)

¶ The collapses of social systems in Eastern European societies in 1989, except for Albania & Romania, have taken different shapes, though they have in common the collapse of Marxism-Leninism, which gave rise to communist parties all over the world. What is happening in these countries is the result of a fundamental misunderstanding of religion, especially peasants' religious beliefs, by the founders of Marxism-Leninism. Feuerbach & the young Hegelians confused religion, philosophy, & politics. Karl Marx & Friedrich Engels were correct in criticizing them on this point, but at that time, as in the Age of Enlightenment, no one could imagine the necessity of a theory of religion. After Emile Durkheim, Max Weber, & Sigmund Freud, it should have been impossible to ignore this need, but the Marxists did, remaining strictly faithful to their founding fathers, except for Ernst Bloch, who was obliged to leave East Germany in 1961. The case of Romania is most interesting. In spite of their misconceptions about religion, the communists who have ruled this country since 1948 have been obliged to take the peasants' strong religious beliefs into consideration. Following reforms of the party & the state in 1965, they built an original political system based explicitly on the Romanian Communist Party & the state, & implicitly on the orthodox Catholic Church. Examined is the question of whether this system is still valid today. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22315 / ISA / 1990 / 5997

DiRenzo, Gordon J. (Dept Sociology U Delaware, Newark 19716), **Perspectives on Dysfunctional and Pathological Dimensions in the Relationship between Personality and Society.**

¶ A consideration of theoretical perspectives related to the functional interaction of personality systems & social systems. Particular emphasis is placed on the phenomena of basic human needs & the question of whether evolving social systems are capable of meeting such requirements in a context of social change & modernization. Of central concern are the specific requisites for the processes of socialization & enculturation, & the role of functional congruence within particular modes of social organization. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

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90S22316 / ISA / 1990 / 5998

Dobash, Russell P. & Dobash, R. Emerson (Dept Sociology & Social Policy U Stirling, FK9 4LA Scotland), **Criminal Justice Response to Violence against Women in Britain and the United States: Innovations and Limitations.**

¶ Empirical evidence is presented on new criminal justice policy & practice aimed at violence against women in the home, comparing developments in the US to GB & explaining the differences as a result of alternative efforts of women's groups, persistent & long-standing variations in the criminal justice systems, & unique cultural approaches to problem solving. The enduring significance of feminist thinking is considered, & contrasted to abolitionist approaches, & the importance of criminal justice intervention in women's lives is assessed. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22317 / ISA / 1990 / 5999

Dobbelaere, Karel M. T. C. (Catholic U Leuven, B-3000 Belgium), **Roman Catholicism: Performance versus Function, Particularism versus Universalism.**

¶ Performance vs function (Niklas Luhmann) & particularism vs universalism (Talcott Parsons) seem to be able to explain the tension between local Roman Catholic churches & the Holy See. Rome uses all modern communication media to impose a universal Catholicism, stressing the systemic function of religion (eg, beliefs, rituals, & ethics) & organizationally blocking the institutionalization of the local bishops' conferences. However, the diversity of the responses of the faithful in the local churches is striking: eg, high church attendance in Poland; a sharp decline in attendance in Western churches, combined with a flourishing popular religion; & the emergence & development of basic ecclesiastical communities & liberation theology in Latin America. The contextual variables & the performances of the local churches, rather than the religious function of the universal Church, seem to define the kind & degree of involvement of the faithful. Localism or particularism, not universalism, & the systemic performances of the local churches command the confidence of the people in the Church. The universal Church plays only a symbolic function, mostly through the charismatic image of the Pope, but this charismatic figure has no impact on the everyday life of the people; it only suggests a global order that reduces chaos. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22318 / ISA / 1990 / 6000

Dobrianov, Velichko (20 April N 19, BG-1606 Sofia Bulgaria), **Marx-Durkheim-Weber Social Ontology: Vision for Today.**

¶ Marxist social ontology is considered in a retrospective synthesis of Durkheimian-Weberian social ontology. It is argued that a characteristic feature of the development of sociological perspectives is that it proceeds according to logical rule: thesis-antithesis-synthesis. However, it is not because the historical process is a priori subordinated to logical rule; on the contrary, social reality itself is a unity of contradictory features, & attempts to understand them take a logical form. The methodological problem is not simply to recognize social reality as a unity of society & the individual, but to develop an adequate theoretical paradigm. The structural-functionalist & phenomenological perspectives also reflect the contradictory development of social thought. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22319 / ISA / 1990 / 6001

Döhler, Marian (Max-Planck-Institut Gesellschaftsforschung, Berlin Federal Republic Germany), **Opportunity Structures and Neoconservative Reform Strategies in Health Policy.**

¶ One of the major aims of the governments under Margaret Thatcher, Ronald Reagan, & Helmut Kohl was to restructure the welfare state & allow market forces to play a greater role in the distribution of services. Here, political initiatives aimed at injecting more market & competition into the health sector are analyzed, & it is concluded that health policy changes have been substantial in the US, intermediate in GB, & negligible in the Federal Republic of Germany. Based on an institutional approach, the interplay between strategies & policy networks is used to explain the differential success of neoconservative reform efforts. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22320 / ISA / 1990 / 6002

Doktorová, Blanka (Research Instit Technology & Economy in Mechanical Engineering, Velflíkova 4 CS-160 61 Prague 6 Czechoslovakia), **Social Impacts of Substantial Innovation Activity of an Industrial Enterprise.**

† An examination of the social consequences of changes in the character & division of labor, & problems of worker participation as a result of technical innovation in the Czechoslovakian engineering industry. Complex social analyses were performed in select enterprises, focusing on problems of the social structure, social climate, fluctuation, & social aspects of management, & assessing these in light of social work conditions & management system. For optimum acceptance of technical innovations, long-term collaboration of research teams with the enterprises is needed: new forms of worker participation must be found, & new working & social roles & regulatory processes established. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22321 / ISA / 1990 / 6003

Domanski, Henryk (Nowy Swiat 72, PL-00-330 Warsaw Poland), **Dynamics of the Labor Market Segmentation in Poland, 1982-1987.**

† Research in the early 1980s showed that industrial segmentation strongly affected income inequality in Poland. These findings were interpreted as indicative of the socialist state policy that resulted in distribution of wages through centrally imposed industrial organizations. Since 1982, however, attempts have been made to introduce long-ranging reform in the Polish economy. Here, data from 1982 & 1987 national surveys are compared to identify changes in income determination. Regression analysis indicates no substantial changes, suggesting that economic reform did not weaken the traditional mechanisms of labor market segmentation in Poland. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22322 / ISA / 1990 / 6004

Domanski, Henryk & Sawinski, Zbigniew (Instytut Filozofii & Socjologii, Warszawa Poland), **The Dynamics of Occupational Mobility in Poland, 1972-1987.**

† Previous research has revealed strong divisions between certain segments of social structure created by barriers to occupational mobility. Here, mobility barriers are analyzed using mobility tables & 1972, 1982, & 1987 national survey data from Poland. The existence of two interclass distances produced by intergenerational mobility of men are demonstrated: one between farm & nonfarm categories, & one between manual & nonmanual workers. It is shown that patterns of occupational transition are stable over time in terms of both absolute & relative intergenerational movements. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22323 / ISA / 1990 / 6005

Dombrowsky, Wolf R. (Institut Soziologie Christian-Albrechts U Kiel, D-2300 1 Federal Republic Germany), **Mental Fallout. Social Activity from Radioactivity.**

† A description of public reactions in the Federal Republic of Germany to the Chernobyl, USSR, nuclear accident. The usual sociological approach is to describe behavior patterns in psychological terms, or with dichotomized scales such as "rational"/"emotional." Here, evidence is presented on some long-term changes in the social concepts of risk perception, definition, & handling. An empirical analysis identifies central resources of social action & evaluates their influence on individual & collective behavior as well as on politics. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22324 / ISA / 1990 / 6006

Dombrowsky, Wolf R. (Institut Soziologie Christian-Albrechts U Kiel, D-2300 1 Federal Republic Germany), **Managing the Crowd. Daydreams and Nightmares of Authorities in the Aftermath of Failures.**

† Political aspects of mass reactions & mass threats are described in an attempt to explain collective behavior caused by large-scale hazards & disasters with abstract, structural algorithms. It is shown that reactions to modern disasters depend primarily on the distribution & availability of information & on the transformation of measurements (abstract values) into meaningful information. Today, this transformation is increasingly emotionalized & politicized, because the modern state has lost its ability to rationalize threats that can hit citizens at random. Thus, problem solving in crisis situations has resulted in the development of sophisticated waiting periods for citizens, & scarce resources are directed to-

ward emergency needs of those able to articulate their situations through politically effective channels. These plans will not work: disasters create an emotional situation, & the population demands information. It is argued that the state has lost its role as arbitrator & problemsolver, & that the global economy is more capable than any nation to play a major role; thus, the national state will come to an end, & collective behavior will change. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22325 / ISA / 1990 / 6007

Donnelly, Michael (via Azzoguidi 3, I-40138 Bologna Italy), **Nineteenth-Century Roots of Social Measurement.**

† Three varieties of social measurement with different conceptual bases are discussed: (1) the notion of *l'homme moyen* (the average man), indicating the average tendencies or characteristics of a (presumably) homogeneous group, as illustrated in Adolphe Quetelet's work; (2) measures of individual difference or variation, particularly in intellectual or psychological traits, as developed by Galton; & (3) the early development of indicators or index numbers, from which inferences could be drawn about phenomena not directly measurable, as exemplified by Niceforo. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22326 / ISA / 1990 / 6008

Donnelly, Peter (School Physical Education McMaster U, Hamilton Ontario L8S 4K1), **The Right to Wander: Issues in the Leisure Use of Countryside and Wilderness Areas.**

† Until the nineteenth century, the leisure use of the countryside in Western nations was largely the prerogative of the upper classes. As exclusive use for pursuits such as hunting began to be challenged in a contest for leisure space that paralleled the contest for leisure time, the establishment of countryside, wilderness, & national parks began. However, the leisure use of such parks was restricted because these areas were also given responsibility for conservation. While the establishment of parks was a significant victory in assuring public access to the countryside & wilderness areas, their creation has also confirmed the right of similar private space. The right to wander is severely restricted on vast areas of land held for the purposes of mining & forestry, military use, or private leisure use. It is argued that the establishment of parks, together with the consequent disputes about acceptable forms of leisure use, between leisure users & conservationists, & between park advocates & developers, detracts from larger issues about the use of space. These include more democratic determination of appropriate leisure use, the need for conservation & sound environmental practices beyond park boundaries as well as within them, & fundamental rethinking of land tenure issues that would pose a direct challenge to the private & exclusive ownership of tracts of uncultivated mountain, woodland, & forest. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22327 / ISA / 1990 / 6009

Dontchev, Stephan (Institut Sociology, Moskovska Str 13-A BG-1000 Sofia Bulgaria), **French title not provided** (The Institutional Framework of Technological Transfer in Bulgaria). (FRE)

† Based on a case study of the transfer of French technology to Bulgaria, analyzed are interactions between such transfer, the restructuring of an enterprise's organization & institutional system, & changes in integrational relations in the industrial system & the environment. New forms of industrial integration also lead to changes in the functioning of public & state institutions, however, & to the formation of new institutions performing an integrational function. Thus parallel institutional structures emerge: the existing institutions that perform centralist-distributive functions come into conflict with the new institutions (caused by the transfer) that serve the emerging market integration & relations of partnership between enterprises. Thus problems arise concerning the democratization of the industrial organization as well as the change in the institutional system. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22328 / ISA / 1990 / 6010

Dontchev, Stephan (Institut Sociology, Moskovska str 13-A BG-1000 Sofia Bulgaria), **Between the Choice of Two Alternatives: Privatization or Self-Management of Enterprises.**

† Empirical data are used to analyze the interrelationships between three parallel processes in socialist society related to the dismantling of centralist-distributive economic relations & the monocentric development model: (1) automation of the management of enterprise

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activity—production, technological, market, & financial—and the emergence of new forms & systems of integration & new institutional structures; (2) development of self-managed collectives & social communities; & (3) change in economic relations through diversification of ownership & forms of privatization: individual, cooperative, communal, & mixed enterprises. The thesis that these forms of partnership have multiple sources & are intertwined is defended. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22329 / ISA / 1990 / 6011

Doray, Pierre (CREST-U Québec, H3C 3P8 Montreal), **French title not provided** (Strategies of Professional Training and Technological Changes in Quebec). (FRE)

¶ Current technological changes in Quebec provide a good opportunity for a sociological analysis of relations between work & education. Traditional skills & ancient knowledge are being devaluated, & new competencies are required for the automated & computerized work of the 1980s, which necessitate a new curriculum of professional training. The mechanisms of the construction of the professional curriculum are considered, focusing on the organization of knowledge, skills, & behaviors needed for future jobs. Two key processes are identified: translations from work to formal knowledge, & the inscription of such knowledge into academic forms. This last operation affects the delimitation of knowledge & the construction of occupational identities of technicians, contributing to the structure of professional work. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22330 / ISA / 1990 / 6012

Doubine, Vadim (Oulitsa Liotchika Baboushkina 42 kv 209, Moscow 129281 USSR), **Present-Day Language Politics in Argentina.**

¶ An overview of Argentine cultural & linguistic traditions, focusing on the main characteristics of Spanish & the way it is used in Argentina. The linguistic situation of national minorities is also discussed. Addressed are such problems as the Argentine variant of Spanish status according to the Argentinians themselves, respective activities of national policy making, research & educational institutions, & main trends in national linguistic research. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22331 / ISA / 1990 / 6013

Doyal, Lesley (Bristol Polytechnic, Frenchay BS16 1QY England), **Working for Patients? Current Developments in the British National Health Service.**

¶ The British National Health Service (NHS) has just celebrated its fortieth birthday in a state of what many describe as deep crisis. The response of the Thatcher government has been a far-reaching review that will fundamentally change the system, mainly through the creation of internal markets & the opportunity for individual units to leave the system. Explored here are: (1) the history & current dimensions of this crisis; (2) the Conservative reaction & the proposed changes; (3) the likely impact of these changes on both workers & users of the NHS; & (4) alternative scenarios for meeting health needs more effectively than either the old or new NHS. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22332 / ISA / 1990 / 6014

Dráb, Zdeněk & Vitek, Miloš (Instit Philosophy & Sociology Czechoslovak Academy Sciences, Prague CS-110 00), **Social Design and Self-Design of Working Group Activities.**

• Complete paper available from SA Document Delivery Service prepaid at \$0.25 per page plus \$1.50 search & postage. Length of paper: 9 pp.

¶ Social design in Czechoslovakia has been developed during the last twenty years in connection with important technical projects, & also as a part of the system of social management in firms & organizations. The aim is to project human activity in existing, modernized, & newly established systems. Original trends in social design lead to inner projections & self-design among workers & in other social groups. In this way, successive stages of group evolution can be determined, & their characteristic parameters of social qualities, individual for each group, specified. An example of a work group's development in three stages is presented. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22333 / ISA / 1990 / 6015

Drabek, Thomas E. (U Denver, CO 80208), **Microcomputer Usage in Disaster Preparedness and Response.**

¶ Field data gathered in Fla, La, Pa, SC, & Va are used to examine the implementation of microcomputers in state & local emergency management agencies & their usage in disaster preparedness. Major implementation barriers, changes in use patterns, & organizational impacts are discussed. Primary uses during several actual disaster responses are described, along with important unplanned uses & adaptations made after the disaster response. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22334 / ISA / 1990 / 6016

Dressler-Holohan, Wanda (IRESCO, 59 rue Pouchet F-75017 Paris France), **Le Mouvement nationaliste corse: délégitimation étatique et réstructuration sociétale** (The Nationalist Movement in Corsica: State Delegitimation and Societal Restructuration). (FRE)

¶ Corsican nationalism is analyzed as a deconstruction movement of national ideology & as a dynamic element for the restructuring of Corsican society. The process of collective mobilization through which state delegitimation as well as new political practices occur is described; the production of new or culturally grounded symbolic & organizational resources seems to be central. This process is included in a more general one—that of transnationalization, which creates new frames of reference & new political issues. The last conflict that shaped Corsica in 1989 is analyzed as an important step in this mobilizing process & as an attempt to address the new issues opened by European social restructuring. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22335 / ISA / 1990 / 6017

Dronkers, J. & Kerkhoff, A. (Tilburg U, NL-5000 LE Netherlands), **Social Class, Language Proficiency and Educational Attainment of Dutch Primary School Pupils.**

¶ A secondary analysis of the relationships between Dutch language proficiency & educational attainment of Dutch primary school children with different language backgrounds. Three groups of pupils are studied: 50 monolingual pupils who use standard Dutch; 81 bilingual pupils who use a Dutch dialect & standard Dutch; & 50 bilingual nonindigenous children mostly from Suriname, Turkey, & Morocco. Focus is on: whether the effects of parental proficiency are equal for the three groups; & whether the effects of parental class on language proficiency & the effects of language proficiency on educational attainment are equal for the three groups. The equality of the structure & the effects are tested with an educational attainment model & LISREL-V. Results show that: (1) the structure of language proficiency is equal for the three groups; (2) the effects of parental class on language proficiency are different for the three groups; (3) the effects of language proficiency on educational attainment are equal for the three groups; & (4) 75% of the differences in language proficiency & educational attainment between the three groups can be explained by differences in social class. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22336 / ISA / 1990 / 6018

Drumaux, Anne Céline (Dept Public Management U Bruxelles, B-1050 Belgium), **Regionalisation, Supranationalisation, and Strategies of Enterprises in Belgium.**

¶ The industrial interventions initiated since the beginning of the 1970s by the Belgian State through various institutions (national & regional ministries, & public holdings) traditionally combine various types of macroeconomic, sectoral, & microeconomic industrial policies. This orientation has produced a framework in which private enterprises have had to define their strategies toward public intervention. Two key factors modify the relationship between state & industry: the final transfer of the policy of economic expansion to regional jurisdictions & the restriction of national aids to industries on the European Community level. Case studies are used to characterize the new strategies defined by private enterprises toward centrifugal tendencies, eg, federalization, & "supranationalization." (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22337 / ISA / 1990 / 6019

Duany, Jorge L. (U Sacred Heart, Santurce Puerto Rico 00914), **Spanish title not provided** (International Migration and the Underground Economy: A Case Study of Dominicans in Puerto Rico). (SPA)

¶ The impact of international migration on the informal economy in Latin American & Caribbean societies is examined, based on a review of lit-

erature & on fieldwork investigating the labor market incorporation of Dominican immigrants in Puerto Rico & the extent of their participation in the underground economy. Findings are compared to available data on the informal sector in other Latin American & Caribbean countries. Also assessed is the role of the new international division of labor in promoting population movements & economic informalization in the Caribbean basin. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22338 / ISA / 1990 / 6020

Dubar, Claude (LASTREE-CLERSE U Lille I, F-59655 Villeneuve d'Ascq Cedex France), **French title not provided** (Training and Transformation of Professional and Social Identities in the Large Enterprise). (FRE)

¶ Innovations (technical, economical, & social) within the process of professional training in large private French enterprises are studied, & it is concluded that four significant dynamics of salaried identities exist. The processes of identity transformation are qualified in terms of exclusion, mobilization, obstruction, & conversion. Also distinguished are four types of transition from old to new identities that are largely transversal to social categories & enterprises. These result from mechanisms of occupational socialization centered around the enterprise: formal, informal, initial, & permanent training plays a large role in these mechanisms. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22339 / ISA / 1990 / 6021

Dubin, R. & Galin, A. (Tel-Aviv U, Ramat-Aviv 69978 Israel), **Attachments to Work: Russians in Israel.**

¶ An examination of the assimilation of Russian emigres to Israeli work culture. These emigres have persisted in a Soviet-like view of work authority & of the importance of their employing organization & their union. They also emphasize self, self-expression, & personal achievement as a reaction to the minimizing of such aspects of work in the USSR. At the same time, Russians have assimilated global perceptions of satisfaction with job, organization, & work life in general, as well as many micro features of their work environments, responding in a manner similar to their Israeli counterparts. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22340 / ISA / 1990 / 6022

Dumazedier, Joffre (6 rue Alciati-Chateaurouge, F-60730 Sainte Geneviève France), **Pratiques touristiques et révolution culturelle du temps libre** (Touristic Practices and the Cultural Revolution of Free Time). (FRE)

¶ With the increased popularity of pleasure trips have come the production & diffusion of cultural models upsetting to the equilibrium of everyday life in all countries & social classes. This itinerant mode of vacation influences heavily all the activities or leisure pursuits developed for the end of the day, weekend, & retirement. It tends to change attitudes toward work in the scheme of family activities at all ages—with pronounced effects on the young—will play a central role in the so-called "cultural revolution of free time." Tr & Modified by J. White (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22341 / ISA / 1990 / 6023

Dupaquier, Michel (3 cour sans nom, F-44000 Nantes France), **Développement économique local, rapports de générations, conflit des temporalités et stratégie des acteurs: Rennes, capitale régionale française** (Local Economic Development, Intergenerational Relations, Temporal Conflicts, and Strategies of Actors: Rennes, a French Regional Capital). (FRE)

¶ Data on the educational & professional biographies of young Ss in Rennes, France, are drawn on to explore the center-periphery aspect of the labor market in Rennes in relation to Paris, with focus on economic development, the flexibility of salary relationships, lack of interest in employee retention, less structured work schedules, & the role of geographic mobility in attaining higher wages. It is shown how both individuals & groups come to internalize & rationalize successive waves of social constraint. Three Y-axes against time are outlined: investment/austerity in education; restructuring/dismantling of professional possibilities; & dependence on/independence from mainstream professional activity. Tr & Modified by J. White (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22342 / ISA / 1990 / 6024

Dupré, Marie-Claude (Laboratoire sociologie & géographie africaine EHESS, 54 blvd Raspail F-75006 Paris France), **Anthropology and "Distant Looking".**

¶ One of Claude Lévi-Strauss's recent books developed the argument of the "anthropological distance" as a major scientific requisite, ie, that even "soft" science must be analytical & cold, & it is back in the study, away from the "sound & the fury," that the anthropologist can maintain the essential distance. It is argued that this approach is inadequate to cope with facts from fieldwork. It is used mainly to eschew other essential questions such as the anthropologist's personal reactions, the capacity of the observed to know their own way of life, & the disagreements various anthropologists may have about the same society. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22343 / ISA / 1990 / 6025

Dupuit, Christine (Ecole hautes études sciences sociales Hospice Vieille Charité, 2 rue Charité F-13002 Marseille France), **Du procès verbal à l'autobiographie: le mémoire de Pierre Rivière** (From Report to Autobiography: Pierre Rivière's Memoir). (FRE)

¶ An examination of the autobiographical report written by Pierre Rivière, who was accused of parricide in the nineteenth century. Focus is on the subject of the autobiography. It was not the crime that brought about the narration, but the narration that led to the crime. Rivière acknowledged that the text was written in advance—ie, before the triple murder—in his own mind. It is shown that Rivière was bound to turn murderer because of this autobiographical logic. His text did not report but worked out his act, contrary to the normal chronological order: crime followed by the report about crime. It anticipated future events & made of autobiographical narration a practical recipe. Hence, retrospection did not inform his writing: his writing was a prospection or even prediction that became fact. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22344 / ISA / 1990 / 6026

Durand, Claude (Groupe sociologie travail U Paris VII, 2 place Jussieu F-75005 France), **Les Enjeux de transfert de technologie** (The Processes of Technology Transfer). (FRE)

¶ A report of research on the transfer of technology from France to Latin American countries, China, & other Far Eastern countries, which examined processes of the negotiation of business contracts, technical assistance, & joint ventures to explore how businesses enter & compete in the foreign market. The level of the technology transferred is determined in part by market strategies, but also by the technical capabilities of the host firm & the politics of the host country. Several case studies of technology transfer are presented to illustrate the positive & negative possibilities for exporting firms, outlining the good & bad aspects of professional, technical, financial, cultural, & political acceptance of & adaptation to foreign business operation. Tr & Modified by S. Stanton (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22345 / ISA / 1990 / 6027

Dürmüller, Urs (English Dept U Bern, CH-3012 Switzerland), **Looking for a Language of Wider Communication in Multilingual Switzerland.**

¶ To ensure intranational communication, Switzerland, a country with four national languages & a few new immigration languages, has traditionally relied on the second & third language (L2 & L3) competence of its citizens. Recent research results, however, have now made evident that the L2 & L3 competencies of Swiss citizens are largely insufficient to guarantee understanding between language groups & across linguistic borders. The question has arisen of whether a lingua franca might not better fulfill this bridging function. It is claimed that for some time a lingua franca model has been in use, replacing the partner language model traditionally used in Switzerland. Of the Swiss national languages—German, French, Italian, Romans—those of the two largest population groups, German & French, have enjoyed a limited status as languages of wider communication. These were recently joined by English, the lingua franca of the modern world. A model is developed that indicates the disadvantages for Swiss national language policy of using either German or French as a lingua franca, rather than an outside language. In the diglossic situation of German-speaking Switzerland, where Standard German often appears only as a medium for writing, there is a tendency to consider Standard German as non-Swiss: Standard German could become a rival for English. Questionnaire data from 33,000 Swiss military recruits & a large population sample of young women, as well as statements from about 20 so-called "opinion leaders," are drawn on in a discussion of this issue. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)



90S22346 / ISA / 1990 / 6028

Dwyer, Jeffrey W., Duncan, R. Paul, Miller, Michael K. & Heft, Marc W. (Center Health Policy Research U Florida, Gainesville 32610-0177), **Health Policy and Aging: Oral Health Issues.**

¶ Projections made in 1989 by the US Census Bureau indicate that the 29 million people aged 65+ today will increase to 65 million when the core of the baby boom generation reaches retirement age. Simultaneously the number of people aged 85+, a cohort likely to experience high morbidity rates, will swell from 2.7 million at present to 8.6 million in 2030 & 16 million in 2050. Because individuals' health & social service requirements change dramatically after 65, this demographic phenomenon has profound implications for the provision of oral health services. Here, preliminary data from a sample of 600 elderly people living in a variety of situations ranging from adult congregate living facilities to age-heterogeneous communities are used to examine the factors that influence the use of dental services & whether these factors are homogeneous across living arrangements. The results provide new insight into the relationship between longevity & improved oral health status from a health policy perspective. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22347 / ISA / 1990 / 6029

Eberwein, Wilhelm & Tholen, Jochen (U Bremen, D-2800 33 Federal Republic Germany), **Workers' Participation and Control on the Shop Floor and within the Company in West Germany.**

¶ The social reality of West German regulations governing industrial relations in the plant is not defined by labor law norms, particularly by the Works Constitution Act, which contains a procedural offer of certain ways for dealing with conflicts, but allows for different participation patterns. The current regulations governing labor-management relations in the plant correspond to a social relationship between employees & management that, on the whole, reflects the conception of the workers & a trend toward dealiation, reenabling workers to act politically. On the other hand, German trade unions see worker participation as oriented essentially toward company & government needs, not those of the worker on the shop floor. According to this concept, worker participation can lead to further alienation. On the whole, the history of workers' participation & control on the shop floor & within the company is a contradictory process of alienation & dealiation. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22348 / ISA / 1990 / 6030

Eder, Klaus (European University Instit Florence, Badia Fiesolana I-50016 San Domenico di Fiesole Italy), **Do Social Classes Matter in the Study of New Social Movements? The History of Petit Bourgeois Protest and Bourdieu's Concept of Social Classes as Keys for the Understanding of Contemporary Social Movements.**

¶ The question of whether the new social movements cut across class lines or whether they manifest new emerging class cleavages has led to competing hypotheses of "middle class radicalism" vs "individualized protest behavior." An analysis of the history of petit-bourgeois radicalism allows for the identification of some developmental continuities with actual forms of protest, supporting the hypothesis of middle class radicalism; additional support is found by taking into account changes in class structure (the emergence & internal differentiation of the nonproletarian classes). The argument for a class base is backed up by a methodological critique of the "anticlass" literature on social movements. It is shown that the anticlass assumption is the product of individualistic methodological presuppositions in social movement research. Though the new social movements are certainly not a class movement in the traditional sense of the nineteenth century, they can be seen as manifestations of the "making of the middle class" in advanced modern societies. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22349 / ISA / 1990 / 6031

Eder, Klaus (European University Instit, Via dei Roccettini 9 I-50016 San Domenico di Fiesole Italy), **Environmentalism: A Case Study in the Innovative Reproduction of Cultural Traditions.**

¶ It is argued that environmentalism as a belief system can transform religious traditions & become the basis for a new religious underpinning of modern societies. Fulfilling such a religious function, it would replace socialism as the first genuinely modern form of religion. How environmentalism relates to historical religious traditions (ie, religious attitudes toward nature) & how it reorganizes them are considered in a comparative study of the public discourse on ecology & nature in several European

countries. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22350 / ISA / 1990 / 6032

Edles, Laura Desfor (U California, Los Angeles 90024), **The Sacred and Society: A Multidimensional Durkheimian Perspective of the Transition to Democracy in Spain.**

¶ Despite a history of polarization & confrontation & nearly four decades of an authoritarian regime, Spain has recently completed a successful transition to democracy. A transition such as the Spanish one is not merely an institutional matter of substituting new types of political fixtures for previous ones, but is a complex transformation in social state that is achieved through a ritual process of transition. Here, a multidimensional Durkheimian perspective of this transition is presented based on a study of the mass media during the so-called "period of consensus" at the heart of the Spanish transition (1977/78). The particular symbolic frames of reference that emerged in the course of this transition process are articulated, & their vital role in allowing the successful resolution of a series of critical events is identified. In demonstrating the social effects of symbolization, it is shown that the transition can be understood as the unfolding & successful completion of a ritual process. Modifying the structural model of rites of passage proposed by Victor Turner, the core cultural categories are shown to symbolize separation, liminality, & re-aggregation. Because they are representations rather than distinctive chronological phases, the core symbols could be drawn on throughout the entirety of the democratic transition. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22351 / ISA / 1990 / 6033

Edmondson, Ricca (Dept Philosophy University Coll, Galway Ireland), **The Sociology of Argument and Intercultural Negotiation.**

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¶ Peaceful intercultural negotiation is now more crucial than ever before, but cognitivist idealizations of impersonal public language jeopardize it. As an alternative approach, concepts from Aristotelian rhetoric can be combined with the sociology of knowledge to produce a sociology of argument, & to yield practical & theoretical insights into argued negotiation. A speech by a UN representative is analyzed to suggest some methods for & possible results of this field. Arguments are treated as emanations from territories of political, moral, & socioaffective praxis, & are assumed to interact in terms of the rhetorical structures those territories allow for. Mapping the origins & contiguities of these structures could, it is hoped, contribute to less haphazard & more humane forms of negotiation. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22352 / ISA / 1990 / 6034

Edwards, John N., Fuller, Theodore D., Vorakitphokatorn, Sairudee & Sermisri, Santhai (Virginia Polytechnic Instit & State U, Blacksburg 24061), **Housing and Family Relations in Bangkok.**

¶ In US & European research, significant adverse consequences have been found to be associated with multifamily housing & high-rise living, including psychological stress, physical disorders, juvenile delinquency, & various pathological behaviors, but most of these effects tend to be mild. To investigate whether these results apply in a non-Western context, interviews were conducted with a representative sample of 2,017 households in Bangkok, Thailand, in which there was at least 1 married couple with at least 1 child, & the wife was under age 45. The sample included a range of housing types: single-family dwellings, shop houses, multistory flats, condominiums, & slums. Analysis focuses on the extent to which various aspects of family relations (eg, quarrels between spouses or problems with discipline of children) are associated with housing type, & whether housing effects are more pronounced for some family members than others (ie, husbands vs wives). Similarities & differences between the Thai data & previous findings for the US & Europe are discussed. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22353 / ISA / 1990 / 6035

Eglīte, Pārsla & Zariņš, Inna (Instit Economy Academy Sciences Latvia, Turgeneva 19 226524 Riga USSR), **Changes of Time Use of the Town Population in the Latvian SSR.**

¶ Studies of time budgets comparable in their dynamics were conducted



by the Instit of Economy of the Latvian Academy of Sciences in 1971-1973 & in 1987, the aim of which was to formulate proposals for improving socioeconomic conditions. The method used was self-registration of activities in the course of 7 days on 24-hour chrono-charts with 5-minute intervals. Two seasons of the year were charted for various sociodemographic groups ($\Sigma N = 1,976$ persons of both sexes aged 12+)-students, & people engaged in social production & housekeeping. For comparability, the 1987 study was carried out in the same towns as in 1972. The length of actual working time decreased for employed people of both sexes, but that for work travel, childrearing, & leisure increased. Time spent studying, engaging in social activities, & attending cultural performances decreased, but time for passive activities increased. Time spent on housekeeping & other daily needs increased slightly for men & decreased for women, somewhat leveling the time budgets of men vs women. The expectations for decreased workload & increased active leisure activities have not met the prognosis made in the 1970s for 1990, probably as a result of poor services & living standards during the stagnation period in the USSR. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22354 / ISA / 1990 / 6036

Eglīte, Pārslā & Zariņš, Inna (Instit Economy Academy Sciences Latvia, Turgeneva 19 226524 Riga USSR), **Changes of Women's Time Use in Different Types of Families in the Latvian SSR.**

¶ The coordination of work with childrearing & personality development for married women in Latvia is studied, based on time budget data collected in 1987. Focus is on quantitative reproduction & qualitative development of the population, & on the amount of women's free time & their use of it. Results show that in nearly all types of family, a certain leveling of the total workload of the employed has taken place. Changes have occurred mostly at the expense of time spent on social production by women, but also due to the more active participation of younger men in housekeeping & childrearing. The differences in the total workload of men & women have allowed an increase in leisure time for women in most family types. The leveling of the amount of leisure time for men & women representing the same type of family over the last 15 years is noted: in families having children & no help at home, the difference in the amount of leisure time has decreased by 1 hour, but in the families having help, it has decreased 4 hours a week. However, the increase of leisure time for employed people on the whole & the leveling of the amount of leisure time for men & women have not resulted in a more reasonable use of time: the attainment of a greater variety of leisure is an important task for the future. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22355 / ISA / 1990 / 6037

Eichler, Margrit (Ontario Instit Studies Education, 252 Bloor St West Toronto M5S 1V6), **Influential Thinkers in Canadian Women's Studies: The Connection between the Women's Movement, Women's Studies and the Transformation of Scientific Thought.**

¶ In a large-scale research project, professors who teach women's studies at Canadian universities ($N = 900$, response rate 80%) were surveyed, & follow-up interviews conducted with a random sample of 100 female & all male women's studies professors. Telephone interviews were conducted with the 20 most influential contemporary feminist thinkers identified by these professors. Results are used to consider the way that feminist thought represents a paradigmatic change in knowledge that crosscuts disciplines, & to explore the connection between women's studies & the women's movement. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22356 / ISA / 1990 / 6038

Eidlin, Frederick (Dept Political Studies U Guelph, Ontario N1G 2W1), **Ideal Types and the Problem of Reification.**

¶ Despite widespread awareness among social scientists that ideal types are merely constructs, there remains a tendency to treat them as if they refer to real entities in the social world. An attempt is made to explain why social scientists' attempts to avoid reification so often fail. Pursuing a more adequate ontology of the social, explored are various concrete sources of orderliness in social reality that can serve as objective constraints on the hypotheses social science seeks to impose. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22357 / ISA / 1990 / 6039

Eisen, George (HPER Dept California State Polytechnic U, Pomona

91768), **Sport Sociology and the Betterment of the Human Condition.**

¶ For the last hundred years or so, society has looked to science as the way to solve the world's problems. Western culture in general came to identify scientific achievement as a mandate, a social responsibility, of science to ameliorate the human condition. Its sphere of influence should foster a social vision—a betterment of society. Sport sociology's reluctance to adequately address the complex human domain called "culture" poses serious questions about its predictive validity, & indeed its mission. Sport sociology's reason of being does not lie patently in its functionality. However, it is axiomatic that in order for a science to be relevant, its practitioners' rational knowledge & scholarship should be disseminated to society. Thus sport sociology must assume its role in changing or modifying the prevailing culture. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22358 / ISA / 1990 / 6040

Eisen, George (HPER Dept California State Polytechnic U, Pomona 91768), **Play and the Life Cycle: The "Eisen" Adaptation Theory for Children.**

¶ A new theory of child play is presented based on Jean Piaget's development theories & on new research into brain neurology. It is argued that there is an instinctual energy that propels humans to engage in playful activities, which originates in the hypocapal area of the brain, with the amygdala also playing a role. While play is not patently functional, it helps a child to perceive life's contingencies, assimilate them on the cognitive level, & provide him/her with a coping mechanism. That is perhaps why primates & other mammals share play as a universal activity. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22359 / ISA / 1990 / 6041

Eisenstadt, Shmuel N. (Faculty Social Sciences Hebrew U Jerusalem, Mount Scopus 91905 Israel), **The Order-Maintaining and Order-Transforming Dimensions of Culture.**

¶ Sociological analysis of culture has sometimes (as in Emile Durkheim's or Karl Marx's work) emphasized the order-maintaining, integrative function of culture, & at other times its potential & actual order-transforming functions (eg, Max Weber). Through an analysis of protest & heterodoxies, it is shown that these dimensions of culture are not diametrically opposed, but closely interwoven, & that culture & society are mutually constitutive of each other, rather than two distinct opposing entities or forces. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22360 / ISA / 1990 / 6042

Ekpo, Kehinde (Dept Physical & Health Education Ogun State U, Ago Iwoye Nigeria), **Socio-Cultural View of Leisure in a Multi-Tribal Setting.**

¶ An examination of the leisure perceptions of Nigerians & some factors that influence their participation in leisure activities. It is hypothesized that: (1) based on gender factors, a significant disparity will be observed to influence level of participation in leisure activities; & (2) some socio-economic factors will influence the perceptions of individuals about leisure engagements. Five hypotheses based on several components (marital status, occupation, income, religion, & educational background) are tested, & results indicate that some are significant to leisure perceptions & participation while others are not. Due to the multisociocultural & multi-tribal nature of the Nigerian populace, leisure lifestyle & development do not have a common trend across the country, posing an interesting challenge to the comparative study of leisure. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22361 / ISA / 1990 / 6043

Ekpo, Kehinde (Dept Physical & Health Education Ogun State U, Ago Iwoye Nigeria), **Nigeria's Better Life Programme: A New Dimension for Surviving the Leisure Era.**

¶ Analysis of the aims & objectives of the Better Life Program in Nigeria shows a primary concern with improving the lifestyle of rural dwellers, particularly women. A preliminary examination of program implementation & results reveals that it has been of immense benefit to all. Implications for leisure lifestyles are discussed, & it is concluded that such a trend may bring new dimensions for surviving the leisure era. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)



90S22362 / ISA / 1990 / 6044

Elchardus, Mark (Centrum Sociologie Vrije U Brussels, Pleinlaan 2 B-1050 Belgium), **Meanings of Time: Differentiation of Systems and Rationality.**

¶ Two dimensions (relative invariance & sequential order) are taken to be necessary & sufficient conditions of temporality, & fundamental or funding distinctions of temporal systems. Talcott Parsons's AGIL-scheme is interpreted as a particular specification of those dimensions. Here, the dimensions are used to distinguish several meanings of time, as distinct ways to interpret (explain, evaluate) action in a situation in which time has become an overarching, generalized medium of not yet committed possibilities. The use of these meanings is investigated through time-budget & diary research, so that the meanings an actor gives to his/her activities can be recorded at the moment & in the context of the performance of the activity. These observations are used to address a number of problems central to theoretical sociology. Special attention is devoted to the degree to which the patterns of meaning observed reflect the differentiation of society, & to the action logics that people use in dealing with situations in which different meanings have to be maximized simultaneously. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22363 / ISA / 1990 / 6045

Elder, Glen H., Jr. & Pavalko, Eliza K. (U North Carolina, Chapel Hill 27516-3997), **Later Life Careers and Aging in Historical Context.**

¶ An examination of the later careers & aging patterns of a cohort of men born 1904-1920 who participated in the Lewis Terman study of talented youth, which began in 1921/22 by recruiting children with high ability from large school systems in Calif. Twelve follow-ups were conducted after 1922; in 1986 the sample included 400+ men. Retirement & the later years are viewed as an ongoing, ever-changing process, responsive to historical change, situational conditions, & individual health. The later careers/lives of this cohort are described as a process, from 1960 through 1986. Preliminary analyses explore factors that differentiate between the more prominent life trajectories & their implications for health. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22364 / ISA / 1990 / 6046

Elder, Glen H., Jr., Pavalko, Eliza K. & Hastings, Thomas (U North Carolina, Chapel Hill 27516-3997), **Talent, History, and the Fulfillment of Promise.**

¶ Based on longitudinal data obtained on approximately 650 men selected from the upper 1% of Calif schools in 1921 & followed across 12 waves of data collection between 1922 & 1986, variations in earnings, occupational prestige, & occupational awards at similar life stages in the 1950s were used to identify 3 career patterns (distinctive, average, & low achievement) for men in 2 birth cohorts (1904-1910, 1911-1917). Men of career distinction were most likely to show a striking upward progression in worklife before age 40, as compared to the average or low achievers; the latter ranked highest on episodes of floundering & status fluctuation before age 40. Subgroup comparisons & logistic regression suggest that: (1) childhood experiences & influences, along with childhood IQ, do not differentiate the career paths these men followed; however, men who started work in the 1930s (as members of the older cohort) & those who came from disadvantaged homes were more likely than other men to be relatively unsuccessful in their worklife. (2) A number of adult factors clearly differentiate high & low achievers from the average group, including education level, marital relations, & mental health. Service in WWII did not vary between the achievement groups. Results also indicate that the 3 career groups differ in patterns of aging. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22365 / ISA / 1990 / 6047

Elekes, Zsuzsanna (Dept Sociology Karl Marx U Economics, H-1093 Budapest Hungary), **Adolescent Drug Use and Related Problems in Hungary.**

¶ The drug problem is quite a new phenomenon in Hungary, & sociological & psychological studies have no tradition on which to draw. Though drugs are not that accessible, particularly to youth, there seems to be a growing tendency of ingesting narcotic medicines as well as of sniffing volatile substances. Results are reported of an in-depth interview study conducted using the snowball method among 3 different risk groups of youth. The social & psychological problems of drug users & of official handling of the drug problem are discussed in an attempt to determine

whether the real problem is the growing number of drug users, the spreading of drug-related problems, or the standards used to judge deviant behavior. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22366 / ISA / 1990 / 6048

Elias, Peter (Instit Employment Research U Warwick, Coventry CV4 7AL England), **Methodological, Statistical and Practical Issues Arising from the Collection and Analysis of Work History Information by Survey Techniques.**

¶ A nontechnical account is presented of some basic problems associated with the collection & analysis of work history information, drawing on recent UK experience from the design of work history schedules for the 1985-1989 program of research, Social Change & Economic Life, analysis of work history information on the early careers of young people as recorded in the National Child Development Study, & analysis of the work histories of women as recorded in the Women & Employment Survey. Considered is the issue of state dependence, the notion that the experience of a certain event by an individual (eg, illness, marriage, childbirth, & unemployment) may have a significant impact on their subsequent socioeconomic status. Although it is generally believed that longitudinal information can shed light on this issue, both methodological & statistical problems can lead to misinterpretation. Practical issues that arise when collecting work history information are also considered. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22367 / ISA / 1990 / 6049

Elkind, Pamela D. (Dept Sociology Eastern Washington U, Cheney 99004), **Social Characteristics of Participants in Environmental Opposition Groups: The Hanford Project.**

¶ A case study of advocacy organizations concerned with issues surrounding the Hanford Nuclear Reservation in eastern Wash state. Membership characteristics & the dynamics of specific types of voluntary advocacy organizations in this rural region are described. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22368 / ISA / 1990 / 6050

Elling, Ray H. (Dept Community Medicine U Connecticut, Farmington 06032), **Case Studies of Leadership for Health for All.**

¶ Two case studies of the leadership for Health for All are presented. One is a case of intersectoral leadership involving the only woman member of the Central Committee of the ruling party in Tanzania. In this case, the context of development through socialism & the Leadership Code of the ruling party are especially noteworthy. The other case considered involves the Coll of Medical Sciences at McMaster U, Hamilton, Ontario, which for twenty years has offered a unique & successful alternative approach to medical education, illustrating shared organizational leadership. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22369 / ISA / 1990 / 6051

Elliott, Brian A. (Dept Social Sciences Cariboo Coll, Kamloops British Columbia V2C 5N3), **Families and Social Achievement: A Study of Migration and Mobility Processes among Scots Canadians.**

¶ A report of preliminary findings from a study of Scots who have migrated to Canada since 1945, focusing on the role of family & kinship ties in the achievement of personal & familial ambitions. Life history materials are used to explore the part played by family ties in the emigration process & in the location of housing, jobs, & opportunities in the new country. Patterns of social mobility among the children born to these migrants are examined, considering the extent to which whole groups of siblings get ahead, & the familial transmission of material, cultural, & social capital. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22370 / ISA / 1990 / 6052

Elohim, J. L. (Instit Politécnico Nacional, Antonio Sola 45 Mexico DF 06140), **Ethics: The Evolution of Human Species Supported by the Improvement of Individual Performances and Vice Versa.**

¶ Global views of different kinds of human actions allow the conception of diverse suitable ethical frameworks for human behavior derived from a general assumption: each human being, when he searches out alternative ways to progress as an individual, is obliged to take into account that he is a member of human society, which means that, at the same time, he is a member of a family, an ethnic group, a social group, a community,



a nation, mankind, & the human species. Such diversity is certainly derived from different perceptions, reasonings, & intuitions that cannot be avoided; eg, through particular reasonings, everyone assumes that he/she searches out reasonable aims through reasonable means, but soon realizes that what is reasonable for him/her is not reasonable for other human beings. This is the main source of social conflicts. Here, a cybernetic approach is determined to be suitable for dealing with such problems, allowing a renewed ethics to emerge as a rational & realistic framework, & making possible the identification of suitable interactions among individuals that allow each to improve his/her performance, supported by the improvement of all those groups that have such individuals as members & vice versa. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22371 / ISA / 1990 / 6053

Elston, M. A. C. (Dept Social Policy Royal Holloway & Bedford New College U London, Egham TW20 0EX England), **Women Physicians in a Changing Profession: The Case of the United Kingdom.**

¶ Within Anglo-American sociology, medicine has generally been regarded as a paradigmatic profession, enjoying considerable collective power & autonomy over the organization of its work & being male-dominated. However, recent developments suggest that this sociological account might need to be modified for the UK: the profession has been under sustained ideological attack against professional monopoly & freedom from accountability; the proportion of women among new medical graduates has risen to almost 50% in the last decade; & new internal cleavages & segmentation are becoming apparent within the profession. Secondary sources are used to explore these developments, the relationship between them, & their significance for sociological understanding of the British medical profession. Outlined are recent trends in women's entry to the profession, their employment patterns, & the representation of women within professional associations & decision-making bodies. How external challenges to & structural changes in the profession affect the position of women is considered. It is argued that the increased entry of women has affected both the public image of the profession & some aspects of the relationship between the profession & the state. Moreover, although women remain poorly represented in professional decision making, the cumulative impact of the actions of individual women has affected internal divisions within the profession. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22372 / ISA / 1990 / 6054

Engel, Uwe & Hurrelmann, Klaus (U Bielefeld, D-4800 Federal Republic Germany), **Two Aspects of Causality Assessments in Panel Data Analysis: Time-Lagged and Feedback Effects.**

¶ Based on data from an ongoing panel study of youth ($N = 574$) in the Federal Republic of Germany, discussed is the use of panel data analysis to base causal inferences on the cross-lagged effects in two- or multiwave structural equation models. Two objections to this rule are considered: (1) it could be that the causally relevant time-lag does not match the actual temporal distance between the panel waves involved; & (2) a basic assumption most often implied when assigning causal relevance to the cross-lagged effects only might not hold, ie, the assumption that the relationships among variables collected at the same panel wave represent mere concurrent covariation with no time-lag involved at all. It is suggested that it must be assumed that causal lags can vary considerably with respect to the time span bridged, & hence, the possibility of both short-term as well as long-term causal effects in such multiwave models must be considered. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22373 / ISA / 1990 / 6055

England, Paula (Dept Sociology U Arizona, Tucson 85721), **Exchange Theory, Structuralism, and Gender Inequality.**

¶ A discussion of the contribution of two central theoretical perspectives within sociology—exchange theory & structuralism—to understanding gender inequality. The theories are also examined for gender bias. While exchange theory—the application of rational choice theory to micro-sociological questions—cannot explain origins of gender inequality, it does help explain its perpetuation. However, what counts as a resource must be explained outside the theory & may embody gender bias; also, the assumption of individuation & selfishness are modeled more on male than female behavior. Some versions of structuralism can be combined with exchange theory to elucidate gender inequality. The varied ways sociologists use the term “structural” are noted, & the view of structuralism

that makes a radical dichotomy between material & subjective forces is criticized. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22374 / ISA / 1990 / 6056

Enriquez, Eugene (U Paris VII UFR Sciences Sociales, 2 place Jussieu F-75251 Cedex 05 France), **French title not provided (A Clinical Approach to Organizational “Intervention” (Advice)).** (FRE)

¶ A clinical approach is proposed which requires that the advisor (an individual or a team) in organizational intervention use self-awareness—ie, *intériorité* (analysis of transfer & countertransfer processes)—as a tool. Through this approach, participants, with the help of the advisor, look for the underlying meaning of the organizational crisis that instigated the intervention, thus encouraging an autonomous procedure of change. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22375 / ISA / 1990 / 6057

Epstein, Cynthia Fuchs (City U New York, NY 10036), **Workplace Boundaries: Conceptions and Creations.**

¶ Culture & social structure interact to maintain social boundaries that create distinctions that serve to define groups & group membership, affecting people's identities & aspirations. Boundaries act as social controls that reinforce the individuals' sense of who they are & who they might become, while maintaining a collective social order of authority & hierarchy. They separate individuals by class, gender, & other group categorical distinctions & are constraints on social change & movements to institute equality. Analysis of interviews with communications workers in the US & other ethnological research on class & gender is used to show how cultural & structural factors interact in the creation, maintenance, & dissolution of social boundaries, particularly gender boundaries in the workplace. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22376 / ISA / 1990 / 6058

Era, Taina Tuulikki, Leppänen, Heli & Ruoppila, Isto (Instiit Sociologiy, Seminaarinkatu 15 Jyväskylä SF-40100 Finland), **Need for Early Rehabilitation.**

¶ An evaluation of the need for early physical rehabilitation, based on questionnaire data collected in 1984/85 in Jyväskylä, Finland, from 315 cleaning women & lower social workers. Common to all employees was that their work was physically strenuous, but poorly paid. These women were selected for rehabilitation by public health care staff on the basis of five criteria: (1) experienced need for rehabilitation, (2) stress symptoms, (3) pain symptoms, (4) heavy work, & (5) stressful life situations. Analysis shows that reaching such women through early intervention prevents the progression of their problems to the point where rehabilitation would be more difficult, if not unattainable. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22377 / ISA / 1990 / 6059

Erbès-Seguín, Sabine, Gilain, Claude & Kieffer, Annick (CNRS-IRESO, 59 rue Pouchet F-75849 Paris Cedex 17 France), **La Construction du marché de l'emploi pour les jeunes. Le Face à face Etat-entreprise en France et en République Fédérale d'Allemagne** (Building the Employment Market for Young People. State and Companies Face-to-Face in France and West Germany). (FRE)

¶ An analysis of how the state imposes its legitimacy in the field of production using vocational training & access to employment to analyze how the state & companies interact. Secondary analyses of French & West German statistics on technical training reveal that the reproduction of social stratification is similar in both countries, particularly regarding the role of the state in classifying young people through different educational paths. Differences between the two countries are seen as related to the place & time when employment markets are formed, ie, after vocational training at school in France & at the beginning of vocational training in the firm in West Germany. It is hypothesized that the interplay between state & corporation is a critical factor in defining the first job, the high rate of unemployment among young people in France, & possible spread of unemployment to other groups such as women. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22378 / ISA / 1990 / 6060

Erez, Edna (Kent State U, OH 44242), **Evil Women, Dangerous Men: Gender and Parole Decision Making.**



¶ An examination of the structure of parole decision making on the perceived need level of male & female parolees & the pursuant prescription of treatment. Data were gathered from the files of 612 randomly selected parolees in northeastern Ohio, stratified by sex. In accordance with the "evil woman" hypothesis, the perception of parole officers concerning the need level of female parolees was influenced by their risk score, as was the case for male parolees. However, there were gender differences in the weight & kind of factors influencing the perceived need level & in the prescribed treatment, suggesting an application of gender-based social control. Implications of such differential treatment for the social control function of parole are discussed. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22379 / ISA / 1990 / 6061

Ergas, Yasmine (Social Science Research Council, 605 Third Ave New York NY 10158), **Women and Welfare in Italy.**

¶ The high point of the history of the Italian feminist movement in the 1970s is chronicled, recounting its dynamic development over this crucial decade via a synthesis of structuralist & discursive analytic viewpoints. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22380 / ISA / 1990 / 6062

Eskola, Antti & Jylhä, Marja (U Tampere, SF-33101 Finland), **On the Logic of AIDS.**

¶ Sociological research into acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS) is primarily concerned with external relations—eg, regional variation in the incidence of the disease, its connections with different forms of sexual behavior, etc. Although this kind of information is useful, external relations are always contingent. Here, focus is on internal relations, which are not contingent but necessary. It is shown that AIDS is characterized by factors other than those that can be accounted for by the medical model. AIDS arouses feelings of fear & alienation that are not in direct proportion to the probability of contracting the disease—but, rather have been generated by the mere possibility of infection. An attempt is also made to explain why acts that result in the possibility of contracting the disease are often severely condemned even though the act itself has no detrimental consequences. Some of the strategic problems encountered by organizations serving those infected with the precursor to AIDS, the human immune deficiency virus (HIV), are discussed. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22381 / ISA / 1990 / 6063

Essed, Philomena (Centre Race & Ethnic Studies, Prinsengracht 227 NL-1015 DT Amsterdam Netherlands), **Black Women on Everyday Opposition against Racism.**

¶ Racism is made operative in everyday life through the relations & practices by which the system is reproduced. This process is fundamentally structured & legitimized by people in positions of authority. Within this view, discussed are perceptions & experiences of black women with higher education, & conditions for effective opposition against racism in education & job situations. Particular attention is paid to the role of authorities in the reproduction of everyday racism &, on the other hand, their possible role in opposing racism, drawing on empirical data gathered in a research project conducted in the Netherlands & in the US. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22382 / ISA / 1990 / 6064

Etzion, Dalia, Nicolaou-Smokoviti, Litsa & Bailyn, Lotte (Tel-Aviv U, Ramat-Aviv 69978 Israel), **Life and Work Experiences of Women and Men in Technical Careers: A Cross-Cultural Comparison.**

¶ The experiences of burnout & success in the professional & private lives of men & women in technical careers in three countries—the US, Greece, & Israel—are explored. Females holding technical positions (mostly engineers) were each matched with a comparable male on a number of personal & job-related variables. Results reveal both gender & national differences in the interrelationships between work & private life & its effect on measures of well-being, eg, feelings of burnout, satisfaction, enjoyment, & perceived success. The results are discussed in light of a theoretical proposition to view burnout in a person/environment-fit framework. Implications are drawn for further international research in the professions & cross-cultural comparisons, which could prove useful for management of human resources in response to changing values & policies. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22383 / ISA / 1990 / 6065

Etzioni, Amitai (Gelman Library George Washington U, Washington DC 20052), **The Moral Dimension in Sociological Paradigms.**

¶ Why not cast one Christian to the lions if it will provide considerable pleasure to many Romans? The reasons are to be found in deontological ethics, not in the prevailing utilitarian principles. The deontological position is grounded in a concept of the person that recognizes moral intentions & commitments as a driving force behind preferences, in addition to rational drives toward maximizing efficiency. Deontology replaces the utilitarian view of social order as a place where people come together in pursuit of their own self-interest with an understanding of social order as an authority legitimated by common moral values. While deontology is not yet a full paradigm, it is methodologically sound & allows for a fuller understanding of the social & moral values that drive preferences. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22384 / ISA / 1990 / 6066

Etzioni-Halevy, Eva (Bar-Ilan U, Ramat-Gan 5900 Israel), **The Transition from Authoritarian to Democratic Rule and the Relative Autonomy of Elites: The Cases of Britain and Germany.**

¶ Based on a democratic-elite (or demo-elite) theory, it is argued that a crucial historical condition for the transition to stable democracy in the West has been the relative autonomy of a few major elites from the state elites, & within the state itself, the relative autonomy of other elites from the government elite. Illustrative support for this argument is offered from a comparison of GB & Germany in the nineteenth & twentieth centuries. Both were previously under authoritarian rule, & both germinated some processes heralding the transition from authoritarian to democratic rule, which in GB matured, & in Germany were truncated. A major explanation for this difference is the fact that in GB, some major elites struggled for, & gradually gained, a degree of autonomy from state & government control. By contrast, in Germany, long before the advent of Nazism, such elites had been either partly suppressed or tightly controlled by the state, or else had their power incorporated into that of the state. As a consequence, they did not develop the resilience that might have enabled them to defend their positions—& thereby the principles of democracy—in the face of a collapsing Weimar Republic & the onslaught of the Nazi regime. Implications of this analysis for the post-WWII transition in Germany from Nazi to democratic rule are discussed, & some questions are raised with respect to the long-term stabilization of elite autonomy, which had its beginnings under the tutelage of foreign powers. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22385 / ISA / 1990 / 6067

Etzkorn, K. Peter (U Missouri, Saint Louis 63121-4499), **Dissemination of Music via Loudspeakers: Sociological and Political Consequences.**

¶ Sociological analyses of specific consequences of the use of the loudspeaker in the dissemination of music are reviewed, with particular emphasis on how changes in the aesthetics of music consumption relate to music production & utilization. Instrumental uses of music for political propaganda & of recorded music as an economic good in cross-national trade are used as examples for differentiating the sociology of loudspeaker music from other forms of music. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22386 / ISA / 1990 / 6068

Etzkowitz, Henry, Kemelgor, Carol, Neuschat, Michael & Uzzi, Brian (State U New York, Purchase 10577), **The Final Disadvantage: Barriers to Women in Academic Science and Engineering.**

¶ Women's experience as faculty members & graduate students is examined in four disciplines (chemistry, physics, computer science, & electrical engineering) at a private & a public research university, using quantitative data obtained from academic records & focused interviews. Results indicate that women faculty encounter structural & cultural obstacles in attempting to define an alternative scientific role to the male model of total devotion to the worksite, while women graduate students have great difficulty finding relevant role models, ie, women faculty members who are successfully pursuing scientific careers in tandem with family responsibilities. Often unwilling to follow the male model & unable to define an alternative, women drop out of PhD programs at a significantly higher rate than do men, or, if they complete the degree, tend to seek careers in industry or in teaching colleges. Having accumulated advantages that should propel their career forward, women suffer a marginal disadvantage at the graduate & junior faculty stages that significantly reduces their entry into research careers in academic science. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22387 / ISA / 1990 / 6069

Evans-Andris, Melissa (Indiana U, Bloomington 47405), **Technology and Teacher Autonomy in the Educational Workplace.**

¶ Although teachers in the US have historically enjoyed a great deal of discretion & autonomy in their jobs, the introduction of advanced technology in schools may pose conditions that alter workplace dynamics. Here, the implementation of computers in elementary schools & their effects on the occupational culture of teachers are examined, with particular attention to the ways in which computers have been integrated into teacher work routines & the consequences of the technology for their autonomy & status. Data collected by means of extensive observation & formal interviewing in elementary schools of a large midwestern metropolitan area during spring 1989 indicate that strategies of computer integration emerged within the daily work patterns of teachers, effectively enabling them to protect or expand their zones of influence & occupational status. Computer expertise was an important means by which recognition & autonomy were increased, though teachers who embraced the technology also ran the greater risk of task displacement; teachers who resisted the technology were better able to sustain traditional worker relationships. Implications of these findings for the occupational literature & for educational policy are discussed. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22388 / ISA / 1990 / 6070

Evdokimova, Natalia Pavlovna (Serpukhovska 38, Leningrad 198147 USSR), **What New Forms of Organization to Choose: State Small Enterprises or Cooperatives?**

¶ State small enterprises (SSEs) & cooperatives are new forms of organization that have emerged in the USSR with potentially similar advantages in comparison with presumably low-efficiency traditional state enterprises, including: staff reduction, better management, stimulation of labor, more independence in decision making, & more possibilities to take the initiative. However, economic reform that would facilitate the growth of such organizations has not progressed quickly enough; the social & psychological context is also important. Here, public attitudes toward cooperatives & SSEs as specific forms of management are elucidated, & documentary material & questionnaire data from top managers & medium-level employees of SSEs are analyzed. Public opinion polls show opposition among different social layers, especially the working class, toward cooperatives as new exploiters, but show more moderate attitudes toward SSEs. The latter are closely studied in three dimensions: (1) new management & financial structures of business; (2) new reality & aspirations: the contradictory process of adjustment to changed requirements; & (3) sources of productivity & obstacles of its display. The internal causal relationship between the introduction of alternative styles of work, new opportunities offered to an individual & a firm, & the inevitable difficulties, aggravated by the conditions of a non-market economy, are analyzed in connection with external influences, including public opinion. The growing independence of SSEs & the decreasing rigidity of control on the side of bureaucratic bodies have led to more flexible forms of decision making & supervision. Simultaneously, this transformation in search of efficiency has brought new demands for: formal education, knowledge, & skill; initiative & effectiveness; individual autonomy; & intellectual freedom & creativity. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22389 / ISA / 1990 / 6071

Eve, Susan Brown, Easterling, Calvin & Jones, John (Dept Sociology & Social Work U Texas, Denton 76203), **Use of Health Care Services by Older Adults in the United States and Great Britain.**

¶ Accessibility & predictors of use of health services among older adults in the US & GB are compared using data from nationally representative social surveys, conducted between 1984 & 1986 (N = 12,000 US & 6,000 British respondents). The advantages & disadvantages of these different systems provide an empirical basis for recommendations for revisions of public health policy. Dependent variables include use of physicians, hospitals, home nurses, homemakers, & health aides; predictor variables include illness-enabling factors (retirement status, income, poverty status, urban/rural residence, & in the US, insurance coverage) & predisposing factors (age, sex, race/ethnicity). Preliminary analyses confirm that: (1) older adults in GB have greater access to health care services; & that the differences are greatest between those who are oldest, poorest, & least healthy in each population; & (2) enabling variables, especially income & private insurance, are more predictive of health care utilization in the US than in GB. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

reserved.)

90S22390 / ISA / 1990 / 6072

Eyre, Dana Patrick (Dept Sociology Stanford U, CA 94305), **Social Psychological Aspects of Deterrence Theory: A Social Learning Analysis.**

¶ Since the late 1940s, deterrence (the manipulation of behavior through the threat of harm (eg, see Morgan, Patrick M., *Deterrence: A Conceptual Analysis*, 2nd edition, Beverly Hills, Calif: Sage Publications, 1983)) has been the dominant organizational ideology of the US defense establishment; Charles C. Moskos's use of the term "war deterrence society" to characterize the dominant modern relationship between armed forces & society reflects this ("Armed Forces in a Warless Society," paper delivered at the Inter-University Seminar on Armed Forces & Society Biennial Meeting, 1989, Baltimore, Md). Although deterrence has not been left without substantial intellectual & practical challenges, attacks have not reduced the preeminence of the ideology in public debate; deterrence still supplies the intellectual basis of most public discussion in US national security issues. Here, social learning theory (Bandura, Albert, *Social Learning Theory*, Prentice Hall, 1977) is used to explain the long & continued dominance of the ideology of deterrence. Three processes are seen as central to this dominance: anxiety & defensive behavior; social verification; & selective disengagement. Together, these processes give deterrence its apparently law-like status in public discussion. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22391 / ISA / 1990 / 6073

Fache, W. (Rijks U Gent, B-9000 Belgium), **Demand for Shortbreak Holidays and Provisions for Shortbreak Holidays.**

¶ A description of a new social phenomenon—"shortbreak" holidays, which are distinguished by their short length (2-4 days), close proximity to the home, & occurrence on weekends or midweek at any time of the year. Shortbreaks are frequently additional to the normal vacation period, & often involve trips to cities or excursions to resorts. The demand for & supply of shortbreak holidays are discussed. As the fastest growing sector of the domestic holiday market in Europe, the demand for shortbreak holidays is likely to continue to expand in the foreseeable future, while the supply side of the shortbreak market is more complicated; holiday centers offering year-round accommodations & activities have increased. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22392 / ISA / 1990 / 6074

Fainstein, Norman & Fainstein, Susan (Dept Urban Planning & Policy Development Rutgers U, New Brunswick NJ 08903), **Privatized Planning and Real Estate Development in New York and London.**

¶ Within the core areas of both New York, NY, & London, England, real estate development using public subsidies or regulatory relief has become increasingly privatized, with the following consequences: (1) Big developers have significant advantages over smaller ones because they can operate at a scale that permits them to overcome the lack of state planning, internalizing externalities of development. Also, they are able to control the timing of stages of development so as to keep them in line with the market; through the construction of large, mixed-use projects they can insure a critical mass of potential consumers for different parts of the enterprise; & the large size of their projects allows the generation of agglomeration economies. (2) Public infrastructure development responds to the initiatives of private investors rather than providing the framework for growth. (3) Development is intensive within projects but is not spread throughout the environment. Rather than mitigating the market's tendency to create uneven development, privatized project development exacerbates it. On the other hand, privatization offers the following benefits to the local state: it has allowed the rebirth of large projects, & it evades political opposition. The disadvantage for the public of supporting capital-driven development is overproduction of space & exclusion from participation. It also tends to reinforce inequality, although the extent to which it does so may be mitigated by exactions or planning gain & linkage programs. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22393 / ISA / 1990 / 6075

Falasca-Zamponi, Simonetta (U California, Berkeley 94720), **The Aestheticization of Politics in Fascist Italy.**

¶ It is argued that the symbolic discourse, ritual, & mythical components of fascism participated in the process of identity formation of fascism &

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contributed to the definition of its political goals & means, following Clifford Geertz's theory of the inherent sacredness of power. Benjamin's interpretation of fascism's aesthetic politics as expressing the antinomies of modernity provides a theoretical model for looking at fascism's authoritarian power not, or not only, as manipulative, repressive, & negating, but also as productive & creative of new social practices. Focus is on the narrative structure of fascism. Selected aspects of fascism's aesthetic politics are examined, including Benito Mussolini's rhetorical language & fascist emblems as well as the leader-mass speech situation & rules of public ceremonies, based on an interpretation of primary sources, eg, photographs, postcards, newsreels, official documents, laws, & political speeches. It is concluded that the melodramatic constitutes fascism's narrative structure, revealing how fascism made sense of reality & interpreted it. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22394 / ISA / 1990 / 6076

Famiglietti, Antonio & Merli, Raffaello (ISVET-ENI, V. Lucrezio Caro 63 I-00193 Rome Italy), **Youth, Work and New Technologies: An Outlook on the Italian Debate.**

¶ Current research shows that while Italian young people do accept information technology & reject nuclear power or military technologies, in general, their attitudes toward new technologies are not very different from those of other age groups. They do tend to be more expert than adults in the use of information technology, particularly if they are well educated, employed, & urban. Recent studies stress the existence of two distinct situations in the youth labor market: (1) one characterized by a circuit of "personal planning," in which well-educated youths, especially in the northern part of the country, have a strong position in the labor market; & (2) a "precarious circuit," including youths who avoid joblessness only by accepting unstable & poorly qualified jobs. The evidence points to a realistic attitude toward work among Italian young people, who try to develop a short-term compromise between their autonomously chosen patterns of life & the scarce opportunities offered by the labor market. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22395 / ISA / 1990 / 6077

Farganis, James (Vassar Coll, Poughkeepsie NY 12601), **Technocracy, Democracy and the Reform of Higher Education.**

¶ Technocratic & humanistic proposals for the reform of the liberal arts are examined. The infusion of scientific & engineering modes of thought into the traditional liberal arts is strongly endorsed by technocratic critics. The Sloan Foundation's "New Liberal Arts" is a case in point, as it supports significant changes in the undergraduate curriculum that are responsive to the new information technologies & to the new credentialing needs of a postindustrial society. Technocratic reform results in the supplanting of the broadly educated humanist with the narrow expertise of the problem-solving specialist. Humanistic critics of higher education cover a range of ideological perspectives from neoconservatives to critical theorists & postmodernists. Some humanists maintain that critical reason is the foundation of a democratic order & they see the university as an institution dedicated to the pursuit of truth. Others argue that the university is a political institution & that its curriculum must reflect the ethnic & cultural diversity of modern society in a world community. Traditional ideological distinctions are deemed less relevant in this controversy as analysis reveals that neoconservatives & critical theorists have more in common with each other than with the postmodernists. Ironically, the postmodernists in their support of diversity & relativism can make peace with the technocrats. Critical theorists certainly, & neoconservatives quite possibly, consider the technocratic consciousness a threat to critical discourse about substantive social ends. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22396 / ISA / 1990 / 6078

Farganis, Sondra Joyce (New School Social Research, New York NY 10011), **The Women's Movement: Practice Informing Theory.**

¶ The women's movement is examined, with focus on the period 1960-1980, in attempt to illuminate how the conflicts, choices, & opportunities that face social actors can enhance the understanding of social theory in general, & feminist theory in particular. Three recent case studies involving affirmative action, surrogate motherhood, & wife/child abuse are examined to determine what they reveal about the women's movement & the theories that have informed it. Questions considered include: (1) Does the movement have competing visions? (2) Do the differences be-

tween women call into question the commonality of shared gender attributes? (3) Does the fact that gender is a social construct with a history mean that the movement based on it is always in a process of change? (4) How have certain legal terms (sexual harassment, date rape, child abuse, & battered women) arisen as a consequence of the movement & how have they led, if at all, to women's empowerment? (5) How can theories of social construction be coordinated with notions of autonomy & responsibility? (6) Which major theories of social movements are important for understanding the women's movement? (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22397 / ISA / 1990 / 6079

Farkas, János (Egry J1, Budapest H-1111 Hungary), **Sociological Reasons of Mismanagement of Mineral Resources: The Hungarian Case.**

¶ Characteristics of the management of mineral resources in western Hungary, & the operation of related communication systems, include: (1) gearing of the structure of state administration toward the emergence of regional districts of economic planning, higher than the county level & lower than the national level; (2) in the administrative function of these districts, a decisive role for joint, coordinated territorial & official systems of the national organs of state administration; (3) the need in this integrated administrative system for a balanced mix of the territorial & sectoral systems; (4) recognition that the complex economic control of regions requires regional research & development (R&D) bases of economic planning involving interdisciplinary cooperation of geology, biology, technology, cybernetics, economics, sociology, politics, & state administration; (5) subordination of science to science policy, economic management to economic policy, & exchange value to use value; (6) in relation to control & informatics, unambiguous preparatory planning & R&D, separate from the executive & productive organs; (7) recognition of the values & appropriate role of computer technology; & (8) treatment of the methodology of the regional system of economic planning under the general topic of "the auto-adaptive operation control of the pooling & distribution networks," & the genre of systems theory & applied sociology of science. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22398 / ISA / 1990 / 6080

Farkas, János (Egry J1, Budapest H-1111 Hungary), **The Social Context of Hazardous Waste-Digging in Hungary.**

¶ Ecological problems related to disposal of hazardous wastes in the Monor Forest in Hungary are characterized by extreme polarization of values & viewpoints of producers & regulators. A general lack of knowledge of communication technologies is evident among all parties. One party, a small cooperative, admitted the fact of pollution, but still must struggle for its survival; inadequate relations with local authorities contribute to the deteriorating situation. The polluting behavior of the producing organizations cannot be condoned, but can be explained by the inherent contradiction between the regulations & technological conditions of the country. Due to the special features of the organizational & institutional systems, coordination has been ineffective: on the one hand, the population & local organs are unable to comprehend the experts' opinions &, on the other, they do not believe them. A compromise is suggested in which the population's major demands should be met, but both parties must make concessions. The authorities should pave the way for this compromise. Implications for future decision making concerning environmental protection, scientific rationality, & the relationship between the center & periphery are discussed. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22399 / ISA / 1990 / 6081

Farnen, Russell F. (85 Lawler Rd, West Hartford CT 06117), **Ethnic Conflict and Education: Cross-National Manifestations and Programmatic Solutions.**

¶ A cross-national approach (drawing from research in the US, UK, Sweden, Federal Republic of Germany (FRG), Netherlands, Republic of South Africa, Hungary, German Democratic Republic, & USSR) is used in a consideration of ethnicity, ethnocentrism, ethnic conflict, & education at several levels. Materials are drawn from these countries to define the universal (if variegated) phenomenon of ethnicity as reflected in various social, economic, & political institutions, with special attention to schooling as a key agency for the expression & inculcation of major social values. Basic structures, concepts, & organizational principles are considered, eg: cultural deprivation, blaming the victim, prejudice, the

hidden curriculum, equality of educational opportunity, educational costs, community power, decentralization, racism, demographic trends, human rights, achievement tests, bilingualism, & liberal education. Additionally, schooling, work & corporate life, social class, consumerism, tracking, testing, protest movements, & opportunities for humanistic, democratic, equal, & liberating educational experiences are discussed. Specific examples from successful practices in Sweden, the Netherlands, the FRG, & the US provide some hope that multiethnic & intercultural education are compatible with democratic goals & objectives. Presumably, the complete integration of intercultural education into school content as a matter of principle is especially important in countries with long-standing (but still separate) ethnic groups, as well as in those with a large & recent influx of new immigrants. Questions still remain, however, about maintaining the tenuous balance between two or more very different coexistent cultures (eg, the "melting pot" vs "tossed salad" approaches). A discussion of pluralism, nationalism, acculturation, assimilation, ethnic separatism & independence, & the value of diversity (vs mere toleration) is also included, using new international perspectives. One principal conclusion is that, while educational institutions may not solve the problem of ethnic conflict, these efforts represent long-term societal commitments to finding workable solutions for balancing excellence, equity, fairness, & unity in diversity as workable democratic & fraternal civic virtues & principles. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22400 / ISA / 1990 / 6082

Farsoun, Samih K. (Dept Sociology American U, Washington DC 20016), **Decomposition of Third World Socialism: The Dynamics of Privatization in the Arab World.**

¶ The militant Arab nationalist regimes that emerged in the 1950s & 1960s (in Egypt, Algeria, Syria, Iraq, & Libya) declared socialism & progressive social transformation as central goals of their socioeconomic development. Accordingly, the development plans of those regimes made investments in the public sector (particularly in the productive sectors), restricted private enterprise, prohibited foreign investment, controlled foreign trade, & redirected their foreign policies toward nonalignment. Additionally, they instituted progressive legal & social policies in education, family life, welfare, & public health. Beginning with Egypt in the early 1970s, a general redirection of socioeconomic development has overtaken all the above states in what can best be described as *infatih* or "opening" to the West economically, politically, & culturally. A slow, steady, & recently more intensive, process of economic liberalization & privatization has occurred in all the above states, together with commensurate political (domestic, regional, & international) & social transformations. The structure & dynamics of this dramatic transformation are described & the class bases of this social change are analyzed. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22401 / ISA / 1990 / 6083

Fase, Willem (RISBO Erasmus U, NL-3000 DR Rotterdam Netherlands), **Ethnic Claims on the Public-Private Debate in the Netherlands.**

¶ During the last two decades the influx of migrant children into the Dutch educational system has been substantial, especially in the big cities. Here, ethnic representation in public & private schools is examined. Since freedom of education is guaranteed by Dutch law, ethnic, cultural, or religious diversity in schools is conditioned by parental choice of both Dutch & migrant groups. Public schools have more migrant children than Protestant or Catholic schools; reasons for this are discussed. Desegregation policies have failed so far: in some areas of the big cities, greater ethnic diversity produces less integrated schools. Some Muslim parents have opted for Islamic schools, which may result in a third religious pillar in Dutch primary education. The possibility of this is discussed on the basis of available statistics & documents, as well as analysis of interviews with those involved in the foundation of Islamic schools. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22402 / ISA / 1990 / 6084

Fasting, Kari (Norwegian U Sport & Physical Education, N-0807 Oslo 8 Norway), **Research on Gender, Sport and Leisure-Problems and Perspectives.**

¶ Different definitions of sport & leisure are analyzed from a feminine perspective, showing that these often function to block women's engagement in physical leisure-time activity. Also, leisure theories typically fail to take into account women's life & experiences. Specific problems relat-

ed to research design & methodology in this area are discussed, & some alternative concepts & strategies are suggested. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22403 / ISA / 1990 / 6085

Fauré, Christine (CNRS-IRESCO, 59-61 rue Pouchet F-75017 Paris France), **French title not provided** (The 1789 Declaration of the Rights of Man as a Speech Act: Individual or Collective Statement?). (FRE)

¶ The criteria developed by J. L. Austin for discourse analysis on the basis of ordinary language are applied to the 1789 Declaration of the Rights of Man, showing that it is a performative statement, ie, a speech act whose importance does not depend on whether it is said to be true or false. It is argued that Austin's approach is marked by political liberalism to the extent that it focuses on the individual dimension to any such statement, thereby conflating the status of locutor & author. However, the Declaration of the Rights of Man is not a text by one author, but a collective statement that cannot be reduced to the expression of an opinion. For its analysis as a speech act, a change of perspective is required that allows the application of the distinction frequently drawn by Austin himself between formative act, ritual, & ceremony. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22404 / ISA / 1990 / 6086

Federici, Silvia (New Coll Hofstra U, Hempstead NY 11550), **Economic Crisis and Population Policies in Nigeria.**

¶ An investigation of the impact of the debt crisis on demographic policies in Nigeria in the 1980s, with focus on population control incentives. The debt crisis has produced a historic reversal in the traditional pronatalist thinking of the Nigerian government. However, it is argued that the new demographic course is bound to fail as it is based on a faulty connection between population growth & economic underdevelopment, & it makes no provision to better the state of women, eg, giving them the power to refuse unwanted maternity. In this context, the crisis may itself turn into a means of population control. Evidence is drawn from analysis of the history of demographic patterns in Nigeria, & worldwide studies done by women's organizations. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22405 / ISA / 1990 / 6087

Feher-Gurewich, Judith (11 Reservoir St, Cambridge MA 02138), **A Psychoanalytic Approach to the Crisis of the Human Subject.**

¶ How language influences or enforces social relations is examined from the perspective of Lacanian psychoanalytic theory. The stuff that makes up social relations cannot "speak" for the sacrifice that Oedipal dynamics impose on individuals. Therefore, individuals live in *méconnaissance* (human beings' misperception of social reality, their finitude, & their powerlessness) of the processes that enable them to communicate, ie, the effect of socialization per se, veiling the sacrifice, loss of being, that the becoming of self entails. Human alienation has its seat not in social institutions (as is the case for Karl Marx), but in the process through which the individual becomes subjected to the laws of language & culture. Emphasized is the necessity of *méconnaissance* as a tool for both survival & hope, while at the same time recognizing the true function of language as a social pact—particularly in view of the present crisis of the human subject. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22406 / ISA / 1990 / 6088

Feigenbaum, Harvey B. & Henig, Jeffrey R. (George Washington U, Washington DC 20052), **French title not provided** (Privatization and Theories of the State). (FRE)

¶ Privatization policies, including the sale of state assets, deregulation, & the contracting out of public services, are being pursued or seriously considered nearly simultaneously in over seventy nations, & enthusiasts liken this policy turn to a kind of world revolution. It is argued that, like all revolutions, this one is best understood in political terms. The politics of privatization suggest a change in the relationship of the state to civil society. The meaning of this change is explored in light of competing modes of conceptualizing the role of the state drawing from the perspectives of ideology, public choice, & group theories, as well as from the vantage point of neoinstitutionalist state theories, in both Marxist & non-Marxist variants. Empirical investigations of privatization policies in the US, GB, & France suggest that they are advocated for political, rather than economic, reasons. The origins of the policies as well as the state's

ability to implement them, once advocates gain access to power, seem to indicate that assertions of state autonomy require more nuance than such analysts as Theda Skocpol or Peter Evans have been willing to concede. Group theory helps explain the coalitions that have backed privatization efforts, while public choice analysis has provided an ideological language for justifying these policies. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22407 / ISA / 1990 / 6089

Feldman, Jacqueline (Maison sciences l'homme GEMAS, 54 blvd Raspail F-75006 Paris France), **French title not provided** (An Experience of Feminism: Personal Truth, Social Truths, Sociological Truths). (FRE)

¶ After distinguishing between knowledge that is possessed by individuals or groups & that which is legitimized by the institution of sociology, it is posited that the search for truth is an essential part of knowledge (notwithstanding some relativistic, skeptical, or deconstructivist fashions in epistemology). Personal experience with the feminist movement of the 1970s is drawn on to describe how this movement challenged sexual social definitions, providing relief to those persons who had been tormented because their personal truth was at odds with the dominant social one. The women's liberation movement broke this isolation, & new truths were allowed to emerge. This has led to the partial societal acceptance of feminist themes that were formerly scorned, as well as to the creation of women's studies in the scientific & academic worlds. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22408 / ISA / 1990 / 6090

Fernandes, Ana Maria (Dept Sociology U Brasília, 70910 DF Brazil), **Science and Dependent Development: How Successful Is the Brazilian Case?**

¶ Brazil is analyzed as a case of a dependent economy attempting to implement science & technology policies that often contradict economic measures taken at the same time. Constraints that limit the creation of an indigenous technology are also identified. As a result of scientific policy implemented in the late 1960s, the educational qualifications of university teachers & professionals in general have improved, & some technology has been generated in the computer, armament, & aircraft sectors. However, the transition from a military regime (1964-1985) to a civilian regime, the instability of a fledgling democracy, external & internal debt, & other pressures have imposed severe limits to scientific as well as economic growth. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22409 / ISA / 1990 / 6091

Fernandez-Enguita, Mariano (Facultad Ciencias Políticas & Sociología U Complutense Madrid, E-28040 Spain), **School and Training: Educational, Youth, Manpower or Unemployment Policies?**

¶ Training policies created to bridge general vocational education & the more specific needs of jobs have changed to accommodate changing labor market policies (specifically focused on unemployment management) & youth policy (primarily for social control). These policies have also become an instrument for detailed selection procedures, which impact the internal structure & relative efficiency of organizations that depend on the school system as a mechanism for job training & work resocialization. After a general consideration of these processes, their role in recent Spanish social evolution is discussed. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22410 / ISA / 1990 / 6092

Ferrand, Michele (CNRS-Centre sociologie urbaine, 59/61 rue Pouchet F-75849 Paris Cedex 17 France), **Ecole et travail. La Transmission des représentations et des pratiques à travers des récits de vie de parents** (School and Work. The Transmission of Images and Practices through Life Stories of Parents). (FRE)

¶ Data culled from biographical conversations (N = 50 adults, ages 30-65) are used to analyze attitudes toward school & work & their effects on how Ss view their children's future. Even among Ss from similar social circles, conditions of life, educational history, & professional standing, extremely divergent attitudes toward education emerge. Findings are attributed to differences both in individual will & capacities for parent-child transmittal. Such differences are due less to the actual course of life & social position than to the manner of life. Tr & Modified by J. White (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22411 / ISA / 1990 / 6093

Ferraro, Joseph (Michoacán y La Purísima, Iztapalapa Mexico DF), **The Fallacy of the Catholic Position on Contraception as a Means of Population Control.**

¶ The Catholic Church's stand on contraception is based on a biological conception of natural order or natural law which holds that the conjugal act is for the purpose of reproduction; thus, contraceptive use proceeds against the nature of the act &, by definition, is immoral. Here, these arguments are attacked on their own biological basis. By the use of statistics on the frequency of conception & by an analysis of female biology, it is shown that the Church's initial premise is false, that the conjugal act by its very nature is not ordered to reproduction but rather to eventual reproduction &, as a result, rather than going against nature, contraception perfects nature's own methods. Furthermore, Pope Pius XII's acceptance of the rhythm method introduced a tremendous contradiction in Catholic theory: if the conjugal act is ordered by nature to reproduction, then one cannot morally enter into the act without a reproduction purpose in mind—thus rendering the method immoral. On the other hand, if rhythm is morally legitimate, then the initial premise about the conjugal act is itself false. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22412 / ISA / 1990 / 6094

Ferrarotti, Franco (U Rome, I-00198 Italy), **The Polycentric Society and the Fate of Unionism.**

¶ A critical revisitation of Selig Perlman's *A Theory of the Labor Movement* (1926), with special reference to the present trend—made possible by recent data transmission & elaboration techniques—toward decentralization. Discussion includes: the concept of "job consciousness" in the light of these developments; the concomitant evolution of the classical concept of class consciousness & class struggle; the dilemma of business unionism, caught between the far-reaching consequences of technical change & unilaterally governed by management; & the breakdown of global ideologies. A new unionism, both effective at the plant level & politically articulate, is required. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22413 / ISA / 1990 / 6095

Ferrarotti, Franco (U Rome, I-00198 Italy), **Some Reflections on the Rediscovery of the Qualitative in Sociology.**

¶ Contemporary sociology displays a widespread need for the study of the social actor, which is increasingly viewed as a protagonist. Moreover, science increasingly acknowledges that the language sociologists use to express observable data accurately is charged with theory. Thus, the traditional opposition between the natural & human sciences, or between facts & values, enters into crisis. The main fallacy of the quantitative approach is the unwitting quantification of the qualitative & the absence of history connected with everyday life. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22414 / ISA / 1990 / 6096

Ferrarotti, Franco (U Rome, I-00198 Italy), **Les Racines locales** (Local Roots). (FRE)

¶ An attempt to make explicit the consequences of the qualitative approach in sociology. The qualitative orientation implies a grass-roots approach, seeking to reach the level of individuals & explore interpersonal relations chains at the microsociological level. The concepts of *Einfühlung* as formulated by Edith Stein, "surrender & catch" proposed by Kurt H. Wolff, & Martin Heidegger's *Gelassenheit* are examined in this perspective. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22415 / ISA / 1990 / 6097

Ferreira, Virginia (Faculdade Economia Coimbra, Ave Dias da Silva 165 P-3000 Portugal), **Clerical Work, Employment Practices and Technical Change—The Portuguese Case.**

¶ In Portuguese public opinion, it is believed that new information technology (NIT) will provide important female job opportunities. Here, the accuracy of this assumption is evaluated through analysis of Portuguese Labor Dept data on the job conditions of 3,200 clerical workers of 600 firms in the Coimbra District employing 5+ wage workers & a minimum of 2 clerical workers in 1989, & telephone survey data on the existing office equipment of those 600 firms. Factor analysis is used to characterize the global qualification of labor, organizational complexity, & technological innovation of these firms. Results reveal that the semiperipheral

nature of Portugal conditions the social impact of NIT: the technological jump toward the NIT is still irrelevant in Portuguese offices—few firms have adopted NIT & what has been adopted is not very advanced—and changes brought about in the division of labor differ from those that are being induced by NIT in core countries, particularly with regard to patterns of work feminization & recruitment, promotional & wage policies. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22416 / ISA / 1990 / 6098

Field, Mark G. (40 Peacock Farm Rd, Lexington MA 02173), **Comparing National Health Systems: The Convergence Hypothesis.**

¶ The equitable provision of health care has become a prime ideological & political issue, as has the debate about this care as a right rather than a privilege, which is fueled by the steadily mounting costs of health care, doubts about the ability of the health system to deliver what it promises, the evolving demographic, morbidity, & mortality picture, & the increasing use of capital- & labor-intensive medical technology. The general convergence hypothesis posits that under the impact of universal factors of production, societies & the character of their people are becoming increasingly similar, indicating that the organization of health care services would evolve along the same converging path of technological determinism. However, a cross-national survey of the present literature, with focus on the health care systems of industrial societies, does not support this hypothesis. Universal medical scientific knowledge & technology do not necessarily lead to similar structures for the organization, financing, & management of health care, nor for the working conditions of the medical profession & other health personnel. Rather, each national health care system reflects the confrontation & the partial reconciliation of two elements: the universal aspect of scientific knowledge (& its derivative technology) & the unique aspects of each society's culture. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22417 / ISA / 1990 / 6099

Fijalkowski, Jürgen (Freie U Berlin, D-1000 33 Federal Republic Germany), **Double Citizenship as an Instrument of Migration Policy.**

¶ The settling of millions of transnational labor migrants & political refugees in many central European countries has generated populations that, while centering their lives in their new place of residence, remain second class citizens as a result of their formal nationality. This deficit could be settled legally by naturalization, attained by total change of legal nationality or legal attribution of dual citizenship; the situation in West Germany is used to examine this problem. The conditions under which double citizenship might be accepted politically by sending & receiving countries, & might be socially effective as a modus of integrating transnational migrants are explored. Given current conditions in Europe, double citizenship might function as a way of passage into a post-national-state international order. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22418 / ISA / 1990 / 6100

Fijnaut, Cyrille (Faculteit Rechtsgeleerdheid Katholieke U Leuven, B-3000 Belgium), **Europeanization of the Police.**

¶ Developments in police cooperation in Western Europe since the 1960s at different geographical & political levels are discussed. Also considered are the consequences that the growth of police cooperation will have for the harmonization of police structures, powers, & methods in different countries. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22419 / ISA / 1990 / 6101

Fijnaut, Cyrille (Faculty Law Erasmus U, NL-3000 DR Rotterdam Netherlands), **Organized Crime in Rotterdam.**

¶ An analysis of the nature of organized crime in Rotterdam, the Netherlands, in comparison with its characteristics in the US & Italy. Special attention is given to the opinions of Rotterdam police detectives concerning organized crime in their city & to reporting on this question in local newspapers. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22420 / ISA / 1990 / 6102

Filgueira, Carlos & Pucci, Francisco (CIESU, Maldonado 1858 Montevideo Uruguay), **Spanish title not provided** (The Textile Trade Union in the Period of Democratic Reconstruction). (SPA)

¶ An analysis of textile trade unions in Uruguay during the period of democratic reconstruction that began in 1980, with focus on institutional

changes deriving from formal changes in the political regime & their effects on internal union practices, the process of recruitment & socialization of new members, forms of participation, criteria governing the election of trade union leaders, & the articulation of demands. Four phases of union activity are identified: (1) under the military regime, from 1974 to 1980, characterized by an absence of political & civil rights, the dissolution of political parties, & the almost total suppression of trade union activity; (2) beginning in 1980, a redemocratization characterized by the resurgence of banned political parties & the reorganization of trade unions; (3) between early 1984 & Mar 1985, when political groups emerged to oppose the military regime, with employers' associations & trade unions characterized by an extraordinary high level of mobilization; & (4) the arrival of democratic government, characterized by increased negotiation between labor & capital with the state adopting a leading role. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22421 / ISA / 1990 / 6103

Filion, Normand (LSCI/IRESO, 59-61 rue Pouchet F-75849 Paris Cedex 17 France), **Constitution and Reification of Norm and Value Systems in Participative Management.**

¶ Is participative management destined to failure because of its fundamental principle of searching for consensus among groups that have different views of reality & their own ways of acting in the organization? It is suggested that the difficulties & failures of this type of management go beyond the question of divergent interests: the meanings attached to participation by groups of actors must also be analyzed in order to illuminate conflicts that originate from the meeting of different norm & value systems regarding the structure of participation. These norms & their legitimating values appear to be based on unreconcilable group identities, each formed by the synthesis of both social class identity & organizational role identity. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22422 / ISA / 1990 / 6104

Filloux, Jean-Claude (75 rue Saint-Charles, F-75015 Paris France), **Durkheim et la sociologie des droits de l'homme** (Durkheim and the Sociology of the Rights of Man). (FRE)

¶ To the popular interpretation of Emile Durkheim's sociology as leaving no role for the social actor, it is countered that his theory of social systems necessitates a "cult of the human" as the "cement" of emerging modern societies. Religion, ritual, & the communal nature of social ties are analyzed to show coextension in otherwise volatile societies of the veneration of the individual & the advent of a religion "in which man is at once both believer & God." Thus does Durkheim reconcile individual & social concerns in an ethic that allows him to argue his own political positions. Tr & Modified by J. White (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22423 / ISA / 1990 / 6105

Fine, Gary Alan & Sandstrom, Kent (Dept Sociology U Minnesota, Minneapolis 55455), **Ideology in Action.**

¶ Basic microsociological concepts, eg, impression management, emotion, identity, interaction, network, & meaning, are employed to provide a pragmatic approach to ideology, drawing on an empirical example: ideologies about nature, as expressed both in writings on nature & in conversations with mushroom collectors. Issues addressed include: (1) the connection between ideology, folk ideas, & moral order; (2) the emotional context of ideology; (3) dramaturgical techniques & framing conventions in the public presentation of ideology; (4) the connection of ideology to small groups & the activation of networks & social movements; & (5) the sedimentation of ideologies into structure. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22424 / ISA / 1990 / 6106

Finney, Henry C. (Dept Sociology U Vermont, Burlington 05405), **Mediating Claims to Artistry: Social Stratification in a Local Visual Arts Community.**

¶ Analysis of participant observation data collected on the visual art world of a small northeastern US city reveals a subtle system of stratification that is selective of both artists & art styles. At the bottom are amateurs whose work is imitatively traditional or naive; while most are hobbyists, a few join the active informal competition that permeates the system & advance to the system's middle level. This middle level consensus of serious artists who seek recognition in local, regional, & national ju-

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ried shows; they sometimes have art degrees & plan art careers, frequently paint more abstractly & innovatively than do amateurs, & are typically women. At the top are fully trained professionals with regional or national status, many of whom teach art; the majority are men. Overall, the system functions to select artists & art styles as they compete for higher recognition. With a few recent exceptions, naive & imitative traditional styles have been excluded from the top in favor of modernist abstraction, sophisticated forms of "art brut," or neorealism. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22425 / ISA / 1990 / 6107

Finsterbusch, Kurt (Dept Sociology U Maryland, College Park 20742), **Studying Success Factors in Multiple Cases.**

¶ A low-cost methodology for studying the factors that contribute to success across cases is described & illustrated, & problems of validity & reliability are discussed. The methodology consists of eight steps: (1) deriving a standard information module from a review of the literature, (2) deriving a conceptual framework & theoretical model from the standard information module & social system theory, (3) a systematic case review of a set of documented cases, (4) field studies attached to evaluation functions, (5) interviews with project personnel or evaluators, (6) quantitative analyses, (7) triangulation of results, & (8) policy results. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22426 / ISA / 1990 / 6108

Fisenko, Lia & Rjabova, Inna (Kronstadsky Blvd 43a, Moscow 125490 USSR), **Sociological Studies in Foreign Tourism in the USSR.**

¶ Surveys conducted between 1976 & 1989 by the USSR State Committee for Foreign Tourism reveal a continuing increase in the number of tourists over the last several years. In comparison with other countries where tourists come mainly for the purpose of recreation & entertainment, foreign tourism to the USSR is primarily characterized as educational & cultural. The motives for choosing the USSR as a tourist destination, & the cultural interests & educational goals of foreign visitors are discussed, with particular emphasis on tourists from the US & the Federal Republic of Germany. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22427 / ISA / 1990 / 6109

Fitzpatrick, Peter (Darwin Coll U Canterbury, Kent CT2 7NY England), **Law's Demotic Dependence.**

¶ Popular justice is usually seen as either subordinate or only vaguely connected to state law. Popular justice, in the common view, supplements state law: the two are constitutively connected through shared demotic presuppositions founded in the mythic figures of nature, community, & the individual, though popular justice remains outside, challenging the completeness & the adequacy of state law. Pursuing the excluded or the dangerous elements of those demotic presuppositions reveals an integral dependence of state law on the demotic, such that state law disappears as a distinguishable conception to become but a dimension of the pervasion of law in social relations. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22428 / ISA / 1990 / 6110

Fitzpatrick, Ray, Newman, Stanton & Lamb, Rosemarie (Nuffield Coll, Oxford OX1 1NF England), **Social Relationships and Psychological Well-Being in Rheumatoid Arthritis.**

¶ An examination of: (1) whether the social relationships of individuals with rheumatoid arthritis (RA) differ from those of other samples; & (2) whether social relationships are associated with psychological well-being. Analysis is based on the interview & scale responses of 158 patients (23% males; mean disease duration, 16 years) recruited from a rheumatology outpatient clinic in North London, England, assessed on 2 occasions separated by 15 months. At both assessments, Ss completed: the Interview Schedule for Social Interaction (ISSI), the Sickness Impact Profile, the Beck Depression Inventory, & Rosenberg Self-esteem Scale. Independent clinical information gathered by a rheumatologist included grip strength, degree of morning stiffness, & joint tenderness by the Ritchie Articular Index; disease activity measures included erythrocyte sedimentation rate & hemoglobin. Cross-sectional & longitudinal correlations are examined between social relationships, degree of disability, & psychological well-being. The ISSI produces scale scores for more intimate social relationships ("attachments") & more diffuse social relationships, eg, with friends & neighbors ("social integration"). Both disability & psychological well-being scores were more strongly correlated with social in-

tegration than with attachment scores. Findings provide evidence of the important role played by social relationships, particularly more informal social contacts, in influencing health status in chronic illness. As increasing emphasis is given to community care to supplement more formal health care systems, measurement of such effects will become more urgent. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22429 / ISA / 1990 / 6111

Flamarique Zaratiegui, Lourdes (Ed Bibliotecas U Navarra, E-31080 Pamplona Spain), **Spanish title not provided** (Georg Simmel: The Foundation of Social Theory). (SPA)

¶ In *Soziologie. Untersuchungen über die Formen der Vergesellschaftung*, ((Sociology. Studies in the Forms of Socialization) 1927), Georg Simmel asked "How is society possible?" The answer is shaped in such a way that it could only be expressed in terms of its process of construction. The condition of possibility of society can be questioned not because society is a reality, but because society results in a reality. Therefore, to study society is to study social actions, & it could be concluded that society is identified with its constitution process; in the same way, the sociological object is identified with the method. Based on these arguments, the concepts of social action, comprehension, & social interaction are examined. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22430 / ISA / 1990 / 6112

Florath, Bernd (Akademie Wissenschaften DDR Zentralinstitut Geschichte, Prenzlauer Promenade 149-152 Berlin DDR-1100 German Democratic Republic), **Fighting Sociology: The Analysis of Fascism in the Work of Karl August Wittfogel.**

¶ The German-born social scientist Karl August Wittfogel (1896-1988) mainly dealt with the history & social structure of Oriental societies, & was one of the leaders of left-wing thought in the Frankfurt school. He interrupted his Oriental studies in the beginning of the 1930s to join the Communist Party in fighting against the growing danger of fascism. He also analyzed political, theoretical, & artistic expressions of several political wings of the late Weimar Republic, attempting to determine ideological roots & their aims & potential results. Wittfogel accepted the communist concept of social fascism, which proposes that the social democratic party in its fight for the survival of bourgeois democracy runs the risk of becoming inevitably fascist, & in contradiction to his own party, he realized that the Nazi party was the enemy of the working class, even though there are only formal differences between it & social democracy. The core of Wittfogel's sociology of ideologies is the identification of the abstract two-class Marxist framework of capitalist society with the real system of social classes & strata in Germany. His analysis shows the fatal distance between the courageous antifascist policy of the Communist Party & political reality in Germany on the eve of the Nazis' rise to power. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22431 / ISA / 1990 / 6113

Fluder, Robert (Soziologisches Institut U Zürich, CH-8001 Switzerland), **The Functioning of Union Pluralism in Switzerland.**

¶ Structurally, the trade union system in Switzerland is highly fragmented, split along both religious & ideological lines & along particular status interests. Moreover, peak organizations have a very strong federal structure with a high degree of member autonomy, which prevents concentration & coordination of interests at the national level. Since fragmentation corresponds with a relatively low degree of organization, competition between unions has generally not brought about a better representation of the interests of the work force. The formation & evolution of union pluralism is traced, & the consequences of pluralism for industrial relations are considered. It is concluded that, in contrast to other countries, there is a connection between the low level of industrial conflict, organizational weakness, & union pluralism in Switzerland. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22432 / ISA / 1990 / 6114

Flynn, David (King's Coll, London Ontario N6A 2M3), **Tenant Management: Variation over Time and Space.**

¶ Some, but not all, of the variation in support for tenant-managed housing, by individuals & by the state, is due to differing definitions of terms, eg, "co-operative housing" & "housing association." Several other explanations are suggested, including economic, cultural, & political reasons, & tested using secondary data from 6 countries: Canada, the UK, the Netherlands, Poland, Czechoslovakia, & parts of the USSR. Aside from



economic incentives, which will always encourage some interest in tenant-management, the major cause of variation seems to be the presence or absence of a social movement. The implications of this finding are discussed in light of the current changes in Eastern Europe, & policy recommendations are made, especially for countries where housing & resources are scarce. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22433 / ISA / 1990 / 6115

Földesi, Szabó Gyöngyi (Alkotas u 44, Budapest H-1123 Hungary), **Rights to Sporting Activity.**

¶ Many countries have passed laws concerning sports, dealing with such questions as the safety of athletes, sports injuries, sports insurance, athletes' & coaches' rights, etc. Recent years have seen a new legal challenge—to ensure the right to sporting activity for all. Although it has been recognized that the current lifestyle of many includes so little physical activity that the human organism is endangered, the law has handled this issue with reservation, or not at all. An attempt is made to prove why sporting activity should be a basic human right—not top-level competitive sport, but leisure-time sport. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22434 / ISA / 1990 / 6116

Fonte, Maria & Gorgoni, Marcello (Dipt Economia & Politica Agraria Facoltà Agraria, I-80055 Portici Naples Italy), **Nutritional and Non-Nutritional Aspects in the Working of Food Systems.**

¶ Biases that constitute an obstacle to the effective working of global food systems & the implementation of successful food policies are identified. In poor countries (or households) food traditionally has a strong symbolic & cultural value; when income permits, people spend money & time on food consumption beyond their nutritional needs, for the sake of pleasure & as a way of socializing. In the current market economies, firms produce food, as any other commodity, in order to make profits; thus the nutritional specificity of food is not a useful explanation of what or why people consume & firms (or farms) produce. Consideration of the social aspects of food consumption in the analysis of food systems & their functioning leads to the conclusion that the solution of global hunger & malnutrition problems will require the solution of other inequality problems. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22435 / ISA / 1990 / 6117

Foran, John F. (Dept Sociology U California, Santa Barbara 93106), **A Theory of Third World Social Revolutions: Iran, Nicaragua and El Salvador Compared.**

• Complete paper available from SA Document Delivery Service prepaid at \$0.25 per page plus \$1.50 search & postage. Length of paper: 27 pp.

¶ A model of the outbreak of social revolutions in the Third World is presented derived from research on the case of the Iranian Revolution of 1978/79. Based on the conception of Third World social structure as the complex product of internal & external dynamics (a synthesis of the dependency, world-system, & modes of production paradigms), it is observed that production of this system generally requires a repressive state. Given this overall structural situation, found in many Third World societies, further conditions are postulated as necessary & sufficient for the outbreak of a revolution: the elaboration of political cultures of opposition capable of appealing to broad social strata, a crisis consisting of a simultaneous internal economic downswing, & an "opening" or opportunity in the world-system. If these conditions are met, it is hypothesized that a multiclass coalition will form to carry out a revolutionary project, with a good chance of success (ie, attaining state power). The model is applied to the three most significant recent Third World revolutions: the successful cases of Iran & Nicaragua in 1978/79, & the ongoing revolutionary struggle in El Salvador (since 1980). It is argued that Iran & Nicaragua fit the model in terms of social structure, political cultures, & conjunctural factors, resulting in a broad-based coalition that relatively swiftly took control of the state. In El Salvador, the key explanatory variables differed, & the outcome has been a prolonged civil war that has not yet resulted in a successful social revolution. Trends & factors at work in El Salvador today are identified, & possible outcomes to the civil war suggested. It is considered whether the model might be extended to other cases of Third world social revolutions & attempted revolutions. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22436 / ISA / 1990 / 6118

Ford, Julie M. (33 West 42nd St, New York NY 10036), **Tilting at Themes: The Metamorphosis of "Don Quixote".**

¶ An investigation of how diverse interpretations are possible from a single literary work. Specifically, how does the 1960s musical, "Man of La Mancha," a tribute to the "transforming power of simple faith," come out of the seventeenth-century Spanish classic novel, "Don Quixote," a humorous parody of chivalric romances. An analysis of critical writings & reviews shows how the novel is made meaningful for an audience nearly 400 years later. Meanings, it is hypothesized, are constructed through the selection, emphasis, & adaptation of historically specific images & themes, which resonate with the experiences & context of an audience or reader. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22437 / ISA / 1990 / 6119

Foret, Miroslav (ÚVSV ČSAV, Mendlovo nám 19 CS-637 00 Brno Czechoslovakia), **Sociological Aspects of Popular Music in Czechoslovakia in the 1980s.**

¶ Empirical data collected during the 1980s are drawn on to explore sociological aspects of popular music in Czechoslovakia. Discussion includes: (1) musical preferences in general & how these differ between age groups, (2) cultural-social activities connected to music, & (3) music as communication & as a group symbol. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22438 / ISA / 1990 / 6120

Forrest, R. S. & Murie, A. S. (School Advanced Urban Studies U Bristol, BS8 4EA England), **After the Social Revolution? The Role of Former State Housing in the Home Ownership Market.**

¶ An examination of whether patterns of access & opportunity in the housing market are changed significantly through the privatization of state housing, based on results of an empirical study of the role of former state housing in two British cities. Focus is on: (1) long-term consequences for the purchasers; (2) who buys these properties when they enter the open market; & (3) aspects of affordability & price in the private market. These issues are discussed in the context of the wider claims of privatization policies & the implications for different theoretical perspectives are considered. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22439 / ISA / 1990 / 6121

Foster, Arnold W. (State U New York, Albany 12222), **The Social Distance between Audience and Performers: A Review of the Literature.**

¶ In the performing arts, artist & public are brought together in the same place at the same time, & can interact directly & immediately; however, the relationship between graphic artists & performing artists is qualitatively different, as the former seldom confront an audience. Here, it is argued that these differences are exaggerated, & an attempt is made to clarify similarities between the two types of artist, using Erving Goffman's insights about the presentation of self & Emory Bogardus's concept of social distance, & evidence drawn from observation & the literature on the sociology of the arts. Analysis reveals a difference between the popular & fine arts: while the former try to diminish social distance & enhance the personality of the artists, the latter tend to maintain social distance both publicly & privately. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22440 / ISA / 1990 / 6122

Frankle, Eleanor (Dept Linguistica Instit Nacional Antropologia & Historia, Paseo de la Reforma Gandhi 11560 Mexico DF), **Ethno- and Psycholinguistics in Mayan through Semantics and Morphology.**

¶ The development of the meanings of glosses in different Mayan areas is examined through semantics & morphology. The Jacalteco language of Guatemala, eg, presents a distinctive use of the negative: to express "easy" the negative is combined with the word for "big, great," thereby revealing not only a physical but metaphysical concept as well. Chuj, also a Mayan language of Guatemala, distinguishes between specific attitudes: while speakers use "to embrace" when it is merely a gesture, or an expression of a custom, the meaning "to embrace one another sincerely" requires a completely different word. Yucatecan Maya is the only Mayan language that employs a kinship term to express a variant concept: both Tzeltal of Chiapas & Yucatecan Maya use the same word for "brother-in-law" but only the latter uses the same term for "friend." (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

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90S22441 / ISA / 1990 / 6123

Fraser, Nancy (Philosophy Dept Northwestern U, Evanston IL 60208-1315), **The Public Sphere and Cultural Change.**

¶ An assessment of the strengths & weaknesses of Jürgen Habermas's concept of the public sphere as a component of a theory of democracy & cultural change. It is argued that Habermas's classical formulation is flawed, but that a concept of the public sphere is nonetheless indispensable. An attempt is made to reconstruct this concept from a democratic-socialist-feminist perspective. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22442 / ISA / 1990 / 6124

Frey, R. Scott (Kansas State U, Manhattan 66506), **Assessing the Social Impacts of Natural Resource Policies.**

¶ A method for assessing the social impacts of alternative natural resource policies is presented, consisting of three key elements: (1) two criteria used to identify impacts associated with alternative policies; (2) a group estimation procedure for determining the impacts associated with policies; & (3) a procedure for ranking policies from most to least preferred in terms of the two criteria. The method is illustrated with material from an actual analysis of three alternative water management policies. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22443 / ISA / 1990 / 6125

Frideres, James S. & Bolaria, Singh B. (Dept Social Sciences U Calgary, Alberta T2N 1N4), **Policies on Indian People in Canada.**

¶ A brief historical overview of Canadian policy regarding Indians during four time periods: pre-twentieth century, 1900-1940, 1941-1970, & 1970-present. Discussed in detail are components of four specific policies (self-government, land claims, economics, & education) that the federal government has enacted. The role of the provincial government in policy formulation & implementation is also discussed & analyzed. An attempt is made to show how these policies have impacted Indian identity & self esteem & have influenced Indians' ability to relate to non-Indians in today's society. Also identified is how these policies have directed the political & economic development of Indians in modern-day society. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22444 / ISA / 1990 / 6126

Friedman, Barbara & Wenger, Dennis (Dept Sociology U Pennsylvania, Philadelphia 19104), **A Comparative Study of Mass Media Organization in Disaster: An Empirical Examination of Some Recent Observations in the Literature.**

¶ In an empirical examination of mass media organizations during five disasters, Rahel Sood, Geoffrey Stockdale, & Everett M. Rogers ("How the News Media Operate in Natural Disasters," *Journal of Communication*, 1987, 37, 1, 27-41) noted changes in the normal news-gathering & -processing patterns in such areas as gatekeeping, reporter autonomy, sources, & competition. Their work is replicated & extended here, examining media organizational adaptations in 17 disasters, which allows for cross-media comparisons. Quick-response field research techniques were used to gather data on 97 radio stations, 44 TV channels, & 20 newspapers in the US, Canada, & Puerto Rico; structured, open-ended interviews were conducted with 286 media personnel. The findings support the earlier observations, but also reveal clear differences between radio, TV, & newspaper outlets that have not been previously observed. The results are interpreted in light of the relationships between media organizations & their altered physical & social environments. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22445 / ISA / 1990 / 6127

Friedman, Debra (Dept Sociology U Arizona, Tucson 85721), **The Origins of Maternal Custody in the West.**

¶ Until the late 1800s, fathers were routinely awarded the custody of their children after divorce or separation, but by the 1930s, every US state & European country routinely awarded custody to mothers. On the face of it, the shift in custodial presumption is counterintuitive: why should the members of an unquestionably dominant group—males—cede any of their rights to a less dominant one & do so without duress? There is no easily identifiable group of either females or males who fought for this change, & as a political group, feminist women were divided about the proper dispensation of the custody of children. An attempt is made to identify the actors who undertook the collective action necessary to produce this change in presumptive child custody, & an explanation is offered that appears consonant with the historical record. A rational ch-

oice theory of collective action is evaluated in light of this evidence. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22446 / ISA / 1990 / 6128

Friedman, Samuel R., Des Jarlais, Don C., Sufian, Meryl, Stepherson, Bruce, Neaigus, Alan & Curtis, Richard (Narcotic and Drug Research Inc, 11 Beach St New York NY 10013), **Collective Self-Organization as a Strategy against AIDS.**

¶ The ability of a risk population to organize against acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS) seems to be affected by forces specified in social movement theories, including organizational ties, group identity, resources, repression, & perceived crisis. In areas where gay subcultures &/or gay liberation movements are strong, & repression & stigmatization of homosexuality limited, gay men have built organizations to care for the ill, influenced health policy, & struggled to redefine their norms & values in ways that support their collective interests—including those of reducing the transmission of HIV (human immunodeficiency virus). This activity has motivated others at risk, including intravenous drug users (IVDUs) & minority community leaders. IVDUs had formed "unions" (*junkiebonden*) in the Netherlands prior to the public emergence of AIDS, but these have remained weak due to difficulties in maintaining effective leadership. In New York City, NY, exusers formed ADAPT to deal with AIDS issues, & it has organized some care for the ill, some public health voice for users, & educational outreach. Efforts by ADAPT & Narcotic & Drug Research, Inc to organize IVDUs have met with some success, particularly in organizing female IVDU prostitutes. Data on the relative impact of this organization vs educational outreach are presented. Efforts to organize around AIDS on a community basis in minority areas have not yet been successful in New York, despite the city's disproportionate rates of HIV infection & disease; this failure is attributed to competing agendas & pressures among potential leadership & volunteer strata. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22447 / ISA / 1990 / 6129

Frisby, David P. (Dept Sociology Glasgow U, G12 8RT Scotland), **Some Economic Foundations of Georg Simmel's *Philosophy of Money*.**

¶ Georg Simmel's *Philosophy of Money* (1900) is grounded in an economic theory of value, exchange, & money whose origins are obscured by the absence of any references in the work. Here, an attempt is made to trace some of the origins in marginal utility theory & in Simmel's modifications & critique of this position. The implications of his economic theory for the treatment of a mature money economy are delineated. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22448 / ISA / 1990 / 6130

Fritz, Jan Marie (California State U, San Bernardino 92407), **The Emergence of American Clinical Sociology.**

¶ The history of US clinical sociology is described, including a review of some of the earliest courses in the field, taught by E. Burgess, L. Wirth, & A. Gouldner, among others. In addition, the history of the term "clinical sociology" in publications is traced. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22449 / ISA / 1990 / 6131

Fritz, Jan Marie (California State U, San Bernardino 92407), **Clinical Sociologists as Intervenors.**

¶ Clinical sociology involves both analysis & intervention: clinical analysis is the critical assessment of policies &/or practices with an eye toward improving the situation; intervention involves the creation of new systems & change of existing systems. Clinical sociologists are humanistic scientists who are multidisciplinary in approach. They engage in analysis & planned social change efforts by focusing on one system level (eg, individual, interpersonal, small group, organization, community, international). They integrate levels of focus in their work from a sociological frame of reference. Focus here is on the contributions of US clinical sociologists in the area of dispute processing. Historical contributions are presented, theoretical frameworks explicated, & contributions of experienced clinicians identified. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22450 / ISA / 1990 / 6132

Frutos Hernandez, Teodoro de (Facultad ciencias políticas & sociología U Complutense Madrid-Campus Somosaguas, E-28023

Spain), **Psychosociological Forecasting of New Information Technologies.**

¶ William Ogburn developed, in his work on social change begun in 1922, a simple but transcendental theory: the changes in material culture, eg technology, provoke changes in the nonmaterial or adaptive culture after a "culture lag." In 1939, J. A. Schumpeter established that in developed countries, the economy advances in accordance with successive stages of depression, recuperation, peak, & recession. If these two theories are applied together, the result may be that if a society's adaptive space is very big, the society may find itself reacting to a technology's recession, losing its place in international competitiveness. This situation is faced by Third World countries or any country that has lost its ranking & share of world wealth. The most striking cases of "culture lag" are India & Mexico, countries that are advanced in one sphere & extremely backward in others. It is suggested that the real reason for the unity & diversity that exist between countries, & also within them, can be found in the social functions of technology. If a solution could be found for this, a democratization of the uses of technology could occur, resulting in unprecedented social change. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22451 / ISA / 1990 / 6133

Fukász, György & Tibori, Timea (Darvas u.7, H-1033 Budapest, Hungary), **Work-Education-Free Time.**

¶ The interrelations of the concepts of leisure, education, & work culture are examined, based on data from a 1987 survey (N = 1,808 Ss) conducted by the Public Cultural Center in Hungary. Ss were asked to choose the most important values of life regarding their cultural pursuits & leisure activities. Results reveal a decrease in importance placed on work skills & pleasant working conditions, & an increase in the importance of leisure activities or second jobs beyond formal work. It is argued that cultural institutions should adapt to new cultural values, & the network of the institutions of public education must meet the demands resulting from changing leisure habits. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22452 / ISA / 1990 / 6134

Fuller, Theodore D., Edwards, John N., Sermsri, Santhai & Vorakit-phokatorn, Sairudee (Dept Sociology Virginia Polytechnic Instit & State U, Blacksburg 24061), **Household Crowding and Psychological Well-Being.**

¶ An attempt is made to extend previous US & European studies on the effects of household crowding on psychological well-being to developing countries, based on household survey data from husbands & wives (Σ N = 2,017) in Bangkok, Thailand. The effect of 5 variables on psychological well-being are examined: persons per room, subjective sense of crowding, lack of privacy, "felt demands," & manifest irritation. Income, education, number of children, & household/family structure are introduced as control variables. Similarities & differences between these data & previous studies are discussed. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22453 / ISA / 1990 / 6135

Gaav, Ludmila E. (Russian Museum, Ingenernaia str 4 191011 Leningrad USSR), **Avant-Garde after Stagnation: Sociological Analysis of the Public at the Exhibition of P. N. Filonov.**

¶ The exhibition of the artist P. N. Filonov at the Russian Museum, summer 1988, proved to be an important event in the cultural life of Leningrad. It was the first personal exhibition of the painter shown to the public after about 50 years of working in isolation. Here, data from a survey of 400 visitors at the exhibition are used to ascertain some tendencies in the public's perception of Filonov's art, & categories of the audience are identified. Most respondents (Rs) had a high level of education (60% graduated from high school, 17.6% high school students) & many were professionally interested in art (12.8%). Also, most learned of the exhibit via informal means of information (19.3% from talks & conversations), & most had only a superficial knowledge of the painter (26.7% knew nothing about him before the exhibition, 33.4% knew him only by name). Most (79.9%) identified political & cultural censorship as the main reason for this lack of knowledge. It is concluded that the ability to perceive sophisticated works of art is connected with the degree of experience & knowledge. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22454 / ISA / 1990 / 6136

Gagliardi, Mafra (U Padova, I-35123 Italy), **The Child Spectator.**

¶ Some reflections & hypotheses are offered on children's theater reception, including how they decode & assimilate theater language & the overall emotional effects of the experience. Factors identified as affecting this reception include: joining a homogeneous group; the illegitimacy of the space that becomes theatrical; & greater suitability to synesthetic, metaphoric, & multicoded communications. Nearer to the receptive conditions of popular spectacle or performances than to those of official theater, the child spectator asks to be admitted to play. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22455 / ISA / 1990 / 6137

Gagnon, Gabriel (Dept Sociologie U Montréal, Québec H3C 3J7), **Travail et parole: réflexions épistémologiques (Work and Speech: Epistemological Considerations).** (FRE)

¶ The new interest in the subject & the social actor in sociological theory (Jürgen Habermas, Anthony Giddens, Alain Touraine, Cornelius Castoriadis) requires undertaking a new epistemological critique of qualitative methods, eg, sociological intervention & life stories, in the sociology of work. It is investigated whether those methods can be used to understand the transformation of workers' culture & of emancipatory practices related to it, & whether there is a new *imaginaire social* (social imaginary) Castoriadis or episteme (Michel Foucault) emerging from the workers' conscience. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22456 / ISA / 1990 / 6138

Gaidzanwa, Rudo B. (Dept Sociology U Zimbabwe, Mount Pleasant Harare), **Women, Leadership and Transformation in Zimbabwe.**

¶ An analysis of women's leadership roles in the process of social & economic transformation in postindependence Zimbabwe. Historical continuities in leadership styles are identified & new forms of leadership that have developed as a result of the struggle for national liberation & the involvement of women in the country's reconstruction are described, arguing that the struggle for national liberation transformed the accepted gender roles of men & women in order to facilitate women's involvement in political activities, allowing them to gain new leadership skills that continued to be beneficial after independence. However, the redefinition of gender roles that occurred after independence led to strains between men & women with regard to public leadership rights. It is contended that part of the process of politics in the public realm is geared to the reassertion of the public roles of males & the corresponding private roles for women; where this is not possible or politic, women are incorporated into the formal bodies where male hegemony can be used to minimize the impact of their political leadership. The issues that affect the scope & success of female political leadership in the process of transformation both within & outside established formal bodies are identified. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22457 / ISA / 1990 / 6139

Gál, Fedor, Potúček, Martin & Timoracký, Marian (Prognostický ústav SAV, Malinovského 56 CS-811 05 Bratislava Czechoslovakia), **Society as the Subject of Future Research in the Slovak Socialist Republic.**

• Complete paper available from SA Document Delivery Service prepaid at \$0.25 per page plus \$1.50 search & postage. Length of paper: 25 pp.

¶ Conceptual premises for the study of societal development possibilities in the Slovak Socialist Republic are offered, drawing on problem-oriented & participative approaches in forecasting, interconnected with the concept of the cultivation & utilization of human potential, with focus on the idea of "homocentrism" in the process of social reproduction. Processes of the preservation, protection, cultivation, & utilization of the disuse, shrinkage, abuse, & devastation of human potential form a framework of society. In Slovakia, the main development barrier is the centralized, administrative-command type of social management. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22458 / ISA / 1990 / 6140

Galin, Igor A. (Instit Philosophy Kiev, Geroyev Revolutsii 4 Ukraine 252001 USSR), **Toward a Structure of Social Self-Feeling.**

¶ Social self-feeling is an emotional aspect of social group members' estimation of their well-being in comparison with that of the representatives of another social group, which is expressed in the group members' satis-

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faction with their well-being & readiness for social mobility. General social self-feeling results from interaction of its separate kinds: socio-occupational self-feeling plays a key role in the interaction process. Results of a 1986-1988 empirical study ($N = 1,290$) conducted in Kiev, USSR, indicate that the structure of social self-feeling consists of three components: (1) cognitive (group members' comparative estimation of their well-being); (2) emotional (group members' satisfaction with it); & (3) behavioral (group members' readiness for social mobility). An equation of an occupational group members' self-feeling index is presented. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22459 / ISA / 1990 / 6141

Gallie, Duncan & Vogler, Carolyn (Nuffield Coll U Oxford, OX1 1NF England), **Unemployment, Attitudes to Work and Household Relations in Britain.**

¶ An examination of the relationship between unemployment, attitudes to work, & household relations, based on panel surveys carried out in GB under the ESRC's Social Change & Economic Life Initiative. The evidence for the view that the unemployed display inherent instability in their work careers is considered, the level & determinants of employment motivation among the unemployed are examined, & the degree to which attitudes to work affect the outcomes of the job search are assessed. A central concern is the way in which household structure & the nature of social networks are affected by unemployment & in turn mediate work attitudes & job search. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22460 / ISA / 1990 / 6142

Galló, Béla (I. Uri ul 49, H-1014 Budapest Hungary (Tel: 759-011)), **From Zero-Party System to Parliamentary Democracy.**

¶ The transformation of the political party system in Hungary is discussed, focusing on the difference between a dictatorship & a totalitarian regime. In a dictatorship, there is a sharp line between those who come to power by force & those who, having no power, are forced to obey them; & political parties are suppressed & limited in number. However, in a totalitarian regime, although they exist, political parties have no real functions: totalitarian regimes are zero-party systems. The decline of such regimes is caused not by internal opposition, but by international challenges, inner erosion, &/or massive protests without political articulation. After the collapse of such regimes, it is hard to rebuild a parliamentary democracy, even under conditions of a favorable international atmosphere. Specific features of János Kádár's regime in Hungary are described, & the political events & actors of the last three years are analyzed, investigating the chances of a parliamentary democracy functioning both formally & efficiently. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22461 / ISA / 1990 / 6143

Galvão, Ana Catarina (Fundação Joaquim Nabuco Instit Pesquisas Sociais, 50000 Recife Pernambuco Brazil (Tel: 081-263-4611)), **The Centralizing Action of the State: Regional Policies in Northeast Brazil.**

¶ An analysis of the centralizing & decentralizing effects of regional policies implemented by the federal government of Brazil, especially those directed toward the northeast, with focus on changes in these policies during the last ten years of "re-democratization." A brief historical account of state intervention in the northeast over the last thirty years reveals a progressive centralization of power in the hands of the central government & a subsequent deactivation of regional planning agencies. Some selected regional policies are examined in attempt to compare factors that have hindered the achievement of their goals, particularly that of the improvement of living conditions of poor populations. A mechanism of strong "reciprocal legitimization" between the regional elites & the central government is detected, & identified as being the main cause or policy failure. The relationship between the centralizing/decentralizing characteristics of these policies & the process of re-democratization is explored, along with possible changes that the new Constitution might induce with respect to the present balance of power between central & local governments & the process of democratic development. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22462 / ISA / 1990 / 6144

Gandhi, R. S. (Dept Sociology U Calgary, Alberta T2N 1N4), **Social Systems Theory, World System and Urbanization: An Interpretation.**

¶ An investigation of whether Immanuel Wallerstein's world-system per-

spective supplies useful insights into the nature of urbanization. Mounting evidence suggests that the size relation of cities in regions or nations is partly a function of the economic role played by the region in the global economy. This is especially apparent in the periphery where cities have been created as outposts of colonial & neocolonial expansion accompanying the growth of the world-system & the concomitant peripheralization of outlying areas. However, it must also be noted that the growth or decline of cities also involves the specific spatial requirements of what is being produced in a given area, the cyclical demand for the products in question, & other factors, eg, local class relations favoring the growth of some cities at the expense of others. Core urban patterns are also shaped by world-system processes; growing inequality among US cities may be a concomitant of declining hegemony in the world market & the global restructuring of capital. Research shows that many patterns of urbanization are rooted in a common history of the modern world system in which hierarchically structured political & economic interaction among global regions is fundamental & endemic. The research efforts that have taken this theoretical track have shed new light on urban change. It is argued that future efforts to understand urban change must take into account the global structures & processes at work. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22463 / ISA / 1990 / 6145

Gandhi, R. S. (Dept Sociology U Calgary, Alberta T2N 1N4), **The Politicisation of Communalism and the Communalisation of Politics: The Past and the Present Phases of Hindu-Muslim Violence in India.**

¶ It is argued that the religious conflict between Hindus & Moslems in India has always had a secular dimension that has not been appreciated by social scientists, the majority of whom attribute the cause of conflict to religious differences. The reverse is also true: secular problems between the two groups can be explained with the help of the sacred. While deconstructing the myth that the differences in religion are the main cause of conflict, sociological theories of conflict, violence, & anomie are drawn on to elucidate socioeconomic factors that can help explain the violence. Differences in the rate of secularism in the two communities are documented with historical & more recent references, comparing the processes of the politicization of communalism & the communalization of politics. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22464 / ISA / 1990 / 6146

García Blanco, J. M. (Dept Sociología U Oviedo, Spain), **French title not provided (Economic Performance under Employee Ownership. A Systemic Approach).** (FRE)

¶ A new approach to labor-managed firms is offered based on the theory of social systems as self-referential systems, in which the economy is seen as a social system self-referentially arranged to foresee the fulfillment of future needs. The main concern in labor-managed forms is whether the property rights structure benefits or damages firms' ability to foresee the future needs of society. It is argued that labor-managed firms, due to their property rights, are oriented toward the optimization of individual members' incomes; this situation, compared with capitalist firms oriented toward optimization of profits, damages their contribution to the economy as a system. Several case examples demonstrate that only the presence of specific corrective factors can help palliate this problem. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22465 / ISA / 1990 / 6147

García de León, María Antonia (Facultad Filosofía U Complutense Madrid, E-28040 Spain), **Women and Political Life in Spain.**

¶ Drawing on Pierre Bourdieu's concept of "champ," women's participation in politics in Spain is examined, based on analysis of 1989 election results, interviews with prominent Spanish women, ethnographic observations, & secondary sources, including magazine archives & statistical data. It is concluded that: (1) urban surroundings encourage the political participation of women, while rural surroundings & small cities oppose this participation; (2) masculine power handicaps woman's integration in politics, even in those parties whose policies favor women; (3) the more political power a specific party attains, the less potential there is for women to have a good standing in their electoral lists; & (4) women who participate generally are of higher social class, with more education than their male counterparts, which is a type of discrimination. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22466 / ISA / 1990 / 6148

García de León, María Antonia & De la Fuente, Gloria (Facultad Filosofía U Complutense Madrid, E-28040 Spain), **Intellectual Production and Its Bias in Spanish Sociology.**

¶ An investigation of the current status of academic sociology in Spain, based on a review of doctoral theses & journal articles published in Spain. It is concluded that the selection of research topics is very much influenced by these directors, resulting in discontinuity between subjects investigated throughout Spain's sociological community. This situation is worsened by the lack of communication & cooperation among sociologists. It is argued that the tension between center & periphery identified by Veronica Stolte-Heiskanen (see SA 35:5/87T0816) is reflected in academic sociological production in Spain via a cultural colonization: Spanish sociology is focused on subjects & concepts that are not relevant to Spanish reality. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22467 / ISA / 1990 / 6149

García Ferrando, Manuel (Dept Sociology U València, E-46010 Spain), **Motivations, Social Values and Characteristics of Spanish Leaders of Sport Clubs and Federations.**

¶ Data from a national survey of a representative sample of 1,007 chairpersons, managers, administrators, & members of the board of trustees of 115 Spanish sport clubs & federations are presented. Analysis focuses on: leaders' social background, self-image, & sport background; the issue of honorary vs paid work; respondents' relationship with the mass media; & political & organizational aspects of sport clubs. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22468 / ISA / 1990 / 6150

García, Beatriz (Instit Investigaciones Sociales U Nacional Autónoma México, 04510 Mexico DF), **The Mexican-Ejido and the Land Market: A Case Study of Puerto Vallarta.**

¶ A comparison of two tourist resorts on the Pacific Coast in the Bahía de Bandera area of Mexico: Puerto Vallarta, once a small fishing port, & Nuevo Vallarta, Nayarit, created in the 1970s as part of a government tourist development project. By the early 1980s, it was obvious that Puerto Vallarta had outstripped Nuevo Vallarta in terms of development, as evidenced by the burgeoning private investment & tourism in the town, as well as by the redefinition of public investment required by the upsurging demand. Data from official & bibliographic sources, tourist development plans, & interviews with qualified informants (investors, hotel managers & owners, & merchants & government officers) are used to examine this phenomenon, & demonstrate how the dynamic combination of interests & capital invested in Puerto Vallarta after the incorporation of *ejidos* (common township lands) led to a boom in the real estate market. The effects of the rezoning & regulation of property rights by the public sector & private participation in developing the land are explored, together with the benefits derived by private investors from public sector investments through control of the real estate market. The impact of rapid growth on Puerto Vallarta & the lack of development on Nuevo Vallarta are assessed. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22469 / ISA / 1990 / 6151

Gardner, Carol Brooks (Dept Sociology Indiana U, Indianapolis 46202), **Speaking For and Speaking To: Indirect Speech, People with Disabilities, and Disadvantage in Public Places.**

¶ People with disabilities report receiving differential treatment with regard to speech from strangers, some of whom violate their address rights & comment on personal aspects of their disabilities, even when accompanied by another person. In particular, strangers in public or semipublic places (eg, stores & restaurants) often accord people with disabilities nonperson treatment, ie, speaking only to the companion of the person with a disability, avoiding eye contact or, conversely, staring; & occasionally physically handling the person with a disability as if she or he is so much chattel. In-depth interviews with people with disabilities are drawn on to classify what, according to them, are markers of "speaking for" treatment, & to relate the place of people with disabilities in public to the place of other groups disadvantaged in society, ie, women & children. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22470 / ISA / 1990 / 6152

Garmendia, Jose A. (Siete Picos 21, E-28023 Madrid Spain), **Culture of the Firm: A Systemic-Axiological Approach.**

¶ The main approaches to the concept of organizational culture are critiqued, & a system-axiological approach is presented that views organizations as value-system processing devices, providing a comprehensive & interrelated whole of (culture) traits. This approach is translated into a system of indicators of the main values & goals of the organization. Procedures of standardization & weighting are implemented in order to obtain an axiological profile as a measure of culture, to be supplemented by analysis of rituals, symbols, metaphors, firm history, etc. It is suggested that this scheme facilitates: (1) management by culture as a tool for "managing the whole"; (2) comparison of culture at times t_1, \dots, t_n ; & (3) comparison of several organizational cultures. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22471 / ISA / 1990 / 6153

Garrard, John (Dept Politics & Contemporary History Salford U, M5 4WT Lancashire England), **Bureaucrats Not Bureaucracies: The Power of Municipal Professionals 1835-1914.**

¶ The developing relationship between elected councillors & municipal officials during a period of steadily expanding governmental functions is explored, based primarily on news articles from the local press in three industrial towns—Rochdale, Bolton, & Salford—in Lancashire, England. Up to the 1880s, elected leadership consisted mainly of a social & economic elite of substantial businessmen, recruited partly because of their business experience. However, these businessmen had little spare time & as local government expanded & became more complex, their industrially derived understanding of business had only limited application. Increasingly, power within councils went to those able & willing to specialize, resulting in permanent specialist committees & powerful paid officials. Thus, power within councils came to depend as much on expertise as on economic weight or elected prestige—doubly so since, unlike in the twentieth century, local political parties were not producers of policy or council discipline, & could not therefore act as countervailing forces. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22472 / ISA / 1990 / 6154

Garretton, Manuel Antonio (Facultad Latinoamericana Ciencias Sociales (FLASCO), Casilla 3213 Santiago Chile), **The Study of Democratization and the Chilean Case.**

¶ Political democratization involves two processes: transition from an authoritarian government to a democracy, & the consolidation of the new democratic regime. As they have emerged in the 1970s & 1980s in Latin America, the democratic regimes have been created as the result of negotiations, mobilizations, & political solutions, not necessarily abolishing the old military regime, but creating authoritarian enclaves inside democracy. To overcome such enclaves & to initiate a democratic consolidation are the tasks of the first democratic government. The Chilean case is examined here, with focus on the delayed transition, the visibility of authoritarian enclaves, the learning process of the opposition, the absence of economic crisis, & especially, the Center-Left character of the first democratic government. This analysis allows the postulation of a general alternative hypothesis. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22473 / ISA / 1990 / 6155

Garrett, Anthony C. & Williams, Robin (U Durham, DH9 3HP England), **Models of Research and Scholarship: Ginsberg, Mannheim and Sociology in 1930's Britain.**

¶ A review of debates concerning the nature of sociology & social research in GB in the interwar period, with special reference to arguments for the role of sociology as either a "synoptic" or "synthetic" science of society. These debates are discussed within the intellectual & institutional framework of the period, with focus on two protagonists: Morris Ginsberg & Karl Mannheim. The intensity of reflections concerning the nature & purpose of sociological research & its relationship to sociological theory was a feature of this debate, with deliberate attempts made to construct sociology on the basis of one or another preferred image. Institutional influences affecting the growing divisions among various groups of sociologists during this period are identified. Data are drawn largely from the proceedings of a series of conferences organized by the Instit of Sociology in 1935-1937. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22474 / ISA / 1990 / 6156

Garside, Patricia L. (U Salford, M5 4WT Lancashire England), **The Determination of Public and Private Spheres at the Local Level: The**



Case of Public Health Regulation in Britain.

¶ An investigation of how the boundary between public & private spheres of action with regard to health standards has been redefined in the nineteenth & twentieth centuries in GB, particularly at the local level, using historic & contemporary accounts of public health measures including parliamentary papers, professional journals, investigative reports of local bodies, & local authority records. Focus is on public & private responses to three communicable diseases—cholera, tuberculosis, & acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS), all conditions that required preventative measures to contain & prevent their spread because no cure was immediately available. The agencies & personnel responsible for public health measures are identified, as well as the mode, focus, mechanisms, & grounds for intervention, & the links between them. These issues set the groundwork for a discussion of wider power relations in society & ideas about individuals, the state, & citizenship. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22475 / ISA / 1990 / 6157

Gasperoni, Giancarlo & Giovani, Francesca (Dept Sociology U Rome, I-00198 Italy), **Should We Expect Negative Correlations between Oppositely Phrased Items in a Likert Scale?**

¶ Results of two investigations based on the use of Likert scales were found to contrast with certain expectations & assumptions related to this measurement technique. Rensis Likert prescribed that a battery should contain oppositely phrased items, with the expectation that the scores on any two items corresponding to opposite ends of an attitude continuum would be negatively correlated. In the first investigation, 3 Likert scales were administered to 200 inhabitants of Bologna, Italy, regarding women's emancipation, trade unions, & ecology, respectively. While 18 of the 30 correlation coefficients should have been negative, only 3 proved to be so. The second study involved administration of 2 Likert scales to 100 inhabitants of towns in Tuscany, 50 university graduates, & 50 people with no more than 8 years of schooling, concerning women's emancipation & ecology. Again, 18 of the 30 correlation coefficients should have been negative. The university graduate group produced an almost perfect correlation pattern, with only 2 "errors" from the standpoint of positive/negative expectations. The group of less educated people, on the contrary, produced 13 "errors." The findings do not seem to be determined solely by the respondents' attitudes & opinions. In particular, the rather simple expectations implied by the assumptions underlying the use of Likert scales do not hold unless the respondents are quite well-educated, which imposes severe limits on the type of context in which one may meaningfully use this technique. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22476 / ISA / 1990 / 6158

Gates, Donald Keith & Gates, Isabel Violet (Salvation Army Burrangiri Centre, PO Box 65 Rivett ACT Australia 2611), **What Happens When the Carer Has a Crisis?**

¶ When caretakers of frail aged persons living in the community suffer medical or social crises, the elderly they care for generally must be institutionalized or reassigned to formal care. A unique care model—the Salvation Army Burrangiri Center at Rivett, Australia—is described that seeks to avoid this result & to reduce taxpayer costs through minimizing the extent of formal care & giving support to the informal care system. The project's residential & day care programs are described, along with subsidiary programs soon to be introduced, including an after hours contact & referral service & an equipment lending service. Several case studies of residents of the center are provided, describing their sociodemographic characteristics, economic well-being, length of stay, extent of medical intervention, & destination after discharge. It is concluded that the introduction of such temporary formal care institutions will greatly reduce the extent of long-term formal care of the frail aged by alleviating many of the problems that face the providers of informal care, ultimately reducing the cost of formal care to the government & taxpayers. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22477 / ISA / 1990 / 6159

Gaudin, Jean Pierre (ENPC, La Courtine F-93194 Noisy Le Grand France), **From Municipalism to Localism.**

¶ A historical analysis is presented of the evolution of municipalism & changes in local power in France over the past century, focusing on relationships between: economic strategies, local identity processes, & development of urban projects. It is concluded that present localist ambitions, involving larger political debates & actions in the wider public realm, in-

creasingly contradict a cost-benefit approach to urban collective services, & conflict with the emerging role of new technical elites who are taking the place of traditional notables in public decisions. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22478 / ISA / 1990 / 6160

Gaulejac, Vincent de (Laboratoire changement social U Paris VII, 2 place Jussieu F-75005 France), **French title not provided** (The Various Characteristics of Clinical Sociology). (FRE)

¶ Clinical sociology is a qualitative sociology, focusing on the subject in its sociohistorical dimension. It is also a sociology *engagé*, & is concerned with questions of power & conflict. Grounded in complex methods of intervention at different levels (individuals, groups, organizations, neighborhoods, associations, etc), it is, in addition, a "crossroads" discipline, dealing with complex objects that are necessarily multidisciplinary. It is a sociology of the articulation between the psyche & the social, between the existential & the conceptual, & between research & involvement. Clinical sociology is characterized methodologically by a process of validation rather than verification, & the case study is the preferred research method. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22479 / ISA / 1990 / 6161

Gaulejac, Vincent de (Laboratoire changement social U Paris VII, 2 place Jussieu F-75005 France), **Les Principes de l'analyse dialectique appliqués à l'entreprise managériale** (Principles of Dialectical Analysis as Applied to Business Management). (FRE)

¶ Dialectical analysis offers a perspective on the economic, ideological, political, technological, & psychological relations that are constantly at work in the complex sociopsychological system represented by a firm. Such analysis rests on five tenets: (1) causal pluralism, or multiple determinations; (2) multiple problematization, which allows for different theoretical viewpoints; (3) relative autonomy shaping local action, but shaped in turn by elements of another order; (4) reciprocity of influences that leads to mutual reinforcement or inhibition; & (5) recursive causality, in which a phenomenon becomes self-producing. Using examples from ultramodern multinational firms, the concept of the "managinary system" is elaborated to account for the interface between management devices & imaginary representations in managerial firms. Tr & Modified by J. White (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22480 / ISA / 1990 / 6162

Gauthier, Madeleine (14 Haldimand, Quebec G1R 4N4), **French title not provided** (Differentiation of Employment according to Age Group. A Comparative Analysis of Quebec, Ontario and Canada). (FRE)

¶ Data from a longitudinal labor force survey conducted by Statistics Canada between 1986 & 1988 along with evidence from previous studies, illuminate large differences between age groups concerning the rate & duration of unemployment, & in different aspects of employment quality. These differences are illustrated using a typology that integrates the various characteristics of employment, eg, stability, type, rate of remuneration, & the existence of fringe benefits. It is shown that intergenerational differences persist regardless of the supply of employment across different provinces, although these inequalities had been reduced during the 1970s through income redistribution, fiscal measures, & transfer payments. A general decline of the Canadian middle class is considered, together with the types of intergenerational relationships that might emerge in such a context. The impact of this decline on other aspects of the social insertion of the young generation is discussed. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22481 / ISA / 1990 / 6163

Gelpi, Ettore & Ramirez, Gloria (11 rue Cambonne, F-75015 Paris France), **La división internacional del trabajo (hoy y mañana) y las violencias educativas** (The International Division of Labor (Today and Tomorrow) and Educational Violence). (SPA)

¶ The globalization & internationalization of technology & the economy influence the international division of labor (IDoFL), which conditions & is conditioned by current geographic-strategic dimensions. The development of information technologies, the general decline in production of primary materials, & the increase in nonmaterial production changes the nature & the organization of work, just as do international economic relations. Information & training are converted into new factors of production that can be exported & imported in the world market. As a conse-

quence, new forms of dependency between nations appear in relation to software, research, & the flow of specialists. The persistence of illiteracy & the overseas training of elites in some countries, & the development of functional illiteracy & the failure of democratic educational policies & reforms in most countries, are related to the current IDofL, & will influence the cultural & educational implications of the future IDofL. Tr & Modified by J. Taylor (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22482 / ISA / 1990 / 6164

Genet-Delacroix, Marie-Claude (U Paris I, F-75010 France), **French title not provided** (French Artistic Institutions during the Third Republic: The Beaux-Arts System (1870-1940)). (FRE)

¶ The republican liberal state in France created a civil service for the fine-arts based on official aesthetics, which combined a theory of service with an administrative culture. In the same department (Instruction Publique et Beaux-Arts) the development of a unified system of education, encompassing arts, humanities, & sciences, has given birth to a national culture that expresses the spirit of a French bourgeois society. By so doing, the state quickened the pace of the liberalization & the modernization of both institutions & the market, & set up a model for the management, growth, & preservation of a national heritage. Thus, democratization has pervaded a cultural life hitherto dominated by aristocratic values, & the Third Republic has been successful where its two predecessors had failed: its prize is the double legitimization of public authority & national sovereignty as embodied by its institutions. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22483 / ISA / 1990 / 6165

Genov, Nikolai (Institut Sociology, 13A Moskovska Str BG-1000 Sofia Bulgaria), **Towards a Multidimensional Concept of Rationality: The Sociological Perspective.**

¶ In an attempt to develop a systemic concept of rationality from a distinctive sociological perspective, eight pairs of analytical dichotomies are identified, covering the whole complex of systemic conditions, means, ends, & results of social action. This conceptual framework is used to analyze three groups of problems: causes & reasons of rationality, irrationality, & nonrationality of actors & their social environments; the time dimension of the types & degrees of rationality; & their connection with the mutual influence of cognition & practice. The analysis opens vistas for theoretical differentiation & integration in sociology. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22484 / ISA / 1990 / 6166

Genov, Nikolai (Institut Sociology, 13A Moskovska Str BG-1000 Sofia Bulgaria), **Bridging the Micro-Macro Gap in Social Innovation Theory.**

¶ Organizing social change is the core of contemporary social technology. Hence, the theory of social innovation should be the core of contemporary theorizing in sociology. However, it does not appear that sociologists are ready to approach this task effectively, given the divergence of sociological explanations along the lines of micro- & macrosociological theories. An attempt is made to bridge the gap between these lines by analytically cutting the boundaries of systemic levels in social ontology by means of the generalized concepts of social actors, relations, & processes, used in explanatory schemes covering the interaction of individuals, organizations, & societies in the course of social innovations. Actual & speculative empirical evidence is presented. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22485 / ISA / 1990 / 6167

George, George S. (Dept Sociology Syracuse U, NY 13244), **Within a High-Tech Cauldron: Innovation and Technological Choice in the Context of Management Styles and Cultures.**

¶ An exploration of issues of technological choice & innovation patterns within a high-technology corporate enterprise in the northeastern US, based on results of a study conducted Nov 1984 through Apr 1989. Data obtained via participant observation, structured open-ended interviews, & questionnaires are used to analyze the impact of management styles & corporate cultures on modes of decision making with regard to corporate acquisitions, internal technological developments, & the climate for, & response to, innovation attempts within the enterprise. Results reveal that the values of top managers, their corporate backgrounds, internal corporate dynamics, & external competition all exert some influence, with the crucial impact based on top management styles, closely linked

to their values & prior corporate backgrounds. An attempt is made to link the findings with the ways in which other US high-tech enterprises have functioned, particularly in the computer arena, based on comparison with findings of previous research. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22486 / ISA / 1990 / 6168

George, George S. (Dept Sociology Syracuse U, NY 13244), **Within the Cauldron of Management Styles and Organizational Cultures.**

¶ Organizations have long provided the "technological & social womb" for industrial & technological advances. Yet in many ways, social inventions have lagged behind the scientific & the technological, leading to organizational illnesses, technological declines, & in many cases, demises. Participant observation of one such organization—the high-technology world of a computer company—is drawn on to address some of these issues, with focus on the impact of management styles & organizational cultures on innovation processes & technological choice; ways that decision processes operate within this context are also explored. A processual orientation to the study of organizations is employed to better grasp the dynamics of change in small, rapidly growing high-technology companies; this approach also meshes well with the symbolic interactionist perspective, allowing investigation of the social worlds & subworlds that operate within different kinds of organizations. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22487 / ISA / 1990 / 6169

Gereffi, Gary (Dept Sociology Duke U, Durham NC 27706), **Changing Roles of the Newly Industrializing Countries in the World-Economy: Challenges to Development Theory.**

¶ The global manufacturing system that has emerged in the last two decades & the related expansion in export activity by newly industrializing countries (NICs) have led to increasingly complex product networks & an unprecedented degree of geographical specialization. While the industrial diversification of the NICs toward nontraditional manufactured goods is now a clear trend, less well recognized is their tendency to develop higher levels of specialization in their production & export profiles. Here, cross-regional evidence on these trends from East Asia & Latin America is presented that suggests the need for a reformulation & synthesis of previous development theories concerning NICs. Focus is on four related themes: (1) the declining significance of industrialization; (2) the issue of mobility in the world system; (3) the position of core & peripheral capital in commodity chains & export/marketing networks; & (4) a new framework for differentiating the roles of NICs in the world economy. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22488 / ISA / 1990 / 6170

Gerhards, Jürgen & Rucht, Dieter (Wissenschaftszentrum Berlin, Reichpietschauer 50 D-1000 30 Federal Republic Germany), **Unexpected Dissent: Two Case Studies on Conditions and Courses of Successful Protest Campaigns in West Germany.**

¶ An examination of two campaigns expressing unexpected dissent that have occurred recently in the Federal Republic of Germany: the protest campaign against the World Bank & International Monetary Fund Conference hosted by Berlin in 1988, & the campaign against the visit of former US President Ronald Reagan in 1987 to Berlin. It is hypothesized that mobilization campaigns are successful if protest groups succeed in getting resonance in three political arenas: the social movement sector, the mass media, & the established political arena. Here, focus is on the local movement sector & on the frame alignment processes of the various groups (micromobilization contexts) involved in the campaigns. A qualitative content analysis of the flyers produced by each campaign is used to identify the framing of ideological packages. It is concluded that the mobilization process on the level of the movement sector was successful in both campaigns because a wide array of heterogeneous groups used a similar master frame, thus allowing for a homogeneous interpretation of the issue, causes of the problems, institutions that could be to blame, & possible solutions. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22489 / ISA / 1990 / 6171

Gerritsen, Marinel (Dept Dialectology P. J. Meertens Instit Royal Netherlands Academy Arts & Sciences, Keizersgracht 569-571 NL-1017 DR Amsterdam), **Diverging Opinions of Parents and Teachers about Why and How Dialect Speaking Children Have to Learn the**

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Standard Language.

¶ Throughout the world, children speaking a dialect or a nonstandard variant of a standard language are less successful at school than those speaking a standard language. Studies of attempts to resolve this problem have concentrated mostly on teachers; the role of parents has seldom been considered. In the early 1980s, a survey was conducted in dialect-speaking parts of the Netherlands, in which parents ($N = 249$) & teachers ($N = 149$) answered questions about the use of the dialect & standard language at school. One of the most striking findings was that parents & teachers have widely diverging opinions about several questions: (1) why dialect-speaking children need to learn the standard language; (2) who (persons & institutions) is responsible for teaching them the standard language; & (3) the extent to which they have to unlearn their dialect. Educational programs designed to teach dialect-speaking children the standard language have to seriously consider their parents' opinions, since parents often play a more prominent role in the life of children than teachers. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22490 / ISA / 1990 / 6172

Gershuny, Jonathan (Nuffield Coll Oxford U, OX1 1NF UK), **Patterns of Change in Time Use in Fourteen Countries: 1960s-1980s.**

¶ One traditional application of time-budget data is the estimation of men's & women's contributions to domestic work. The growing stock of longitudinal & multinational comparative surveys makes it possible to discover how the gender balance in household production evolves over historical time. Less familiar is the use of time-budget data to estimate consumption balances between the sexes: since all consumption occurs in time, time-use statistics must also be indicators of consumption. Multinational Longitudinal Time Budget Archive data are used to show how the gender balances of work & consumption have changed over recent decades. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22491 / ISA / 1990 / 6173

Gerson, Gus J., Jr. (Dept HPER California State Polytechnic U, Pomona 91768-4079), **Play and the Life Cycle: The Eisen Adaptation Theory as It Applies to Adult Years.**

¶ G. Eisen has theorized that adaptations in play are triggered by changes in the limbic system through the reptilian complex, not only during the growth cycle between childhood & maturity, but also throughout adult life. Thus, though adult play differs from that of children, it changes in predictable patterns throughout the life cycle. Six specific adult play stages are identified: (1) identity (19-22)—defining limits & forming values apart from & beyond the confusion of adolescence, & characterized by a need for risk in play; (2) intimacy (23-30)—getting to know others through a renewed interest in hobbies & creative activities, shifting from team to small group activities, dropping risk activities or pursuing them strictly as a hobby; (3) establishment (30-38)—directing play toward social & service oriented clubs & couples, often dropping single people as friends; (4) adjustment or crises (38-55)—engaging in play activities missed at an earlier age & in spontaneous play; (5) mellow (55-65)—moving from small groups to larger ones; & (6) seniors (65+)—no longer having a working concept of total leisure, which unfortunately has a major impact on both physical & mental erosion. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22492 / ISA / 1990 / 6174

Gerstl, Joel (Dept Sociology Temple U, Philadelphia PA 19122), **Routinized and Extraordinary Leisure.**

¶ An exploration of the range of alternatives to the routines of everyday life provided by leisure activities. Routinized leisure activities reflect time allocations usually thought of as the residual categories of evenings, weekends, & vacations—reflecting the ways in which work structures time. Most leisure activity tends to be routinized in both form & content. On the other hand, extraordinary leisure involves unusual segments of time as well as atypical activities. Though some patterns of unusual leisure interests provide special rewards, for many, the exotic exists primarily at the level of fantasy; if & when it is achieved, it may prove excessive or turn out to be less satisfying than are routine activities. In the modern world, truly exotic activity is rare. Routinizing the exotic may be part of the process of creating contemporary mass society. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22493 / ISA / 1990 / 6175

Geurts, Jose (Central Bureau Statistics, PO Box 4401 NL-6401 CZ Heerlen Netherlands), **Reliability of Time Use Data: The Effects of the Research Design on the Variance of the Estimations.**

¶ A discussion of methodological difficulties associated with a time-use survey (TUS) conducted in 1987 by the Central Bureau of Statistics of the Netherlands. The TUS attempted to identify the informal productive activities & production within households in a sample of the resident population aged 12+ ($N = 6,668$ respondents (Rs) in 3,817 households). From Jan to Dec 1987, each R kept a diary for 2 consecutive days; activities were recorded on the basis of fixed codes & to an accuracy of fifteen minutes. In interviews, Rs were also asked background questions on employment, housing, family relations, & possession of appliances. The data have been weighted such that the sample represents the Dutch population with respect to age, sex, marital status, social position, & degree of urbanization & that each day of the week is equally represented. Findings reveal that the value of the standard errors depends on: the total sample size & the size of subgroups within the sample; the participation level of the specific activity; & the meaning duration of the specific activity. Further research will address the measurement of the so-called design or cluster effect, defined as the ratio of the variance of the estimator used based on the actual sample & the variance of the same estimator based on stratified sampling without clustering. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22494 / ISA / 1990 / 6176

Geyer, R. Felix (SISWO, PO Box 19079 NL-1000 GB Amsterdam Netherlands), **Alienation: The Global Community vs the Local Community—New Systemic Linkages in an Ever More Complex World.**

¶ A general systems approach (autopoiesis of variable-boundary systems) is applied to alienation, which in this context is viewed as an information-processing disturbance of human individuals. Alienation, although usually a by-product of perceived unsatisfactory interaction, can also be produced by external environmental factors. Interaction possibilities, for the average individual, have enormously expanded over the last few centuries, resulting from the transition from the local community to the global community: there is a (relatively) decreasing stress on interaction with natural environments & direct-interpersonal environments, & a relatively increasing stress on (more complex) indirect-interpersonal environments & societal environments. This transition has several consequences for alienation: the observability of & feedback from a large part of the average individual's environment have decreased, while there is an increasing time delay between one's actions & environmental reactions. Nobody interacts with "reality" itself, but rather with more or less adequate & constantly updated models of reality; such models, reckoning with their time-, observer- & problem-dependence, can be unnecessarily complex or unnecessarily simple. As Schacht has pointed out, nonalienation in a modern, normatively & structurally nonmonolithic society implies a reasonable opportunity for & degree of involvement with a varied range of structurally available opportunities for interaction. With recently accelerated communication within the global community, feedback links emerge that will hopefully counteract some of the alienating processes. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22495 / ISA / 1990 / 6177

Ghosh, Samir K. (Indian Instit Human Sciences, 114 Sri Aurobindo Rd Konnagar West Bengal 712235 India), **Development as Ideology.**

¶ An empirical & theoretical discussion of the semantics of development & related concepts. Focus is on cultural variations in the interpretation of development as such, & how ideologies structured around such concepts are used in various settings to further the interests of particular groups in negotiation over power & resources. A conceptual & terminological analysis of development is presented. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22496 / ISA / 1990 / 6178

Giesen, Bernd (Instit Sociology U Giessen, D-6300 Federal Republic Germany), **"Code and Situation"—An Outline of a Postmodern Synthesis.**

¶ Current sociological theorizing frequently ignores the stimulating potential in the expanding philosophical debate on postmodernity. A synthetic approach borrowing from these strands of thinking, the classical theory of differentiation, the constructivist theory of action, & the theory of cultural evolution could suggest revisions of traditional polarizations.

Starting with the differentiation between symbolic codes, processes of interaction, & situational conditions, the "evolution of evolution" can be conceptualized as a gradual decoupling of the level of codes & the level of situational complexity, thereby giving way to the accelerated & autonomous dynamics of cultural codes that is at the core of the postmodern condition. To take account of this postmodern condition, sociological theory has to revise the traditional oppositions between order & change, structure, & contingency. According to the code-theoretical paradigm, order & structure are imprinted to action only by cultural codes, whereas the factual situation is complex & contingent. The postmodern view, however, conceives of cultural codes too as being subjected to the dynamics of decentering & change. This erosion of stable cultural orientations can be counteracted by producing higher order orientations, thereby providing the power basis of modern intellectuals. Unlike this modern solution, postmodern societies tend to change the basis of stability from the cultural level to the level of institutional processes. The process of decoupling between cultural codes & situational complexity, & the rising power of intellectuals can be illustrated by the emergence of German Nationalism at the beginning of the nineteenth century. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22497 / ISA / 1990 / 6179

Giesen, Bernd (Institut Soziologie U Giessen, D-6300 Federal Republic Germany), **Functionalism in Disguise.**

¶ The rise of constructivism, postmodern social theory, & new conceptions of systems theory during the last decade has set the stage anew for the theoretical controversy about functionalism. Although most of its descriptive assumptions about the structure of society had to be abandoned under the pressure of criticism, some of its more fundamental methodological issues have survived—disguised in seemingly different traditions. It can be shown that new conceptions of hermeneutics as well as the theory of evolutionary systems & even the structuralist strand of postmodern social theory cannot dispense with the heritage of functionalism. While sociological theorizing cannot cut its ties to the functionalist tradition, it also cannot deny that the starting point for sociological analysis has altered: change instead of stability, & the proliferation of structural complexity instead of the reference to order, seem to be the norm on the level of culture & social structure. The functionalist's quest for stable references has found a new & more refined interpretation. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22498 / ISA / 1990 / 6180

Gijswijt, August J. & Dieleman, Hans (SISWO, PO Box 19079 NL-1000 GB Amsterdam Netherlands), **Main Problems of Waste Minimization and Energy Saving in Eastern and Western European Countries: A Comparison.**

¶ Prevention of pollution depends on waste minimization & energy saving &, as such, is the crux of an adequate environmental policy. After describing the success of several research & demonstration projects in Western market economies, the recent introduction of waste minimization & energy saving principles & methods in Eastern countries, especially Poland, is recounted. It is argued that their success depends on major modifications of the economic incentive structure. There seems to be a paradox in current developments: in Western market-oriented countries, a serious environmental policy will have to restrict the so-called free market to a greater degree; while in Eastern countries, the introduction of a market system is a main element for the solution of social, economic, & political problems, including the destruction of the environment. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22499 / ISA / 1990 / 6181

Gill, Rosalind (Dept Social Sciences Loughborough U, LE11 3TU England), **Talking about Flirting: A Discourse Analytic Examination of DJs' Talk about their Role.**

¶ Based on interviews with male disk jockeys (DJs) & program controllers from two independent local radio stations (ie, commercial stations) in GB & from BBC Radio One, a national pop radio station, a discourse analytic approach is used to examine DJs' talk about their own role & their representations of their listeners. All DJs constructed their role as that of a friend to their listeners. However, these constructions of friendship are highly gendered: friendship with female listeners is given a sexual inflection, & the notion of "giving listeners what they want" is drawn on to justify this. The idea of friendship, & particular versions of what friends should be like are drawn on by DJs to justify their on-air talk about some topics & silence on or exclusion of others, serving to legitimize

mate existing gender relations. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22500 / ISA / 1990 / 6182

Gill, Sandra K. (Dept Sociology Gettysburg Coll, PA 17325), **Marriage, Money and Mobility: A Feminist Application of Marxist and Functionalist Theories.**

¶ An examination of the role of marriage & occupation in social mobility among various groups of women. Currently women's roles in both the family & the economy are undergoing substantial change in many societies. The impact of these changes on the opportunity of individual women & groups of women to obtain wealth, power, & prestige is assessed in light of the theoretical perspectives of Talcott Parsons & Karl Marx, as well as several contemporary functionalists & Marxists. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22501 / ISA / 1990 / 6183

Gill, Sandra K. & Fletcher, Jean W. (Dept Sociology Gettysburg Coll, PA 17325), **The Wage Differential between Men and Women: Explaining Recent Changes in Industrialized Nations.**

¶ Statistical data from the Organization for Economic Cooperation & Development & the International Labor Office are used to examine changes in the female/male wage ratios in nineteen industrialized countries over 1970-1980. Explanatory variables suggested by sociological & economic theory—including changes in the labor force participation rates of women, educational level of women, proportion of trade union membership that is female, & union density—are introduced in an attempt to account for the differing rates of change in the female/male wage ratio. It is concluded that industrialized countries with strong trade unions have experienced greater reductions in the female/male wage ratio. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22502 / ISA / 1990 / 6184

Gillmore, Samuel L. (Dept Sociology U California, Irvine 92717), **Social Matching Processes in the Los Angeles Dance World.**

¶ Traditional labor market analysis examines the fit of employer & employee characteristics, but does not focus on the actual networks & processes through which labor market participants make contact with & evaluate each other. Here, these elements are examined in the dance world of Los Angeles, Calif. Participants in the dance world organize artistic events through a variety of search & evaluation processes that bring together choreographers & dancers into both short- & long-term collaboration. Social matching processes tend not to rely on formal search mechanisms, such as published listings & open auditions, but on informal mechanisms, such as interpersonal ties among dancers & choreographers. These informal networks are constructed through regular participation in, or observation of, more formally visible dance organizations, eg, university dance programs, dance studios, & community organized events. Thus, informal & formal channels are used jointly to facilitate community interaction & integrate new participants. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22503 / ISA / 1990 / 6185

Gipouloux, François (Groupe sociologie travail U Paris VII, 2 place Jussieu F-75251 Cedex France), **Enjeux des transferts de technologie et processus d'acquisition des capacités techniques: le cas de l'industrie française des télécommunications en Chine** (The Stakes in Technology Transfer and the Process of Acquiring Technical Capacity: The Case of French Industry in Chinese Telecommunications). (FRE)

¶ A case study of telecommunications transfers between France & the People's Republic of China, with focus on mechanisms by which the sending firms open & gain access to markets, & how the receiving firms make up for lost time & seek greater exposure to international trade. Detailed are the effects of new technology on the local social system (marked by strong Mandarin traditions), the modernization of management attitudes, & social relations in the workplace. Tr & Modified by J. White (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22504 / ISA / 1990 / 6186

Giron, Alicia Agg (Instit Investigaciones Económicas U Nacional Autónoma México, de la Escondida No 36 Mexico 10 DF), **México: una nueva estrategia de solución de la deuda externa** (Mexico: A New Strategy for the Solution of the External Debt). (SPA)

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Service prepaid at \$0.25 per page plus \$1.50 search & postage. Length of paper: 34 pp.

¶ A discussion of the strategy of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) toward the debt crisis of Mexico. It is suggested that stabilization programs have been applied in Mexico appropriately. The impact of the strategy on the Mexican economy during 1982-1988 is described. Also considered is the effect of such strategy on the presidential elections of 1988, & the 1989 elections in Baja California; eg, in his inaugural speech, President Salinas de Gortari gave priority to encouraging economic growth. Finally, the functionality of the IMF in the structural change proposed for Mexico during 1989-1994 is questioned. The 'defining' development situation in Mexico is related to the overall Latin American situation, which can be characterized as a structural crisis of the international capitalist system. It is concluded that goals for the 1990s will include lower payments & increased growth. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22505 / ISA / 1990 / 6187

Gittler, Joseph B. (Dept Sociology George Mason U, Fairfax VA 22030), **Problems of Conflict in Multi-Racial and Multi-Ethnic Societies: A Cognitive-Educational Resolution.**

¶ It is argued that multiracial & multiethnic societies are more compatible with the socioeducational philosophy of cultural pluralism than with cultural assimilation of ethnic amalgamation, though pluralistic practices have not been devoid of tensions. The insufficiency of cultural pluralism to provide an integrative design for the diversity of racial & ethnic group life, especially in its expression in multicultural education, is described, & an alternative socioeducational philosophy—"humanocentrism"—is proposed. Humanocentrism is defined as the tendency for humans to know, feel, & act together around a core of common values & symbols while simultaneously identifying themselves with & remaining part of a multiplicity of different sociocultural symbols & values. Specific implications for social cognition & education are discussed. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22506 / ISA / 1990 / 6188

Gittler, Joseph B. (Dept Sociology George Mason U, Fairfax VA 22030), **Philosophical Foundations of Symbolic Interactionism.**

¶ Symbolic interactionism (Syl) in sociology & social psychology has attracted a significant number of adherents. After outlining some of the basic propositions of Syl, its roots are delineated in the ontology of generic process of Alfred North Whitehead, Charles Hartshorne, & Paul Weiss, & in the ontology of social process of George Herbert Mead. Epistemologically, Syl finds its roots in the philosophy of pragmatism, whose modern progenitors include C. S. Peirce, William James, C. S. Schiller, & John Dewey. Although pragmatists differ in their explicative nuances, they all examine ideas & theories in so far as they are applicable to experience. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22507 / ISA / 1990 / 6189

Gittler, Joseph B. (Dept Sociology George Mason U, Fairfax VA 22030), **Ethical Components in Conflict Resolution.**

¶ It is contended that a comprehensive understanding of the ethics of conflict resolution must focus on four components: (1) ethical precepts; (2) rationales of ethical precepts; (3) normative ethical theories; & (4) metaethical theories. An attempt is made to show the multiple nature of each of these ethical components, providing specific empirical illustrations of their use. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22508 / ISA / 1990 / 6190

Gittler, Joseph B. (Dept Sociology George Mason U, Fairfax VA 22030), **Possibilities of Integration in the Social Sciences.**

¶ An integrative approach to the social sciences involves something more than a multidisciplinary, aggregative, atomistic approach, ie, a logically allied, related, & coherent set of concepts & propositions. Three methods of integration are suggested: (1) recognition & formulation of emergent, logical, sequential, & supplemental interrogative statements in the application of a discipline's concepts & propositions to a social situation; (2) formulation of generic concepts & propositions pervading several or all of the social sciences; & (3) sensitization to serendipity patterns in social research. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22509 / ISA / 1990 / 6191

Glassner, Barry (Dept Sociology U Connecticut, Storrs 06269-2068), **Fitness as Postmodern Social Action.**

¶ An examination of ways in which contemporary fitness practices share aesthetic & ideological commitments with other activities that have been classified as postmodern, framed in terms of George Herbert Mead's theory of selfhood. Among the aesthetic similarities are the use of pastiche & simulation in the manufacture of exercise videotapes & machines. In terms of ideology, the pursuit of fitness is promoted as an opportunity for persons to avert several of the risks to selfhood thought to be present in modern culture. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22510 / ISA / 1990 / 6192

Glenday, Daniel (Brock U, Saint Catharines Ontario L2S 3A1), **The Limits to Industrial Democracy: New Management Initiatives in Worker Participation.**

¶ Social scientists concerned with the industrial & commercial applications of information technology are aware of how it can push an organization toward increased employee involvement in work, & there is strong empirical evidence for the importance of semiautonomous work groups in automated or computer-driven enterprises. North American management is promising a new partnership with trade unions that will result in greater worker control & satisfaction, & a more secure future for everyone in the organization. The basis for these promises rests on the application of what is known as Japanese Production Systems, eg, "just-in-time" inventory control & the introduction of the team concept in labor-management relations. Here, increased worker participation in computer-driven enterprises in the Canadian pulp & paper industry is explored via an analysis of the relationship between recent changes in production technologies, new management practices, & small work groups. Data obtained during interviews with senior management, trade union officials, & workers from one such enterprise reveal what lies behind the managerial rhetoric of "partnership" & worker "dignity & respect." In addition, survey data collected during 1988 are used to compare a random sample of employees from industrial-driven & computer-driven enterprises. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22511 / ISA / 1990 / 6193

Gloor, Daniela (Cultur Prospectiv, Gasometerstr 28 CH-8005 Zürich Switzerland), **Women versus Men? The Hidden Differences in Leisure Activities.**

¶ The specific behaviors in leisure activities that constitute women's culture are investigated using data from a survey conducted in Switzerland as a part of the 1988 microcensus, including mail questionnaire data from 40,000 households & 5,000 face-to-face interviews. Results ostensibly seem to show nothing surprising: differences between men's & women's leisure activities appear where expected. However, there are not as many differences as the conception of women's culture suggests. Has the world of women become a myth in modern societies, as the changing working situation & dominant facilities for leisure & culture erase well known differences—even such fundamental ones as gender? A differentiated view of behavior & its meaning in a more complex explanatory context than the usual sociodemographic & structural determinants afford is needed in order to locate new differences between men & women in leisure that usually remain hidden within the network of complex relations & dependencies. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22512 / ISA / 1990 / 6194

Glorieux, Ignace M. M. (Center Sociology Free U Brussels, B-1050 Belgium), **Social Interaction and the Social Meanings of Time—A Time Budget Approach.**

¶ Social isolation can be construed as a lack of positive interpersonal relationships, or as a sense of dissociation from the norms, values, & culture of one's society. The relationship between these senses of alienation is examined. The time-budget method was used to collect data from 2 samples of Flemish adults ($N = 202$ employed & unemployed men in 1984, & 460 men & women aged 20-40 in 1988) on the meanings that they attribute to their actions (as an indicator of social alienation) & on their interaction with others in the course of these actions (as an indicator of isolation). The findings indicate that the involvement of interaction partners does not make much difference on the meaning of separate activities, but that the lack of meaningful activities has an explicit effect on the global indicators of alienation. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22513 / ISA / 1990 / 6195

Glubokova, T. G. (All Union Research Center "Informatsiologiya" Kharkov, Dinamovskaya 2 310023 USSR), **Contradictions Associated with Management Democratization at an Industrial Enterprise.**

¶ In the process of *perestroika* (restructuring), industrial enterprises in the USSR are being granted more rights, but for many, this has proved to be associated with numerous problems. Internal problems result from professional incompetence at various levels of management, lack of economic & sociological knowledge, outdated technology, inadequately skilled workers, & the inability & reluctance of collectives to realize their rights. External problems are associated with the general situation in the country, underdevelopment of market relations, shortcomings in the sphere of planning, & strong restrictions on the part of ministries & departments that do not wish to forfeit their command positions. Nevertheless, indications of a strengthening of democratic principles & an aspiration for independent decision making are becoming increasingly manifest. Several examples are discussed, with focus on new forms of worker participation such as councils of labor collectives & elections of managerial personnel. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22514 / ISA / 1990 / 6196

Goering, John M. (Office Research US Dept Housing & Urban Development, Washington DC 20410), **An Exploration of Public Housing Segregation in England and the United States.**

¶ An exploration of conceptual, methodological, & policy similarities & differences in the segregation of public sector housing in the US & England. Drawing on case studies, records of administrative agencies, & automated data files, data on the isolation or concentration of ethnic & racial minorities are examined in an effort to understand the impacts of demographic, social, & legal influences in the two countries as they have impacted occupancy patterns & levels of racial tension within public or council housing. Also important is the identification of the research & evaluation issues that need to be addressed to develop a more comprehensive model of forces promoting the desegregation of such housing. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22515 / ISA / 1990 / 6197

Goetschy, Janine (CNRS-CRESSST U Paris XI, 54 blvd Desgranges F-92330 France), **An Evaluation of the Construction of "Social Europe": Impact and Perspectives for Macro- and Micro-Corporatism.**

¶ In the context of European preparation for a single economic market by 1992, the construction of a "social Europe" is considered. An attempt is made to address the following questions: To what extent does this goal affect the rule-making process in the field of industrial relations? In this process, what roles are attributed to the enterprise, regional, national, sectorial, & European levels? What are the major achievements & outcomes of the formation of a social Europe? How does the legalistic perspective match the contractual one? Who are the dominant actors in the industrial relation rule-making process, & what are the various agreements between them? What are the consequences of a social Europe for the internal coherence of national industrial relation systems, & what does this imply in terms of macro- vs microcorporatism? (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22516 / ISA / 1990 / 6198

Gokilavani, Srinivasan (Dept Women's Studies Alagappa U, Karaikudi 623003 Tamil Nadu India), **Women Vendors of Tamil Nadu—A Comparative Study among Madurai Women.**

¶ The social circumstances under which women in Tamil Nadu, India, resort to the traditional occupation of vending, with attention to their socioeconomic background & attitude toward vending, are examined based on analysis of interview data & photographs of their physical environment. Chi square & "F" tests confirm the hypotheses that vending as a traditional occupation is not monopolized by men in Tamil Nadu & that the entry of women into vending is socially sanctioned. It is concluded that women in Tamil Nadu are not simple assistants to males in the informal sectors but remain independent vendors, making their livelihood in a decent & socially approved manner. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22517 / ISA / 1990 / 6199

Gokilavani, Srinivasan (Dept Women's Studies Alagappa U, Karaikudi 623003 Tamil Nadu India), **Compound Wall Communication and Dravidar Kazhakam (DK) of Tamilnadu.**

¶ An analysis of one of the most effective communication strategies—writings on public compound walls—as practiced in Tamil Nadu, India, by a regional political party—Dravida Kazhakam (also termed non- or anti-Brahmin & the Self-Respect Movement during the struggle for independence in the early 1900s). The party's use of public compound walls in spreading its ideologies, policies, & demands is investigated based on data gathered from: (1) photographs of compound wall writing, (2) a member of Dravida Kazhakam, & (3) the public. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22518 / ISA / 1990 / 6200

Göle, Nilüfer (Dept Sociology Boğaziçi U, 80815 Bebek Istanbul Turkey), **Turkish Engineers: A New Ruling Elite?**

¶ The transition from a bureaucratic elite to a technical one in Turkey, which began during the 1960s, has only become visible during the 1980s. The humanistic-modernizing elite has ceased to be dominant, & a new intelligentsia of technical origin has emerged. The technical elite distinguishes itself from other professionals as being rational, pragmatic, & oriented toward problem solving. They enter into conflict with the old elite both at the professional level & in relation to the Western cultural model. The Westernization of the old elite is rejected by this new technical elite, who defend Islamic local identity, & claim that Islamic religion can be utilized as a foundation for development. This significant shift in the representation of professional & political identity by the ruling technical elite is analyzed in detail. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22519 / ISA / 1990 / 6201

Golubović, Zagorka (Instiit Social Sciences, 45 Narodnog Fronta Belgrade Yugoslavia), **Dealienation from a Personalist View: Individuals' Autonomy and Social Movements.**

¶ A critique of an eschatological utopianism is presented in redefining the concept of dealienation. The idea of an ultimate resolution of all worldly contradictions & the myth of social cause that disregards individuals' needs are questioned. Opposing a totalitarian standpoint, which gives priority to a collective ethos, a personalist view defines the concept of dealienation in terms of emancipation of the individual through his/her participation in the liberation process. Since dealienation in these terms does not mean simply freeing oneself from the alienated external forces, but developing personal potentialities as well, it can only be achieved through autonomous action by the individual. Opposing conformity, such a process fosters a rise of selfhood as both a precondition & a result of emancipation. This consideration requires a precise definition of the concept of autonomy as to both individuation & socialization processes. A redefinition of the concept of dealienation presupposes a changed strategy of emancipation, for which the practices of new social movements may serve as a prototype, although they require articulation based on two key principles: self-organization & a personalist community. The latter assumes that individual members of a group do not lose their personal identities & autonomy, but develop them together, giving the group a sense of community. Thus, free development of each individual should become the new paradigm of emancipatory social movements, bringing about dealienation in terms of the liberation of human powers. The concept of a "good society" should be redefined accordingly. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22520 / ISA / 1990 / 6202

Gomez, Sergio & Goldfrank, Walter L. (Dept Sociologia Facultad Latinoamericana Ciencias Sociales, Santiago Chile), **World Market and Agrarian Transformation: Chile, Brazil, and Mexico.**

¶ Spurred by technological advances in processing & transport & by the rise & spread of health-conscious life styles among affluent consumers in North America & Europe, producers in Latin America have sought & secured increasingly large niches for such specialized export commodities as Chilean grapes, Brazilian orange juice, & Mexican tomatoes. An analysis of this development is presented, taking into account the promotion & marketing agents in the core countries, the novel structures of the producing enclaves with their mix of international & national capital, the concurrent if somewhat weaker diffusion of contemporary core technologies & organizational forms in other sectors of these semiperipheral agrarian settings, & the emerging patterns of resistance, organization, & adaptation among workers & peasants in the face of their subordinated involvement in the new enterprises. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22521 / ISA / 1990 / 6203

Gomez-Sanchez, Luis (Escuela Medicina U Nacional Autónoma México, 04360 Mexico DF), **French title not provided** (Sociology of Labor and the Practice of the Sociologist). (FRE)

¶ In 1984 a group of Italian exiles in Canada who had belonged to the worker movement (*Autonomia Operaia*), in the 1970s reflected on the political practices of that period, going beyond a simple analysis of their individual participation as armed activists to a profound analysis of long-term implications. On the basis of this experience two concepts that can help explain political militancy are examined: "militant sociology"—the involvement of a social analyst with the object of study & with political struggle; & "objectivity" in theory & practice. Theories of the political subject & of his/her objective-material practice are introduced, as well as subjective elements of a moral nature that are seen as strictly objective, eg, commitment & militancy. Intersubjective networks are set up & specific terms related to their practice are created. Reasons for the defeat of *Autonomia Operaia* are explored, & the possibility of producing ideas in industrial or postindustrial sociology without a political practice based on concepts such as militant sociology or political commitment is questioned. Changes in the way of dealing with the notions of objectivity/subjectivity in this sociology are also considered, particularly those related to the introduction of the concept of artificial intelligence or general intellect. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22522 / ISA / 1990 / 6204

Gonzales Ferreras, Julia M. & Cava Mesa, M. Jesus (U Deusto, E-48080 Bilbao Spain), **Leisure, Culture and the Political Economy of European Cities: A Case Study of Bilbao.**

¶ The role of leisure & culture in the revitalization of cities is now well recognized. Bilbao, Spain, is an example of a city that is turning from a situation of heavy engagement in industry into one where commerce & services play a leading role. At a time when areal conditions have reached very low standards, a new image of the city is being planned & forcefully created: leisure walks, green spaces, cultural opportunities, & transformation of industrial land are all part of a plan to attract new capital & new firms so that unemployment can be stopped & new standards of quality of life attained. Here, the nature of political, economic, cultural, & spatial change in Bilbao is evaluated, with focus on lifestyles, land use patterns, & the interaction of political & economic forces. The leisure needs & aspirations of the city dwellers are identified, along with the ways in which these needs are expressed by the population, voiced by local organizations, & met by new proposals. Comparison is made to leisure & the political economy in European cities such as Leeds, England, & Kalamata & Chalkida, Greece. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22523 / ISA / 1990 / 6205

González de la Fe, Teresa (Dept Sociologia U La Laguna, E-38201 Tenerife Spain), **Philosophies of Sociology.**

¶ An exploration of some of the effects that the new philosophy of science has had on sociological theory. On the one hand, the criticism of positivism has broken the traditional borders between discovering & justification & between theoretical & observational languages, promoting interesting epistemological debate. On the other hand, these criticisms have also broken the limits between scientific & normative discourse, bringing a return of moral themes into social science. The new image of science arising from the critics of positivism is described, & it is concluded that a technological criterion must be incorporated if the relativistic consequences of the new philosophy of science are to be avoided. Particular emphasis is on the case of sociology, looking at the debates that have split the discipline from its beginnings. Two related problems that seem to underlie the contemporary chaotic state of social theory are identified: the level of reality of sociology & the image of human nature. An interdisciplinary conception of human nature is propounded here. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22524 / ISA / 1990 / 6206

Gonzalez Henriquez, Adolfo (U Norte, Km. 5 Carretera Puerto Colombia Barranquilla Colombia), **Political Struggle and European Influence in the Music of the Colombian Caribbean Coast (1722-1830).**

¶ A sketch of the history of the Colombian Caribbean coast that highlights different types of social conflicts surrounding musical events, eg: class conflict, church against state, patriots against Spanish colonial forces, & ethnic struggles. Celebrations of patriotic victories, religious

feasts, official balls, typical events of regional folklore, & other such festive occasions are reviewed in this light; the music of Simón Bolívar's Ejército Libertador, which gave the country its first national anthem, is associated with Caribbean music history & culture. European musical influence is part of the struggle insofar as it is, originally, the musical culture of the upper classes. Using traditional historical methods, from a social history perspective, insights are offered on the musical culture of the Colombian Caribbean coast in a transitional period when the country was no longer a viceroyalty but not yet a republican state. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22525 / ISA / 1990 / 6207

Goon, Eric (World Health Organization, CH-1211 Geneva 27 Switzerland), **Leadership Development for Health for All through Primary Health Care: A Challenge for Change.**

¶ Health for All by the Year 2000 (HFA/2000) is a goal & a process engaging each nation of the world in improving the health of its people, with focus on primary (preventive) health care. However, there is still a substantial gap between what is said & what is being done in health development. Appropriate leadership can help close this gap & foster the process of change necessary for growth & development. The nature & cultivation of the vision & values & the development of leadership skills of individuals who are in a position to mobilize others, are discussed, & the World Health Organization's program on leadership development for HFA/2000 is described. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22526 / ISA / 1990 / 6208

Gorhe, Neelam (Silver Rocks, HK Mandir Rd Model Colony Pune 411016 Maharashtra India), **Women and Leadership—When Women Challenge Slavery: A Case Study from Maharashtra, India.**

¶ After describing how female activists or revolutionaries were marginalized & unable to express themselves in pre-1975 India, the origins & evolution of two women's organizations—Krantikari Mahila Sanghatana (Revolutionary Women's Organization) & Stree Aadhar Kendra (Women's Foundation Center)—over the past nine years in Pune District, Maharashtra—are chronicled. Several questions are addressed: Why were these organizations formed? How did the various established leaders react to the women in them? How did the women become confident of their own unity & leadership? How did their leadership differ from that of men leaders in the same slums/villages? How did class & caste factors affect the evolution of new leadership? (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22527 / ISA / 1990 / 6209

Gorlier, Juan Carlos (CEA U Buenos Aires, Florida 439 Argentina), **Social Movements in Transition Periods: A Series of Case Studies from Argentina, Brazil, and Uruguay.**

¶ Transitions from dictatorships to democracies in South America are accompanied by the emergence of new social movements & the reappearance of traditional ones. Here, case studies from Argentina, Brazil, & Uruguay are presented in attempt to produce more adequate conceptualizations of such movements. Each is located within the context of global political scenarios, & a tentative periodization distinguishing different phases in their development is proposed. Though some recurrent patterns are evident—the multifaceted character of the demands, increasing predominance of electoral politics, internal sectorization & schisms, & shifts from mobilization to institutionalization—some groups contradict them, & are reinventing ways to make social & political democratization compatible. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22528 / ISA / 1990 / 6210

Gosselin, Gabriel (U sciences & technique Lille, F-59655 Villeneuve d'Ascq France), **Ethique et politique: changements et comparaisons** (Ethics and Politics: Changes and Comparisons). (FRE)

¶ Explored is the current rapprochement in France between ethics & politics, by which ethics is becoming a new "civil religion," & religion is playing a greater public role. In comparison to Germany, Scandinavian countries, & the US, France alone has a law (albeit increasingly obsolete) dictating the strict privatization of religion. It is suggested that, as Europe moves toward unification, religious organizations will play a more active part in French political discourse & practice. Tr & Modified by J. White (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22529 / ISA / 1990 / 6211

Gouveia, Lourdes & Stanley, Kathleen (Dept Sociology & Anthropology U Nebraska, Omaha 68182-0291), **The Rural Crisis: North and South.**

¶ Analyses of rural crisis in North & South America have tended to constitute separate enterprises, even when pointing to parallel themes & explanations. Here, an attempt is made to establish the logical & historical linkages that exist between the forms of agrarian crisis & the responses to it in Latin America & the US. Case studies from Venezuela & the US Midwest illuminate the concrete manifestations of agrarian transformations & the mechanisms & processes that link them. These linkages are examined through analyses of commodity markets, multinational agribusinesses, the specific role of the Venezuelan & US states in effecting new relationships between agriculture & industry, & class struggle as a constitutive element of rural transformation. Such a comparative approach reveals the relationship that exists between present changes in the agricultural sector & the contemporary restructuring of international capital. It is argued that the character of the crisis is highly uneven & polymorphous, & has different effects for different social actors—even within the peasant sector. For this reason, it is not possible to arrive at anything akin to a global theory of agrarian crisis: the specific form assumed by the crisis varies according to a host of contingent & local factors, perhaps most importantly, the capacity of local classes to mobilize social & economic resources. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22530 / ISA / 1990 / 6212

Grabosky, Peter N. (Australian Instit Criminology, PO Box 28 Woden ACT 2606), **Wayward Governance: Illegality and Its Control in the Public Sector.**

¶ An attempt is made to develop a theory of government illegality, & thus to specify measures by which breaches of the law by agents of the state may be prevented & controlled. The discussion alludes to other models of organizational deviance drawn from the literatures on corporate crime & organizational behavior. Among the factors that explain government illegality, whether negligent or intentional, are weak institutions of external oversight, powerlessness of prospective victims, poor leadership by senior management, inadequate communication of policies & procedures, inadequate supervision by middle management, rapid organizational expansion, & strong goal orientation. The theory, conceived within the context of Western parliamentary democracies, is not necessarily applicable to totalitarian dictatorships or other nondemocratic regimes. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22531 / ISA / 1990 / 6213

Grahame, Peter R. (Bentley Coll, Waltham MA 02154-4705), **Science, Common Sense, and the Role of Social Science in the Early Consumer Movement (1925-1939).**

¶ An examination of relations between science & common sense, as evident in efforts to organize US consumers during the interwar years. The theme of consumer illiteracy was a rallying point for various forms of consumer activism during this period. Activist intellectuals like Robert S. Lynd pointed to uses of science that benefited producers & corporate buyers but bypassed ordinary individual consumers. As the consumer movement gained impetus, there emerged a number of organizations that sought to bridge the gap between existing scientific & technical knowledge & the common-sense reasoning of consumers. A key strategy involved the production & use of texts designed to bring science & technology into a working relationship with everyday practical reasoning. By examining materials of this kind, it is possible to move beyond the often sterile debates that adhere to a rigid division between scientific (or empirical-analytic) & interpretive (or historical-hermeneutic) conceptions of social action. The study of such concrete, practical conjunctions of differently constituted forms of knowledge is proposed as an alternative to abstract, programmatic attempts to delineate the relationships between science & common sense. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22532 / ISA / 1990 / 6214

Grancelli, Bruno (Dept Social Policy U Trento, I-38100 Italy), **The Issue of Participation: Some Italian Paradoxes.**

¶ During the 1970s, the Italian labor movement raised a challenge to capitalism that resulted not in the development of workers' control, but in a reinvigoration of capitalism with the help of many ex-workers who became small entrepreneurs or founded cooperatives. An attempt is

made to explain why the growth of the labor role in the polity/economy had such unexpected consequences & to examine some new trends in the Italian cooperative movement in relation to the perspective of European integration. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22533 / ISA / 1990 / 6215

Gravenhorst, Lerke (c/o German Youth Instit, Freibadstr 30 D-8000 Munich 90 Federal Republic Germany), **A German Generation after National Socialism and Auschwitz: Morality, Family and Gender.**

¶ An exploration of some difficulties surrounding the use of theory in family related research, particularly those entailed in responding adequately to moral-ethical obligations resulting from the fact of being a researcher in & from Germany & doing research in the wake of German National Socialism & the horrors of Auschwitz. The task of analyzing the adult children of previously Nazism-prone parents attempting to confront their so-called "German past," is described, with emphasis on the proper use of theory in this moral-ethical task. Ways that the German collective of consciousness & action lays claim to National Socialism & Auschwitz as its own most "negative property" (see Améry, Jean, *Jenseits von Schuld und Sühne*, (Beyond Guilt and Atonement), Stuttgart: Klett-Cotta, 1980) are explored. Attention is also paid to the efforts that have been made by the German collective to come to a consensual Nazism-negating morality necessary for living in a common life context that cannot be dissolved, such as one's nation or one's parental family. An attempt is made to outline a partial theory of the first generation in Germany succeeding the National Socialist generations as they contribute to the German post-1945 historical-moral consciousness, with particular attention to the functions of generational status, family, & gender in the structuring of this consciousness. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22534 / ISA / 1990 / 6216

Green, Eileen E. & Woodward, Diana M. (Sheffield City Polytechnic, S10 2BP England), **"To Them That Hath..." Inequality and Social Control in Women's Leisure.**

• Complete paper available from SA Document Delivery Service prepaid at \$0.25 per page plus \$1.50 search & postage. Length of paper: 11 pp.

¶ The known advantage conferred by access to material resources & cultural capital in relation to life chances & lifestyles can also be identified within leisure. Gender inequalities in access to free time & its use, particularly marked for activities away from home, are compounded by inequalities of income, social class, educational level, & age, as well as domestic & employment situation. Quantitative & qualitative data drawn from interviews with 700 women in Sheffield, England, are used to explore patterns of leisure inequality & women's experiences of social control by men. Most women fear sexual attack in open spaces & feel discomfort when unaccompanied in public leisure venues. Their leisure experiences are regulated in this way, & through private negotiations with male partners. Women's sense of legitimacy in seeking to secure autonomous leisure is heightened by their participation in paid employment, compounding inequalities in their access to the means to enjoy leisure, such as free time & the availability of spending money, transport, & companions. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22535 / ISA / 1990 / 6217

Greenberg, David (Dept Sociology New York U, NY 10003), **"De-Deviantizing Homosexuality".**

¶ For several decades the stigma against homosexuality has been weakening in North America & Europe. An attempt is made to explain this development, explore its limits, & speculate on whether comparable trends might be expected in other regions of the world. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22536 / ISA / 1990 / 6218

Greifenstein, Ralph, Jansen, Peter & Kissler, Leo (Fern U Hagen, D-5800 Federal Republic Germany), **Bits of Participation: A Case Study about Quality Circles in a French and a German Automobile Plant.**

¶ An attempt is made to show that quality circles do not necessarily intervene in traditional work organization, & that they might be more useful in departments utilizing a nontechnical work force than in those based mainly on robotics, drawing on a case study of a French & a German automobile plant. It is concluded that quality circles offer a glimpse

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of the possibilities of participation in the factory but not within the workplace itself, & that quality circles might establish a parallel to the organization of work that compensates for ongoing repartition of work. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22537 / ISA / 1990 / 6219

Greifenstein, Ralph, Jansen, Peter & Kissler, Leo (Fern U, D-5800 Hagen Federal Republic Germany), **Participative Management—Change or Stabilisation of the Social Rule System Governing the Enterprise?**

¶ Observations of participative management are drawn on in attempt to outline two theoretical approaches that can account for the importance of change in labor relations: (1) a system theory approach, which underlines the interaction of innovation & stabilization; & (2) an action-oriented approach, which in combination with the system approach explains contingency. However, since action is restricted by the social rule system, it is argued that participative management is a double-sided strategy: on the one hand, it maintains the structures of leadership, while on the other, it enables the workforce to exercise itself in a controlled field of participation. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22538 / ISA / 1990 / 6220

Grelon, André & Marry, Catherine (IRESCO-LASMAS CNRS, 59 rue Pouchet F-75849 Paris Cedex 17 France), **French title not provided** (Professional Training, Employment Networks and Types of Careers of French Graduate Engineers). (FRE)

¶ Since 1985/86, research on engineers trained in two provinces (Lorraine & Nord-Pas de Calais) has revealed some unknown or neglected aspects of both the French engineering training system & occupational networks, along with their interactions. It is shown that: (1) there are many types of engineering schools; (2) despite the supposed homogeneity of those who are granted an engineering diploma, engineers' professional careers, role images, & social consciousness are perceptibly heterogeneous; & (3) engineers will use various social networks to obtain employment & pursue successful careers. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22539 / ISA / 1990 / 6221

Grezelkowski, Kathryn P. (Dept Sociology U Maine, Orono 04473), **Applying Sociology in the Public Policy Arena.**

¶ Ways that the sociological perspective can be applied to specific areas of public policy to reorient programs & set new directions are outlined, along with various roles for sociologists working in this arena. Specific examples of public policy initiatives & outcomes are offered in the areas of mental health, mental retardation, corrections, education, community development, & adolescent homelessness. The debate regarding value-free & value-oriented sociological practice is reviewed. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22540 / ISA / 1990 / 6222

Grimes, Seamus (Dept Geography University Coll Galway, Republic Ireland), **Residential Segregation in Australian Cities.**

¶ In a review of post-WWII geographical & sociological literature in urban Australia, key interpretations of residential segregation are assessed. Among the issues addressed are: the extent to which spatial analysis has overemphasized residential segregation; variations in the perspectives of geographers & sociologists; emphasis on patterns & neglect of interaction as a focus of study; & the absence of a longitudinal perspective. Focus is on studies that have examined the major urban ethnic clusters formed by southern Europeans & more recently, by Vietnamese in Sydney & Melbourne. Methodological issues such as dissimilarity indices are examined, & the consensus view of the significance of segregation is questioned. Much of the analysis to date has been based on static patterns & relates to the era of assimilation: the need for a change of focus for examining multicultural Australian society is suggested. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22541 / ISA / 1990 / 6223

Grisales, Orlando & Weiss, Anita (Dept Sociología U Nacional Colombia, Bogotá), **Spanish title not provided** (The Role of Company Politics in Workers' Professionalization in Bogotá). (SPA)

¶ An examination of factors determining the labor history of industrial workers in Colombia, & how these have changed since 1970, based on open interviews with 500 workers from 16 companies in Bogotá & struc-

tured interviews with 150 managers & industrial relations & production staff. A big differentiation was found in the market situation & the future possibilities for those with universal craftsmanship (eg, mechanic, solderer, electrician) vs those not so qualified. Conditions have changed due to the strengthening of an urban qualified labor market. Companies no longer need to invest in internal training. The economic crisis & changes in managerial policies have led to an increase in temporary employment, subcontracting, & work rotation, & a decrease in the security of permanent workers. For a large group of nonqualified workers, industrial jobs are transitory; their situation is termed the "industrial worker condition." (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22542 / ISA / 1990 / 6224

Griswold, Wendy (Dept Sociology U Chicago, IL 60637), **The Importance of Being Marginal: Aesthetic Goals of Third World Writers.**

¶ Third World writers must choose between a universalist human aesthetic & a more particular social aesthetic. Sociological theorists of marginality, such as Georg Simmel & Park, would predict that social outsiders, eg, those writers who differ from the bulk of the local population along lines of ethnicity or religion, would be most inclined to embrace a human aesthetic. Data on writers from Nigeria & the West Indies show support for this hypothesis. After considering the data & some exemplary cases (eg, V. S. Naipaul), the literary & cultural implications of this pattern are considered. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22543 / ISA / 1990 / 6225

Grofman, Bernard N. (School Social Sciences U California, Irvine 92717), **Coalition Formation in European Party Systems.**

¶ Data on 1-dimensional & 20-dimensional issue spaces developed as part of a major cross-national study of post-WWII European democracies, the Party Manifestos Project, are used to compare predictions from 4 different types of coalition models: (1) a straightforward cluster-theory model that uses ideological propinquity to predict coalition patterns; (2) a model of proto-coalition formation that uses both ideological distance & weight (party size); (3) a model rooted in the "new institutionalism" & that is sensitive to cross-country variations in the rules that govern the coalition negotiation process; & (4) a game-theoretic model on the cores or near-cores of spatial voting games. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22544 / ISA / 1990 / 6226

Grolier, Eric de (International Social Science Council, 1 rue Miollis F-75015 Paris France), **French title not provided** (Comparative Studies of Cultural Values). (FRE)

¶ A "basic document" prepared for a UNESCO meeting of experts on the comparative study of cultural values (Buenos Aires, Argentina, Nov 1984) is used to examine the different approaches to "comparative axiology" & to propose a possible program for future studies on a regional basis. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22545 / ISA / 1990 / 6227

Gross, Natalie A. (US Army, Garmisch-Partenkirchen Federal Republic Germany), **Soviet Military Reforms under Gorbachev: Historical and Comparative Perspectives.**

¶ Based on empirical evidence on USSR military reforms under Mikhail Gorbachev, historical precedents in Imperial Russia during the 1860s-1870s & the early days of the Red Army in the 1920s, & the emerging contemporary models in Eastern Europe, the hypothesis that radical transformation of the military system is conditioned by the parliamentary, democratic nature of the political system is tested. Today's military reforms are discussed in the context of (1) politicoeconomic reforms in civilian society, (2) changes in the international environment & military doctrine, & (3) changes in military technology. Current debates in the Soviet military press are analyzed, & innovation is found & assessed in the following areas: technology, doctrine, military organization, social structure, & manpower policy (military law, education, training, openness, & decision-making processes). It is found that military reforms under Gorbachev have been improvements & innovations rather than radical transformations. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22546 / ISA / 1990 / 6228

Gross, Peter (U Bamberg, D-8600 Federal Republic Germany), **The Gap between Diagnosis and Therapy.**

¶ According to an old medical proverb, there should be "no therapy without diagnosis." However, the systems of diagnostic & therapeutic competence, ie, identification & conquering of illness, have developed at different speeds. The knowledge of treating illness is shrinking in comparison to diagnostic competence. This is more so for mental illnesses than for somatic or organic diseases; however, experiences in legitimation can be transferred to other forms of illness. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22547 / ISA / 1990 / 6229

Grossetti, Michel (CIEU U Toulouse II Le Mirail, F-31058 Cedex France), **French title not provided** (Remarks on the Status and Formal Conception of Individual Social Trajectories in Sociological Analysis). (FRE)

¶ In sociology, individual social trajectories can function as a research method (descriptions of use, oral history of development, etc), as a descriptive or modeling tool (life cycle methods, demographic analysis), or as a banalized survey technique used with various types of subjects. Here, a formal conception of individual social trajectories is offered: (1) the structure of the social framework of reference (the social entity in which the trajectories evolve), which can be considered as an indivisible unit, a regionalized space, or a multilayered space; (2) chronological length & segmentation of trajectories, which can cover an entire lifespan or a limited period; (3) thematic selection of pertinent information extending from nonselection, which is isomorphic, to the designation of persons selected for interviews, all the way to more-or-less a priori thematic selection; & (4) spontaneous selection of information, which is unavoidable & done more or less on an a priori basis, with a certain amount of initiative left to the interviewee, that can diverge from empirical continuity. The relationship between this formal conception & empirical methods of data collection, data analysis, & interpretation of results is analyzed. In spite of differences in terminology, methods, & theoretical positions, there are a limited number of solutions for each aspect under study, & these are more or less coherent with the general paradigm (theoretical & methodological elements) in which the investigation takes place; this coherence seems to vary as a function of the degree of formalization of the paradigm. Articulations are very complex between collective systems (fields of study, systems of action, environments), the existence of types or models, the integration or rejection of subjective aspects ("habitus," social representations, etc), data collection methods, type of data collected, & techniques of analysis. A few strongly coherent paradigms are specified, especially those involving the integration of a notion into a previously constituted theoretical system. The situation appears more complex (& more open-ended) when individual social trajectories are one of the structuring elements of a theoretical system. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22548 / ISA / 1990 / 6230

Grossetti, Michel (CIEU U Toulouse II Le Mirail, F-31058 Cedex France), **Trajectoires d'ingénieurs et zones de haute technologie: l'importance des phases de formation supérieure** (Engineering Trajectories and Zones of High Technology: The Importance of the Phases of Superior Formation). (FRE)

¶ Based on 95 biographical interviews with graduate engineers & scientists working in high technology activities of the Toulouse, France, area, it is demonstrated that researchers must study social trajectories, including periods of learning & geographical dimensions, to understand why human resources are polarized in some areas, especially high technology areas. Particularly where science-based industry is located near universities, analysis of social trajectories demonstrates how educational institutions can participate in the constitution of the local scientific community. Such a community can establish a connection between industry & public research, particularly by means of social networks built during the educational period. Analysis of social trajectories shows that development of "familial" models for career management (taking into account the careers of both members of the couple), associated with the progress of engineers without hierarchical functions (professionals), leads to the constitution of local labor markets that add to the polarization phenomenon. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22549 / ISA / 1990 / 6231

Grotenhuis, Hannie (Dept Sociology U Leiden, NL-2333 AK

Netherlands), **Unequal Opportunities in a West European Welfare State: Some Negative Effects of Unemployment on Children's Educational & Occupational Achievement.**

¶ Focus is on the question of whether any differences in educational & occupational achievement can be attributed to having an unemployed vs an employed father in a contemporary West European welfare state. The analysis is based on two recent & representative data sets of the Netherlands Central Bureau of Statistics, containing information about the educational & occupational achievement of Dutch youth & their socioeconomic & sociocultural background. Although negative second-generation effects of unemployment are assumed to be absent in the Dutch welfare state, due to unemployment benefits, child benefits, studentships, rent subsidies, etc—these findings indicate intergenerational transmission of unemployment. Even after controlling for relevant background variables such as educational level of both parents, mother's employment status, nationality, gender of child, & cultural resources, an independent, negative influence of paternal unemployment on the children's educational & occupational careers is found. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22550 / ISA / 1990 / 6232

Grundmann, Siegfried (Academy Social Sciences Instit Sociology, Johannes-Dieckmann Str 19-23 DDR-1086 Berlin German Democratic Republic), **Role, Problems and Prospects of Towns in the German Democratic Republic.**

¶ Three tendencies characterize the development of the territorial structure of the German Democratic Republic over the past forty years: (1) a more proportionate dispersion of population & productive forces; (2) territorial concentration inside the individual regions; & (3) territorial expansion of towns, although only a few towns experienced population growth & substantial migration gains. The political, economic, & social reasons for these changes are discussed. Towns, in particular those with an administrative function, are of central importance in social life, decreasing the social gap between town & countryside. In the past, this role has been connected with extensive growth & housing construction. Many problems today are the consequences of that extensive development. The central task of urban development in the 1990s will be the intensive development of towns: maintenance & modernization of the building stock, replacement housing construction, & completion of the infrastructure of residential areas created in the 1970s & 1980s. This intensive development demands greater consideration of specific local conditions, increased communal decision power, & further development of democracy. Territorial differences in the satisfaction of material, spiritual, & cultural needs (social differences) must be decreased. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22551 / ISA / 1990 / 6233

Grunt, Zelma (Kolpachny per 9a Instit International Labour Studies, Moscow 101831 USSR), **Communitarian Ideology and NSM.**

¶ An analysis of the way that communitarian norms & values function in the context of new social movements (NSMs), which are characterized by a revitalization of some peripheral cultural values. Community is discussed as one of the basic values in NSM functioning & as a symbol of stability & integrity; some qualities of alternative communes & communities as social environments that play an essential part in changing societal value systems are identified. Inspiration is drawn from the theory of Ferdinand Tönnies, which postulates the coexistence & reciprocity of two types of supplementary relationships in society—*gemeinschaft* & *gesellschaft* (community & society)—as well as from the more recent ideas of V. Turner about two models of human bonds that partly coincide & interchange: one of a hierarchical, institutionalized society, & the other of an egalitarian society based on emotional ties. This interchange can be observed in the course of NSMs when alternative *gemeinschaftliche* environments are created in communes. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22552 / ISA / 1990 / 6234

Guelke, Adrian (Dept Political Science Queen's U Belfast, BT7 1NN Northern Ireland), **"The Ballot Bomb": Terrorism and the Electoral Process in Northern Ireland.**

¶ An examination of the circumstances in which both Republican & Loyalist paramilitary organizations sought to intervene in elections in Northern Ireland during the 1980s. The failure of Loyalist candidates to attract support is contrasted with the success achieved by Republican candidates during the 1981 hunger strike crisis. The impact of Sinn

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Fein's electoral breakthrough in 1982/83 on British public opinion & on government policy is analyzed. Particular attention is paid to the role that stereotypes of the nature of terrorism played in the reaction of public opinion on the UK mainland to Sinn Fein's electoral support & to measures taken by the British government to restrict the access of parties associated with paramilitary organizations to the media. The decline of support for Sinn Fein after the signing of the Anglo-Irish Agreement in Nov 1985 is examined, & the implications of the electoral strategy for the conduct & continuation of the Provisional Irish Republican Army's (IRA) campaign of violence are explored. It is concluded that while the credibility of the British government has been damaged by the electoral success of Sinn Fein & by the restrictive measures it has adopted in an attempt to thwart the strategy, the decline in support for Sinn Fein & the electoral marginalization of the party in the Republic of Ireland have also damaged the credibility of the Provisional IRA's military campaign against the British presence in Northern Ireland. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22553 / ISA / 1990 / 6235

Gugler, Josef & Ludwar-Ene, Gudrun (Dept Entwicklungssoziologie U Bayreuth, D-8580 Federal Republic Germany), **For Women Many Roads Lead to Town in Black Africa.**

¶ A comprehensive set of data on urban sex ratios in sub-Saharan Africa is presented, including up to 4 censuses for 29 countries. Substantial deviations from parity-indicating sex selectivity in migration are common. A preponderance of men in the urban population characterizes several African countries, but women predominate in the urban populations of several other countries. These data provide the background for exploration of seven patterns of rural-urban migration & urban residence of women: (1) women left behind to farm who then visit their husbands in town for extended periods of time; (2) women who migrate with their husbands to town, & then return with him to their rural home; (3) women who migrate with their husbands but remain in town when their husbands return home; (4) women who migrate with their husbands to town to stay permanently; (5) unmarried women who come to town independently; (6) divorced & widowed women who come to town independently; & (7) older women who join an adult child in town. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22554 / ISA / 1990 / 6236

Guha, Amalendu (Instit Alternative Development Research, Oslo Norway), **Sociology of Maldevelopment.**

¶ Both development & maldevelopment are social processes & functions, but the economic approach is not the only one for guiding & measuring maldevelopment, unlike development. Maldevelopment is a vast concept with multideterminant functional premises & multiple directions & dimensions. Here, discussed are origins of the sociology of maldevelopment, its development & promotion, & its interacting & counteracting, converging & diverging, symmetrical & asymmetrical relationship with other social science disciplines. The different theoretical aspects of the sociology of overdevelopment, underdevelopment, & dependent development are considered. Some sociological approaches that provide alternatives for avoiding maldevelopment are outlined. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22555 / ISA / 1990 / 6237

Guha, Amalendu (Instit Alternative Development Research, Oslo Norway), **Why Conflicts between Guest and Host Cultures? Can Horizontal Communication Lead to Cooperation?**

¶ An examination of various factors of cultural conflicts at both inter- & intranational levels. In the process of continuity, in addition to aspects of ascendancy & descendancy, hegemonistic or chauvinistic principles have a cardinal role. The structural center-periphery relationship of imposed & accepted dominance should be replaced with the horizontal interaction of learning from one another. Understanding the interaction behavior of diverging cultures, based on learning or accepting from each other, may help in the formation of newer cultural values. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22556 / ISA / 1990 / 6238

Guillaumin, Colette (Centre national recherche scientifique, 19 rue des Deux Ponts F-75004 Paris France), **French title not provided (The Material Basis of Theories of *la différence*). (FRE)**

¶ Theories of *la différence* enunciated by minority groups & taken up by dominant groups refer to an element that simultaneously causes & regu-

lates social relations. *La différence*, be it of race or gender, is responsible for concrete differences in access to resources, decision making, & autonomy between the groups involved in unequal power relations. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22557 / ISA / 1990 / 6239

Guiot, Jean M. (U Ottawa, 136 Jean-Jacques Lussier Ontario K1N 6N5), **Public Patronage of the Arts and De Facto Regulation.**

¶ The regulatory character that seems inherent in the practice of public funding of the arts is outlined, raising the question as to whether arts councils realize that they act as de facto regulatory agencies & to what extent they assess the various consequences of their strategic choices. Data on how the Canada Council has addressed this question over time are presented. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22558 / ISA / 1990 / 6240

Gullestad, Marianne & Almaas, Reidar (U Trondheim, N-7055 Dragvoll Norway), **Write Your Life. The Norwegian Autobiography Project.**

¶ Based on analysis of 630 written autobiographies collected in Norway in 1989, it is argued that autobiographies should not only be analyzed as texts, related to other texts, but also as reports about lives. The relationship between text & life is a dynamic one, in the sense that the formal aspects of the narratives provide information about the lives described. The concept of a good autobiography is also discussed: the quality will differ depending on whether the text is judged as social science data or literature. This argument is substantiated through an analysis of the way that childhood is described both as a set of cultural ideas as well as a stage in life. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22559 / ISA / 1990 / 6241

Gumpert, Gary (Dept Communication Arts & Sciences Queens Coll, Flushing NY 11367), **Public Identity and Community: The Café in a Media World.**

¶ The media provide personal communication without the need for personal proximity. The availability of video cassette recorders, personal computers, electronic mail, videotext, the telephone, radio, TV, facsimile, & satellite dishes alters where & how human beings interact with each other. The absence of spatial propinquity, the actual physical nearness of individuals, is less important to the maintenance of social communities today because modern media have eliminated "cohabitation of a territorial place" as a prerequisite for community. The adult urbanite can maintain selected contacts with others on an interest basis over a great distance, & thus belong to interest communities that are not territorially defined. As community is redefined by media technology, traditional forms of communication defined by face-to-face interaction are being altered. The role of public space in traditional communication—ie, the café in France, the pubs in England, the bars in Spain, village greens, market places, & piazzas—is examined, in relation to the media habits of the community, demonstrating how media technology is integrated into the fabric of everyday life. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22560 / ISA / 1990 / 6242

Gundelach, Peter (Instit Political Science U Aarhus, DK-8000 C Denmark), **Hopes and Menaces in the Programmed Society.**

¶ It is argued that new social movements must be analyzed in relation to the type of society in which they exist, & that a new type of society is emerging in the Western world—the programmed society—which is differentiated from the modern society by a strong state & globalization. Various strategies of hope & change in such a society are analyzed via several approaches: post-Fordist theory, the theory of flexible capitalism, & the theory of new societal conflicts (eg, the Green project). Each approach points to certain specific social actors for societal change. In conclusion, new social movements are analyzed in relation to other agents of change. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22561 / ISA / 1990 / 6243

Gupta, Shaibal (A.N. Sinha Instit Social Studies, Patna 800001 Bihar India), **Indian Industrial Strategy—A Threat to "Autonomous" Industrialization.**

¶ The Indian government's policy of industrialization has been import substitution, involving quantitative trade restrictions providing protected

home markets & maintenance of a large public sector for providing capital goods, intermediate products, & infrastructural facilities for the private sector. This pursuit of relatively autonomous capitalist industrialization has been opposed by agencies like the World Bank & the International Monetary Fund, who prefer to reduce the role of the public sector & the scale of government intervention & accord market forces "free-play," ostensibly to increase efficiency & international competition; the real issue, however, is whether the Indian economy should be closed to free encroachment by metropolitan capital, or opened up. The key elements of a new policy announced in 1985/86 include: reduction of the public sector, removal of controls & licensing regulations, lowering of direct tax rates, a move toward liberal imports, greater opening to foreign capital & technology, & promotion of industrial units in sophisticated goods such as automobiles & electronics. Based on official documents & commentaries, reports of chambers of commerce & industrial associates, & macrostatistics on the Indian economy, implications of the new policy are drawn, including negative implications in terms of balance-of-payment problems, debt service ratio, & a setback to the path of self-reliance. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22562 / ISA / 1990 / 6244

Gvozdeva, Galina (Instit Economics, 17 Lavrentiev St Novosibirsk USSR), **Changes in Rural People's Leisure in West Siberia.**

¶ Data obtained in two surveys conducted 1975/76 & 1986/87 among rural dwellers in the Novosibirsk province of West Siberia, USSR, are used to examine changes in: cultural services & their attendance, amount & structure of free time, types of leisure pursuit, & ratings of leisure activities & facilities. Findings reveal that over the last decade, rural dwellers have become more dissatisfied because of the shortage of cultural services. Also, the amount of free time has decreased, especially for women, farm workers, & residents of smaller places. The % & amount of time spent watching TV & in contact with children has increased, along with men's participation in hobbies & outdoor activities. The duration of vacations & their utilization as leisure time have increased, though such leaves are not often spent away from the place of residence. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22563 / ISA / 1990 / 6245

Haan, Willem de (State U Utrecht, NL-3512 BM 16 Netherlands), **The Netherlands: A Classic Case of Recarceration?**

¶ While the criminal justice system in the Netherlands has historically been characterized by a remarkably low incarceration rate, drastic increases in the incarceration rate are currently evident. Various explanations for this expansion are considered, including permanent, structurally determined phenomena—eg, economic crisis & rising unemployment—as well as temporary, conjunctural factors. The question of whether more & stiffer prison sentences are being administered is examined. After reviewing & debunking the statistics, it is concluded that the process of decarceration is continuing, albeit at a slower pace. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22564 / ISA / 1990 / 6246

Haas, Ain (Dept Sociology Indiana U, Indianapolis 46202), **The Swedish System of Wage-Earners' Funds and the Movement for Workplace Democracy.**

¶ The most controversial piece of legislation passed by the Swedish Parliament in recent decades was the 1983 act creating investment funds controlled by labor representatives. Supplementing earlier reforms that promoted the development of democracy in the workplace, the new system of wage earners' funds posed a threat to the traditional ownership structure of Swedish firms. Here, the evolution of the legislation & the public controversy surrounding it are reviewed, assessing wage earners' reactions to the reform & considering the ideological fallout in terms of the impact on public support for further changes in the ownership & decision-making structure of Swedish companies. Findings are based on analysis of: (1) reports in Swedish newspapers, trade publications, & partisan propaganda; (2) scholarly works by Swedish & other academicians; & (3) original data from personal interviews & random-sample mail surveys conducted in Gothenburg in 1977, 1980, & 1986. The impact of the legislation is found to be more limited than proponents hoped & opponents feared, but hardly trivial. While not as popular as other approaches to democratization of the workplace, & more vulnerable to being rescinded, the new system of wage earners' funds is winning grudging acceptance. Alarmist critics of the reform seem to have succeeded in rais-

ing public concern about the threat to personal freedom posed by this kind of government interference in the market economy, but the Social Democratic Party, which brought forth the legislation & was on the defensive during the debate about this reform, will reap some important long-term gains from their handling of this issue. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22565 / ISA / 1990 / 6247

Haav, Kaarel (Instit Philosophy/Sociology/Law Estonian Academy Sciences, Tallinn 200001 USSR), **Workers' Participation in Estonia.**

¶ Empirical investigations, including administration of a 110-item Likert-type questionnaire, were conducted in 1983 & 1986 of samples of industrial workers in Estonia (N = 580 & 1,385 respondents (Rs), respectively) to determine their attitudes toward work & their willingness to work harder & participate in management in order to improve their standard of living. Only 14% of Rs were satisfied with their family income in 1986. Most were willing to work harder, but only 39% of blue-collar & 3%-7% of white-collar Rs believed that doing so would earn them more money; thus, only 25% of blue-collar & 18%-23% of white-collar Rs worked with high intensity. Questionnaire responses were used to classify the workers as follows: innovative (12%), active (28%), pay-oriented (26%), obedient (17%), displaced (8%), & passive (9%). The findings suggest that real participation in management would improve both morale & performance. The radical reforms in Estonia in 1990 will encourage entrepreneurship, but could lead to problems of worker participation in private enterprises. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22566 / ISA / 1990 / 6248

Haavind, Hanne (Dept Psychology U California, Los Angeles 90077-1563), **Feminist Perspectives in the Social Construction of Reason and Identity.**

¶ An illustration of how a feminist perspective in social science is distinguishable from the study of gender differences by its methodological conventions & contributions to social theory. A feminist perspective in developing social understanding is characterized by systematic explorations of the meaning of gender in social interaction, which is directed toward both social structure & systems of symbolic meaning in the culture, as well as toward the development of personal identity. When used as an analytic tool, the feminist perspective reveals power relations & questions the basic categorizations & differentiations of the social world, revealing hidden assumptions in the process of defining the discrete social phenomena that are created as the main concern of social theory & thereby changing the theories themselves. These arguments are illustrated using scientific work. The exploration of the meaning of gender turns out to be an exploration on how power relations are transformed to processes of evaluating knowledge, & how the disconnection of masculinity to femininity is used as a metaphor to create the important distinctions within the scientific community between reason & emotion, relevant & irrelevant, & formal & informal. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22567 / ISA / 1990 / 6249

Haavio-Mannila, Elina & Strandell, Harriet (U Helsinki, SF-00500 Finland), **Family Sociology in the Nordic Countries.**

¶ Three major themes in Nordic family sociological studies of the 1980s are analyzed: the relationships between the family & (1) the welfare state, (2) the gender system, & (3) the generation system. The Scandinavian model of welfare state aims at comprehensiveness, in contrast to residual social policy models that aim to help only those in real need. Thus, family policies have been developed to support families of all social classes. In particular, Norwegian family sociologists have studied recent changes in caring for children, the sick, & the elderly both privately—in the family—& in public institutions. Even though the role of the state in caregiving work has grown, in many problem situations, informal family networks are still relied on—not professional help. The concept of gender has been looked on both as a category according to which resources & positions in society are divided (as in role theory), & as a relational category, which implies that gender relations are an organizing principle in society. Gender socialization in the family has also been studied, & gender as a relation has been problematized at the microlevel in studies on marriage & couple relationships & on the functioning of small mechanisms in everyday life. The sex-gender system has been defined by Rita Liljestrom based on parental roles in the family. In studies on new forms of parenthood the prevalence & composition, boundaries, formation, in-

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ternal relations, lifestyle, & everyday culture of families have been analyzed. Parenthood has also been examined in relation to paid & unpaid work & public policies. The tendency of the welfare state to set principles for organizing relations between children & their parents has been critically studied. Child sociology has also become an essential part of family sociology. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22568 / ISA / 1990 / 6250

Habich, Roland, Diewald, Martin & Zapf, Wolfgang (Wissenschaftszentrum Berlin, Riechpietschstr. 50 D-1000 30 Federal Republic Germany [Tel: 030-25491-0]), **Social Trends and Welfare Development in West Germany 1978-1988.**

¶ Data from the West German Welfare surveys are used to examine individual welfare development between 1978 & 1988, with attention to general social trends. The development of individual welfare during this period is characterized by high stability, high levels of objective & subjective welfare, & overall satisfaction with life, earmarks of an affluent society. Specific processes with significant effects in different life domains include: income polarization, upgrading in education, downgrading in environmental protection, & work segmentation. On the individual level, findings reveal a transition from general prosperity toward reduced life chances for several problem groups. Adaptation mechanisms & sources of support are identified. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22569 / ISA / 1990 / 6251

Hacker, Helen Mayer (605 Water St Apt 17B, New York NY 10002), **Women's Plights in Opera Plots: Fantasies of Male Librettists.**

¶ In a feminist critique of opera libretti, analysis of over 100 nineteenth-century operas still part of the standard repertory reveals an overall message that women must suffer & die. They die to save men, to join a lover in death, to protect virtue, or to atone for dishonor, at the hands of jealous lovers or husbands, or as punishment for departing from approved feminine roles. As to suffering, women offer themselves to brutal or disliked men to save their lovers, are forced into loveless marriages, go mad, renounce lovers for the latter's good, & are given as prizes. Further, opera is replete with sexist arias, such as "La donna è mobile" (Women Are Fickle) in "Rigoletto" by Giuseppe Verdi. The question of interest to sociologists of art is why opera, in contrast to most drama & literature of the period, demands blood sacrifice. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22570 / ISA / 1990 / 6252

Hackler, Jim (Dept Sociology U Alberta, Edmonton T6G 2H4), **Increasing Flexibility in Juvenile Justice.**

¶ Juvenile justice processes in some countries suffer from the inability to utilize ideas from those countries that have avoided certain types of problems; eg, Canada & parts of the US have developed more legalistic systems that restrict their flexibility, while France gives judges extensive powers, which they seem to use very leniently. Obviously, one nation cannot adopt another entire legal system, but certain aspects could be profitably changed. Here, an attempt is made to identify the consequences of minor changes in the structuring of juvenile justice; eg, the continuity of personnel can influence who has power in the system: in some courts, prosecutors rotate frequently, making them less familiar with the informal structure than other members of the courtroom work group, who then take on power that might otherwise be held by the prosecutor. Physical space also influences the dynamics of juvenile justice; anecdotal situations are provided that illustrate how different processes result from different spatial arrangements. It is argued that legislation is relied on too heavily for positive changes. While laws obviously affect behavior, sometimes the resulting changes are unpredictable. There may be simpler ways of achieving positive changes in juvenile justice by focusing on & attempting to manipulate other variables. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22571 / ISA / 1990 / 6253

Hage, Jerald (Dept Sociology U Maryland, College Park 20742), **The Methodology of Comparing State Strength and State Actions.**

¶ An investigation of the relationship between state strength & actions, with focus on conceptual & methodological problems. The conceptualization & measurement of such concepts as the strength of the state, state policies, & state activism are discussed, & illustrated based on ex-

amples drawn from current research in health, education, & welfare. It is argued that both quantitative & qualitative indicators, combined in complex indices, are required, along with nonlinear weightings. Hypothesis testing & the logic of analysis are also considered. Frequently the impact of the state is discernable when state strength is used as a moderator variable. The employment of interpreted time-series designs that test for the impact of state policies or interventions on changes is also useful. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22572 / ISA / 1990 / 6254

Hajda, Jan & Neal, Arthur G. (Dept Sociology Portland State U, OR 97207), **Religion and Alienation.**

¶ In a discussion of the relationship between alienation & religion, an attempt is made to specify under what conditions (1) various kinds & degrees of alienation precede religious commitments, (2) participation in a religious body overcomes various kinds & degrees of alienation, & (3) alienation precedes the leaving of a religious body. It is suggested that the institutional locus of religious groups is an important variable in identifying the degree to which conditions of alienation are antecedent to conversion & participation. It is also the case that different kinds of alienation come into play during point of entry into, participation in, & disaffiliation from a religious body. It is argued that empirical studies generally find low correlations between religion & alienation because they fail to distinguish between multiple dimensions of alienation, the multiple forms of religious organization, & the multiple stages of involvement in & disengagement from religious groups. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22573 / ISA / 1990 / 6255

Halas, Elzbieta (Catholic U Lublin, PL-20-950 Poland), **Reconsidering Verstehen. The Inner Story of Theodore Abel's Study of Nazi Autobiographies.**

¶ A reconsideration of *Verstehen*, the main methodological principle of interpretive sociology, advocating that research should ground theoretical conceptions of a phenomenon in its experience by participants of social life. Focus is on the case of a sociologist's encounter with facism: ie, Theodore Abel's prewar sociological study of Nazism, based on 600 autobiographies of National Socialist Party members, published as *Why Hitler Came to Power* (1938). This interpretation is compared with a textual analysis of Abel's unpublished personal diary, "Journal of Thoughts and Events," which contains accounts of Abel's participant observations of life in Nazi Germany & of his personal interactions with Nazis. Results suggest that Abel coherently interpreted Nazism as a "normal" social fact due to his interactions with Nazis in the context of everyday situations & his use of autobiographies with a predominant single perspective, that of members of the Nazi movement. It is concluded that, while the use of autobiographical sources in sociological research is generally advantageous, in that it identifies social factors as normally given in people's experience without engendering deviant, clinical, & other biases, a wider cultural interpretation of studied phenomenon, including axiological significance, is necessary. The application of multiperspective autobiographical sources is suggested as a means of formulating axiological interpretations. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22574 / ISA / 1990 / 6256

Hall, John R. (Dept Sociology U California, Davis 95616), **Bourdieu, Cultural Capital, and the Possibilities of Theoretical Convergence: An Assessment.**

¶ Pierre Bourdieu in *Distinction: A Social Critique of the Judgement of Taste* (see IRPS No. 30/85c00542) rethinks Max Weber's differentiation of class & status group by considering how cultural capital mediates the complex relations of class-based status. What attention is given to gender is mapped in class-status terms while race, ethnicity, & organized group actions are described only in passing. These inadequacies can be resolved by establishing convergences between Bourdieu's work & Weber's own discussions of class & status, recent research on ethnicity by Michael Hechter, research on countercultures & subcultures, Randall Collins's work on education, & studies of gender. Bourdieu's theory & these other approaches may use different terminologies, but they share common theoretical assumptions & describe parallel & interrelated processes. The synthesis of these approaches does not fundamentally alter Bourdieu's basic framework, but it does modify his argument, by: (1) emphasizing that class is not the only basis of distinction, (2) integrating a theory of social groups & how they create & use cultural capital, & (3)

investigating the diverse & potentially conflicting ways that different kinds of cultural capital may work. To the degree that the proposed synthesis based on Bourdieu's theory parsimoniously subsumes previously diverse theories, it offers a general theory that establishes the significance of culture in structural sociological analysis. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22575 / ISA / 1990 / 6257

Hall, Richard H. & Hosler, Akiko S. (Dept Sociology State U New York, Albany 12222), **Beyond Culture Bound: Multiple Perspectives on the Presence of Japanese Employees in Japanese Organizations in the U.S.**

¶ There are many ways by which technology can be transferred, one being the use of personnel from the home country. Examination of data from 500 Japanese-owned firms in the US reveals that the extent to which Japanese managerial technology is transferred is a function of the industry in which the firm is operating & the nationality of the president of the firm. A resource-dependence theoretical perspective is the most satisfactory explanation. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22576 / ISA / 1990 / 6258

Halle, David (State U New York, Stony Brook 11790), **Class, Culture, and the Modern House.**

¶ Some of the most interesting & innovative sociologists of culture, eg, Pierre Bourdieu in France & Paul J. DiMaggio in the US, have stressed the role of culture in maintaining class inequalities. These writers argue that consumption of high culture varies by social class, especially by level of education, & that it fosters class unity & solidarity among the dominant classes, & acts as a device to screen out most members of subordinate classes. Results are presented here of a research project that studied the art & cultural items in the homes of a stratified sample of upper-, middle-, & working-class people in New York City, NY, & its suburbs, indicating an alternate picture of art & culture, as expressing people's attitudes toward work & leisure, as well as their political, religious, & social beliefs. These findings cast new light on central developments in the history of twentieth-century taste for art & culture. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22577 / ISA / 1990 / 6259

Hallebone, Erica L. (Royal Melbourne Instit Technology, Australia 3001), **Non-Genetic Mothers and Their 'Own' Children: Infertility and IVF Donor Ova Birth.**

¶ A discussion of nongenetic motherhood based on qualitative data culled from the partial life histories of 12 women having children by IVF (in-vitro fertilization) donor egg technology through a Melbourne, Australia, infertility program. Results are interpreted within critical, social, & feminist personal identity theoretical frameworks. None of the respondent (R) women & 11 of their respective partners were the biological parents of a total of 10 children; 66% of Rs used "unknown" donor ova; "known" donors were typically the recipients' sisters. In biographical accounts, Rs described experiences of social pressure toward parenthood, infertility, & medical treatment, & attitudes toward using donated ova. While socially & technologically acquired parenthood added a highly desired dimension to their social identities, a sense of loss appeared to persist in most Rs' personal identities. In cases where a policy of secrecy toward relatives & friends about use of reproductive technology & gamete donation was maintained, this loss was reinforced by a feeling of social isolation. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22578 / ISA / 1990 / 6260

Haller, Archibald O. (U Wisconsin, Madison 53706), **Variations in the Structure of Social Stratification.**

¶ The field of stratification concerns enduring distributions of wealth, power, prestige, & informational status. Such structures change ceaselessly, with substantial consequences for many people. Analyses of variations of stratification structures within & among large-scale social entities (eg, nations) require measurements of representative samples of small entities (eg, individuals) with regard to the key variables (wealth, power, etc). It is by means of the statistical values of the content dimensions (or variables) that variations of stratification structures are known. There is no known direct way to measure the degree of stratification of a large-scale social entity. However, it can be approximated by calculating levels of certain structural dimensions: (1) central tendency; (2) de-

gree of dispersion (inequality, absolute or relative); (3) degree of circulation mobility; (4) crystallization; (5) number of modes; & (6) the degree to which the distribution is skewed. Comparison of the states of the structural dimensions over time or places provides a way to observe temporal & intersocietal variations of stratification structures. Attention is called to the need to determine causes & consequences of such variations. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22579 / ISA / 1990 / 6261

Haller, Max (U Graz, A-8020 Austria), **Social Inequality in Class, Competitive, Corporate and Redistributive Societies. Toward a Comparative Theory of Stratification.**

¶ Starting from the assumption that social inequality is produced & transformed by two fundamental processes—class formation & social stratification—it is argued that class formation is only one among four mechanisms through which social inequality is reproduced in advanced societies. The essential macrosocial preconditions connected with these mechanisms are: the size, structure, & functioning of the market; the type of political system & constitution, particularly the degree of centralization; & the degree of ethnic-cultural homogeneity. Out of the interaction of these three dimensions, four types of societies emerge: (1) competitive societies, characterized by the most unrestricted operation of market forces, a relatively low degree of political centralization, & high internal ethnic-cultural heterogeneity; (2) class societies, characterized by the control of market forces through the collective actions of workers & capitalists, developing typically in smaller & medium-sized, homogeneous nations with strong states; (3) corporate societies, characterized by a restriction of market forces through a cooperation between the state & collective actors at an intermediate level (eg, economic sectors), & by relative high internal homogeneity; (4) redistributive societies, characterized by a strong & centralized state that takes over many of the functions of markets & intermediate organizations in other societies. On the basis of this typology & the assumptions behind it, it is possible to shed new light on many of the central subjects of class theory, especially those which show great historical & international variations. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22580 / ISA / 1990 / 6262

Halley, Jeffrey A. (Dept Sociology U Connecticut, Storrs 06269-2068), **The "Originary" and the New: Problematics of Reception.**

¶ An attempt is made to combine the analyses of the origins & novelty of an artwork, focusing on the Dada avant-garde. Studies that stress origin tend to: lose sight of cultures of resistance that avant-garde movements embrace; evade the question of surprise, or shock, that accompanies the initial presentation of an artwork; & reduce the problem of explaining the artwork to one of explicating causes, reasons, & occasions. On the other hand, poststructuralists, eg, Roland Barthes & Kristeva, have addressed the issue of novelty, which is the capacity of the work to take its audience by surprise. However, an overemphasis on novelty begs the question of social conditions, & removes the artwork from historical conditions & process. Here, research on the history of reception of Dada is summarized, addressing the question of what constitutes relations among stages of reception—conceived of in conjunctural terms within a theory of interests—& where the object is taken as an organizing, or subjective, principle. If this were reduced merely to relativism, it would be impossible to appreciate the Dadaist's rejection of the aura that established the special objectivity of the radically intended artwork & therefore made Dada compelling to its immediate audiences. Certain concepts found in the writings of Walter Benjamin help to mediate the relations among origins, novelty, & reception so as to allow the artwork to be understood as a social historical object, particularly the notion of dialectical constellation. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22581 / ISA / 1990 / 6263

Hallner, Friedrich (Institt Wissenschaftstheorie Forschung U Vienna, Sensengasse 8 A-1090 Austria), **Principles of Free Cooperation between Sciences.**

¶ Several principles that can be used to guide solutions to problems in science (eg, questions of legitimation or of unity of mind) are described, including: (1) the principle of self-organization, which could help solve the problem of final legitimation; (2) the principle of alienation, by changing the argumentative background, which can lead to better knowledge of structures, including the traditional idea of metalanguages; (3)

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the argument that science should be seen as a means of communication, in contrast to its traditional function as problem solver or truth finder; (4) the principle of contradiction, which has a constitutive function for the construction of a research strategy; & (5) the principle of interweaving, which has two functions: legitimation & criticism. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22582 / ISA / 1990 / 6264

Halpert, Burton P. & Breyspraak, Linda M. (Center Aging Studies U Missouri, Kansas City 64110), **Linking Urban and Rural Health Care Systems: A Comparison between the United States and Finland.**

¶ An exploration of whether Finland's national health care system affords rural elderly more highly coordinated primary, secondary, & tertiary care than the US's competitive system, a significant issue in view of the increasing numbers of rural elderly in the US who are traveling to urban centers for their health care, while rural hospitals are becoming insolvent. In ongoing research, it has been found that urban health care administrators & providers are often uninformed of, but greatly concerned with, what happens to their rural patients on discharge, especially since patients are being discharged earlier & sicker. Families are providing care at home for which they are ill-prepared. Coordinative strategies are being implemented in a fragmented manner. Data to be gathered from Finland in winter 1990 will be used to compare the two systems of care & make policy recommendations for enhancing health care to rural elderly in the US. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22583 / ISA / 1990 / 6265

Hamel, Pierre (Faculté aménagement U Montréal, Québec H3C 3U7), **Paradigme de l'individualisme et action collective** (Paradigm of Individualism and Collective Action). (FRE)

¶ A review of the problem long confronting liberal democracy: how to reconcile private & public interests, or how to harmonize the contradictory principles of equality & liberty. With an example taken from the urban movement, individualism & its consequences for collective action in social movements of the 1980s are examined. Ideas are presented from the literature of political philosophy aimed at resolving the dilemma. It is concluded that social movements offer new perspectives on problems inherent to liberal democracy, & can thereby lead to a reformulation of political thought. Tr & Modified by J. White (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22584 / ISA / 1990 / 6266

Hamm, F. Bernd (Dept Social Sciences U Trier, D-5500 Federal Republic Germany), **Global Arguments for Local Reform.**

¶ Present trends in social change that aim toward globalization, acceleration of reforms, & increasing scale & complexity in social phenomena are discussed. Neither social scientists' self-interest nor the dominant technocratic machine image of society enable individuals to cope with such change. The "end of governability" calls for normative decision making & new forms of social organization. It is argued that, at least in the case of Europe, globalization must be accompanied by localization & a new autonomy of local units. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22585 / ISA / 1990 / 6267

Hardy, Marcelle M. H. (Dept sciences éducation U Québec, Montréal H3C 3P8), **Professional Socialization and the Appropriation of Vocational Knowledge.**

¶ An investigation of the appropriation process of theoretical concepts & practical abilities of vocational students during the course of their academic training & their first year in the labor market. Analysis is based on longitudinal & qualitative research conducted at the Centre de formation compétence 2000 in Laval, a suburb of Montreal, Quebec, involving 2 classes on machine shop techniques & 2 on secretarial techniques ($N = 30$ to 40 students per class). Semidirected interviews were conducted with the students, teachers ($N = 12-15$), & others, at 4 points: the beginning & end of the first vocational training year, the end of the vocational training & the end of the first year in the labor market. Also analyzed are the content of the study program, the didactic material, & evaluation tools. The analysis tests the following hypotheses: (1) The social role attributed to a given professional knowledge determines the content & structure of that knowledge & influences the relative place given to theoretical vs practical knowledge, as well as the integration of these two types of knowledge in the transmission process. (2) The social role of pro-

fessional knowledge channels the investment of the learner in the appropriation of a given professional knowledge as a function of the socioeconomic returns expected. (3) The implication or investment that the vocational student is willing to commit to in appropriating theoretical & practical knowledge will depend of his perception of the social role attributed to each type of knowledge & his adhesion to this role. (4) The mode & the process of implication of the student in appropriating professional knowledge will shape the construction of his professional identity. It is argued that the socialization modes used in the study program & in teachers' interpretation of this program are linked to students' appropriation of professional identification. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22586 / ISA / 1990 / 6268

Hareven, Tamara K. (Coll Human Resources U Delaware, Newark 19716), **The Return of the "Erratic" Life Course.**

¶ An examination of changes in the timing of life course transitions, particularly in the later years, occurring in the US over the past two decades. These patterns are compared with those of the late nineteenth century, with attention to the timing of children's departure from the parental home, the establishment of separate households for the younger generation, & the retirement of the older generation. Implications of the "erratic" timing of life course transitions in the 1970s & 1980s for adjustment in the later years of life & intergenerational assistance are considered. Institutional changes, as well as changes in family life, that have led to the new "erratic" life course are also explored. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22587 / ISA / 1990 / 6269

Hargreaves, Andy (Ontario Instit Studies Education, 252 Bloor St West Toronto M5S 1V6), **Time for the Teacher.**

¶ Data collected from teachers & principals in three school boards are used to investigate respondents' use & interpretation of scheduled preparation time outside the classroom. Findings attempt to identify: (1) the conditions required to facilitate change in the individualistic culture of teaching; (2) the form of collaboration between teachers, particularly whether the end of individualism is associated with the end of presentism & conservatism; & (3) whether teachers' time & space is being increasingly colonized by administrative purposes of supervision & surveillance. The uses of preparation & other noncontact time are analyzed to determine how much time is used & who controls & designates that use. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22588 / ISA / 1990 / 6270

Hargreaves, Jennifer (Roehampton Instit, London England), **Changing Femininities and Masculinities: A Discussion of Cultural Conflict and Change in Sport.**

¶ A gender analysis of aspects of sport, focusing on changing images of femininity & masculinity. Ways in which power is invested in the male body in what are characterized as dominant masculine sports cultures, & in which females are constructed as different & subordinate, are considered. The changing images of femininity & masculinity in sport suggest that reference points are shifting, & that cultural values are much less clear. It is important to understand how definitions of femininity & masculinity have been constructed in relation to each other & within the social totality. Theoretical issues are discussed relating to feminist concerns & ethical considerations. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22589 / ISA / 1990 / 6271

Harre, Rom (Subfaculty Philosophy U Oxford, OX1 4JJ England), **Moral Philosophy and Sociology.**

¶ The strongest claim one might make is that sociology, though having the superficial appearance of a science, is when deconstructed, a series of loosely linked moral texts. Here, this thesis is examined in light of recent ideas about the ontological status of social entities & processes, using a generalization of the idea of conversation to a universal theory of discursive practices. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22590 / ISA / 1990 / 6272

Harrington, Christine B. (Dept Politics New York U, NY 10003), **The Changing Boundaries of Popular Justice: State Power and Populism.**

¶ The politics of recent "community justice" (CJ) forms in the US are

examined, first describing the relationship between CJ & the reemergence of populist movements in the 1980s, & analyzing the extent to which CJ forms, which embody a neopopulist ethos, are able to transgress the boundaries of professionalized law & play a role in prefiguring a more popular form of justice in the US. Specifically, the ideological links between nonprofessional, localized, participatory processes of handling disputes, eg, community boards, are examined in relation to new social movements based on citizen activism. After articulating the ideological boundaries of CJ—deriving from voluntarism, community empowerment, & antiprofessionalism—the central question of whether CJ is a site for state transformation, challenging the state's monopoly of production & distribution of law & justice, is addressed, & an argument is made for analyzing CJ as a prefigurative institution. To the extent that the ethos of individualism replaces that of empowering a community, for the purposes of redistributive social change, neopopulist CJ places the larger issue of prefiguring state transformation at a distance from its central concern with empowering individuals within local communities. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22591 / ISA / 1990 / 6273

Harrison, David H. (School African & Asian Studies U Sussex, Falmer Brighton BN1 9QN England), **Tourism, Modernity and Tradition in Swaziland.**

¶ At political independence in 1968, tradition was important in helping the Swazi monarchy establish a power base. By the 1960s, with the development of tourism, new forms of modernity confronted tradition, & begging, prostitution, & other forms of "immorality" were blamed on new industry. Although the government relies on tradition for its legitimacy, it also has a stake in the tourist industry, which markets Swaziland in such a way that unfavorable & inaccurate white stereotypes of this black country are likely to be reinforced. The political triumph of tradition may now be overshadowed by the packaging of tradition for tourist consumption, the sanitization of reality to conform to tourist expectation, & the deliberate creation of new traditions to increase tourist demand. Ironically, those tourists who may be most susceptible to this strategy are the least likely to interact with Swazi people. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22592 / ISA / 1990 / 6274

Harrison, Michael (Bar-Ilan U, Ramat-Gan 52 100 Israel), **Consulting and Organizational Politics.**

¶ Any behavioral science intervention in an organization has both direct & indirect impacts on internal power relations & political processes. Here, the different ways in which behavioral science consultants have dealt with political implications of their consulting interventions are examined. Four types of consultation that capture important differences in the ways that consultants deal with organizational politics are identified, & costs & benefits of each style to consultants, rank & file members, & top managers are examined. The conditions under which each style is most likely to yield recommendations that can be implemented & that clients regard as useful are considered. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22593 / ISA / 1990 / 6275

Harrison, Denis & Saint-Pierre, Céline (CREST U Québec, Montreal H3C 3P8), **Free-Trade, Technological Innovation and New Division of Labor in Quebec Manufacturing Firms.**

¶ In many industrial sectors in Quebec, technological innovation has been implemented late in comparison with other countries, particularly the US. With the free-trade agreement between Canada & the US, market rules are changing for both countries, as are mutual practices of commerce. Market strategies of Canadian firms are shifting toward implementation of new design, production, & management technologies, resulting in changes in the structure & culture of firms. Here, the question of division of labor is scrutinized by examining implementation processes of integrative technologies in manufacturing companies in Quebec, via comparative analysis of qualitative data obtained by interviews with & open-ended questionnaires administered to managers & workers, as well as documentary analysis & nonparticipant observation of work stations. It is shown that the new organizational forms allow for more employee participation & for integration of organizational functions. There is less coercion by management & centralized decision making. The division of labor is an important stake when new technologies are introduced & new management modes implemented, since these require different skills than organization of work. Also examined are limits to these changes im-

posed by different firms. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22594 / ISA / 1990 / 6276

Hart, Timothy, Kelbrick, Erika & Hart, Graeme (1 Jan Smuts Ave, Witwatersrand 2050 Republic South Africa), **Inter-Group Attitudes and Residential Integration in South Africa.**

¶ Group responses to *de facto* changes in residential settlement behavior in the face of *de jure* segregation legislation in South Africa are detailed, identifying: the emergence of intransigent attitudes of radical black & white nationalistic & racial (tribal) movements with sectarian interests, which pose intractable impediments for an integrated society, & which are a response to perceived reform processes; & the destruction of the paternalistic caste system, the means by which this is being achieved, & the emergence of a competitive class system in its place. Attitudes, social distance, & racial boundaries are shown to underpin this changing society & to have a geographically specific character in different parts of the country, demonstrating different responses on the part of different ethnic &/or race groups. A prognosis is offered for society as an outcome of the changing attitudes of each group, particularly with regard to residential integration & its consequences for intergroup relations, the housing market of large urban areas, & the country's institutional structure. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22595 / ISA / 1990 / 6277

Hartman, Moshe & Hartman, Harriet (Ben-Gurion U, Beer-Sheva 84105 Israel), **International Migration and Job Stability.**

¶ The relationship between international migration & the job stability of immigrants to Israel is explored using national census data. The differential job stability of different immigrant cohorts is examined as a function of the interaction of occupation & work status after controlling for independent variables such as background & personal sociodemographic characteristics. Implications in terms of the cost of immigration are considered. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22596 / ISA / 1990 / 6278

Hartmann, Jeannette (Dept Sociology U Dar es Salaam, Tanzania), **Emergent Pluralistic Tendencies in Tanzania and the Challenge to the State.**

¶ Economic & political changes in Tanzania since 1985 & the sociological processes that have emerged as the result are examined, & the background behind these changes is described. The 1979 economic crisis, which continued into the 1980s, punctured the social development level achieved between 1961-1978 & eroded the purchasing power of all social classes, with real wages falling dramatically by over 60% between 1977 & 1983. In an attempt to revive the economy, the Mwinyi government adopted an economic recovery program in 1986 that involved a package of reforms aimed at liberalizing the economy. Measures included a strong devaluation of the shilling, the liberalization of trade, & the encouragement of private local & foreign capital, producer incentives, & market forces. The liberalization policies have created the conditions for the emergence of various social classes who are heavily connected with trading activities & business, both in the formal & informal sectors. Peasants have also benefited because they can sell their crops on the open market. In 1985 important changes also occurred in the political administration: the predominant political party was separated from the government, & the creation of two leaders, one for the party & another for the government, introduced new political & administrative structures. In 1987 Nyerere was endorsed as party chairman & Mwinyi as president. The separation of the two administrations has created a pluralism of political coalitions, & the liberal government & the more radical party are headed by personalities with different ideologies of development. Economic policies have created a more independent group of social classes, who now owe their allegiance more to market forces than to the state. The socioeconomic & political changes have set in motion new forms of political dialogue & discourse, alliances, & social expressions that are transforming state-society relations & pointing to new alternatives for government & development in African countries. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22597 / ISA / 1990 / 6279

Hartmann, Juergen E. (Dept Sociology U Uppsala, S-751 20 Sweden), **In Reach of the Post-Industrial Society: Youth and New Technologies in Sweden.**

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¶ From the Swedish part of a European research project, Youth & New Technologies, described here are the effects of information technologies (ITs) on young Swedes aged 16-25. Based on secondary analysis of public statistics & research reports during the 1980s, the forms & spread of modern IT are examined & their effects are described in the areas of education, the labor market, & leisure time. Youth attitudes to IT are reviewed & evaluated. It is concluded that the use of IT in Swedish society has resulted in a structural change close to the postindustrial society. Swedish youth are experiencing a prolongation of education, a growing selection of rewarding jobs, a longer period of interchange between work & education, & an increase in the value of leisure time & resources to be spent on leisure activities. Their attitudes are influenced by international trends diffused through international media. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22598 / ISA / 1990 / 6280

Hartmann, Peter H. (ZUMA eV, Postfach 122155 D-6800 Mannheim 1 Federal Republic Germany), **Regional Variation in Barriers to Marriage Dissolution. An Ecological Analysis of West German Data.**

¶ Rational choice theory predicts that the frequency of divorce will be negatively related to the degree of economic interdependence among spouses. Female (F) employment reduces the woman's economic dependence on her husband; thus F employment opportunities are hypothesized to be a central variable in explaining the divorce rate. Previous studies have shown regional labor market opportunities for women to be strong predictors of divorce rates in industrialized countries like the US & Japan. A replication of these studies, using 1982 data on all 328 West German counties, leads to a different result. West German divorce rates vary greatly from region to region, & the data do not show opportunities for Fs in regional labor markets to be stable predictors of the frequency of divorce. There exists a strong bivariate effect of the "femaleness of the industrial structure" on the divorce rate, but the effect vanishes once other demographic & socioeconomic factors (eg, urbanization, poverty, religious structure, & fertility) are controlled for, suggesting the need to modify the hypothesis that F labor market opportunities causally influence the divorce risk. On the other hand, rational choice theory yields a number of alternative hypotheses as to why predictors like urbanization, poverty, religious structure, & fertility are related to the frequency of divorce. It remains a theoretical challenge, however, to link individually stated hypotheses on why couples will or will not divorce to aggregate level data on the regional distribution of divorce events. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22599 / ISA / 1990 / 6281

Harvey, Andrew S. (Saint Mary's U, Halifax Nova Scotia B3H 3C3), **Time Use: A Global Perspective.**

¶ A broad range of time-use studies carried out worldwide over the last thirty years are identified, & their approaches & characteristics reported. Using data drawn from these studies, the allocation of time among major time-use categories (paid work & education, housework & family care activities, personal care, & leisure time activities) is examined for a broad range of countries & periods. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22600 / ISA / 1990 / 6282

Hasan, Zoya (Centre Political Studies School Social Sciences Jawaharlal Nehru U, New Delhi 110067 India), **Farmers' Movements in India: Class, Organisation and Ideology of the Bhartiya Kisan Union.**

¶ Farmers' movements in India, a prominent feature of rural politics in several states since the late 1970s, were triggered by commercialization & an intensification of social differentiation in rural areas. Here, some features of the Bhartiya Kisan Union (BKU), which emerged in recent years as a vital force in north Indian society & politics, are examined. The BKU received national attention in 1988, when its supporters organized a siege of Meerut in support of higher prices for sugarcane, cancellation of loans, & lowering of water & electricity rates. The BKU has been explained as part of a farmers' movement that reflects new levels of politicization among the middle peasantry clamoring for greater concessions, & not of rich peasants seeking to assert their power & interests. The ideological predilections of the BKU & its approach to popular mobilization may give the impression that it is able to transcend class distinctions. Here, the strategy of the BKU, its process of mobilization, & the factors that account for its success are related to the social & political context of the farmers' movement in general & to the orientation, strategy, & class base of the BKU. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts,

Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22601 / ISA / 1990 / 6283

Haselbach, Dieter (Institut Soziologie, Krummogen 18 K D-3550 Marburg Federal Republic Germany), **Ludwig Gumplowicz and Franz Oppenheimer.**

¶ The nineteenth-century Polish-Austrian sociologist Ludwig Gumplowicz & the Prussian liberal socialist Franz Oppenheimer share theories of state & of power, but due to their different economic presuppositions have strictly opposite scenarios for the historical development of capitalistic society. These different perspectives are discussed, & it is argued that the main contribution of both men is their non-Marxist theory of capitalism as a system of group domination, which partly contradicts & partly supports nineteenth-century liberal economic theory. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22602 / ISA / 1990 / 6284

Haug, Marie R. (Center Aging & Health Case Western Reserve U, Cleveland OH 44106), **Doctor-Patient Relationships in Different Societies.**

¶ National & cultural differences in the effect of education on the public's challenge of physician (MD) authority are compared, using data from field studies conducted in Japan & Denmark, & in the US, among blacks, Hispanics, & persons of Eastern European origin. Additional data derived from individual interviews in Cuba, the People's Republic of China, & the USSR are also presented. Analysis suggests that lower faith in MDs relates to higher educational achievement. A theoretical discussion of the reasons for the education/challenge link includes the possibility of a U-shaped relationship depending on a country's level of development. These findings advance the sociology of health beyond its earlier focus on compliant patient & authoritative MD to a new model of knowledge-based interaction in medical encounters. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22603 / ISA / 1990 / 6285

Have, Paul ten (Dept Sociology U Amsterdam, NL-1012 CE Netherlands), **Text Analysis Programs: The Challenge of Computer Analysis.**

¶ Computer analysis of qualitative data (eg, texts) is still in its early phases. The possibilities offered by this technology challenge discourse analysts to explore the extent to which their analytic procedures can be computerized (ie, explicated & codified for programming) & to determine at which specific points such a treatment would be counterproductive. Following a general discussion of these issues, personal experience using "THE ETHNOGRAPH: A Program for the Computer-Assisted Analysis of Text-Based Data," for ethnomethodological analyses of both written texts & recorded conversations, is recounted. Focus is on the user routines—one for written texts & one for conversations—developed in trying to deal with the practical problems & possibilities of these particular tasks. Ethnomethodological analyses are both interpretive & argumentative, which means that they are ultimately based on a kind of reasoning that includes only partly explicable elements, but that should as far as possible be grounded in the data. While this characteristic excludes a complete delegation of the analysis to a program that could only read literally, computer support can help the analyst with mechanical tasks as well as provide the possibility of grounding the analysis in the textual details available in texts & transcripts. Ways to take both textual & contextual (ie, sequential) information into account remain to be identified. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22604 / ISA / 1990 / 6286

Havens, Betty & Chipperfield, Judith (Manitoba Health Winnipeg, 302-333 Broadway R3C 0S9), **Does Informal Care Relate to Ethnic Diversity or Social Isolation?**

¶ As the Canadian population ages, older persons, especially women, who did not parent children during the low birthrate period of 1925-1946 (ie, those born between 1885 & 1926) are likely to experience greater familial & social isolation than did the next older cohort or will the next younger cohorts, who are the parents of the baby boom generation. Given the ethnic diversity of Manitoba's elderly population, it is possible to demonstrate with the Aging in Manitoba database (original N = 8,500 Manitobans from 11 ethnic groups born 1868-1923, interviewed in 1971, 1976, & 1983) that the historic period is more pervasive than differential cultural backgrounds in producing social isolation & potentially less informal care; ie, informal care is more likely to occur when there are more sources for it. Not having adult children as part of one's social network limits potential informal care. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22605 / ISA / 1990 / 6287

Hayakawa, Kazuo (Faculty Engineering Kobe U, Rokkodai Nada 657 Japan), **Housing and Inequality in Japanese Society.**

¶ Housing policy in Japan is stratified by economic class & tends to increase housing inequality. Upper-income groups can borrow money at low interest rates & buy or rent the best housing; middle-income groups can borrow some money & buy small detached houses or condominiums; low-income groups generally must rent private houses of extremely low quality. There is a very small amount of public housing & no institutions to subsidize rentals for those with low income. Groups in poor housing in Japan include: young people starting out in life with limited savings; blue-collar workers, who are generally low paid; the elderly (with small pensions); the handicapped; & workers in small businesses vs those in larger enterprises that lend money to their workers for housing. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22606 / ISA / 1990 / 6288

Haywood, Mary Metz (School Education U Wisconsin, Madison 53706), **Social Class Context, Teacher's Identity, and Daily Practice in American High Schools.**

¶ An analysis is presented of the mission, professional identity, & practice of teachers in 8 US high schools in homogeneous communities distributed across the social class spectrum. Considered are the interplay of influences on teachers resulting from their own class locations, & those of the communities & students they serve, as well as from the schools themselves. The implications of continuity & discontinuity between students' & teachers' class & racial locations are explored in the various combinations generated across the spectrum of school social class. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22607 / ISA / 1990 / 6289

Headey, Bruce W., Wearing, Alex J. & Veenhoven, Ruut (6 Smith St, Fairfield 3018 Melbourne Australia), **Which Variables Cause Subjective Well-Being and Which Are Consequences?**

¶ Many of the variables described as causes of subjective well-being have been shown to be only correlates, & could be regarded equally plausible as consequences, or perhaps as both causes & consequences. Here, a statistical model capable of distinguishing between causes & consequences is proposed that appears efficacious provided that three or more waves of panel data are available. It is tested using data drawn from the Australian (Victoria) Quality of Life Panel Study (1981, 1983, 1985, 1987). The variables assessed include domain satisfactions (marriage satisfaction, job satisfaction, etc), social support & expectations, & aspirations for the future. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22608 / ISA / 1990 / 6290

Heckathorn, Douglas D. (Dept Sociology & Economics U Missouri, Kansas City 64110), **Collective Sanctions and the Legitimation Process: A Formal Theory of Authority Relations.**

¶ Rarely is social power wholly unadorned by legitimacy. As Max Weber noted (in *Economy & Society* 1968 (1922)), "it is very common for minorities, by force or by the use of... ruthless methods... to impose an order which in the course of time comes to be regarded as legitimate." Hence, given sufficient time, even raw coercive power often is transformed into authority. Drawing on recent research that employs the iterated prisoner's dilemma paradigm to analyze the emergence of norms, a formal model is proposed of both the process of legitimation & its opposite, the process by which power loses legitimacy. Legitimation & delegitimation are seen as responses to different types of collective action problems. The resolution of these problems involves the creation of either compliance norms that legitimate power, or oppositional norms that delegitimize power. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22609 / ISA / 1990 / 6291

Heelas, Paul (Dept Religious Studies Lancaster U, LA1 4YG England), **Restoring One World: Value Conflict, the New Age and Capitalist Enterprise.**

¶ Few accounts of modernity neglect what Peter L. Berger, Brigitte Berger, & Hansfried Kellner (*The Homeless Mind*, Harmondsworth: Penguin Press, 1974) describe as the "plurality of life-worlds in which the individual typically lives." From the point of view of cultural values & practical moralities, conflicts & tensions are informed by different styles of moral discourse, including the authoritative, utilitarian, & expressive.

Of particular note, "the expressive revolution," as Talcott Parsons describes the humanistic/countercultural value complex that sprang to life during the late 1960s (eg, see Bernice Martin, *A Sociology of Contemporary Cultural Change*, Oxford: Basil Blackwell, 1985), led many to reject the authoritative & utilitarian. The capitalist mainstream was taken to be a dehumanizing cage, & the resurgence of capitalism during the last decade has no doubt contributed to the waning of expressive values in the population at large, although the New Age movement (essentially a religious-cum-spiritual extension of expressivism) has shown few signs of losing its appeal. It might be expected that New Age teachings encourage negative evaluations of capitalism, & that those who have to work in the mainstream experience difficulties in reconciling capitalist role requirements with their expressivist goals. On the contrary, however, New Age movements often serve to reconcile the worlds of life—where self-actualization matters—& work—where the bottom line is economic productivity. The self-religions are the most important form of New Age spirituality & have developed a considerable number of capitalist enterprises. Movements such as est & Exegesis, which teach that the self itself is ultimate, offer ways of pursuing expressivist goals while performing as efficient capitalists. These movements claim to effect the transformation of business, thereby providing the opportunity for work to be put to the service of self-actualization. The monistic self-work ethic, in terms of which one works to "work" on oneself, means that work contributes to life. Self-religiosity also ensures that life contributes to successful work. This way of resolving life-work tensions is contrasted with that provided by more humanistic versions of the expressive revolution, eg, management trainings that teach the importance of transcending the utilitarian mode of being so that human potential can be unlocked. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22610 / ISA / 1990 / 6292

Hegedüs, András I. & Forray, Katalin R. (Hungarian Instit Educational Research, POB 427 Budapest H-1395), **The Role of Multicultural Education in Hungary—A Research in Romology.**

¶ There are up to 800,000 Romas in Hungary now, & there will be 2 million of them by 2000, according to some ethnocentric scientists. The Roma population in Hungary is stratified by their language use: 65%-70% of them speak Hungarian, 20%-25% Romanesh, & 5%-10% Beyash, a Rumanian dialect. They are concentrated in northeastern & southwestern Hungary, & in the slums—territories that Hungarians have been quitting. Some 50,000-100,000 live in miserable, ghetto-like communities. So far no measures for assimilation or integration have been successful. A new identity consciousness has arisen among some Romas, an ethnic revival that makes them unlikely to accept school as a melting pot of nations for their children, or as the only remedy for socioeconomic disadvantages. Successful subcultural groups among this population have found their way to antiracist & multicultural schools, which are discussed here. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22611 / ISA / 1990 / 6293

Hegedüs, Jozsef & Tosics, Ivan (Instit Sociology Hungarian Academy Sciences, Uri utca 49 H-1014 Budapest), **Housing Shortage, Economic Strategies.**

¶ A sociological analysis of the permanent shortage of housing in East European countries, examining strategies used by different social groups vs those used by state agencies to resolve housing problems. In fact the development of the current housing situation is the outcome of the interaction of the strategies of these two sides. The possible strategies for households/individuals in the socialist housing model can be termed "voice" & "exit," meaning, respectively, to acquire state housing using positional power in the state bureaucracy or to build on a house in the private sector with no state help. The crucial issue is how the socialist state regulates individual housing strategies, since this has a great impact on the economic & political behavior of individuals & on the functioning of the state housing institutions. For the state, privatization seems to be a viable option in view of growing pressures on the central budget, but it leads to decreased state control over the housing market, which is not acceptable in all socialist countries. The other option is for the state to preserve its dominance, at least in the more important urban submarkets of the housing system. The choices of the state & of individuals/households are rational within the given constraints of the economic & political system, & development of the socialist housing model depends on the interaction of these choices. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

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90S22612 / ISA / 1990 / 6294

Heine, Joni Chebo (441 East 57th St, New York NY 10022), **Taste-Making and Pop Art.**

¶ Pop art's acceptance in the US in the later 1950s is described, with focus on how it overturned the painterly practices, high seriousness, & social estrangement of abstract expressionism, via its highly accessible commercial, media-inspired images & a conception of art as everyday activity. Pop art brought newly monied patrons into a previously elitist venue & minimized the legitimizing function of art critics & museums by first gaining validation in the mass media & marketplace. Pop also ushered in a period of rapid, expansive experimentation. Pop art's acceptance & significance are studied from the vantage point of the production of culture orientation in combination with network & coalition theory, providing a framework for viewing the mechanics by which competing styles gain recognition. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22613 / ISA / 1990 / 6295

Heinemann, Klaus (Insti Soziologie, Allende-Platz 1 D-2000 Hamburg 12 Federal Republic Germany), **Aspects of a Financial Sociology of Voluntary Associations.**

¶ The main thesis examined here is that changes in financing bring about far-reaching alterations in other structural features of voluntary associations (VAs). The kind & quality of services offered undergoes a change, as do the members' attitudes toward the association, & new decision-making structures develop. These changes were investigated & basically substantiated via empirical investigation involving qualitative & standardized interviews with heads of VAs, treasurers, & managers, as well as the assessment of balance sheets & records of approximately 400 VAs of various types. The findings are used to examine the various forms of financing adopted by VAs as well as the consequences for their structures. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22614 / ISA / 1990 / 6296

Heinen, Jacqueline (GEDISST/CNRS IRESO, 59-61 rue Pouchet F-75849 Paris Cedex 17 France), **Economic Crisis, Social Policies and the Role of Women in the Secondary Economy in Poland.**

¶ The gravity of the economic crisis in Poland stems from the incapacity of successive regimes to provide for the social needs of the population (eg, food, housing, health services, etc). Here, Polish social policies are examined, with focus on their consequences for the family & women; the operation of a secondary economy & its effects on gender relations are also considered. It is argued that the growth of the secondary economy in Poland reinforced state policies, thus maintaining a separation between productive & reproductive spheres, as well as reinforcing the gender division of labor. Through both intervention & nonintervention, the state contributed to the creation of inequalities between men & women. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22615 / ISA / 1990 / 6297

Heinich, Nathalie (Groupe sociologie politique & rurale EHESS, 44 rue de la Tour F-75016 Paris France), **L'Identité d'écrivain** (The Identity of the Writer). (FRE)

¶ Interview data obtained from a varied sample of French writers are used to explore the different ways of being a writer—analyzing the characteristics of different types using schemes borrowed from the sociology of professions. The extent to which the representation of oneself as a writer coincides with autoperception & heteroperception (ie, the whole of representations constructed through various instances—administrative among others) is explored, & ways that these three dimensions contribute to the creation of the identity of writer are described. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22616 / ISA / 1990 / 6298

Heinritz, Charlotte (Fern U Hagen, D-5800 Federal Republic Germany), **World War II as a "Generator of Autobiographies"? The "Promise of Significance" in German Autobiographies after 1945.**

¶ Classical justifications for the writing & publication of an autobiography have been the fame of its author, his/her intimacy with important people, or the extraordinary adventures that have been experienced. In Germany, however, a huge number of autobiographies—published or unpublished—have been written recently by quite ordinary people born in the first decades of the twentieth century, whose foci are national socialism & WWII. Here, it is examined how these men & women justify their autobiographies, based on a hermeneutic analysis of published & unpublished autobiographies. Findings reveal a new phenomenon in the history of autobiography: the "autobiographical contract" between author & reader that promises truth & a general relevance due to the fact that the authors did experience these times & belong to the "war-generations." Thus, the war appears both to generate autobiographies & to justify the right to have a biography to anyone who lived through these times. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

lished autobiographies. Findings reveal a new phenomenon in the history of autobiography: the "autobiographical contract" between author & reader that promises truth & a general relevance due to the fact that the authors did experience these times & belong to the "war-generations." Thus, the war appears both to generate autobiographies & to justify the right to have a biography to anyone who lived through these times. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22617 / ISA / 1990 / 6299

Heinz, Walter R. (Sonderforschungsbereich, 186 Forschungsverfügungsgebäude-West Wiener Str Postfach 330400 D-2800 Bremen 33 Federal Republic Germany), **Doing Life History: Self-Monitoring the Life Course.**

¶ In contrast to rites of passage—whereby individual status changes are performed as a collective transformation—"status passages" require subjective involvement. Performing life course transitions requires self-monitoring in view of multiple behavioral options with unknown outcomes. Furthermore, the destandardization of the life course as a normative program confronts individuals with contradicting social expectations & risks of failure. Life course transitions have a built-in socialization dynamic since they call for an active elaboration of social expectations, structural opportunities, & biographical projects. In order to develop a socialization perspective on life history that overcomes the distinction between social structure & individual action, three theoretical conceptions are reviewed: Robert K. Merton's typology of individual adaptation to anomie; Daniel Glaser's & A. L. Strauss's notion of status passage; & Anthony Giddens's framework of duality of structure & agency. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22618 / ISA / 1990 / 6300

Heinz, Walter R. (Sonderforschungsbereich, 186 Forschungsverfügungsgebäude West Wiener Str Postfach 330400 D-2800 Bremen 33 Federal Republic Germany), **Changes in the Methodology of Alienation Research.**

¶ The objective-subjective dilemma of empirical alienation research is discussed by distinguishing three methodological levels, each of which refers to a distinct theoretical approach. (1) The oppression-model is basic to the classical Marxist concept of alienation. It refers to the pauperization & exploitation of the masses, class-struggle, & false consciousness, & employs macrolevel methods. (2) The victim-model is basic to the social psychology of alienation. It refers to the psychological marks of wage-labor (& other indicators of alienation) on the individual, & uses microlevel measures. (3) A conflict-model that refers to self-determination & social participation as processes that transform tensions between individuals' goals & social control into social & political movements. An adequate methodology must start from the participants' perspective, eg, action research, participant observation, & life history research. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22619 / ISA / 1990 / 6301

Helly, Denise & Boisjoly, Johanne (290 Place d'Youville, Montreal Quebec H2Y 2B6), **Labour Market Segmentation and Immigration, Quebec, Canada.**

¶ Using 1986 Canadian census data on Quebec, it is shown that a labor market segmentation model highlights the existence of very large differences in the way that immigrants from various countries & people from diverse ethnic backgrounds, as compared to the whole labor force, are distributed among places in the labor market. It is also shown that these differences remain when occupations are controlled, revealing that immigrants (or individuals belonging to ethnic groups)—even when they are at the top of the occupational hierarchy—are more likely to be found in the less desirable segments of the labor market, a phenomenon more pronounced among women than men. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22620 / ISA / 1990 / 6302

Henry, Stuart (Dept Sociology Eastern Michigan U, Ypsilanti 48197), **Private Justice and State Law: The Construction of the Uniform Employment Termination Act.**

¶ A preliminary report of an examination of how the philosophy & assumptions of private justice, in the form of industrial discipline & discharge rules & procedures, entered into the US Uniform Law Commissioners' drafting of the Uniform Employment Termination Act, based on constitutive legal theory, ie, the links between legal & other forms of so-

cial relations. Ethnographic methods used included: (1) participation as an observer on the drafting committee; (2) personal interviews with members of the committee; (3) interviews with advisors to the committee; & (4) review & analysis of all documents circulated to committee members by advisors, as well as documents related to the emergence of the Act. The early findings indicate that law-making activities not only rely on specific legal discourse, but use a form of reasoning based in part on the prevailing assumptions of private disciplinary justice, in this case that of employment at will, & arbitration. It is shown that assumptions about workplace disciplinary relations penetrate the legal discourse in a way that compromises the protection that law is intended to afford. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22621 / ISA / 1990 / 6303

Henshel, Richard L. (Sociology Dept U Western Ontario, London N6A 5C2), **Confidence Loops in Social Prediction.**

¶ Self-fulfilling prophecies can be strengthened &/or perpetuated by positive feedback involving predictor confidence. The confidence loop requires a constant prediction or expectation that endures over time. At each period: the greater the self-fulfilling tendency, the greater the accuracy of the prediction; the greater the accuracy, the higher the confidence; & the higher the confidence, the stronger the self-fulfilling tendency on the next iteration. The circular process can continue over & over, producing long-time deviation-amplification from small initial effects. Numerous examples taken from the existing literature of sociology, political science, & economics are examined, & testing strategies for the confidence loops are explored via the "contagious Poisson" distribution. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22622 / ISA / 1990 / 6304

Hermanussen, Ria & Van Vonderen, Marijke L. (Dept Philosophy & Social Sciences Eindhoven U Technology, NL-5600 MB Netherlands), **Sex Differences in Professional Orientation: Their Influence on Study Choices.**

¶ Questionnaire data obtained from 170 high school seniors with the same mathematical & science background are used to investigate sex differences in career planning. Focus is on whether differences in boys' & girls' choice of technical fields of study & work are related to differences in perceived occupational perspectives (including perceived sex segregation & discrimination) & differences in the perceived value of occupational outcome. Defining "professional orientation" as a value individuals place on perceived educational outcomes, it is hypothesized that the more girls & boys differ in degree & content of professional orientation, the more such orientation will influence their vocational choice. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22623 / ISA / 1990 / 6305

Hespanha, Pedro (Faculdade Economia U Coimbra, P-3000 Portugal), **The Micro-Macro Dispute: Biography and Context Combined.**

¶ Changes in the rural models of social reproduction express the close interdependency between two different phenomena: social macrophenomena such as market opportunities & microphenomena such as farmers' decisions on resource allocation. Data from research carried out in a Portuguese rural community, in which life histories were combined with a variety of instruments of contextual analysis, are used to explore several theoretical & methodological issues, including: (1) How are societal & cultural elements internalized by farmers? (2) How are external constraints & stimuli perceived, recreated, invented, & debated? (3) How do these external elements influence farmers' decision-making processes? & (4) To what extent are rural families able to interfere with global socioeconomic trends? The question of submitting the analysis of the changing patterns of social reproduction in rural areas to different time scales is also considered. It is shown that life cycles are as effective in shaping farmers' family strategies as are larger historical events; substantive evidence of how individual, family, & societal temporalities are interwoven in these strategic choices is presented, stressing the ways that different phases of the family life cycle condition different models of family division of labor. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22624 / ISA / 1990 / 6306

Hetherington, Robert W. & Hewa, Soma (Dept Sociology U Alberta, Edmonton T6G 2E1), **Correlates of Organizational Innovativeness.**

¶ An examination of the impact of formalization, centralization, stratifi-

cation, & task complexity on innovativeness in 92 units of 8 government-operated multihospital systems in the US, based on data aggregated from closed-end questionnaires completed by 478 health personnel (response rate, 73%). Partial correlation & multiple regression analyses—with structural features as the independent variables, & task complexity, control, & innovativeness as the dependent variables—provide general support for hypotheses derived from Hage's axiomatic model. However, hierarchy of authority & job specification were found conducive to change orientation, while concentration of professionals did not necessarily lead to greater adaptation. The importance of a nonstratified environment for change is stressed. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22625 / ISA / 1990 / 6307

Heycock, Stephen (U Bradford, West Yorkshire BD7 1DP England), **New Technologies, Skill, and the Organization of Work in Three Local Industries—Coal-Mining, Clothing, Mail Order.**

¶ It is argued that new technology will vary in its application & impact, depending on the form of technology & the industry into which it is introduced; the related factors of skill & the organization of work are also analyzed. The introduction of three different major forms of new technology into three industries are studied, including: coal mining, which represents a continuous process extractive industry; clothing, which is a small batch productive industry; & mail order, a nonproductive distributive industry. Focus is on the managerial strategies involved in the introduction of the new technology, the skill-based response of the labor force to this innovation, & the changes that occurred in the labor process as a whole. Conclusions are drawn concerning the interaction of these factors in each industry. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22626 / ISA / 1990 / 6308

Hicks, Esther K. (SISWO, PO Box 19079 NL-1000 GB Amsterdam Netherlands), **Is There Solidarity in Death: AIDS and Social Services in the Netherlands.**

¶ It is argued that if an acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS) epidemic is imminent, then the current organizational structure for providing social services in the Netherlands will be unable to contain the financial & social repercussions associated with such an epidemic. Until the 1960s & 1970s, when government agencies took over the responsibility for social welfare, the provision of social services in the Netherlands was primarily the concern of private sector (pillarized) organizations. By the 1980s, however, economic stagnation had created a dilemma for the welfare state, resulting in a decrease in government involvement in providing overall welfare services. Since then, the accent has once again come to rest on private initiative, although in a very different form. Not only must such organizations now carry the burden of providing social services, but they are increasingly the subject of attention from government funding agencies concerned with their internal organization. The combination of funding limitations & concomitant utilization restrictions have led to a suppression of efficient management development within social service organizations. Here, it is contended that the current structure insufficiently exploits the potential for creating a cohesive system of self-help & related network support structures for human immunodeficiency virus positive & AIDS-afflicted patients. The effects of the privatization of social services on such patients is assessed through an evaluation of: (1) those social services currently available; & (2) existing voluntary & self-help initiatives. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22627 / ISA / 1990 / 6309

Hily, Marie Antoinette & Oriol, Michel (IDERIC, 65 blvd de la Madeleine Bât A F-06000 Nice France), **French title not provided** (Mobilization of Symbols in the Process of Negotiating a Definition of Collective Identity: Religious Patterns of Behavior among Portuguese in Southeastern France). (FRE)

¶ A discussion of methodological issues raised by the complementary use of micro- & macrosociological approaches in investigating the role of symbolic resources in processes & strategies of ethnic definition. Religious patterns of behavior among Portuguese immigrants in southeastern France are examined in an attempt to demonstrate how objective symbolic resources are transformed by processes of internalization, & subjective representations are utilized as dynamic frames for reinterpreting religious rites & messages. It is argued that common membership of French & Portuguese in the Catholic Church does not ease assimilation

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or integration but rather presents a challenge for maintaining different religious patterns of behavior. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22628 / ISA / 1990 / 6310

Hippe, Jon Mathias & Pedersen, Axel West (FAFO, Fossvn 19 N-0551 Oslo 5 Norway), **Labour Movement, Social Policy and Occupational Welfare in Norway.**

¶ An analysis of changes in the balance between occupational & public welfare in Norway, with particular attention to distributional effects & the impact of trade union strategies. In the postwar period occupational welfare provision was gradually marginalized by expansion of public welfare programs. In this favorable political & economic environment, a centralized trade union movement directed social demands toward the state. In the 1980s, however, the financial problems of the welfare state, accompanied by reduced economic growth & demographic development, have brought about stagnation & cutbacks in public welfare programs; in response, trade unions have put welfare benefits on the bargaining agenda. Analysis of statistics & recent survey data shows that welfare programs established at the company level play an increasing role, particularly in the areas of pensions & life insurance. It is argued that this new balance between public & occupational welfare creates: (1) a more unequal distribution of welfare entitlements within the work force; (2) segmentation & flexibilization of the labor market; & (3) competition for the loyalty of wage-earners & fragmentation of bargaining strategies among unions & professional associations. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22629 / ISA / 1990 / 6311

Hippler, Hans J., Schwarz, Norbert & Meier, Friedhelm (U Mannheim, D-6800 Federal Republic Germany), **Developments and Restrictions of CAPI.**

¶ After a short review of the attention computer-assisted telephone & personal interviewing (CAPI) has received, the software package IBIS is presented, which is designed to handle computer-assisted telephone, personal, & self-administered surveys. The use of IBIS is illustrated with a number of experiments on response effects in surveys. Issues of survey administration, questionnaire complexity, & data coding & analysis are discussed. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22630 / ISA / 1990 / 6312

Hirshorn, Barbara A. & Montgomery, Rhonda J. V. (Instit Gerontology Wayne State U, Detroit MI 48202), **The Varied Lives of the Disabled Elderly: Sociodemographic Characteristics and Family Composition.**

¶ An accurate perspective of the variation in current mixes of familial/public sector support for older individuals with chronic illnesses or disabilities requires a careful assessment of the diversity in the sociodemographic composition of the older population as well as in the availability & type of family caregiving resources. Data obtained from a sample of 2,710 individuals aged 60+ from the first wave (1986) of the National Survey of Families & Households are presented with focus on: (1) their distribution with respect to gender, marital status, income, race, number/gender of children, & geographical/marital/workforce status of children; (2) availability & sources of such forms of assistance as help with household chores, transportation, or financial support; & (3) how the level & amount of care provided by family members varies under a range of health impact-related scenarios. An iterative process is used to derive a series of multidimensional cross-tabulations that delineate the sociodemographic & kin compositional characteristics of sample respondents who do/do not need or receive care, which are used to describe how the level & amount of care provided by family members will vary given different health impact-related scenarios, changes in workforce status, & attitudes toward parent care. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22631 / ISA / 1990 / 6313

Hite, Shere D. (2 East 64 St, New York NY 10021), **The Current State of the Women's Movement in the U.S..**

¶ The current situation of the US women's movement is assessed against the background of the conservative government of the 1980s & the remaining legacy of a conservative Supreme Court. While some decry a lack of activism on the part of feminists, it is clear that many of the ideas of the women's movement have seeped deep into the national consciousness.

A majority of the population, when polled, consistently say that they believe women should receive equal pay for equal work, that women should have the right to choice in abortion & family planning, etc. Though the majority of divorces are brought by women, the majority of women say that they are not feminists, & people generally believe the women's movement is over. On the other hand, when abortion rights were curtailed during 1989, the largest protest march ever in US history converged on Washington, DC, causing many politicians to change their stand on women's rights. The women's movement of the 1970s dreamed of making women's issues a priority for the country, & in this it succeeded. However, there has been a strong, psychologically violent backlash against women's rights, & currently many Western European countries are progressing quickly toward a deeper equality for women than is the US. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22632 / ISA / 1990 / 6314

Hoerning, Erika M. (Max-Planck-Institut Bildungsforschung, Lentzeallee 94 D-1000 Berlin 33 Federal Republic Germany), **Biographical Socialization: The Transformation of Life Experiences (Preliminary Remarks).**

¶ Biographical socialization research poses two key questions: how are biographies transformed, & what meaning is attached to life experiences in the biographical transformation process? The development & unfolding of a biography is carried out not only because it is determined through institutionalized possibilities & processed through given socialization conditions that more or less build on one another (education, occupational training, employment), but also because biographies are capable of exerting continuity. It is assumed that biographical knowledge develops from biographical experiences, which are rearranged through every new experience. The kinds of socialization effects that the biographical past might have on the biographical future are explored. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22633 / ISA / 1990 / 6315

Hoffman, Lily (Eugene Lang Coll, 66 West 12th St New York NY 10013), **Inside-Out: Economic Restructuring of Crafts.**

¶ A study is presented of the economic restructuring of crafts, based on interview & survey data collected from people who exhibit & sell their work at art fairs. Focus is on their self-conception within the constraints of established art world definitions. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22634 / ISA / 1990 / 6316

Hoffmeyer-Zlotnik, Jürgen H. P. (Zentrum Umfragen Methoden & Analysen, D-6800 Mannheim 1 Federal Republic Germany), **A Comparison of Ego-Centered Networks Generated with Two Different Instruments.**

¶ For ego-centered networks research one can use different name-generating instruments, including: (1) the one used in the US General Social Survey (GSS), generating the names of the "alteri" (network-persons) by only one stimulus-situation of communication; & (2) the one that Claude Fischer used in the North California Community Study, generating the alteri by eight different stimulus-situations of communication, & social help & life. Depending on the name-generating instrument used for assessing the networks, there are different frequency distributions of nominations for the members in a set (kin, friends, etc). Here, data from a two-wave panel study in which the application of name-generating instruments was varied systematically are analyzed. In the first wave, the sample was split with respect to the two instruments. In the second wave, the instruments were exchanged within each split version for 50% of the respondents, so that the stability & validity of the instrument could be controlled. A latent class analysis shows the dependence of alteri nomination (cases) on the different name-generators & on the different waves by giving the probabilities for each subgroup of cases. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22635 / ISA / 1990 / 6317

Hoffmeyer-Zlotnik, Jürgen H. P. (Zentrum Umfragen Methoden & Analysen, D-6800 Mannheim 1 Federal Republic Germany), **Ghetto or Colony: Spatial Ethnic Segregation in a Different View.**

¶ A discussion of housing problems in the Federal Republic of Germany resulting from the immigration of large numbers of guestworkers, who are concentrated in low-status housing areas of the bigger cities. This specific kind of segregation is controlled by the market of available

apartments. Here, it is investigated whether the segmented neighborhoods of guestworkers are ghettos or colonies. It is shown that the distinction between ghetto & colony depends on the ethnic position & social status of the actors. The discussion draws on the theory of social spatial differentiation, with reference to the unintended structural consequences of individual action. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22636 / ISA / 1990 / 6318

Hohn, Hans-Willy & Schneider, Volker (Max-Planck-Institut Gesellschaftsforschung, Cologne Federal Republic Germany), **Path-Dependency and Critical Mass in the Development of Research and Technology: A Focused Comparison.**

¶ Even in the analysis of dynamic growth & diffusion processes, organizational studies often use relatively static models; eg, organizations are supposed to grow & proliferate because they are more effective than their competitors, & new technologies grow, diffuse, & replace older ones because they are considered to provide a greater utility. A basic problem in these models is that the developmental logic stays the same during the whole process. Here, an attempt is made to contribute to the development of a dynamic theory of organizational & technological growth. By applying such concepts as path-dependency & critical mass to the organizational development of a large research organization (the Fraunhofer Gesellschaft) & to the growth process of a new communications service, both in the Federal Republic of Germany, it is shown that growth involves critical events that change or transform the logic of growth & development. Strategic decisions, external shocks, or even historical accidents may create conditions that cause developmental bifurcations to emerge & growth processes to be guided along pathways that are difficult to leave. The early structuration of development paths may thus be responsible for the success & failure of an organization or a technology. Decisions of earlier periods, connected with their specific environmental constraints, structure & limit the opportunities for subsequent decision periods. A particular configuration of circumstances may paralyze development, while the arrival at a certain critical threshold may lead to a sudden boost after which stagnation is replaced by a self-reinforcing process of growth. Successful organizational & technological solutions therefore cannot necessarily be attributed to more efficiency or greater utility. Organizational & technological developments may move into equilibria just because of contingent circumstances that lock out alternative solutions. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22637 / ISA / 1990 / 6319

Holda, Dalibor (Charles U, CS-110 00 Prague Czechoslovakia), **Approaches to the Development of the Sociological Theory of Youth.**

¶ Two basic trends are identified in the development of the sociological theory of youth: (1) elaboration of the postulate that youth has its own ontological status, ie, its characteristics may be analyzed on the basis of biological, psychological, & social factors; & (2) analysis of the interrelations of youth & society, where youth & its social development are considered to reflect the more general problems of society. The need for & goals of a Czechoslovak sociology of youth are discussed. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22638 / ISA / 1990 / 6320

Holda, Dalibor & Smidova, Olga (Charles U, CS-110 00 Prague Czechoslovakia), **New Technologies and Czechoslovak Youth: A Dream Today, a Possible Reality Tomorrow?**

¶ An examination of the impact of new technologies on Czechoslovak youth, particularly with respect to employment (eg, qualification, education) & lifestyle (eg, leisure activities). The analysis draws on the results of sociological surveys, census investigations, & data published in statistical yearbooks. It is argued that, in the centralized, totalitarian system of Czechoslovakia, single applications of new technologies have allowed minimal development. Thus, new technologies have had no significant impact on the development of the potential of the young generation; similarly, new technologies have not led significantly to socioeconomic changes. Young people in Czechoslovakia have been marginalized as a reservoir of labor for inferior, less qualified, & lower paid jobs. The Czechoslovak education system does not meet the demands of youth, who require training in technical fields. It is hoped that proposed system restructuring will lead to modernization & internationalization of the educational system. The indirect effects of new technologies on lifestyle & leisure activities are also not significant, due to the absence & nonfunc-

tionality of leisure services in Czechoslovakia. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22639 / ISA / 1990 / 6321

Holler, Manfred J. & Høst, Viggo (Institut Economics U Aarhus, DK-8000 C Denmark), **Maximin vs Nash Equilibrium.**

¶ Using data from a case study of a variable-sum market entry game presented to students at Aarhus U, Denmark, & the U of Munich, Federal Republic of Germany, it is demonstrated that for all 2×2 matrix games the payoff values of the Nash equilibrium are equal to maximin payoffs, & thus the equilibrium is unprofitable, if both the Nash equilibrium & the maximin solution imply completely mixed strategies. In general, however, both solutions prescribe different strategies. Results indicate that the maximin solution is the most appropriate description of decision making in corresponding strategic situations. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22640 / ISA / 1990 / 6322

Holtmann, Dieter (U Duisburg, D-4100 1 Federal Republic Germany), **A Theory of Differentiation of Resources of Action and Its First Empirical Tests.**

¶ In *A General Theory of Exploitation and Class* (1982), John E. Roemer generalized Karl Marx's theory of exploitation by means of the concept of asset exploitation on the basis of game theory to include socialist & status exploitation in existing socialism. In *Classes* (1985), Erik O. Wright distinguishes the class structures of feudalism, capitalism, statism, & socialism on the basis of the principal exploitative asset that is unequally distributed. Concerning Roemer's question, "Should Marxists be interested in exploitation?" one can conclude that Marx's theory of exploitation cannot be maintained, but only his ethics of equal resources of action. In the taxonomies of Roemer & Wright, existing socialism seems to be a more progressive stage of society than capitalism. Here it is argued, on the contrary, that one should distinguish types of societies by the main resources of action, the political regimes, & the main values & rights realized. By this new frame of reference one can also understand the current development in existing socialism. As a partial test of this frame of reference, the similarities & differences of the social structures of Western societies are analyzed on the basis of a model of resources of action & an occupational model. A typology of social structures is generated on empirical grounds. The power of explanation of the models is judged by explained variance as to the main criteria, eg, the hierarchy of material location & the polarity of an index of consciousness. In a graphical frame of reference (equivalent to multivariate analysis of variance) it is shown that gender is structuring the access to resources of action & the outcomes for the main criteria. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22641 / ISA / 1990 / 6323

Homs, Oriol (CIREM, Bruc 114 Ir 2^a E-08009 Barcelona Spain), **Spanish title not provided** (The Evolution of Technique Function into Spanish Industry: Engineers' Situation in the 1980s). (SPA)

¶ An investigation of the impact of automation & computerization on Spanish firms in the 1980s. The role of engineers is analyzed in the context of the skill structure of Spanish firms, & in relation to characteristics of the education system, drawing on empirical research. Findings reveal that the modernization of firms & the lack of skilled labor have resulted in an increase in demand for engineers & technicians, requiring greater availability of training programs in the education system. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22642 / ISA / 1990 / 6324

Hong, Doo-Seung (56-1 Shillim-dong, Kwanak-ku Seoul South Korea), **Housing Strata in Seoul: Their Spatial Distribution.**

¶ A housing class model is formulated on the basis of occupant ownership, quality, & size of housing, considering housing as a status symbol in the case of South Koreans in Seoul. It is controversial whether groups classified by housing tenure can be considered in the usual sense of a "class," but ownership of housing, together with its location & size, appear to be crucial determinants of one's life chances. The proportion of the population falling into each class according to the model is explored using 1985 housing census data for Seoul. Housing size is used to locate households in the stratification system, & the geographic distribution of classes is distinguished. Sharp residential segregation by social class is a relatively recent phenomenon. The construction & distribution processes of housing, especially of middle-class-oriented apartment complexes in large cities, have brought about a homogenization of residential areas. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

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90S22643 / ISA / 1990 / 6325

Hoogenboom, A. B. (U Leiden, NL-3051 SC Rotterdam Netherlands), **Different Forms of Policing in Rotterdam: A Structural Analysis.**

¶ Policing is analyzed primarily in the context of a monopoly of violence by the state. In this perspective, the criminal justice system dominates criminological research. In the Netherlands, other (semi-) public state agencies & private security companies have increasingly undertaken police tasks, both preventive & repressive in nature, dispersing the police function. Findings of an ongoing case study of this so-called policing complex are presented, including a quantitative overview of the multitude of policing organizations, & an examination of different forms of cooperation (exchange of information, materiel, & personnel) & the factors that contribute to this cooperation. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22644 / ISA / 1990 / 6326

Hopf, Christel (U Hildesheim, Federal Republic Germany), **Authoritarians and Their Mothers in Early Childhood.**

¶ Since the appearance of Max Horkheimer's *Studien über Autorität und Familie* ((Studies on Authority and Family) Paris, 1936) & the studies on authoritarian personality by Theodore W. Adorno, family contexts have become central in interpreting the genesis of authoritarian dispositions. Criticisms of these studies are reviewed, & their results are reexamined in light of several more recent qualitative studies on authoritarianism. The role of mother-child relationships is given special weight, & an attempt is made to integrate new socialization & developmental theories with research on authoritarianism. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22645 / ISA / 1990 / 6327

Hopkins, Heidi (Dept Frauenstudien U Dortmund, D-4600 50 Federal Republic Germany), **Ecological Consciousness and the Role of Women in the Environmental Movement in West Germany.**

¶ The development & effectiveness of the ecological movement in West Germany is examined, with focus on the role of women in arousing & maintaining consciousness of the need for environmental protection. The potential of the development of a tenable relationship between humans & their environment is considered. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22646 / ISA / 1990 / 6328

Horley, James (Queen's U, Kingston Ontario K7L 3N6), **Longitudinal Examination of Lifestyles and Quality of Life.**

¶ The concept of lifestyle is examined in light of historical & current work in the social sciences. Defined as the distinctive behavioral expression of a characteristic pattern of values & beliefs, lifestyle is here operationalized as a pattern, determined via modal profile analysis, of personal construct ratings of personal projects. Results of a survey, with a 7-year follow-up questionnaire, of the personal projects & life quality of 93 Canadians are reported. Consistent with previous work (Horley, Carroll, & Little, *Social Indicators Research*, 1988) a set of three general lifestyle types are found provisionally labeled: relaxed, pressured, & self-improvement. A number of global & other life-quality indicators are found to be stable &, in some cases, sensitive to change over time. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22647 / ISA / 1990 / 6329

Horna, Jarmila L. A. (Dept Sociology U Calgary, Alberta T2N 1N4), **Leisure Role Models: A Case Study of Local Celebrities.**

¶ A content analysis of interviews, published in a metropolitan city newspaper between May 1985 & Dec 1989, conducted with locally prominent individuals (N = 114), who had made outstanding achievements in the areas of sports, government, charitable & volunteer associations, culture, media, or professional occupations. The anecdotal evidence from these celebrity interviews supports an earlier proposed stream model (Horna, 1987) of continued links between growing up with particular physical or cultural orientations & adult leisure preferences. Most identified activities are family-based & often sedentary, & frequently involve dining out or some low-impact noncompetitive sports. The type of leisure role models such celebrities represent for mass audiences & newspaper readerships at a time of rapid growth & mass promotion of leisure is considered. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22648 / ISA / 1990 / 6330

Horne, J. D. (Staffordshire Polytechnic, Stoke-on-Trent ST4 2DF England), **Sociology of Sport in Britain-A Trend Report and Selective Bibliography.**

¶ An overview of the sociology of sport in GB. Key sources in the development of the subdiscipline are discussed, as well as the context within which it emerged. Comparisons with other surveys of the development of sociology of sport in particular countries are drawn & future prospects considered. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22649 / ISA / 1990 / 6331

Hörning, Karl H., Hessler, M. A. & Armin, G. (Instit Sociology Aachen U Technology, D-5100 Federal Republic Germany), **The Risk-Sensitive Society: Inducement or Impediment to Technological Innovation?**

¶ A discussion of the characterization of modern society as the "risk society," recently formulated by U. Beck, who concluded that risk societies will have increasing difficulties in coping politically with conflicts about the risks & benefits of new technologies. Here, the term "risk-sensitive society" is introduced to describe how changing risk perceptions & new public attitudes in dealing with technology may affect technological innovation. It is assumed that risk sensitivity in modern societies may simultaneously further & hinder technological innovation. Consequences of risk sensitivity for technological innovation are considered, on the societal & organizational level, with focus on how positive effects on technological innovation may be superseded by new barriers resulting from an overestimation of risks. To avoid this development, new communication strategies are identified that may provide a framework for technological innovation in risk-sensitive societies. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22650 / ISA / 1990 / 6332

Horwitz, Allan V. & Reinhard, Susan (Instit Health/Health Care Policy/Aging Research Rutgers U, New Brunswick NJ 08903), **Social Networks and the Social Control of Severe Mental Illness in the Community.**

¶ The advent of deinstitutionalization of the seriously mentally ill has thrust many social control functions on families that were previously exercised by formal institutions. Here, it is examined whether primary caregivers of the severely mentally ill who have extensive family & kin networks are better able to control the symptoms of severe mental illness than more isolated caregivers. Data from an exploratory study utilizing intensive structured interviews with primary caregivers (mostly parents, but also siblings, spouses, & children) of seriously mentally ill relatives who participate in a community treatment program in New Brunswick, NJ, illustrate how the living situation of patients & the network structure of nuclear & extended families, as well as several demographic factors, predict the type & extent of informal social control. A social control response measure was developed that ranges from inaction through informal responses to the use of formal agents of social control. Also examined was the extent to which social networks & social control responses influence the degree of objective & subjective burden among caregivers. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22651 / ISA / 1990 / 6333

Hoss, Dietrich & Herranz, Roberto (Instit Sozialforschung, Senckenberganlage 26 D-6000 Frankfurt 1 Federal Republic Germany), **Division of Labour between Centre and Periphery in Expanding Industries in a Semi-Rural Context: The Case of Galicia (Spain).**

¶ Based on the results of case studies of the electronic & textile industries in Galicia, Spain, conducted by the U of Santiago de Compostela, in collaboration with the Instit for Social Research, Federal Republic of Germany, the emergence of a relatively stable network of small cooperatives around recently founded or modernized factories is described. Focus is on the main characteristics of the relationship between center & periphery in this cooperative framework, including: enterprise strategies, social composition, & work organization. An attempt is made to clarify the kind of equilibrium that exists between dependence & autonomy in the new cooperatives, providing new material for the debate on decentralized flexible production systems. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22652 / ISA / 1990 / 6334

Howard, Leslie (Sociology Dept Whittier Coll, CA 90608), **Organi-**

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zations, Relationships, Markets and Labor Discipline in Craft Production.

¶ A study of the informal relations of production spanning the US-Mexican border between southern Calif & Tijuana. The business of reupholstering automobiles is used as a case study. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22653 / ISA / 1990 / 6335

Hradil, Stefan & Riede, Thomas (Institut Soziologie U Munich, D-8000 40 Federal Republic Germany), **Welfare and Lifestyles: Conceptual and Empirical Research Based on the West German Welfare Survey 1988.**

¶ Factor & cluster analyses of data from the 1988 West German Welfare Survey reveal eleven typical combinations of (un)favorable living conditions (welfare situations) & eight typical combinations of values, attitudes, & leisure activities (ie, lifestyles). Many status inconsistencies were identified within welfare situations & along stratificational dimensions. As hypothesized, lifestyle proved to be relatively independent from objective welfare situations. Information concerning lifestyles improved predictions of the individual evaluation & meaning of welfare conditions, suggesting that lifestyle functions as an intervening variable. The results (1) strongly criticize the vertical approach to stratificational analysis, (2) demonstrate the differentiation of living conditions & lifestyles in Western Germany, & (3) enable theory-building with respect to group structuration & social practice in advanced societies. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22654 / ISA / 1990 / 6336

Hu, Yow-Hwey & Johnson, Marshall John (National Yangming Medical Coll Instit Public Health, Taipei Taiwan), **Sociological Inquiries into the Status of Women: Two Contexts.**

¶ The meaning of the category "women" has been fundamentally transformed in social science research throughout the world during the last fifteen years. A review & content analysis of research presented in sociological journals & conference collections in Taiwan & the US show how linkages—persons, institutions, & authoritative rhetoric—between core & periphery led to the construal of women first as instruments of "development," then as a category with differential status owing to global causes, & most recently as subjects best understood in context. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22655 / ISA / 1990 / 6337

Hubáček, Ondřej (Institut Sociologie, Jilská 1 CS-110 00 Prague 1 Czechoslovakia), **Time Fund Structure and Structure of Human Activity.**

¶ The classification of human agency in time-use research is discussed, in terms of both construction of research instruments & the interpretation of results. Such classification should be based on the aim of the survey: if a survey is primarily oriented at analyzing the functioning of a social system, a structure of key elements & their functions in reproduction of that system should be used as a basis for classification; if a survey is oriented at explaining the social action of people, a structure of human activities & their functions in individual reproduction of life should be used. It is argued that the structure of activities is not defined by forms but by functions. This conception is useful for comparative surveys & analysis of developmental changes. It facilitates distinction between quantitative & qualitative differences & changes in the structure of the time fund. Two main approaches to classification of human-agency contents based on this conception are outlined: (1) a connection of the standardly categorized items with information, making possible correct identification of functions of particular activities; & (2) a construction of a new type of instrument that explicitly explores the contents of human agency. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22656 / ISA / 1990 / 6338

Hübner-Funk, Sibylle (Deutsches Jugendinstitut, Freibadstr 30 D-8000 Munich 90 Federal Republic Germany), **The Family as the "Germ" of the State: Some Fallacies of Political Socialization in Recent German History.**

¶ Since the family is the basic social institution that guarantees the biopsychological reproduction of societies within their ecological & cultural settings, its loyal contribution is required for the political continuity of existing state systems. Thus, general changes of political systems test the political socialization capacities of families. During this century, Germa-

ny has witnessed four drastic collapses of political systems & five establishments of antagonistic state orders. Issues of family political socialization are discussed with reference to how these ruptures were bridged not only within the nation as a whole, but also within the families who lived under these various political systems. Focus is on the consequences of this highly discontinuous public & private political existence. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22657 / ISA / 1990 / 6339

Hübner-Funk, Sibylle (Deutsches Jugendinstitut, Freibadstr 30 D-8000 Munich 90 Federal Republic Germany), **The Hitler-Youth Generation in Transition: Some Hidden Dimensions of German Political Psychology.**

¶ The youth cohorts of (non-Jewish) Germans who were brought up by the "education state" of the Third Reich (1933-1945) & who worked & fought for its survival in WWII, constitute a specifically contradictory generation in both West & East Germany, worthy of study in biographical perspective to enhance understanding of structures & outcomes of the political system transitions initiated in Germany 1945-1949. Members of this generation now hold the major elite positions in the social & political system of the two German states. Largely undiscussed & hidden, however, are the long-term effects of their upbringing in the prewar & wartime culture of the Hitler state on their concepts of personal & national identity. Historical & biographical lines of this generation's development are traced, showing how the experience of National-Socialist culture shaped their perceptions of the Western capitalist/pluralist & Eastern socialist/centralist options. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22658 / ISA / 1990 / 6340

Hübner-Funk, Sibylle (Deutsches Jugendinstitut, Freibadstr 30 D-8000 Munich 90 Federal Republic Germany), **Political Socialization within the Family.**

¶ A discussion of the role of the family as primary agent of socialization, with focus on: (1) whether the process of socialization within the family influences political socialization; (2) when & how implicit "views of the world" that are transmitted in the sphere of the family gain explicit political relevance; (3) when & how such worldviews change; & (4) when & how secondary institutions of socialization (eg, school, church, etc) interfere with the family-socialized worldview. Answers to these questions will vary according to the professional orientation of the researcher & the theoretical approaches & empirical methods used. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22659 / ISA / 1990 / 6341

Hudeček, Jaroslav (Institut Philosophy & Sociology CSAN, Prague Czechoslovakia), **Youth Problems in the Sphere of Labour during the Period of Perestroika.**

¶ An investigation of the role of Czechoslovak youth in the process of *perestroika* (restructuring), with attention to: the correspondence between youth vocational training & incorporation in the labor process; the dimensions & scope of youth activities; & the conditions, possibilities, & concrete modes of assertion of working youth. The negative attitudes of youth toward working activities adversely shape working objectives & patterns, resulting in a low rate of self-assertion & low levels of satisfaction with employment. The active participation of the younger generation is essential in tackling the prevailing problems & shortcomings of society. It is therefore vital to develop the critical capacity & activity of youth; encourage young people in searching for novel forms of work; & manage more carefully the existing potential of their working abilities, willingness, & initiative. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22660 / ISA / 1990 / 6342

Hula, Richard C. (Institut Urban Studies U Maryland, College Park 20742), **New Forms of Urban Public Service: Private Solutions to Public Problems.**

¶ The recent government retrenchment occurring in the US over the past decade is typically described as privatization, either in the form of an outright withdrawal from a specific function or the use of private actors to implement public decisions. In either case the distinction between public policy making & private implementation is maintained. Evaluations of such privatization efforts generally focus on the cost-relative efficiency of alternative implementation strategies. Here, an attempt is made to identify more appropriate evaluation criteria. The forms that privatiza-

tion can assume & the political groups associated with such efforts are identified, drawing on case studies of central city redevelopment, tenant management in public housing, & economic development. It is argued that these various forms of privatization are not simply a set of novel implementation strategies; rather they are likely to reflect a pattern of more fundamental political restructuring. At a minimum, privatization reinforces the political strength of specific groups associated with each effort. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22661 / ISA / 1990 / 6343

Hunt, Alan (Carleton U, Ottawa Ontario K1S 5B6), **State Transformation, Regulation Theory and Legal Pluralism.**

Recent work on the theory of state & law has sought to displace concepts of a unitary state & unitary legal system by invoking the conception of pluralism. Within this tradition, it is now necessary to integrate a recognition of the processes that give rise to a concentration or condensation of a plurality of legal & political forms around state law & state apparatuses. Here, the potential provided by the concepts developed within the economic theory of the Regulation school are considered. The notion of "modes of regulation" is argued to be particularly pertinent to the theorization of law. A review of the literature on legal regulation distinguishes variant combinations of regulative practices that constitute distinct modes of legal regulation. The possibility of sustaining a "theory of the middle way" that, while retaining the insights of legal pluralism, is capable of understanding & explaining the centrality of the changing forms of state law, is considered. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22662 / ISA / 1990 / 6344

Husaini, Baqar A., Moore, Stephen & Castor, Robert (Tennessee State U, Nashville 37209), **Social Stressors, Coping Resources, and Psychopathology among the Black & White Elderly.**

Interview data are used to examine sociomedical correlates of psychopathology among black & white elderly ($N = 600$ & 428 , respectively) of Nashville, Tenn, living either in their own homes or in highrise apartments for the elderly. Analyses show that medical problems, poor ego, & lower level of social support, particularly with respect to guidance from others & attachment to small groups, were common predictors of depression among both black & white elderly. While higher frequency of contact with relatives lowered depression among blacks, contact with relatives had no relationship with depression among whites. Stressful life events were unrelated to depression in both samples. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22663 / ISA / 1990 / 6345

Husch, Jerri A. (Sociology Dept Brown U, Providence RI 02912), **Leisure, Pleasure and Drugs: Towards a Theory of Use.**

Citing historical & cross-cultural evidence, the development of US drug policies from the Harrison Narcotics Act of 1914, to the current Omnibus Drug Act of 1988, are reinterpreted from an integrative perspective. Using a model that emphasizes the sociocultural & contextual nature of alcohol & other drug use, three critical dimensions that influence patterns of use are examined: the meaning of work, leisure, & pleasure. It is argued that attempts to control & regulate the use of drugs in US society are symbolic & intricately related to other attempts to control personal behavior & social action. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22664 / ISA / 1990 / 6346

Huth, Mary Jo (U Dayton, OH 45469), **Urban Housing in the People's Republic of China.**

Despite the creation of 1,398 million square meters of urban housing in the People's Republic of China in 1981-1990, one of China's foremost problems is housing. Nowhere is this more apparent than in Beijing, 33% of whose residents still suffer from inadequate housing. Per capita urban living space declined from approximately 4.5 square meters in 1949 when the Communists took over to about 3.6 square meters in 1978. In 1978 a change in economic policies led to massive increases in government expenditures for new urban housing. China's current goal is to increase the average urban living space nationally to 8 square meters per person by the year 2000. However, current housing is so poor & the urban population so dense that this goal will be difficult to achieve. For example, Beijing's population has grown from 1.7 million in 1949 to 10 million at present, consistent with the national trend in China toward increased proportions of urbanized population—from about 11.2% in 1950 to 25% in 1990;

experts predict that by the year 2000, 45%-50% of the Chinese people will be living in cities. Given China's post-1978 reform period emphasis on the city as the catalyst for economic development, its housing problem assumes special importance. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22665 / ISA / 1990 / 6347

Hyatt, Susan A. (Dept Sociology Colorado State U, Fort Collins 80523), **Sport Development Assistance: Promotion of Western Cultural Hegemony?**

Over the years, international development efforts around the world have met with varied & often questionable levels of success. Constraints, lack of foresight, & incomplete understanding of local conditions have been endemic, & many well-intentioned assistance projects have produced countless negative externalities for the intended beneficiaries & the indigenous culture & social structure. As a result, more effective & supposedly more neutral avenues through which to express good will & provide development cooperation are actively being sought. It is within this context that the realm of sport as a developmental tool is gaining more attention. However, due to both the belief that sport is essentially an unbiased institution & the desire for maximum international exposure, sport administrators & government officials in emerging nations overlook the long-term implications of developing their sport activity based on Western models. Here, sport as a development tool in the Third World is examined, highlighting the major issues presented in the literature that support the utilization of sport as a form of development assistance, including the role of sport in: health & education; encouragement of national integration; promotion of national identity, international recognition, & international peace; & maintenance of cultural traditions. An overview is also provided of the criticisms of sport as a development tool, including sport as: a carrier of Western values; a supporter of the status quo; & a subtle means for promoting Western cultural hegemony. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22666 / ISA / 1990 / 6348

Ibáñez Alonso, Jesús (Facultad Ciencias Políticas & Sociología U Complutense Madrid (Somosaguas), E-28023 Spain), **La encuesta estadística, a la luz de la segunda cibernética** (Statistical Research in Light of the Second Cybernetics). (SPA)

"First cybernetics" deals with decisions that are of the order of an answer, & "second cybernetics" focuses on distinctions that are of the order of a question. Statistical survey as a control device extracts information about decisions in order to inject negentropy through distinctions. Statistical surveys achieve this result via: (1) simple selection—eg, top & margin are excluded, only silent majority are included; (2) interviews—eg, using language games or answer sets that have the form of partition (the most rigid classification form); & (3) analysis—eg, regression analysis, which reduces relations to functions (the most rigid relation). Second cybernetics draws on support devices such as discussion groups of socioanalysis. Also, rather than using question/answer games, they work with conversation games: question/answer games lose information, while conversation games win it—who is answering can question the question, & thus power & duty are shared. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22667 / ISA / 1990 / 6349

IJdens, Teunis (IVA, Tilburg Hogeschoollaan 225 NL-5000 LE Netherlands), **The Impresario—Portrait of a Cultural Entrepreneur.**

Attempts to study cultural entrepreneurship in the world of art & leisure are examined, with focus on the work of Rosselli, Martorella, Dimaggio, Peterson, & Bailey. An account is also given of the role of the impresario in the operatic & musical world, tracing the development of this role from its origins in the Italian Renaissance through the nineteenth & twentieth centuries. A theoretical frame is presented, drawing on Peterson's "production of culture" & Pierre Bourdieu's "production of belief" perspectives. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22668 / ISA / 1990 / 6350

Illner, Michal (Instiit Sociologia, Jilská 1 CS-110 00 Prague 1 Czechoslovakia), **Approaches to Regional and Local Social Reporting.**

The regional & local dimension in social reporting is of growing importance both among planners & the general public in most countries, evidenced by an increased sensitivity toward regionally & locally defined social differences & problems. Systematic reporting on regional & local

situations has been provided by official statistics, supplemented by specific regional or local social reports; examples of such reports are given & their characteristic problems are described, including: the choice of an appropriate regional level, appropriate territorial unit, & adequate content & structure; the inclusion of contextual characteristics & the degree of disaggregation; the coverage of change; the use of the evaluative approach; & user orientation. The elaboration of regional & local social reports is stimulated by regional & central authorities or by social organizations & citizens' groups, each of whom has different expectations concerning them & utilizes them in different ways. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22669 / ISA / 1990 / 6351

Illner, Michal (Instit Sociology, Jilská 1 CS-110 00 Prague 1 Czechoslovakia), **Urban Development and Industrial Paternalism—The Changing Roles of Enterprises in Urban Communities.**

¶ Relationships between industrial enterprises & urban communities in Soviet-type societies are analyzed in terms of their contribution to the social reproduction of individuals, who are viewed both as workers & as citizens. Social reproduction is defined as the cyclical restoration process of social relations, activities, & value systems. Data collected in Czechoslovakia in the 1970s & 1980s indicate that the relations between urban communities & industrial enterprises were determined by the powerful, vertically organized structure of economic organizations, with minimum horizontal integration & maximum independence of their territorial setting. Although designed primarily to attain economic goals, this structure acquired extensive functions as a mechanism of social reproduction & social control, suppressing the roles of urban communities, & assuming a paternalistic attitude toward them. Ideological, pragmatic, & critical analyses of this situation are offered. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22670 / ISA / 1990 / 6352

Imbert, Gérard (U Paris IV (Sorbonne), F-75230 Cedex 05 France), **Conduite anémique et ordre social dans l'espace actuel** (Anomic Behavior and Social Order in Real Space). (FRE)

¶ A series of anomic behaviors that have developed in Spain over the last few years are analyzed via reference to the image of violence projected onto the social imagination through the mass media. Data obtained via field investigations, analysis of speeches in group meetings, & a sociosemiotic analysis of the media are used to examine outward signs of violence that can lead to suicide (eg, Russian roulette, suicidal drivers), as well as phenomena of diffused violence by which the subject defies social order. These behaviors do not follow norms of rationality but reflect a quest or game that typically involves confronting risk. It is suggested that this exploration of limits may be a means of testing the law or the tolerance of an allegedly permissive society, & can be related to the recent crisis of collective identity. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22671 / ISA / 1990 / 6353

Ingham, Alan G., Dewar, Alison & Vealey, Robin (Miami U, Oxford OH 45056), **Through the Eyes of Youth: Pee-Wee Hockey, Leisure and Prestige Pressure.**

¶ Through ethnographic-style interviews, an attempt is made to explore how pee-wee ice hockey players aged 13 make sense of their relational experiences on the ice & the spillover effects off the ice—primarily in the middle school. Focus is on several issues: (1) puberty & hegemonic masculinity—the boy/man status passage; (2) deference & demeanor in a mixed age group; (3) esteem vs status symbols; (4) equity vs equality in recruitment & reward; (5) the prestige of equipment vs performance; (6) violence & status honor as "making respect"; (7) physical development & perceptions of bias in officiating; (8) who is coaching & why; (9) who are the behavioral role models; (10) the transition from play to work through the sport; & (11) the gender relation—athletic prestige & dating behaviors. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22672 / ISA / 1990 / 6354

Ingman, Stanley & Gill, Derek (U Missouri, Columbia 65211), **Geriatric Care, Distributive Justice and the Welfare State: Retrenchment or Development.**

¶ Nine societies (Canada, Iceland, Sweden, Scotland, Italy, Japan, Yugoslavia, the USSR, & the US) representing different sociodemographic situations, as well as diverse responses to the needs & demands of their

citizens, are compared in terms of how they are addressing the crisis of capital accumulation & welfare state provision brought about by the aging of their populations. Though some have more explicit welfare states than others, & many have experienced this demographic transition sooner than others, all must face issues of equity, uniformity, public accountability, & distributive justice as the demand for geriatric care increases. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22673 / ISA / 1990 / 6355

Inkeles, Alexander, Gorner, G. & Partshev, I. (Instit Sociology, Moskovska str 13A Sofia BG-1000 Bulgaria), **Distribution of Individual Modernity in Bulgaria.**

¶ The specific determinants & patterns in the modernization of personal attitudes, value orientations, & behaviors in Bulgaria are examined using an adapted version of the classical A. Inkeles-D. H. Smith study of individual modernity (*Becoming Modern*, London: Heinemann, 1974). A basic demarcation is made between the elements of the overall "modernity syndrome" & such social factors as individual's exposure to mass media, educational status, & industrial experience that are responsible for personal modernization. Hypotheses are conditionally divided into two groups: (1) expected specificities of personal modernity patterns, eg, relatively low level of citizenship & related privatization of personal activities & interests, discrepancies between personal attitudes & actual behaviors in the realm of public participation, etc; & (2) expected character of relative modernity determination by different social factors, eg, priority of educational status & secondary role of mass media, relatively weak modernizing effects of industrial experience, considerable cross-sexual difference, etc. These hypotheses are empirically tested using questionnaire data from a nationally representative sample of adults (N = 1,948, ages 18-35) engaged in industry & farming. Results confirm most hypotheses regarding low public participation, low modernizing effects of industrial experience, & the considerable modernizing role of sex; however, the hypothesis concerning the secondary role of mass media is disproved, & additional theoretical explanation is suggested. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22674 / ISA / 1990 / 6356

Ip, David F. (U Queensland, Saint Lucia 4067 Australia), **Influx and Exodus: Reflection on Immigration Policies in Hong Kong.**

¶ Much of the economic miracle of Hong Kong has been attributed to the resourcefulness of its vast immigrant population that has come from mainland China since 1949. Yet at the beginning of the 1990s, under the anxiety of the eventual takeover by the Chinese Communist government in 1987, & especially after the brutal suppression of the democracy movement in Beijing in 1989, emigration among the professional & upper-middle class has accelerated sharply. The exodus has created problems in banking, finance, trading, & other economic sectors, & the British government has been forced to amend its immigration policy to grant a selected 50,000 families of British subjects in the colony rights to abode in England. The scheme is to demonstrate the British government's honor & moral obligation to restore stability & confidence among the local citizens; it has also appealed to other commonwealth countries to accommodate future migrants from the colony in case of future political instabilities & uncertainties. Yet the British government is maintaining its controversial policy of forced repatriation of Vietnamese boat people on the grounds that they are not genuine political refugees but unacceptable economic refugees. Ultimately such immigration policies reflect only the self-interest & double standards of the ruling government. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22675 / ISA / 1990 / 6357

Iribarne, Philippe d' (CEREBE, 140 rue du Chevaleret F-75013 Paris France), **French title not provided** (How Countries and Organizations Are Ruled: Three Patterns (France, United States, the Netherlands)). (FRE)

¶ The formal definitions of rules (related to task implementation, personnel hiring, dismissal, promotion, etc) & their use in factories belonging to the same multinational corporation & producing the same goods in France, the US, & the Netherlands are compared, drawing on ethnological data, including written materials & interviews with workers, foremen, & managers. It is argued that the rules & practices of a factory will reflect how the country as a whole is ruled & how people organize cooperation & conflict in the society at large. In the US & the Netherlands, findings reveal that the internal life of the factories is governed by the

same patterns as those governing the political life: in the US a contractual view of social life relies on a combination of morals & laws, in order to achieve a balance between the weak & strong; in the Netherlands, a set of independent powers seek accommodation after careful examination of facts. In France, observations reveal the traditional pattern of honor, behind an appearance of disorder. This pattern of honor insists on duties & privileges traditionally accorded professional groups, relying on a strong refusal of falling from honor. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22676 / ISA / 1990 / 6358

Iribarne, Philippe d' (CEREBE, 140 rue du Chevaleret F-75013 Paris France), **French title not provided** (The Usefulness of the Ethnological Approach in International Comparisons of Organizations). (FRE)

¶ An evaluation of the usefulness of large attitude surveys vs ethnological methods for cross-national comparison of organizations. An ethnological approach is described that examined the everyday life of technically similar factories located in nine different countries. This approach shows that any results obtained through large attitude survey programs are simply statistical artifacts due to neglect of essential aspects of social life: eg, failure to distinguish between hierarchy & power can lead to scores of power distance that are meaningless for France. The ethnological approach also accounts for the coherence of each national pattern & avoids artificial groupings better than do survey methods. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22677 / ISA / 1990 / 6359

Ishikawa, Akihiro & Suzuki, Ryu (Chuo U, Tokyo Japan 192-03), **The Differentiation of Workers' Consciousness in the Split of a Union Organization.**

¶ A reorganization of Japanese labor unions at the national level resulted in a unified center, Rengo, in autumn 1989, with around 8 million members. Left-wing leadership of local unions has set up an opposing national center, Zenroren, with about 1.5 million members. The reorganizing processes accompanied furious ideological conflict at different organizational levels, which led to the split in some federative organizations at the industrial level. Here, it is examined whether the organizational split is related to the actual differentiation of workers' values & attitudes to their real working life, or simply from the discrepancy of ideological orientation among union leadership, based on a secondary analysis of data obtained from a survey of the Federation of Chemical Workers' Unions. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22678 / ISA / 1990 / 6360

Ishitsuka, Shoji (Toyama International U, Oyama-machi Kamishinkawa-gun Toyama-ken Japan), **A Critique of Habermas's Theory of Communicative Action.**

• Complete paper available from SA Document Delivery Service prepaid at \$0.25 per page plus \$1.50 search & postage. Length of paper: 13 pp.

¶ Eight critical theses against Jürgen Habermas's *Theory of Communicative Action* (see IRPS No. 41/c00922 & c00923) are presented: (1) In his obsession with the dichotomy, the advanced England vs the backward Germany, accomplished by the development of the modern European society, Habermas overlooks the consciousness-philosophical orientation toward transcending modernity & is unconscious of his about-face from a transcendence to a defense of modernity, by evaluating analytical philosophical thought instead of consciousness philosophy or *Ich-Philosophie*. (2) In accordance with this defect in his philosophical position, Habermas's methodological attitude converged on a naturalistic approach within a phenomenological expression. (3) Habermas cannot appreciate correctly the European tradition of critiques of modernity & he only secures the tradition of critical theory in the form of positivistic Marxism. (4) Habermas fails in criticizing the so-called *ur-logos* of modernity, ie, the problematical dichotomies of modernity (eg, subject-object, sensuality-rationality, materialism-idealism), & he develops his social theory as an extension of the problematical modern rationalism, emphasizing the dimension of object, reason, & materialism. (5) Habermas places exclusive emphasis on language, although he admits both language & culture as transcendental categories. The greatest defect of his theorization is, therefore, his neglect of the other transcendental category, ie, culture. (6) Habermas cannot develop culture as a transcendental category because he attaches to his theory the blindness of Europocentrism. (7) Habermas cannot conceive the theory of the life-world as tran-

scending European modernity within the European-Christian civilization, which has been oriented toward ontology; rather, he adopts epistemology. (8) Habermas reinterprets the Weberian theses of the loss of sense & freedom, & irrationality as a product of rationalization, as a dysfunction of the reified life-world & system. He develops a more comprehensive concept of rationality—ie, a communicative rationality—that allows him to extend the Weberian concept of rationality. Thus, in Habermas's theory of communicative action, the problematics of modernity are solved on the horizon of communication, rendering his critique of the *ur-logos* of modernity invalid. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22679 / ISA / 1990 / 6361

Ishumi, A. G. M. (U Dar es Salaam, Tanzania), **National Education Systems and the Question of Ethnicity: A Survey of the Situation and Action in East African Countries.**

¶ In a plural society, particularly in a multiethnic environment, ethnicity, as it refers to a structural-functional situation binding peoples of particular tribal groupings or nationalities, & ethnocentrism, as it refers to an incidence of socio-psycho-cultural mentality attendant on smaller group identities & claims, are facts of everyday communal life. A survey of society in East Africa indicates that while ethnicity was present before the onset of colonialism, the gross inequalities in the distribution of economic & educational opportunities during the colonial & postcolonial periods invoked sharper feelings of ethnicity & ethnocentrism, which were potentially inimical to a growth of stronger nationalism & interethnic cohesion. Government initiative in Kenya, Tanzania, & Uganda are examined in an attempt to determine the extent to which postindependence national education systems have addressed the issue of ethnic inequalities & the prospect of ethnic conflict. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22680 / ISA / 1990 / 6362

Iutovich, Joyce Miller (Keystone U Research Corp, 652 West 17th St Erie PA 16502), **The Health Care Needs of Rural Elderly.**

¶ A description of a process for empowering community leaders to empirically assess long-term health care needs of elderly in a rural community in northwestern Pa & to develop a plan of action to address these needs. The process involved: (1) the establishment of a community advisory group & volunteers for overseeing & providing input into the project; (2) the hiring of a researcher to provide technical assistance in the design of the needs assessment & analysis of the data; (3) the development of a research instrument for assessing the needs, done jointly by the community advisory committee & researcher; (4) the training of community volunteers to conduct face-to-face interviews; (5) the collection of the data by community volunteers; (6) the analysis of data by the researcher; (7) the discussion of the results in a joint session between the community advisory group & the researcher; & (8) the development of a set of recommendations & plan of action. The extent to which this process was instrumental in empowering the community leaders to deal with the health care needs of their elderly population is assessed. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22681 / ISA / 1990 / 6363

Ivanova, Slavka (Institut Sociologie, 13A rue Moskovska Sofia BG-1000 Bulgaria), **Les Strategies de transfert des nouvelles technologies de l'Ouest vers l'Est (l'expérience de France et Bulgarie)** (Strategies of Transferring New Technologies from West to East (the Experience of France and Bulgaria)). (FRE)

¶ The transfer of technological processes, products, & knowledge & of whole factories from West to East is considered, based on analysis of instances of joint ventures & bilateral & multilateral agreements between France & Bulgaria. Both parties to the transaction develop strategies of adaptation to new conditions of integration, flexibility, efficiency, & mutual profitability. Tr & Modified by J. White (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22682 / ISA / 1990 / 6364

Izaguirre, Inés (Institut Sociología, Callao 966 1023 Buenos Aires Argentina), **Ruptura de relaciones sociales: una estrategia conceptual para el análisis de los efectos del terrorismo de estado en Argentina** (Rupture of Social Relations: A Conceptual Strategy for the Analysis of Effects Caused by State Terrorism in Argentina). (SPA)

¶ A discussion of the military & social confrontation occurring in Argentina in the 1970s between the armed forces ruling the country & subver-

sive groups. It is argued that the political-military objective of the armed forces, as carried out by the abduction & disappearance of persons, aimed at destroying social relations networks. This "rupture strategy" led to new patterns of accumulation, which have been in force ever since. The policies of the armed forces were implemented via isolating operations that are identified drawing on testimonies rendered by relatives of *desaparecidos* (the disappeared), official data, news reports, & data provided by human rights organizations. The social, political, & sociopsychological consequence of the rupture strategy is disarmament (& subduction) of nonpowerful groups & classes. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22683 / ISA / 1990 / 6365

Jacek, Henry John (Dept Political Science McMaster U, Hamilton Ontario L8S 4M4), **Private Interest Governments as Solutions to Global and Regional Problems: The Example of the Contemporary Chemical Industry.**

¶ Private interest governments, an important manifestation of corporatism, have been used as public policy agents in various European countries over the past generation. However, increasing globalization, international restructuring, mobility of top management, & such key events as the completion of the internal market of the European Community in 1992 raise serious doubts about the survival of corporatism. Here, baseline data on organizational relationships in the chemical industry, drawn from the "Organization of Business Interests" project coordinated by Philippe Schmitter & Wolfgang Streeck, & other data on labor & recent developments are used to describe the public policy actions of business & labor organizations in this industry. On the surface it appears that interstate integration will favor business even more than developments in the past. Increasing attention to world markets, rapid capital movements, & willingness of top managers to travel & relocate contrasts with labor's fight to maintain long-term quality employment in regions where workers have family ties. Thus, business organization & cooperation across borders is more likely than strong sectoral interstate labor cooperation. However, new issues of health & safety of workers, consumers, communities, & the environment can more easily be accommodated by interstate integration into new forms of business-labor cooperation sanctioned by state institutions. Special problems of the chemical industry, eg, hazardous goods production & waste transportation & disposal, have the potential to produce new private interest governments dealing with new types of public policy implementation. Environmental standards are increasingly being monitored by collective organizations because of: easier coordination, greater compliance by industry officials with public policy norms & concepts of the public interest, lower administrative costs, & a better matching of public expectations with attained policy goals. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22684 / ISA / 1990 / 6366

Jacobson, Rodolfo (U Texas, San Antonio 78285), **Language Planning in Malaysia: The Case of Bahasa Malaysia Baku.**

¶ An examination of some of the language planning efforts made in Malaysia since its independence from GB in the mid-1950s. Despite the fact that more than thirty years have passed, the policies that were designed not only to homogenize various rural Malay dialects into one national language, but to unify politically, by means of a common language for all, the multilingual/cultural populations of peninsular & eastern Malaysia, have remained a highly sensitive issue. The historical background of the language planning efforts is examined, & some linguistic implications of standardization are considered. The role that the Dewan Bahasa Dan Pustaka (Language & Publication Agency) is playing in this effort is described. The success rates of all these efforts, especially among the non-Malay members of the society, are evaluated, & speculations are offered on future language developments. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22685 / ISA / 1990 / 6367

Jaeger, Carlo (Dept Geography ETH-Zentrum, CH-8092 Zürich Switzerland), **The Human Ecology of Climatic Risks.**

¶ The acceptability of climatic risks will be defined by contemporary human societies via complex social processes. In modern economies well-established procedures exist for the handling of risks, which are considered as reversible. However, the social legitimization of such procedures is far from assumed in the case of climatic risks because such risks are perceived as a matter of global & irreversible changes. Under such circumstances, the emergence of new institutional arrangements for the han-

dling of climatic risks may be expected. The present knowledge about climatic risks clearly implies that anthropogenic climate change will severely damage some regions while offering relative & even absolute benefits for other ones. Institutional arrangements for handling these risks will therefore require new forms of interregional cooperation. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22686 / ISA / 1990 / 6368

Jahan, Mehraj (Block 1-E Apt no 04-43, Singapore 0410), **Role of NGOs in Organising Women's Movement in Bangladesh.**

¶ Based on the resource mobilization theory of social movements, it is argued that, despite tremendous odds in terms of resource scarcity & a hostile politico-cultural environment, local nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) have made significant progress in advancing the causes of rural women in Bangladesh. Thirteen NGOs are examined, & their role in organizing women at the grass-roots level is discussed. Qualities of NGOs emerging in the 1970s & 1980s differ from older organizations. In particular, the incorporation of equal rights in such areas as education, employment, & equal protection under the law, in the agenda of the women's movement is a major achievement of the newer NGOs. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22687 / ISA / 1990 / 6369

Jain, Hem C. (Faculty Administration U New Brunswick, Fredericton E3B 5A3), **New Technologies and Industrial Relations: A North American Perspective.**

¶ An investigation of the effects of new technologies on institutional structures & processes of collective bargaining in North America, drawing on empirical research on the reaction of workers to the introduction of new technology in three different occupational groups within a segment of the Canadian telephone industry. Findings reveal that the majority of employees felt that not much could be done about the advance of technology. However, results suggest that a positive management strategy, accompanied by meaningful participation by workers & unions in the introduction & implementation of technology, could overcome problems faced by workers, eg, fear of losing a job & lack of commitment. It is argued that the introduction of new technology is not an automatic right of management, but a process subject to collective bargaining. Further research is urged on the impact of new technology that could help parties in negotiating issues within the framework of the institution of collective bargaining. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22688 / ISA / 1990 / 6370

Jallinoja, Riitta Inkeri (Dept Sociology, Hämeentie 68 SF-00550 Helsinki Finland), **Modernity and Its Definitions.**

¶ An attempt is made to evaluate the concept of modernity, especially meanings given it under different research strategies. In this respect the following distinctions are important: (1) rational & hedonistic modernity; (2) defining agents, the cultural elite, & ordinary men; (3) data used for definition, surveys (most commonly of ordinary men), biographies, & programmatic texts (most commonly of the cultural elite); & (4) mentality (construction of thinking) & practice. The definition of modernity depends on the strategy the researchers have adopted, or whether they view it as rational or hedonistic, on whose work their evaluation of modernity is based (texts of cultural elite or ordinary men), & whether construction of thinking or practice is under consideration. All these factors also have an effect on the interpretation the researcher gives on the generality of modernity. Based on comparative analysis of various investigations, it is concluded that the texts of cultural elite, either programmatic texts or biographies, give an impression of a profound change from a traditional way of life to a modern one. Modernity is then interpreted as hedonistic & rationalism as traditionalism. Surveys & biographies of ordinary men indicate less change, & in them, modernity is interpreted as rational or liberal rather than hedonistic. On the level of construction of thinking, modern life seems to be very coherent, but in practice contemporary life is fairly incoherent, combining modern & traditional features both in attitudes & behaviors. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22689 / ISA / 1990 / 6371

Janda, Kenneth (Political Science Dept Northwestern U, Evanston IL 60208), **Party Performance and the Dynamics of Party Change.**

¶ A general model of factors affecting the organizational characteristics of political parties from their origin, through their maturation, & to their

eventual demise through splits, mergers, suppression, or dissolution, is proposed that addresses three areas: features of the party's environment, characteristics of the party itself, & actions of party leaders. The model is formalized in a network of causal linkages, & partially tested using data from a cross-national study of political parties. At the party's origin, its organizational characteristics are influenced by its issue orientation, its governmental status, & its founders' strategy for gaining or maintaining political office; its organizational characteristics are constrained, however, within limits imposed by the political & social environment. The party retains its original characteristics unless it fails to perform as expected in the political arena, eg, failing to win enough votes (for electorally competitive parties), failing to maintain popular support (for non-competitive governing parties), or failing to displace the regime (for subversive parties). For electorally competitive parties, the model envisions party performance being tested at each election, with negative discrepancies between expectations & performance generating pressure for party change. If the pressures are not vented through positive performance in subsequent elections, there is likely to be a change in leaders & consequent change in policies, competitive strategies, or organizational structure. Repeatedly poor performance can result in the party's termination. A major brake on a party's propensity to change, however, is the party's level of institutionalization, measured primarily by its age & organizational ability. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22690 / ISA / 1990 / 6372

Jansen-Verbeke, M. C. (Recreation & Tourism Planning Catholic U Nijmegen, Netherlands), **From Leisure Shopping to Shopping Tourism.**

¶ Recently, urban planners have attempted to develop attractive shopping areas that combine leisure & shopping activities. Investigation of the leisure aspects of shopping is a preliminary step in the environmental planning of a recreational shopping setting; in particular, factors of the physical environment that contribute to leisure shopping are considered. Here, it is discussed whether the risk of standardization will affect the attractiveness of leisure shopping areas, with focus on the case of international shopping tourism. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22691 / ISA / 1990 / 6373

Järvelä, Marja (Research Instit Social Sciences U Tampere, SF-33101 Finland), **Social Mobility, Lifestyles, and Development of Urban Communities in Finland.**

¶ Social & economic changes in local communities in Finland are examined with reference to the transformations of social structure & to the establishment of the wage earners' way of life. The occupational structure in Finland has been transformed very rapidly during the postwar period, resulting in increases in the wage-earner population; simultaneously, the lifestyles have been remarkably urbanized. For many sociologists, traditional local communities in Finland tend to be exceptional. However, it is claimed that such communities still exist on a symbolic level & that their significance is only restructured to fit the lifestyle of wage earners. The relations of individual wage earners (as subjects) to the local community is based on a twofold principle: the main sites for everyday activity are the workplace & the home. Increasing consumption disintegrates the system of two sites & adds to the development of a third site of equal importance, ie, the markets. The tendencies of individuation & the intensified needs of self-making are discussed in the context of the increasingly complex organization of everyday life. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22692 / ISA / 1990 / 6374

Järvelä, Marja (Research Instit Social Sciences U Tampere, SF-33101 Finland), **French title not provided** (Professionalization, Training, and Social Mobility in Finland). (FRE)

¶ The extension of professional training is described as a social need in societies relying on salaried work. Various salaried new middle strata appeared in Finland after WWII, which constitute a population equal in size to the working class. Here, official statistics & 1988 survey data are used to analyze the mobility of salaried persons in Finland, with focus on orientations toward the labor market. Professional expectations are emerging of training over the occupational lifecycle of individuals; in contrast, working class actors remain more collective & instrumental in orientation. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22693 / ISA / 1990 / 6375

Jarvie, Grant (Dept Physical Education U Warwick, Coventry CV4 7AL England), **Urban Politics, Sporting Landlords and the Highland Periphery.**

¶ The potential of the Scottish Highlands as a sporting & leisure domain has long been recognized. An analysis of the situation of GB's 200 wealthiest people today indicates that private landlordism still remains the key to understanding the problems of the Highlands. Yet rural issues are rarely prominent within the urban politics that characterize the Scottish political scene. Here, the use of the Highlands as a sporting domain for a certain leisure class is explored within the broader context of Highland history & Scottish politics, with focus on three interconnected themes: (1) a theoretical position that draws on the concepts of dependency, power, & culture as a basis for understanding Highland development; (2) a social history of the sporting landlords from the nineteenth century until the present, illuminating the effects of their actions on the lives of the small tenantry or crofting class; & (3) the need for the Scottish political scene to become aware of the rural land question to strengthen a national popular bloc against the inroads of Thatcherism. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22694 / ISA / 1990 / 6376

Jary, David & Horne, John (Dept Sociology Staffordshire Polytechnic, Stoke-on-Trent ST4 2DF England), **Football, Fanzines and Popular Culture.**

¶ An examination of the phenomenon of "fanzines"—ie, magazines produced by enthusiasts & distributed mainly by means other than mainstream commercial channels—which developed in the late 1980s, primarily in conjunction with British Assoc Football. In particular, it is discussed whether: (1) in the aftermath of recent football tragedies & official disbanding, & poor provision & facilities for football supporters, such items are significant indicators of a changing balance of power in football; & (2) fanzines are the authentic voice of football terrace culture, or that of a marginal middle class element now expressing opinion in the midst of a crisis of British soccer. The upsurge in the production of fanzines & the new Football Supporters' Assoc can be counterposed with such phenomenon as football hooliganism. These questions are addressed through an examination of fanzine content, interviews with producers & editors of fanzines, & a review of the impact of fanzines on the wider football culture. Strengths & weaknesses of the cultural studies approach in sociological leisure studies are also illustrated. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22695 / ISA / 1990 / 6377

Jasso, Guillermina (Dept Sociology U Iowa, Iowa City 52246), **Comparison Theory: Axiomatizing Some Basic Ideas of Self and Society.**

¶ An overview of the theory of comparison processes is presented, including a description of its postulate set & certain predictions derived to date. Comparison theory axiomatizes the elementary notions that people generally value their holdings of goods such as beauty & wealth, but also compare themselves to others, from which they derive particular magnitudes of well-being, self-esteem, & a sense of justice. The sequence of comparison events plays a key part in identity formation, production of the self, & the rise of status hierarchies; thus, comparison theory integrates notions of the self, of status, & of reference groups—yielding a large set of predictions for a wide range of phenomena. Specific topics discussed here include: (1) the form of the comparison functions, for bad things as well as good; (2) the key that triggers maximizing vs redressing phenomena (happiness vs justice); & (3) the notion of whether comparison is a fundamental force. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22696 / ISA / 1990 / 6378

Jayaram, N. (Dept Sociology Bangalore U, 560056 India), **Ethnicity and Education: Issues in the Education of Minorities in Contemporary India.**

¶ An examination of the problems & prospects of minority education in a pluralist, secular polity like contemporary India. Socioeconomic factors underlying the demand for "minority" status in the field of education & the sociopolitical consequences of the granting of that status to particular communities are considered. Though the analysis deals mainly with the contrasting experiences of the two major minority religious communities—Christians & Muslims—it also considers the experiences of other religious & linguistic minorities. After outlining the theoretical perspective for the analysis of the axial theme, the differential responses

of Christians & Muslims to English education in the colonial period are reviewed, followed by an examination of the major developments in the post-Independence era. A sociological perspective for understanding ethnicity & education in Third World countries is delineated. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22697 / ISA / 1990 / 6379

Jayarami, Reddy P. & Usha, Rani D. (Dept Population Studies SV U, Tirupati 517502 India), **Old Age Security Expectations of Younger and Older Parents and Demand for Children: An Intergenerational Analysis.**

¶ A comparison of the perceptions of younger & older generations in India concerning filial care of the elderly, & their relationship to perceived value of children & fertility. Data were obtained from a stratified multi-stage random sample of 4,800 respondents (Rs), comprising 1,200 each of younger & older Rs from scheduled & nonscheduled castes (SCs & NSCs, respectively) in rural southern India. Children were cited as the primary source of old age support by most SC Rs, where for NSC Rs, the means of expected support in old age were other than children. However, 40% of younger SCs as compared to 16% of NSCs were uncertain of filial financial help in old age. Despite greater reliance of older SC Rs on filial support, 50+% expressed dissatisfaction concerning fulfilment of such basic needs as food, clothing & shelter, & 80% regarding medical care. In contrast, the dissatisfaction of older NSC Rs over fulfilment of basic needs was much less. Interpersonal relations with son(s) & daughter(s)-in-law, who are traditionally responsible for care of the elderly, were cordial for most of the older NSCs & poor for 50% of the SCs. For SCs, particularly the older generation, the actual & ideal family sizes were significantly higher than their NSC counterparts: nearly 50% of the younger & 75% of the older SCs wanted 3+ sons for assured old age support. However, the relatively smaller proportion of younger SCs citing the need for 3+ sons for definite old age support may be due to gradual improvement in their socioeconomic status & to greater confidence of receiving filial support from a smaller family. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22698 / ISA / 1990 / 6380

Jdanko, Alexis V. (Center Soviet & East European Research Faculty Social Sciences Hebrew U Jerusalem, Mount Scopus 92905 Israel), **An Evolutionary Approach of Sociocybernetics.**

¶ Cybernetic systems evolution is conceived as the higher state of negentropic universal evolution of autonomous systems, i.e., the stage when autopoietic or cybernetic systems, characterized by thermodynamic inequilibrium, emerges. Such systems are energetically open & organizationally closed, due to the phenomenon of information (eg, cognition, control, communication, teleological & axiological subphenomena). In the framework of the cybernetic stage, the history of society is the second phase connecting the bioevolution (the first phase) with technoevolution (the third & future phase). Such an evolutionary explanation of the essence of society as a biologicotechnological system—i.e., as an intermediate link between the biosystem & the technosystem—permits relevant description of the principal components, structures, & functions of the sociosystem. The most salient property of this system is its mixed composition, which includes both human & other biological elements & technics, or nonbiological components. This feature exerts a decisive influence on all forms of societal realization of the two cardinal mechanisms or cycles—the cognitive & the reproductive—& in addition, generates the administrative mechanism for controlling the behavior of humans who, being themselves sophisticated cybernetic systems, are the main actors in society. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22699 / ISA / 1990 / 6381

Jedlowski, P. (Dept Sociology U Calabria, I-87036 Rende Italy), **New Middle Classes in Periphery.**

¶ The composition, culture, & social functions of new middle classes in the Western periphery are discussed based on research in southern Italy in 1988/89. Two different segments of new middle classes are identified: bureaucratic public employees & new professional strata from both the public & private service sectors. These groups have different political attitudes, values, & interests that make them the carriers of different strategies for modernization & for southern Italy's integration into the Italian social, political, & economic system. Some general hypothesis about new social conflicts within the middle classes in contemporary societies are offered. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22700 / ISA / 1990 / 6382

Jedlowski, P. (Dept Sociology U Calabria, I-87036 Rende Italy), **French title not provided** (Images of the Past. A Note about Some Theoretical Problems of Sociology of Memory). (FRE)

¶ A discussion of theoretical problems concerning a sociological approach to human memory, focusing on Maurice Halbwachs's classical sociology of memory (*Les Cadres sociaux de la mémoire* [Social Bases of Memory], 1925). Two criticisms concerning Halbwachs's approach are discussed, concerning: (1) Halbwachs's fundamental idea of remembering as "rebuilding" the past—while the fundamental relevance of Halbwachs's theory is confirmed, problems concerning the limits & conditions of memory's constructive activity remain unresolved; & (2) the "social value" that different cultures grant to human remembering. Although Halbwachs provides interesting insights, his views on the relations between memory & social classes are not extensive. Suggestions on this topic are provided, drawing on recent historical & anthropological research. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22701 / ISA / 1990 / 6383

Jencks, Harlan W. (U California, Berkeley 94720), **Chinese and Soviet Forces: Political Upheaval in Two Nuclear States.**

¶ Since the nuclear age began, no nuclear-armed state has experienced civil war or political-military breakup; today, however, this possibility faces both the People's Republic of China (PRC) & the USSR. While factionalism is endemic in both political systems, it is peripheral to an exploration of the nuclear danger of political breakup, though it may be associated with regionalism. Divisions among regions & nationalities, leading to the territorial breakup of the currently constituted states, could lead to nuclear blackmail or even nuclear warfare. The situation endangers not only the Marxist-Leninist world, but the entire planet. The behavior of military forces in civil crises in 1989/90 in the PRC & USSR is compared with a view to predicting alternate behaviors in future scenarios. Crucial differences in the civil-military relations of the PRC & the USSR are identified, the most fundamental being that China is a cultural & historical reality, whereas the USSR is a political ideal: most people in the PRC think of themselves as fundamentally Chinese regardless of the nature (or even the complete absence) of a national government, while Soviet citizens think of themselves primarily as Russians, Ukrainians, Latvians, Kirghiz, etc. In a crisis, parts of the armed forces &/or territories of these states could physically separate themselves, taking nuclear weapons with them, which at the very least, would lead to a new & unexpected form of nuclear proliferation: i.e., newly independent countries could emerge that were nuclear powers at birth. Another hazard is the possibility that, owing to lax security or even commercial transaction, nuclear weapons might end up in the hands of third countries or international terrorists. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22702 / ISA / 1990 / 6384

Jensen, An-Magritt (NIBR, PO Box 44 Blindern N-0313 Oslo 3 Norway), **Fertility Decline, Family Development, and Childhood.**

¶ An investigation of changes in the meaning of & planning for children among couples in Western countries, as evident in patterns of fertility development & family composition. Demographic & socioeconomic data from Norway are compared with data from other nations to describe family development, with focus on increases in female-headed families & consequences for children in terms of poverty, mobility, & adult relations. It is considered whether this trend represents the marginalization of children in Western societies. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22703 / ISA / 1990 / 6385

Jensen, An-Magritt & Moen, Bjørg (Central Bureau Statistics, PB 8131 N-0033 Oslo 1 Norway), **Father and Mother-Sister and Brother. Family Experiences of Norwegian Children.**

¶ Data from the survey "Children's Families 1988," involving a mail questionnaire completed by 3 cohorts of Norwegian children ($\Sigma N = 3,066$ born in 1972, 1978, & 1984), are used to investigate how demographic changes that have occurred during the last decades have affected the family situation of children. The fact that 30+% of Norwegian children were born out of wedlock in the latter 1980s does not indicate that these were born outside a union: only about 3%-4% of children born during the last few decades were actually born outside a union comprising both the mother & the father. Family dissolution affects a growing num-

ber of children at an earlier age, & an increasing number have lived in a one-parent family, though this situation seems to represent only a transitional phase. A comparison is made between the number of children living in traditional nuclear families, in one-parent families, & in stepfamilies. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22704 / ISA / 1990 / 6386

Jerabek, Hynek (Sociological Institut Czechoslovak Academy Sciences, Jilská 1 CS-110 00 Prague 1), **Classical and Non-Traditional Conceptions of Measurement in Social Sciences.**

¶ A distinction is drawn between classical & nonclassical concepts of measurement in the social sciences. The former are described & the evolution of the latter traced, with detailed attention paid to J. Kepler's, T. Brahe's, & G. W. F. Hegel's methodological work. Specific concepts such as indirect measurement of latent variables, factor analysis, & structural modeling are presented in detail. The second of these is a broadly based dialectical conception that proceeds from Hegel's philosophical foundation of the category of measurement, especially the concept of the measurement of magnitudes as concretizations of the measure of studied attributes. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22705 / ISA / 1990 / 6387

Jimenez, Jaime, Campos, Miguel A. & Escalante, Juan C. (IIMAS-U Nacional Autónoma México, 01000 Mexico DF), **In-Bound/Out-Bound S & T Dependency in Developing Countries.**

¶ Developing countries play a peripheral role in modern science & technology (S&T) research: eg, peripheral science addresses marginal topics, has fewer resources, publishes fewer papers, & has a lower international reputation. Within developing countries a similar center-periphery phenomenon takes place: scientific centers located in the major urban areas are better equipped & have better means of support than those located in peripheral ones; also urban centers publish more papers, are more internationally oriented, & attract & retain the most qualified scientists. Here, drawing on a survey conducted in Mexico of 178 institutions, it is argued that S&T policy is more effective in the periphery than in the center due to the fact that peripheral science institutions are newer than central ones, have no prestige of their own, have much less influence in decision-making bodies, & are more dependent economically on the government. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22706 / ISA / 1990 / 6388

Joas, Hans (Institut Soziologie U Erlangen-Nuremberg, D-8520 Federal Republic Germany), **The Creativity of Action.**

¶ An attempt is made to demonstrate that sociological action theory must supersede the conventional antinomy of utilitarianism & normativism, & work toward development of a theory of the creativity of action. Traces of such a theory in the work of sociological classics & in other traditions of social theory are identified. It is shown how such a theory leads to a new understanding of the intentionality, corporeality, & sociality of human action. Implications of such a revised theory of action for notions of social order are drawn. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22707 / ISA / 1990 / 6389

Joas, Hans (Institut Soziologie U Erlangen-Nürnberg, D-8520 Federal Republic Germany), **Between Power Politics and Pacifist Utopia—Peace and War in Sociological Theory.**

¶ The danger of a nuclear or modern conventional war is a legitimate concern for sociologists worldwide. The present prospect of a global détente is not certain, nor does it preclude the possibility of conventional wars between nation states. Here, the main approaches in the field of social theory that try to delineate the social & political conditions for peace are scrutinized. For all of them, different forms of the pseudorealism of power politics serve as a foil to the development of their own ideas. Five main approaches to peace are distinguished & discussed from them, "historical crisis experiment" perspective, ie, an analysis of historical constellations in which tacit assumptions of these approaches are shaken. Results of these analyses are presented, demonstrating that only nonfunctionalist social theory is able to integrate the rational parts of all these approaches & develop convincing explanations of the origins of war. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22708 / ISA / 1990 / 6390

Jobert, Annette & Tallard, Michèle (U Paris IX, F-75016 Cedex France), **Technicians' Occupational Classifications and Professional Identity.**

¶ Research on the definition & management of the occupational classifications "workers" & "supervisors" in French industrial firms is described. Results show the predominant role of the diploma in recruitment & promotion of technicians, as well as a great diversity in the effective classifications, which can be explained by the different positions technicians may occupy in the organization of work. The recent tendency is toward a more homogeneous handling of the technician category; however, the increasing technical character of the work performed by supervisors & production workers challenges the very basis of technicians' identity. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22709 / ISA / 1990 / 6391

Jogan, Maca (Faculty Sociology/Political Sciences/Journalism, U Edvarda Kardeljeva, YU-61000 Ljubljana Yugoslavia), **Sociological Theoretical Heritage and the Construction of Women's Social Reality.**

¶ A discussion of the positivistic explanations of woman's role offered by two classic sociologists: Auguste Comte & Talcott Parsons. The cognitive & practical (political) potential of these explanations is considered, based on analysis of Comte's & Parsons's definition of the special nature of woman, & her "natural" role in the family & in the public sphere. The androcentric & misogynic definition of the "right" nature of woman & her social role (as wife, mother, & housewife) serves as a basis for: the legitimization of women's reduced space of social activity (domestication); the justification of male domination; the legitimization of women's second class, marginal position & powerlessness. Thus, these explanations transform sexual complementarity into a social inequality, rendering the gender hierarchy a meaningful & self-evident element of human interaction. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22710 / ISA / 1990 / 6392

John, Robert (U Kansas, Lawrence 66045), **Formal and Informal Care among Urban and Rural/Reservation American Indian Elders in the United States.**

¶ Questionnaire data services are used to examine the relative contributions of informal & formal supports to the well-being of a nationwide sample of 96 urban & 282 rural/reservation American Indians age 55+. Findings reveal that, although informal supports (family & friends) are important service providers for both urban & reservation groups, reservation elders depend on informal support more than do their urban counterparts for nearly all types of assistance. In general, however, the pattern of reliance on informal vs formal social service providers tends to run in the same direction. The issue of whether this constitutes a qualitative difference or only a difference of degree is addressed. Alternate reasons for variations in caregiving are considered, eg, the discrepancy between service availability on reservations & in urban areas, & differences in the availability of kin or particular kin relations to provide support; the role that demographic characteristics play in the receipt of informal vs formal care is also considered. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22711 / ISA / 1990 / 6393

Johnson, Tanya Fusco (Dept Sociology U North Carolina, Greensboro 27412), **Formal and Informal Elder Care in West Germany.**

¶ Data obtained via questionnaires & focused interviews are used to compare perceptions of family elder care among 20 elder care receivers, & their 20 informal family caregivers & 20 formal care providers, in 6 towns in West Germany. The results show that all 3 groups described the nature of family elder care similarly. However, differences in evaluation of such care emerged: most care receivers described it as positive, informal family caregivers were neutral, & formal providers gave a negative assessment. Findings suggest that future research should take point of view into account when evaluating the elder care experience. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22712 / ISA / 1990 / 6394

Johnson, Terrence J. (Dept Sociology U Leicester, LE1 7RH England), **Deregulation and the Professions in Thatcher's Britain.**

¶ An investigation of deregulation of the professions in GB as a result of government policy developed during the Thatcher administration. Government initiatives taken affecting the professions since 1980 are de-

scribed, & it is argued that the term deregulation—borrowed from the US—is not applicable to the British situation in that current processes constitute government-induced or -facilitated restructuring of professional jurisdictions. These events have not generally entailed any withdrawal of state involvement from the regulation of professional services; rather, the proliferation of government-imposed or -backed systems of audit, appraisal, performance indicators, etc., suggests a refocusing of centralized state of control, which may undercut that degree of professional independence guaranteed by the prior form of regulation. The consequences of such policies for law, medicine, & the academic profession are considered, & it is concluded that, while such effects are not likely to be uniform, current reform policies are likely to undermine an important source of state legitimacy that is rooted in the guarantee of independent professionalism. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22713 / ISA / 1990 / 6395

Jones, Charles L. (Sociology Dept U Toronto, Ontario M5S 1K7), **Discrete and Continuous Time Approaches to Analyzing Events in Women's Life Histories.**

¶ Discrete & continuous time approaches have been proposed as ways of modeling time dependent aspects of individual life histories in such a way as to capture some of the richness of individual biographies. Though they are frequently considered as equally valuable alternatives, here, their different intellectual roots are identified & the type of problem to which each is most suited is indicated; examples are provided from a study of women's employment histories. It is shown that so far as these data are concerned, neither approach is statistically valid, but the discrete time method has the advantage of greater flexibility in capturing the individual level concomitants of historical events. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22714 / ISA / 1990 / 6396

Jones, Frank L. (Dept Sociology Australian National U, Canberra ACT 2601), **Problems of Comparative Measurement.**

¶ Problems of comparative measurement are evident in research on educational attainment, in the context of its effects on labor market outcomes in different societies. A similar problem can arise when examining a single country if it has a large immigrant population; in this case, the researcher must allow for the fact that workers were educated in different countries, at different times, & in different systems. The problem of comparing different educational statuses is just as acute. Recent Australian data on labor market outcomes are presented to illustrate the discussion. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22715 / ISA / 1990 / 6397

Jones, Gill (Centre Educational Sociology U Edinburgh, EH8 9LW Scotland [Tel: 031-667 1011 ext 6792]), **Time and the Cohort.**

¶ The ways that assumptions about time impinge on longitudinal cohort studies is explored using the Scottish Young People's Survey as an example. Following & developing the themes of T. K. Hareven (*Family Time and Industrial Time*, Cambridge: Cambridge U Press, 1982), the time contexts of individuals, families, & other social institutions are shown to involve different frameworks & scales. A cohort study that follows individuals in time loses any sense of the time frameworks of other family members, leading to false assumptions about the homogeneity of families of origin & the effects of family & social institutional variables on individuals. Implications for the collection of background information & its analysis are discussed. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22716 / ISA / 1990 / 6398

Jones, Peter M., Polak, John & Grieco, Margaret S. (Transport Studies Unit, 11 Bevington Rd Oxford OX2 6NB England), **Collecting Data on Complex Household Behaviour by Computer.**

¶ The potential of computer-based survey interviews—in which the computer screen replaces pen & paper & the stimulus is shared by both the interviewer & the respondent—is discussed & illustrated. Advantages include: (1) better control of the interview process, through standardization of presentation & checks on progress; (2) better communication between interviewer & respondent, by presenting questions visually & verbally; (3) enhanced data quality, through real-time range & logic checks; (4) scope for using computer graphics to explore complex concepts; (5) use of more complex branching structures; (6) opportunities to draw on online reference material; (7) customization of interviews for each indi-

vidual; (8) possibilities for using adaptive procedures in stated preference exercises, whereby options presented are a function of preceding responses; (9) possibilities for monitoring interviewer work load; & (10) availability of data for processing immediately after the interview. Computer-based interviewing is very well received both by respondents & interviewers, & will become increasingly viable as machines become lighter & cheaper, & screens become clearer. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22717 / ISA / 1990 / 6399

Jones, T. Anthony (Northeastern U, Boston MA 02115), **Social Problems, Deviance and Social Control in the Contemporary USSR.**

¶ After decades of official reluctance to admit to or discuss in public a wide range of social issues, the USSR is now trying to estimate the extent & consequences, of "negative" phenomena in Soviet society. Research & public debate on such issues as prostitution, drug abuse, the existence of an organized mafia, acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS), environmental destruction, & official corruption are reviewed. Development of a new sociology of deviance & social problems is chronicled, along with the types of explanations it has proposed to explain deviant etiologies & the types of social controls it advocates. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22718 / ISA / 1990 / 6400

Jósefowicz, Bożenna (ul Elblaska 12m59, PL-01-737 Warsaw Poland), **Engineer: A Promoter of or a Barrier to Innovativeness? (Research "Engineers '87" and "Engineers '89").**

¶ An investigation of whether engineers, in particular conditions, might present a barrier to technological innovation, with attention to the case of the Eastern European nations currently undergoing great economic change. The discussion is based on questionnaire data obtained from engineers (N = 3,800) in a representative sample of Polish enterprises. The findings confirm the hypothesis that engineers may impede technological progress. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22719 / ISA / 1990 / 6401

Joseph, Joni C. (Guruvayurappan Coll, Calicut Kerala PIN-673014 India), **Patterns of Adaptation of the Old to the Changing Styles of Life in Kerala, India.**

¶ Structured interview questionnaire data collected from 150 persons aged 60+ in Kerala, India, are used to examine the nature, extent, & modes of their adaptation to changing material cultures & social behaviors. Findings reveal that abrupt adaptation to the changes is very difficult for the old & inducement of it by the younger generations has contributed to the agony of the old & conflict between the two groups. Chi-square tests indicate that age, religion, education, & income are associated with adaptation patterns. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22720 / ISA / 1990 / 6402

Joseph, Nathan (44-55 Kissema Blvd Apt 58, Flushing NY 11355), **Fashions in Uniform.**

¶ Data derived from a review of available research & relevant histories & biographies are used to examine fashions in uniforms, or the irrational & often capricious changes in rationalized clothing worn by rationalized organizations. Uniforms are defined as a system of clothing that stresses the master status of membership in an organization, usually associated with the state, to the exclusion of other statuses & of individuality. The problem of nonrationality within rational organizations is approached by examining the organizational location of innovators & the relationships of the uniformed organization to other groups & the societal context. Innovators at the top include autocrats wedded to a patrimonial outlook who perceive organizational membership as a honorific device; aristocrats also see themselves as above organizational minutiae. Lower ranking innovators include those who seek greater recognition through clothing changes than that offered by conventional uniforms & those who seek greater individuality. Organizationally, a uniformed group may seek to adopt the attributes of another successful group by adopting its uniform—i.e., the use of clothing as a metaphor—or may attempt to manipulate its interaction with others by changes in its uniforms, eg, the relationships between police & civilians. Societally, a uniformed group adopts civilian statuses & social structures as referents. Changes in these referents correspondingly alter the structure & dress of the organization. A uniformed group also serves as a repository of national-patriotic sym-

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bol; thus, the public has a stake in organizational uniforms & may resist changes in them as destructive of its worldview. The relationship with the civilian world is a dialectic one, for the public draws on organizational dress for political symbols, as a model for social organization, as a source of national exemplars, & as simply another source of nonmeaningful chic. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22721 / ISA / 1990 / 6403

Júlíusdóttir, Sigrún (Psychiatric Dept University Hospital, IS-100 Reykjavík Iceland), **The Icelandic Family: The Co-Evolution of Social Change, Values and the Interactional Patterns of Family and Marital Dynamics.**

† The Icelandic family is examined as a living psychosocial system, from a historical & ecological viewpoint, focusing on patterns & changes of the interactional dynamics inside the family system. Basic concepts are revised & clarified—eg, normality, family problems, adaptive strategies, leisure, work, love (closeness/dependency/loyalty/trust, etc), & marital functioning—and applied to the question of what differentiates clinical & nonclinical families. Analysis of data drawn from the questionnaire responses of 225 families & interviews with 20 of those indicates that work & leisure are of crucial importance to family life; eg, more work (eg, 56 hours per week) seems to strengthen already good marital relationships. Findings also support the hypothesis that normality as a phenomenon hardly exists: it is too complex & relative to be defined with any clear-cut criteria or understood in any absolute sense. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22722 / ISA / 1990 / 6404

Jung, Richard (Center Systems Research U Alberta, Edmonton T6G 2H4), **Theory of Orientation as a Special Theory of Action.**

† A report on an attempt to formulate a unified theory of action (UTA), drawing on work in philosophy, economics, psychology, sociology, & linguistics. The theory is grounded phenomenologically, & its formalization is derived from postmodern systems theory & cybernetics. A component of UTA pertaining to individuals is called a general theory of intention, consisting of the special theories of motivation, decision, & orientation. Each is governed by a different variational principle, derived from the UTA, that governs the respective processes & the values of the respective essential variables (ie, tension, risk, & uncertainty). The principle of orientation, & the thirty-six subsystems that it manages are described. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22723 / ISA / 1990 / 6405

Junqueira, Eliane Botelho (PUC/RJ, Rua Marquês de São Vicente 225 Rio de Janeiro Brazil), **Spanish title not provided** (The Decline of the Public Space: The Transfer of the Solution of Penal Conflicts to the Private Field). (SPA)

† Based on participant observation, the private & informal processes of resolution of penal conflicts in police stations in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, are described. Findings confirm the existence of a double tendency in Brazilian social space: on the one hand, certain social practices aim at privatizing the processes of conflict resolution, thus questioning the state's claim to monopolize the administration of justice; on the other hand, the state tries, by means of apparently democratic & participative mechanisms, to recover its legal monopoly. Analysis of the official discourse justifying the recent constitutional approval of the small claims court verifies the initial hypothesis of governmental expansion. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22724 / ISA / 1990 / 6406

Juozeliūnienė, Irena-Emilija Jono (FSTI-Vilnius, Mičiurino I/46 232600 Lithuania USSR), **Leadership Style of Training Manager and the Responsibility of Employees in the Enterprises of the USSR.**

† An investigation of the relationship between managerial leadership style & the responsibility of young employees, based on questionnaire, interview, observational, & other data collected at enterprises in Lithuania, from a sample of 514 managers & 514 employees ages 16-23. Results of correlational & factor analysis, along with other statistical methods, indicate that manager style has greater influence on professional than on social responsibility. Efficient, inefficient, & neutral styles are identified. Communication provides the basis of activity style & is recommended as an important criteria for selection of managers. Structural components of interaction, & the dynamics of such interaction, are described. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22725 / ISA / 1990 / 6407

Jurczynska, Ewa (Instytut Socjologii Uniwersytetu Śląskiego, ul. Bielska 62 PL-43-400 Cieszyn Poland), **The Patterns and Models of Cultural Activity in Poland.**

† A discussion of theoretical & pragmatic aspects of leisure & lifestyle in Poland, with attention to the determinants of barriers to the democratization of culture. Passive & active patterns & models of cultural activity (eg, ritual, consumer, innovative, & creative behavior) are described, & their variance among different social groups is examined. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22726 / ISA / 1990 / 6408

Juteau, Danielle & Laurin, Nicole (Dept Sociology U Montreal, Quebec H3C 3J7), **Changing Forms of Women's Appropriation: A Materialist Feminist Approach.**

† An examination of the private & collective forms of women's appropriation, with focus on their modalities & variety. Changes in the system of "sexage" are also examined in terms of the diversity of sites, places, relations, & institutions from which the sex class proceeds. The evolution in the system of sexage is explained in terms of two factors: (1) the modifications affecting the private & collective forms of appropriation & the relationship between them, & (2) the complex articulation between three analytically distinct yet interrelated systems of domination—class, race-ethnicity, & gender. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22727 / ISA / 1990 / 6409

Kaiser, Susan B. (Division Textiles & Clothing U California, Davis 95616), **Fashion and Feminist Theory: A Postmodernist Paradox.**

† The postmodern cultural context introduces a paradoxical element to the traditional view of fashion & feminism as oppositional forces. The plurality of female images in the media represents new freedoms as well as sexism: symbols of dominance & submission coexist. Feminist imagery (eg, the "natural" look) is coopted by the fashion industry; but a tendency toward a do-it-yourself, bricolage kind of appearance management may hold the promise for a truly constructivist variation of the personal-political theme. Feminist artists use photography as a medium & collage as a technique to turn the woman-as-sex-object theme upside down, but they must still use that theme to make the point. To explore the question of whether fashion processes & feminist practice are inconsistent or interdependent, a feminist-inspired dialectic is considered in the context of postmodernity. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22728 / ISA / 1990 / 6410

Kajitani, M. (Dept Sociology U California, Los Angeles 90024), **Spencer and Evolutionary Sociology in Japan.**

† During the late nineteenth century, Herbert Spencer was the most popular Western social theorist in Japan, among both academics & liberals advocating constitutionalism. Between 1877 & 1900, many of Spencer's works were translated into Japanese. Ernest Fenollosa, Harvard U (Cambridge, Mass) graduate & lecturer in politics at Tokyo U, introduced Spencer's social theories in his lectures in 1878 as the basis of politics; & Shouichi Toyama, professor of history, also read Spencer as an introduction to the history of civilizations. Hiroyuki Kato, president of Tokyo U, read Spencer through German translation & advocated his theory of "the survival of the fittest" in his book, *Jinken Shinsetsu* ((A New Treatise on Human Rights) 1882). However, Kato was severely criticized by liberals as well as by his colleague Professor Toyama. Until the end of the century, socialism & social reform stood with evolutionary sociology, when socialists abandoned Spencerian evolutionism as well as their collaboration with academics. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22729 / ISA / 1990 / 6411

Kalfs, N. & Saris, Willem E. (Methodology Dept PSCW U Amsterdam, NL-1012 DL Netherlands), **Two Forms of an Electronic Diary.**

† Traditionally, a paper-&-pencil method is used to examine time-use, requiring considerable work by the respondent. An alternative to this procedure is an electronic diary in which the coding of activities is done by computer through a tree-structured questionnaire. Time is measured by means of an open interval, & a distinction drawn between primary & secondary activities. In a comparison between the use of a diary within the framework of a computer-assisted telephone survey & a computer-assisted self-registration method—examining validity, reliability, non-

response, & cost/time—data were collected in Oct-Nov 1988 at the U of Amsterdam, Netherlands, & the NIPO (Gallup) respectively, yielding time-use data over a 3-day period for about 1,350 people: 565 by telephone & 780 by self-registration. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22730 / ISA / 1990 / 6412

Kallen, David J. (Michigan State U, East Lansing 48824), **Sociological Counseling in Health Care.**

¶ Major approaches to sociological counseling in health care settings are discussed based on a review of papers published in *Clinical Sociology Review* over a seven-year period. Specific behaviors considered include: helping the client to change undesirable behaviors; integrating the changes caused by disease, illness, or hospitalization; working with family adjustments to illness; & helping the client change important role behaviors. Examples of how such theoretical perspectives as grounded theory, self theory, constructionism, communication theory, & role theory may be used in health counseling are provided. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22731 / ISA / 1990 / 6413

Kalugina, Zemfira Ivanovna & Martynova, Irina Nikolaevna (Instit Economics, 17 Lavrentiev Ave 630090 Novosibirsk USSR), **New Business Forms and Overcoming Work Alienation.**

¶ Problems & consequences of the diffusion of nonconventional business forms (eg, leaseholds, cooperatives, & family farms) are discussed, based on questionnaire survey data collected from 600 agricultural workers & 170 managers by the Dept of Sociology of the Instit of Economics & Industrial Engineering of the Siberian Branch of the USSR Academy of Sciences in 1988/89. Analyzed is the willingness of workers & management to accept the new conditions, eg, different relations of ownership & development of democracy in business. The notion of the social base of new economic relations is introduced & a methodological approach to the study of social consequences of the nonconventional forms is defined. A major consequence of this diffusion is work dealienation, seen in the way workers are doing their job assignments, their participation in business management, & their efforts to improve the work process (innovative activity), as well as in changed work motivation. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22732 / ISA / 1990 / 6414

Kambourov, Todorov Stoyan (Sofia U, BG-1000 Bulgaria), **Decentralization and Technological Innovation.**

¶ A report on a joint English-Bulgarian comparative research project that is investigating whether decentralized systems are more innovative than centralized ones, & whether this relationship holds true in both market economies & economies in transition from traditional central planning to mixed forms with market elements. The research is based on quantitative & qualitative data—collected via survey methods, questionnaire, case studies, & analysis of statistical records—on two industries in each country, specifically enterprises involved in food, drink, & tobacco production & in mechanical engineering. Focus is on the relationship, at the enterprise level, between type of management (centralized vs decentralized) & process innovation. Social aspects of this relationship—eg, acceptance, participation, qualification, labor movement, & unemployment—are also considered. Major concepts discussed include: centralization/decentralization, technological innovation, innovativeness of the enterprise, organizational culture, human capital, & economic crisis. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22733 / ISA / 1990 / 6415

Kaminski, Antoni Z. (Instit Sociology U Warsaw, Karowa St 18 Poland), **Return of Civil Society in Post-Communist Regimes.**

¶ A discussion of the impact of historical conditions & cultural traditions on the reaction of East & Central European societies to the imposition of Soviet control. The evolution of the relationship between the new communist elite & the societies they ruled is described, along with the influence of communist strategies of rule on political & social institutions. The influence of these strategies on the ability of social groups to preserve their autonomy & to self-organize is discussed, in terms of consequences for future political & economic developments in the region. It is argued that the major cause of failure of Soviet-type regimes has been their economic inefficiency: in particular, the world crisis of communism was produced by the exhaustion of resources, both material & human. Also, it is contended that acute irrationalities in communist economies

& politics were produced by the very attempt at incapacitation of society, which is seen as requisite to the stability of communist regimes. The prospects for the success of the liberal-democratic revolution in the USSR & East-Central Europe are discussed, drawing on examples of other countries that have made a successful political transition to democracy. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22734 / ISA / 1990 / 6416

Kanezaki, Ryoza (Instit Health Science Kyushu U, Kasuga 816 Japan), **Sociological Consideration of Sport Involvement of Japanese Female Adults.**

¶ Trends in the sport involvement of Japanese female (F) adults since WWII & factors that have influenced them are considered from a sociological perspective, based on an analysis of the relevant literature. The rate of F primary sport involvement is lower than that of males. This trend is related to traditional Japanese sex roles. From WWII to the 1950s, most F adults had no opportunities to engage in sport, but F sport participation increased remarkably in the 1960s. This trend continued in the 1970s; however, the rate of increase was quite low & has not changed in the 1980s. Some factors that influence F sport involvement are indicated: the rise of the standard of living via economic growth; the increase of leisure time by rationalization of domestic affairs & childrearing; & changes in sex roles & life consciousness. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22735 / ISA / 1990 / 6417

Kangas, Olli & Palme, Joakim (Helsinki School Economics, Runebergsg 14-16 SF-00100 10 Finland), **End of the Scandinavian Model? Political and Structural Challenges to the Scandinavian Welfare States.**

¶ Since the mid 1970s, the Scandinavian countries have, to varying degrees, experienced slower economic growth, changes in the labor market & class structure, & an aging of populations. These trends have challenged the Scandinavian welfare model, distinguished by a high degree of statism in the production of welfare services & transfers. In the public debate, cuts in public expenditures have become the central issue. Employer-related benefits play a vital, but often neglected role in this context. Current challenges to the Scandinavian model are investigated by examining the development of public & private sickness insurance & pension programs in Denmark, Finland, Norway, & Sweden. Data on trends in expenditures are related to coverage & benefit structures of public & private programs. It is shown that cuts in the public schemes have been paralleled by increases in the private programs. The expansion of the private welfare sector appears to be reinforced by the growth of the middle classes. Unintended consequences of this development are discussed. The international comparisons suggest that a great private responsibility in the provision of, eg, old age pensions is associated with greater inequalities. Thus, by ostensible cuts in public expenditure, more regressive social policy programs may be promoted. It is concluded that in order to maintain the Scandinavian model, changes have to be implemented in the public social security sector to keep up with the new challenges & constraints. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22736 / ISA / 1990 / 6418

Kannan, R. (Madurai Kamaraj U, 625021 India), **Indian TV and Youth Identity.**

¶ An investigation of how specific programs of the Doordharshan Kendra (Indian TV) are tailored to create youth identity. Specifically, such factors as titles, messages, & actor characteristics are subjected to item analysis in an attempt to identify those elements that create youth identity. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22737 / ISA / 1990 / 6419

Kanungo, Rabindra N. & Conger, Jay A. (Faculty Management McGill U, Montreal Quebec H3A 1G5), **Alienation and Empowerment in Work Organizations.**

¶ The problem of reducing alienation in work organizations through empowerment has gained serious attention among social scientists in recent years. Despite this interest, our understanding of the relationship between worker alienation & empowerment practices remains limited. Here, these shortcomings are addressed by providing an analytical treatment of the construct & by integrating the diverse approaches to empowerment in organizational literature. In addition, certain antecedent conditions of the powerlessness variant of worker alienation & certain organizational practices hypothesized to empower workers are identified. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

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90S22738 / ISA / 1990 / 6420

Kaplan, Ch. D., Grund, J.-P. & Adrianns, N. F. P. (Addiction Research Instit Erasmus U, NL-3000 DR Rotterdam Netherlands), **Changing Social Norms in Dutch Drug-User Networks.**

¶ Primary qualitative & quantitative data collected via a community survey, participant observation, & analysis of official documents & literature are used to examine the functioning of drug-user networks & the changing norms within them. It is argued that a global trend in AIDS (acquired immune deficiency syndrome) prevention & research for drug users emphasizes the strengthening of existing drug-professional exchange networks & ignores the "protoprofessional" functions of drug-user networks. The potential of self-organization from within these drug-user networks is often seen as impossible for a variety of psychomedical reasons. The case of the Netherlands is described to show how a macropolitical government initiative of the "normalization" of drug users, through such efforts as direct support of drug user self-organizations—eg, Junkie Unions, "low threshold" methadone maintenance programs—and policing strategies of managing rather than eradicating drug use, has changed the density of drug-user in-group & out-group relationships, thus strengthening addict networks & their capacity for AIDS prevention mobilization. A call is made for sociological research that will increase the credibility of input from drug-using networks in the collective public health effort of combating AIDS. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22739 / ISA / 1990 / 6421

Karimov, B. R. & Mutalov, Sh. Sh. (Muminov str 9, Tashkent 700170 USSR), **Ethnic Consolidation by Means of a Koine Based on Related Languages and Dialects.**

¶ Language politics aiming to form a common language of communication are important to the ethnic consolidation of ethnic communities speaking different languages or dialects. Mathematical-linguistic methods for developing a middle koine language for related languages or dialects are suggested. The methods endeavor to find a weighted average for any level of language to serve as a norm on levels of phonemes, morphemes, words, & sentences of the koine. The selection procedure includes three points: (1) quantitative determination of how completely a unit in a group of synonymic units of language expresses the meaning; (2) the grouping of units of the same meaning in different languages by etymology; & (3) selection of such units from a group of synonymic units that have the largest number of native speakers. Progressive stages for including the koine in the processes of sociolinguistic & ethnic development are suggested. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22740 / ISA / 1990 / 6422

Karlsen, A. V. (Institut International Labor Studies Soviet Academy Sciences, Leninsky Prospekt 14 Moscow V-71), **The Role of Civil Society in the Process of Democratization: Scandinavian Experience and Soviet Perestroika.**

¶ The development of civil society & its impact on the process of democratization in Scandinavia & the USSR are compared, based on analysis of qualitative indicators, evaluations of the working & new social movements, & results of social surveys. The success of social democracy & trade unions in Scandinavia has reversed: eg, in Denmark, it has proven difficult to defend democratic reforms from the influence of the transnational technocratic structures of the European Community. In the USSR, *perestroika* (restructuring) provides a historical opportunity for widening democracy through direct participation of civil society in the process of state control. However, contrary to the case of Scandinavia, the tradition of social consensus in the USSR is lacking, thus running the risk of inhibiting the democratization process by fetishizing the ready-made foreign (ie, Scandinavian) patterns or idealizing religious values & attitudes. The opportunity for the development of collectivist-transforming orientations depends greatly on the ability of the labor movement & social initiatives to develop the mechanism of civil society in order to influence decision making on political, social, economic, & environmental issues. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22741 / ISA / 1990 / 6423

Kashti, Yitzhak (School Education Tel-Aviv U, Ramat-Aviv 69978 Israel), **From Social Integration to Educational Segregation: The Case of the Israeli Youth Village.**

¶ Since the 1920s, boarding schools in Israel have acted as agents of so-

cial integration, trained individuals & groups for elite roles, & served as foci for the consolidation of ideology & cultural symbols. Here, historical, quantitative, & case study data are used to investigate the characteristic functioning of the Israeli boarding school, particularly of the youth village type, during the three large waves of immigration to Israel: in the 1930s, with the immigration of youth from Germany & other countries at risk; in the late 1940s, when boarding schools took in children & youth who had survived WWII; & in the late 1950s, with the influx of children & youth from Islamic countries. Over time, changes in the youth villages' cultural, educational, & social orientations are discernible on three levels: (1) in the reduced application of ideological orientations & of elite training; (2) in the replacing of progressive pedagogy with traditional pedagogy; & (3) in the pupil's "absorption needs" being viewed mainly as adjustment to the school frameworks. In the early 1970s, boarding schools were allocated the task of promoting the educational progress of youths described as "disadvantaged." However, in the 1980s, processes of isolation that negatively affect "disadvantaged" pupils became evident. Such pupils hold a low status in school & limited options for educational & professional advancement; also, their social contacts with peers from other socioeconomic groups are absent or based on antagonism. It is concluded it may not be possible to achieve the goals of intensive educational advancement of disadvantaged pupils through boarding schools given the current context. Further investigation is suggested to examine the impact of macrosocial developments or constraints & of microsocial structuring in the youth villages on their educational, social, & cultural functioning. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22742 / ISA / 1990 / 6424

Kassab, Elizabeth Suzanne (American U Beirut, Lebanon), **Between War and Peace: Experiencing Civil War and Daily Life in Beirut.**

¶ A projected study of the Lebanese civil war is described that focuses on the daily lives of the Lebanese people rather than on the geopolitical causes & consequences or the socioeconomic & military aspects of the war. How does the population of Beirut, eg, come to experience time, space, work, social relations, body, & language? Civil war, in contradistinction to regular front war, is characterized by alternating situations of peace & normality & war & abnormality, giving rise to a daily life marked by two contrasting realities. The civil war has civil life as its main space & target, imposing its own structures on it. Alfred Schütz's concept of multiple realities is used to explore the daily realities of this civil war for those caught in the midst of it, drawing primarily on empirical data collected during sociological fieldwork, & from letters & artistic & literary works. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22743 / ISA / 1990 / 6425

Kastenholz, Hans (Institut Behavioral Sciences ETH-Zentrum, Turnerstr 1 CH-8092 Zurich Switzerland), **Environmental Problems and Social Action.**

¶ Based on the assumption that humans are social, educable beings willing to cooperate & assume interpersonal responsibility, ecological actions are defined as a special expression of prosocial behavior. Focusing on activities in political, professional, & everyday life that impact the environment, questionnaire data are analyzed in an attempt to identify intrapsychic & socially based cognitive dimensions that affect the development of interpersonally & ecologically responsible behavior. Considered are the conditions that account for the inconsistency between environmental thought & action, particularly with respect to the problems of climatic risks or the greenhouse effect. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22744 / ISA / 1990 / 6426

Kasumov, Rufat M. (Zihskoje shosse 36, kw 77 Baku-27 370027 USSR), **Leisure Style as Social Position.**

¶ The economic, social, & political meanings of leisure styles are examined, with focus on socialist countries, particularly the USSR. Until recently in the USSR, the type of leisure engaged in varied according to social position. Under *glasnost* (opening) there is greater flexibility: however, there is great differentiation in quality & quantity of services between leisure types, & movement between leisure types is primarily achieved through transfer into another social group. The inability to change leisure type results in social strain, & the formation of inferiority complexes in lower categories of consumers. This may stimulate further development of leisure types & forms & raise service quality. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22745 / ISA / 1990 / 6427

Kasumov, Rufat M. (Zihskoje shosse 36, kw 77 Baku-27 370027 USSR), **Leisure Policy in Planned Economy.**

¶ Transformations occurring in the planning & regulation of the national economy in the USSR are discussed, with focus on leisure & tourism. Leisure is included in national & economic development plans both by individual republics & the country as a whole, but in practice it has often been ignored. The government attitude to leisure planning has depended on changing society development & cultural growth. While previously leisure policy was implemented via centralized investments, in the last decade leisure facilities have been subsidized by large enterprises; the current economic reform will allow cooperatives, individuals, & firms to be involved. Changes are anticipated in the volume of service, the lodging base, & in employment. It is argued that state policy on leisure should focus on ideological, cultural, & perceptual aspects, & leave economic problems to market relations. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22746 / ISA / 1990 / 6428

Katanian, Konstantin A. (Semashko St 1/12, Moscow 103009 USSR), **Russian title not provided** (Language Attitude and Bilingualism in the Scientific Institutions of Armenia). (RUS)

¶ The language situation in the scientific institutions of Soviet Armenia is described in terms of sociolinguistics. Social & linguistic factors influencing the language attitudes of bilingual individuals & the choice of the code by people working in various scientific institutions are analyzed & systematized. It is shown that language attitude may contradict language competence, making it differ from practical language activity. Attitudes toward communicants with high levels of bilingualism demonstrate some interesting cases of the change of code & linguistic interference. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22747 / ISA / 1990 / 6429

Katsumata, Masanao (Nagoya City Coll Nursing, Aza-kawasumi Mizuho-chou Mizuho-ku Nagoya-shi Aichi-ken Japan 466), **Max Weber's Works Reviewed from His Life History.**

¶ In *Gesammelte Aufsätze zur Religionssoziologie* ((Collected Essays on the Sociology of Religion), Tübingen: J. C. B. Mohr, 1920/21), Max Weber presents two theses: (1) the Protestant ethic thesis, arguing that Protestants searched for proof of their predestination in their achievement, resulting in the rise of capitalism accidentally; & (2) the auditory prophets of ancient Judaism, who listened to the voice of God, interpreted it, & prophesied. It is suggested that non-Europeans can learn something of European culture by linking these theses to Weber's own life history. Weber was born heir to a German patriarch. His father died as the result of a grave quarrel with Weber, who became mentally ill, consequently losing interest in his work, & failing to produce a family. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22748 / ISA / 1990 / 6430

Kattakayam, Jacob John (Dept Sociology U Kerala, Trivandrum 695034 India), **Aging in Tribal Societies—A Study of Aging in Two Tribal Communities of Kerala, India.**

¶ The dynamics of the aging process in two major tribal communities of Kerala, India—the Muthuvans & Mannans—are explored using data obtained from 50 randomly selected members of each tribe via in-depth interviews & observations. Results indicate that old people in the two tribes command great respect & power. They are considered repositories of knowledge in various branches of tribal tradition—ethnomedicine, magic, midwifery, folk tales, hunting techniques, agricultural practices, house construction, etc.—& the various functionaries who hold wisdom in these fields are all senior members of the society. Land is controlled by the family head, & the dormitory system gives the elderly control over the young who are required to respect the authority of & obey the old. However, the introduction of democratic institutions & welfare programs in tribal habitats by the government has changed the old tribal structure & challenged the power of the elderly shamans & headmen. In health care, modern dispensaries & clinics have threatened the position of ethnomedicine & of the medicine man. Thus, the position of the elderly is now in a state of flux: the old are still respected, more so because of the discontinuities of the change process, but ultimately, they are losing their power. Programs necessary for the rehabilitation of the elderly are described. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22749 / ISA / 1990 / 6431

Kaufman, Robert L. (Dept Sociology Ohio State U, Columbus 43210), **Decomposing Longitudinal and Cross-Sectional Effects in Pooled Cross-Sections.**

¶ A method for analyzing pooled cross-sections is proposed that separates the effect of independent variables on the dependent variable into cross-sectional & longitudinal components. An empirical example is presented analyzing the effects of unionization on earnings inequality between three minority groups—black males, white females, & black females—& white males, using data from the US Current Population Surveys. The cross-sectional variation is across industries as units of analysis, while the time-wise variation spans the years 1969-1986. Some Monte Carlo results are also presented in attempt to: (1) demonstrate that this method estimates unbiased effects of cross-sectional & longitudinal components for varying true models, & (2) assess the sensitivity of the results to different specifications of the error structure in the pooled cross-sections. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22750 / ISA / 1990 / 6432

Kaukonen, Erkki (Dept Sociology & Social Psychology U Tampere, SF-33101 Finland), **Changing Institutional and Societal Dependences of Scientific Research.**

¶ A discussion of the institutional restructuring of the research & development (R&D) system & its consequences for research practice both on the national (Finland) & international levels. The structural transformation that has replaced the dominance of academic science with industrial & governmental R&D has put heavy pressure on universities & their traditional norms & ways of scientific work. As a result, new kinds of research organizations emerge at the universities: these are often problem (or technology) oriented, & based on multiple sources of funding; they combine various interests (public/private), & consequently create new problems & contradictions in the research practice. Sources of interest & institutional support for a new kind of global & local science are considered. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22751 / ISA / 1990 / 6433

Kazanjan, Arminee (429-2194 Health Sciences Mall, Vancouver British Columbia V6T 1Z6), **Health Manpower Planning or Gender Relations? The Obvious and the Oblique.**

¶ There is ample evidence to suggest that structural factors play an important role in the occupational attainment process (Duncan, Otis D., Featherman, David L., & Duncan, B., *Socioeconomic Background and Achievement*, New York: Seminar Press, 1972). In addition, current literature on sex stratification in the workplace has identified at least five measures of positional inequality that may partly explain gender differences in occupational attainment (Roos, Patricia M. (see SA 30:5/82M6181)). However, in order to fully appreciate the magnitude of this problem, specifically for the health sector, the impact of regulatory policies on manpower supply & demand, as well as on organizational structures that favor occupational attainment for males, warrant serious examination. An attempt is made here to demonstrate the interrelatedness of system structure, manpower planning, & professional dominance, providing an example of how the macropolitical inequality of men & women is reflected in the micropolitical health manpower "market" situation. It is postulated that traditional norms of inequality of professional status merely serve to perpetuate the more fundamental norms of inequality of the sexes, & that the exercise of professional power rests equally on structural & cultural legitimacies. This situation is examined based on an analysis of education & practice regulation policies pertaining to health care human resources in British Columbia, which reveals a historical trend favoring males & perpetrating the gender gap in the hierarchy of professionals. Predominantly female occupations continue to have low status in the hierarchy of health occupations, male-defined health systems maintain the status quo, its inefficiencies included, & sex stereotypes are reinforced from one generation to the next. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22752 / ISA / 1990 / 6434

Keil, Roger (U Frankfurt, D-6000 Federal Republic Germany), **Altered Local States: Urban Restructuring and City Politics in Los Angeles.**

¶ An examination of local politics in Los Angeles, Calif, over the twentieth century, in a test of two hypotheses: local politics is instrumental in

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the formation & restructuring of cities in various periods of urbanization; in order to understand current shifts in the local political process, earlier processes of local class formation & the political praxis of local actors at a specific place must be identified. The analysis focuses on two periods of urbanization in Los Angeles—the Fordist era & the period of internationalization, utilizing data collected via field research, elite interviews, & evaluation of primary & secondary written sources. It is argued that local politics played a significant part in both the creation of “Fordist” Los Angeles & its restructuring into a “world city.” It is concluded that the crisis of the Fordist mode of local regulation prefigured the current mode in Los Angeles. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22753 / ISA / 1990 / 6435

Keil, Thomas J. (Dept Sociology U Louisville, KY 40292), **CAMECON, the EEC, and Workplace Democracy.**

¶ The implications of the political & economic reshaping of Eastern Europe on Western European workplace democracy in the post-1992 era are examined. Factors that are likely to lead to increasing demands for workplace democracy among workers in the European Economic Community are identified, along with the way that increased competition from low wage Eastern European workers might limit such democratic advances. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22754 / ISA / 1990 / 6436

Keles, Ruşen (Ernst Reuter Center Urban Studies Faculty Political Science Ankara U, Turkey), **Greater Istanbul: A Ruralizing Metropolis.**

¶ Istanbul, Turkey, now ranks twenty-seventh in size among world cities. However, its growth over the last decade has been disorderly, & the % of its population living in unauthorized settlements surrounding central localities has increased. The institutional structure of the city is unprepared to deal adequately with numerous growing bottlenecks in housing, transportation, infrastructure, employment, etc. Here, it is argued that as Istanbul's relative importance in the national settlement decreases demographically as a result of rapid urbanization of the Anatolian peninsula, the dimensions of the problems of administration & planning will increase. Data collected from city authorities, central government, & research institutions are used to describe the main features of the political, administrative, economic, & ecological structure of Greater Istanbul. The impact of inconsistent, inadequate, & retarded planning decisions on the ecology of the metropolis is discussed. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22755 / ISA / 1990 / 6437

Kelkar, Govind (Nehru Memorial Museum & Library, New Delhi 110011 India), **Articulation of the Women's Question in the Jharkhand Movement.**

¶ A significant issue in the current Jharkhand movement is cultural regeneration. Here, questions are raised concerning how this will affect the position of women, with focus on three crucial areas: equal land/property rights, political participation, & violence against women. The Jharkhand Mahila Mukti Samiti (Jharkhand Women's Liberation Committee), formed in 1987, has addressed some of these questions about women's roles in Jharkhand society & in the movement. To ignore the question of women will only weaken the movement & jeopardize the prospects of cultural regeneration or the creation of a new society. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22756 / ISA / 1990 / 6438

Kerekgyártó, Istvan (Research Instit Culture, Corvin tér 8 H-1251 Budapest Hungary), **French title not provided** (The Typology of Spontaneous Creative Methods in Fine Arts). (FRE)

¶ Documentary data from Hungary, Europe, & the US, supplemented by data obtained from questionnaires, in-depth interviews, & statistical analyses, are used to develop a typology of spontaneous creative methods, with an eye toward the advancement of art pedagogy. Four major issues discussed include: (1) the distinctive characteristics of “grand” (academic & formal) art, as well as autodidactic & amateur art imitating formal art, spontaneous creative art, & folk art; (2) the typology of spontaneous creative methods & their subtypes—naïve objective art, spontaneous expressive art, & transitional types between folk & spontaneous art; (3) aesthetic & sociological perspectives on individual creative types & methods; & (4) implications for art pedagogy. It is concluded that quite

a bit of confusion prevails in the analysis of phenomena falling outside the domain of formal art, eg, works contradicting each other are frequently grouped together under the label of “naïve art.” Seven methods are described that can be utilized to create aesthetic values without recourse to means employed in formal art or to linkages with art history processes. The distinguishing feature of creative methods is that the style is not consciously developed, but rather, emerges in a spontaneous, though psychologically determined, fashion. Also, as compared to formal art, the sociological influence on spontaneous creative types is relatively strong, reflecting social strata, lifestyles, & work sectors. Analysis in the fields of art theory & the sociology of art provides opportunities for developing more effective art pedagogy capable of addressing the problem of transitional solutions & breaks with style. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22757 / ISA / 1990 / 6439

Kerrou, Mohamed (ISAC U Tunis, 1005 El-Omrane Tunisia), **French title not provided** (The Forbidden and Its Transgression). (FRE)

¶ While the sacred is distinctively burdened with interdictions, the profane is conversely wreathed in transgressions. The social dimension becomes the very scene where the forbidden & its related transgression are at play. Here, with focus on the case of Maghreb societies, the functioning of this social-symbolic game, & its orchestration of the quotidian & imaginative life of local social groups, are examined. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22758 / ISA / 1990 / 6440

Kesteloot, Christian M. C. E. (Instit Sociale/Economische Geografie Katholieke U Leuven, B-3030 Belgium), **Immigrant Neighbourhoods and the Urban Economy, the Case of Brussels.**

¶ An examination of the changing economic & social role of immigrant neighborhoods in Brussels, Belgium, & its consequences for their spatial development. The spatial concentration of guestworkers in the central neighborhoods of Brussels is mainly determined by their position in the labor market & the structure & functioning of the housing market. The economic crisis has worsened the situation of guestworkers in terms of income level & income security, & has prevented any significant spatial dispersion. In consequence, the neighborhoods function increasingly as social reproduction spaces, where social relation networks & informal activities help residents to cope with low & uncertain standards of living. The present-day revival of the urban economy is related to the installation of a new complex of economic growth, based on flexible production & consumption processes. The informal survival activities developed in guestworker neighborhoods may become an essential part of this new flexible urban economy. Meanwhile, this economic revival has involved a reorganization of urban space, where portions of the guestworker neighborhoods have attracted new social groups & activities. As a result, guestworkers in the remaining neighborhoods may become even more concentrated, & their living conditions may decline further. It is suggested that social & spatial polarization could hamper further development by depriving a stable reserve of flexible workers & from both dominant & informal economic activities. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22759 / ISA / 1990 / 6441

Kettler, David & Meja, Volker (Trent U, Peterborough Ontario K9J 7B8), **Mannheim's Reception in America.**

¶ When Karl Mannheim published an English reworking of *Ideology and Utopia* in 1936, his principal hopes rested on the US professional audience. While his reception among UK sociologists had been disappointing, he expected that pragmatism would render US sociologists open to a conception of thinking as a function of social experience & more responsive to a sociology of knowledge (SofK) in order to expand social knowledge through this insight. In fact, *Ideology and Utopia* eventually did become a standard work in the US, especially in the university curriculum; themes from the work were taken up by US researchers, & Mannheim became a much-cited authority. However, the US reception of Mannheim's SofK involved considerable violence to Mannheim's theoretical design. Here, two pairs of representative sociological recipients of the SofK working in the US are discussed: C. Wright Mills & Robert K. Merton; & principal authors active in the Instit for Social Research (New York, NY) during the 1930s (especially Theodor W. Adorno & Franz L. Neumann) & Kurt H. Wolff. While the first pair came of age in US academic sociology, the other went back to Mannheim's time in

Frankfurt. Although the figures within both pairings are clearly opposed to one another, with each one initiating distinctive research tendencies, the pairings typify a crucial distinction in ways of receiving Mannheim: the former pair mined the text for materials instrumentally useful to their own constructions & the latter engaged Mannheim's project. While Mannheim stimulated a lively response, he found little understanding for his larger project for a transformation of social consciousness through sociological self-knowledge, except among fellow exiles who had shared his experience as intellectuals in the Weimar Republic. In his own time, Mannheim's hopes of forming a bridge between German & US sociology proved vain. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22760 / ISA / 1990 / 6442

Khalili, Ahmad (Dept Sociology Bethany Coll, WV 26032), *Immigration, Resettlement, and Integration: A Comparative Study of Iranian and Asian Communities in the United States*.

¶ An examination of sociological processes inherent in the immigration settlement patterns of the Iranian population in the US. The resettlement pattern of Iranian immigrants admitted to the US during & after the Iranian revolution is described, & the integration of the Iranian communities in the US is compared to that of other national/ethnic communities. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22761 / ISA / 1990 / 6443

Khan, Farooq M. (Instit Alternative Development Research, Oslo Norway), *Purdah Women in Rural Pakistan: Development or Maldevelopment?*

¶ The values of overall social development cannot be accounted for in terms of money: rights & duties are also social values & norms besides the indigenous value-based processes of production & distribution. Traditional Purdah women in Pakistani rural areas contribute much to the rural production & economic process, to family up-keep & maintenance, & to social organizations. Educationally & politically, however, they are still hindered, particularly in the traditionally religious fundamentalist areas. These are some aspects of social maldevelopment, & it is argued that the Western approach to modernization cannot be regarded as an appropriate solution. Rather time- & space-bound reforms, oriented to the culture's unique values & processes, can generate an alternative & genuine development within the Purdah-bound Muslim society in rural Pakistan. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22762 / ISA / 1990 / 6444

Khan, Farooq M. (Instit Alternative Development Research, Oslo Norway), *Communication Problems of Third World Immigrants: Experience of the Pakistanis in Norway*.

¶ Language, dialects, phrases, & idioms of expression provide means of communication between Third World immigrants & the host society. In addition, a horizontal cooperative attitude on the part of the host is a requisite for communication. It is argued that, in European host societies, the communicative attitude toward the immigrants was based on the principle of integration, rather than on cooperation. First-generation Pakistanis in Norway were also the victims of a less communicative closed-door policy. In order to improve the communicative relationship between the host society & immigrants, activities must be based on the principle & function of cooperation. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22763 / ISA / 1990 / 6445

Kharchenko, Irene I. (Instit Economics, 17 Lavrentiev Prosp Novosibirsk 630090 USSR), *Educational Composition of the Urban Working Population as a Model of Its Social Composition: The Case of West Siberia*.

¶ An analysis of the social-educational composition of the working population in West Siberia, based on survey data obtained from 1,824 workers in 5 cities of West Siberia (Kemerovo, Areisk, Mezhdurechensk, Omsk, & Nizhnevartovsk) in 1984. Findings reveal that the educational level of an adult determines his/her chance to occupy a certain position & enter a specific social-occupational group; age, family background, & migrant or nonmigrant status are also important. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22764 / ISA / 1990 / 6446

Khmelko, Valery Y. (Lomonosova 21/14 KB 29, Kiev 252127 USSR), *Human Behaviour Self-Regulation: A Social Determination of Some Inner Factors*.

¶ An investigation of social influence on motives, needs, & other emotive factors of self-regulation. Studies are described that have investigated the social determination of emotional motivation & motivational influence on value preferences. The results were obtained via an indirect method that is applicable to mass surveys. Analysis indicates that the frequency of high valuation of a life aspect strongly depends on emotive significance of this aspect & on the size of difference between satisfaction with this aspect & mean satisfaction with all evaluated life aspects. Together, these emotive factors account for 75+% of the variations of the corresponding life aspects. Findings also reveal that life course & work factors affect not only cognitions, but also (1) inner factors of individual self-regulation—eg, motives & needs, & (2) the dependence of the value preferences on the hierarchy of corresponding needs, & their emotive strength. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22765 / ISA / 1990 / 6447

Khondker, Haque Habibul (Dept Sociology National U Singapore, 0511 Singapore), *Bandits as Rulers: Social Origins of Authoritarianism in Bangladesh*.

¶ An examination of the social origins of the present ruling elite in Bangladesh that illuminates important differences in the styles of rule between "authoritarian" rulers here vs in Chile or Brazil. In Bangladesh, rulers are similar to a crime syndicate (eg, the mafia) in their styles of exploitation & extortion; a number of politico-economic factors are advanced to explain this phenomenon. It is argued that the ruling elite in Bangladesh is not in the business of protecting the interests of the economically dominant class as is the case in other Third World societies. Rather, its members are in the business of protecting their own interests & indulging in plunder & pillage as means of amassing personal wealth. The new economically dominant class that is emerging is dependent on the perpetuation of such self-styled authoritarianism. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22766 / ISA / 1990 / 6448

Khubchandani, Lachman M. (Indian Instit Advanced Study, Shimla 171005 India), *Territorial and Ethnic Loyalties: Dynamics of Cultural Pluralism*.

¶ Very few populations in the world can be considered totally homogeneous in terms of ethnic affiliation. The interplay between man & environment in the course of history produces distinct, very often unique, imprints in different areas. Today there is a greater understanding of the logic of plurality & growing acceptance of cultural pluralism on the universal plane. Diverse profiles of speech communication in different countries & at different times suggest the futility of pursuing goals of universal order in the name of "efficient" communication. Most South Asian regions are marked by a plurality of cultures & languages. Indian pluralism traditionally values the maintenance of variation as a vital reality, & cherishes the goal of "unity in the midst of diversity." In the contemporary context, the nation building ideologies, guided by the dictum of "one nation—one religion—one language" (just as "one flag—one anthem" was the hallmark of the European Renaissance) are quite subdued. The demands for linguistic homogeneity within the heterogeneous states of the South Asian region are fraught with many complexities. The role of the state in dealing with such primordial loyalties as ethnicity, language, ancestry, & tradition is critically examined. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22767 / ISA / 1990 / 6449

Kick, Edward L. (U Utah, Salt Lake City 84112), *Militarization and Quality of Life in Third World Countries*.

¶ An investigation of relationships between national militarization & national quality of life indicators in Third World countries, drawing on 1975-1980 data obtained from the World Bank & US Arms Control & Disarmament Agency. Regression analyses show differential effects of each of the militarization measures (military participation, military regimes, armament imports) on the quality of life indicators (conventional quality of life indicators, political democracy, economic growth): eg, the national military participation rate fosters aspects of life quality, broadly conceived, but the presence of military regimes has the opposite effect. With respect to Third World countries, the effects of militarization on

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life quality are mixed; thus, policymakers face difficult decisions about "guns or butter" trade-offs. The findings suggest that traditional theoretical approaches to Third World life quality—eg, world-system/dependency theory, & the modernization perspective—require modification & extension. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22768 / ISA / 1990 / 6450

Kilmartin, Leslie (Swinburne Inst Technol, John St Hawthorn Victoria 3122 Australia), **Urban Revitalization in Melbourne.**

¶ Melbourne is Australia's second most populous metropolitan area, with approximately 3 million persons. The central city retains much of its nineteenth-century character & features, partly through the efforts of the government in pursuing a program of revitalization through public-private partnerships. This program is part of the state government's economic restructuring, based on the information industries & tourism, & is also part of its Asset Sales Program. At times, proposals for development conflict with the state's social justice strategy &/or with the interests of local residents. State & private sector agendas for revitalization are examined here in an attempt to assess the social impacts of particular projects. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22769 / ISA / 1990 / 6451

Kim, Il-Chul (Seoul National U, 151-742 Korea), **Forces of Innovation in the Restructuration Process—The Case of Korea.**

¶ Rapid political liberalization accompanied by industrialization & urbanization requires various innovations. Here, demands for innovation from the labor, student, & political sectors of Korea are examined, & shown to center on the issues of national unification, democratization, & growing inequality. Forces of innovation are inevitable in the process of restructuring, & management of such forces determines the direction of social restructuring. In this process political & intellectual elites play important roles; thus conflict within elite groups is an important variable to consider. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22770 / ISA / 1990 / 6452

Kim, Jae-On & Wallace, Jean E. (Dept Sociology U Iowa, Iowa City 52242), **LISREL Models and Unresolved Issues: Computer Simulations.**

¶ Given that for large samples almost all real data sets deviate significantly from the specified LISREL model, & for small samples the estimates are subject to both random sampling & nonrandom errors, it is inappropriate to rely strictly on significance tests produced by the LISREL program. These significance tests are mostly used in exploratory & heuristic ways; some implications of these practices are explored. Computer simulations are presented to address two related issues: (1) the minimal sample size needed to provide relatively stable estimates for models that differ in the number of indicators & degrees of determination & multicollinearity; & (2) the kind of parameter estimates & conclusions that are sensitive to a minor, but realistic, lack of fit between the (population) data & the model, which may be due to nonrandom measurement errors, minor deviations from linearity, minor factors excluded from the model, inadequate data, etc. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22771 / ISA / 1990 / 6453

Kim, Joo-Sook (Dept Social Welfare Hanshin U, Suwon 440 600 South Korea), **The Debt Crisis of Farm Households and Its Impact on Rural Women in Korea.**

¶ Debt has been one of the most serious problems of farm households in South Korea since the end of the 1970s. In Dec 1987, 1,482,000 farm households, 79.2% of the total farms, were in debt an average of 2,390,000 Won (US\$3,500). The major sources of farm debts are summarized: (1) the weakpoint of Korean agriculture—small-scale farming & increasing tenancy; (2) the long-standing accumulation of wealth by domestic & foreign monopoly capital by plundering & exploiting agriculture; (3) an excessive expenditure structure for farm households, including agricultural investment for the commercialization of farm products, excessive medical expenses, & burdensome schooling expenses; & (4) most importantly, the mistakes of the Open Agricultural Policy of the Korean government, launched in the early 1980s, which forced farmers to migrate to urban areas or to pursue "mixed farming," cattle raising & horticulture. Mixed farming required heavy investment, which was not

amortized by the sale of products because prices were kept low due to liberal importation of foreign goods. Under the patriarchal family system in rural Korea, women's status has always been low; sometimes daughters' educations have been sacrificed due to poverty. Some poor farmers have even committed suicide because of their debts, leaving their wives to shoulder a double load. Rural women are the greatest victims of farm household debts in Korea. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22772 / ISA / 1990 / 6454

Kim, Manjae (Brown U, Providence RI 02912), **Housing Inequality in Seoul.**

¶ An analysis of increased housing inequality & its causes in Seoul between 1970 & 1980, during which time Korea experienced rapid economic development. Data derived largely from secondary sources—2% samples of the 1970 & 1980 Korea Population & Housing Census Report, official policy documents, previous empirical studies, newspapers, & magazines—are used to investigate: (1) What class was especially suffering from housing inequality in 1970 & 1980? (2) How radically did housing inequality change over this decade? (3) Why did rapid economic development lead to improved income equality, but not to change in housing inequality? (4) Who is responsible for this worsened housing inequality? (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22773 / ISA / 1990 / 6455

King, Edith W. (School Education U Denver CO 80208), **Teaching Ethnically Diverse Young Children: Research from Three Nations—U.S.A., Britain, Australia.**

¶ Research on the effectiveness of a wide range of methods, techniques, & strategies for teaching ethnically diverse young children ages 4-8 are reviewed. Over the past two decades, new immigrant populations in the US, GB, & Australia have drastically changed the enrollments in public or normal schools from a majority white population to widely diverse student groups. Practices for teaching ethnically diverse elementary school children that have proved promising in Denver, Colo, are compared with findings from GB & Australia to demonstrate the universality of multicultural phenomena in global perspectives. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22774 / ISA / 1990 / 6456

Kinston, Warren (SIGMA Centre Brunel U, Uxbridge Middlesex UB8 3PH England), **A Resolution of the Teleological-Deontological Controversy in Ethics Using Meta-Ethical Design.**

• Complete paper available from SA Document Delivery Service prepaid at \$0.25 per page plus \$1.50 search & postage. Length of paper: 14 pp.

¶ Most ethical inquiry is focused on behavior (morality/concrete level) & on theories of ethical behavior (normative ethics/object level). Meta-ethical design involves a clarification of the foundations of ethical thinking & demands holistic inquiry based on system modeling if it is to impact on decisionmakers. Using this approach, a structure of three linked hierarchies is detailed that can promote & strengthen both ethical behavior & theories about it. Arguing that ethical considerations are generated by the intentionality inherent in action, a seven-level hierarchical framework for explicating purposes is described (Kinston, Warren, "Purposes and the Translation of Values into Action," *Systems Research*, 1986, 3, 147-160) along with seven distinct ethical systems that have been validated through empirical study, consultancy research, & literature review. Being value systems, these are located within the sixth level of the hierarchy of purpose. They are also hierarchical, both on formal grounds & also through considering the evolution of ethical aspirations. Correspondingly, the sixth ethical system contains a tertiary hierarchy consisting of systems in the form of codes of ethical rules. It is shown how the model encompasses & resolves teleological & deontological approaches to ethics: the tertiary hierarchy provides the deontological framework for ethical choice, while the primary hierarchy provides the teleological framework. In the secondary hierarchy, ethical systems in the odd-numbered levels are teleological, while those in the even-numbered levels are deontological. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22775 / ISA / 1990 / 6457

Kirchgaessler, Klaus U. (Amriswilstr 7, D-7950 Biberach Federal Republic Germany), **The Relationship of Theoretical and Empirical**

Terms in Ideal-Typical Constructions in Qualitative Research.

¶ Ideal types may be defined as theoretical constructs that aim at covering a specific area of social reality. In some traditions of qualitative sociology, it is mandatory to construct such types from data generated in empirical studies, which raises the question of how theoretical & empirical concepts are related in ideal-typical constructions. Here, in an attempt to elucidate this problem, the notion of "T-theoreticity," which has been developed in the so-called "non-statement" or "structuralist" view of theories, is applied to ideal types in qualitative research. This view holds that a specific term (in this case, a concept) cannot be defined generally as theoretical or empirical, but only in relation to a specific theory of a well-defined "empirical" domain, ie, an ideal-typical construction referring to a particular social reality. A theoretical term is one that can be measured or observed only if the theory in question is presupposed to be valid. Therefore, empirical results that rely on this term cannot be used to validate the theory under scrutiny (eg, a particular ideal type). This concept of theoreticity is applied in a conceptual analysis of ideal types used in research on patient careers in chronic illness. It is demonstrated that the notion of rational action may lead to intriguingly circular arguments about empirical phenomena. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22776 / ISA / 1990 / 6458

Kiss, Irén (Schweidel u.33/A, H-1118 Budapest Hungary), **The Presence of Morality as a Criterion of an Outsider Model of Art in Contemporary Hungarian Drama.**

¶ With the exception of a relatively small body of works by gypsy or Transylvanian refugee artists, it may be argued that there is at this time no outsider art in Hungary. However, in light of developments occurring over the last forty-three years, every artist can be considered sociologically a neophyte. There exists a contradiction between a morally & politically committed theater & a theater that focuses on the psyche & its external anthropological factors. It is argued that it is the presence of a moral sense that induces contemporary Hungarian & Eastern European authors more generally to use an outsider model as a way of representing this contradiction between the inner world of people & their outer condition. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22777 / ISA / 1990 / 6459

Kivinen, Markku (U Tampere, SF-33101 Finland), **The Theory of Civil Society and Class Reductionism.**

¶ The theory of civil society is an attempt to respond, within the confines & along the bounds of the Marxist tradition, to the dilemma represented by the growing plurality of subjects of social resistance. A common denominator of the different versions of the theory is the avoidance of class reductionism, & the attempt to thematize a sphere of subject constitution that can be reduced neither to the process of economic reproduction nor to the state. Here, civil society is defined as a sphere in which collective & individual subjects emerge. The analysis of these subjects must be kept strictly apart from the analysis of transcendental subject (capital) & average subjects (character masks). On the other hand, it is emphasized that elaborations of the theory of civil society cannot be tenable without a categorical interpretation of Karl Marx's theory of capitalism. Also, the abandonment of class reductionism should not lead to discarding the study of class structure. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22778 / ISA / 1990 / 6460

Kivisto, Peter J. (Augustana Coll, Rock Island IL 61201), **Ethnic and Race Studies in America: Conflicting Paradigms and Their Implications for Empirical Research.**

¶ An attempt is made to compare & contrast US history & sociology in terms of their respective internal debates over competing interpretive frameworks of race & the implications of these debates for empirical research. Explored is the manner in which both sociology & history severed ties with biological & psychobiological theories of race & ethnicity, & the consequences of this for research agendas. The emergence of an assimilationist paradigm is seen as shaping the focus of empirical research, evidenced in a preoccupation with such factors as social distance, socioeconomic mobility, marriage patterns, civic participation, & levels of prejudice & discrimination. The challenges to assimilationist theory posed by recent interdisciplinary work are also examined. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22779 / ISA / 1990 / 6461

Kjellberg, Anders Ch. F. (Dept Sociology U Lund, S-221 00 Sweden), **The Swedish Trade Union System: Centralization and Decentralization.**

¶ From a comparative perspective, the Swedish union movement (particularly the LO, the Swedish Trade Union Confederation) can be characterized as being simultaneously centralized & decentralized. It is more centralized than its counterpart in West Germany, France, GB, & the US in the sense that in the postwar period the LO has been engaged in centralized collective bargaining, but more decentralized than most of its counterparts in Continental Europe, due to the stronger Swedish union presence at the workplace level. The well-developed union workplace organization plays an important role in local collective bargaining & since the 1970s, in negotiations of codetermination. In contrast to West Germany, the Netherlands, & France, the workplace itself—not any kind of workers' council of ambiguous status—takes care of these matters. The relation between union structure & collective bargaining is examined with respect to the centralization-decentralization dimension, & it is argued that the very combination of a centralized & decentralized structure & collective bargaining system is extremely important in explaining the high union density. The roots of the strong Swedish workplace organization are traced to the 1890s when, eg, the important Metalworkers' Union introduced workplace "clubs." (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22780 / ISA / 1990 / 6462

Klein, Michael (Remigiusstr 41, 5 Köln 41 Federal Republic Germany), **Body Therapy as a Humanistic Perspective of Sport. Illustrated by the Possibilities of Different Kinds of "Alternative Sport" in the Therapeutic Work with Drug-Dependency.**

¶ The principle of rationality in modern industrialized societies is connected with an instrumental & functional relation to the world & to the self. Significant for this relation is the idea that each sphere of life can be under scientific control, & that the imagination is of infinite increase & progression. This is how the uncalculable threat of nature was eliminated, but at a cost of very deep injuries to human life. This was caused by neglect of important anthropological assumptions & needs, as well as by alienation from personal experience & responsibility. Profound psychic derangements & new pathological symptoms have resulted & have, in turn, spawned large-scale addiction & drug dependency. Here, the ways in which addiction is caused by social & cultural conditions are explored, & it is suggested that different kinds of alternative sport can support the therapy of addicts. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22781 / ISA / 1990 / 6463

Kleinman, Mark P. (Dept Social Administration London School Economics, Aldwych WC2A 2AE England), **The UK Housing System in the 1990s: Access to Homeownership and Unmet Housing Need.**

¶ A summary of some key findings from a medium-term forecasting model of supply & demand in the UK housing system, covering the period 1986-2001. A "gross flows" methodology is used in which the different components of supply (eg, new building, re-lettings, second-hand supply) & demand (eg, marriages, divorces, other new households) are separately projected forward, as are trends in tenure preferences. These are modified by expected movements in social & economic variables, & by the effect of current government policies. Supply & demand forecasts for the owner-occupied sector are integrated so as to derive the level of access to homeownership in the 1990s, the output of the housebuilding industry to meet additional demographic & replacement demand, & the level of housing need that cannot be met in the market housing sector. Levels of social housing supply in the 1990s are projected, thereby estimating to what extent, based on current housing policies, they will cope with the demands being placed on them, & to what extent unmet housing need will continue to be a feature of the UK housing system. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22782 / ISA / 1990 / 6464

Klinar, Peter (E. Kardelj U, YU-6100 Ljubljana Yugoslavia), **Migrational Policies of Emigrant Societies.**

¶ An examination of the impact of the development of European immigrant societies into postindustrial societies on the status of immigrants. Substituting the appearances of ethnic stratification with ethnic pluralism changes the relations between the autochthonous & immigrant population & creates the conditions for accomplishing the processes of adap-

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tation, acculturation, & ethnicization of immigrants, & for the expansion of the ethnic referential space that opens new possibilities for collaboration of immigrants with their original emigrant society & collaboration of dispersed immigrants with their immigrant ethnic groups. In this contest, new possibilities are created for emigrant societies to change their ineffective migrational policy & to develop a policy of universal collaboration with their permanent emigrants. Emigrant societies have to react to the immigrant societies' policy of the integration of selected immigrants, economic involvement & political noninvolvement of immigrants, & the dependency of the immigrant status on the (non) membership of the country of origin in the European Community, as well as to numerous discrepancies among the immigration policies of emigrant & immigrant countries. Of special importance are the endeavors of emigrant countries to guarantee immigrants the rights of freedom of international movement, gaining immigrant status, & equal possibilities, disregarding their ethnic or racial origin. Special attention should be paid to the categories of temporary immigrants with limited rights, as opposed to permanent immigrants who should be guaranteed political rights & possibilities of acquiring double citizenship. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22783 / ISA / 1990 / 6465

Kloss, Robert Marsh, Howard, Perry H. & Roberts, Ron E. (California State U, Sacramento 95819), **Think Globally, Act Locally? Movement-Making in Harmony with Transnational and Transnational Tendencies.**

• Complete paper available from SA Document Delivery Service prepaid at \$0.25 per page plus \$1.50 search & postage. Length of paper: 35 pp.

¶ Theorists of social movements have not devoted enough attention to the relationship between social trends & social movements, nor have they developed an adequate perspective on the relationship between the everyday activity of movement-makers & major structural changes in society. Here, globalization as a major trend is discussed in terms of transnational & transracial tendencies. Major social movements (MSMs) & movement-makers that have a long history of responding to global tendencies are identified & a critical approach to the tension between global tendencies & the local-global nexus of the international worker/labor movement, the women's movement, & the ecological/environmental movement is offered. The identification of transnational & transnational tendencies in these three MSMs is assisted by the use of Jürgen Habermas's critical theory, particularly his emphasis on the necessity of reconsidering the meaning of modernity & rationality. Within this critical & structural perspective, the notion of "thinking globally, acting locally"—as a movement slogan or as a realistic assessment of actions possible—is called into question. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22784 / ISA / 1990 / 6466

Klov Dahl, Alden S. (Australian National U, Canberra ACT 2601), **Social Networks: From Data to Observations.**

¶ In attempting to study either personal or social networks, the unit of direct observation is usually the individual. Accordingly, to make inferences about networks it is necessary to transform the raw data from individuals into observations of networks. When the focus is on personal networks, the data transformation process is relatively straightforward, but with social networks (a whole set of persons/actors & the bonds that connect them), the process can pose some complex problems. Here, some of these problems are examined, & the solutions available using a relatively widely available statistical package (SAS) are described. A series of illustrations are provided of the transformations required to study an urban social network with several thousand nodes & bonds. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22785 / ISA / 1990 / 6467

Knoblauch, Hubert (Sozialwissenschaftliche Fakultät U Konstanz, D-7760 Federal Republic Germany), **Leaving Out the Methodologist's Work.**

¶ Starting from the common axiom that social action is the subject matter of sociology, sociological analysis of communicative processes in the Schutzian tradition is still preoccupied with methodological assumptions that (1) stress the individual social actor, & (2) share an orientation toward deductive methodology ("relevancy"). A suggestion for the transformation of these individualistic approaches is advanced that could: (A) better account for the factual processes of communicative analysis, (B)

provide a methodological legitimation for such analyses, & (C) stress the specific starting point of such investigations, namely interactively produced, naturalistic & quasiobjective data. A heuristic distinction of several classes of data is suggested that allows for & is sensitive to the way data are produced & to their status with respect to natural communicative situations. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22786 / ISA / 1990 / 6468

Knocke, Wuokko S. K. (Swedish Center Working Life, PO Box 5606 S-114 86 Stockholm), **Values and Meanings of Paid Labour for Women.**

¶ Arguments that women conceive domestic work as their primary field of activity are challenged, & it is argued that women's ideal choice is to combine paid labor & nonpaid work at home. Since women's choice is determined by social & cultural contexts, the dominant values in society with regard to traditional & nontraditional conceptions of the sexual division of labor must be considered. Interviews conducted with 111 women from Finland, Yugoslavia, Greece, & Chile, working as paid laborers in Sweden, are used to show the importance that women of varying cultural & socioeconomic backgrounds assign to their participation in paid labor. It is revealed that the primacy of earning a salary for material survival combines with social values & meanings that go far beyond strict instrumentality. It is concluded that decontextualized dualistic approaches to this issue do not capture women's choice nor explain women's contradictory realities with regard to paid labor & unpaid work at home. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22787 / ISA / 1990 / 6469

Koc, Mustafa (Dept Sociology U Toronto, Ontario M5S 1A1), **Two Crises of Tobacco Farming: Comparison of Turkish and Canadian Cases.**

¶ A comparison of recent crises in tobacco farming in Turkey & in Canada. Although in both countries, tobacco farming is undertaken by simple commodity producing units, there are significant differences in terms of the plant varieties used, the scale of production, & labor & capital intensity. In Turkey, the "transformed peasant" form of production is small scale & highly labor intensive, based on use of family labor. In contrast, the Canadian case is an archetype of the US farm—large scale, specialized, & capitalized. After summarizing the historical dynamics that have led to the emergence of these two forms, the conditions of reproduction of tobacco farmers & their adaptation mechanisms to the effects of adverse market conditions are explored. It is argued that despite differences in the way their production processes are organized, the conditions of producers in these two countries are linked through the global trade practices of multinational corporations. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22788 / ISA / 1990 / 6470

Koch-Weser, Elke (U Roma, I-00100 Italy), **A Framework for the Quantitative Study of Leisure Styles.**

¶ The debate concerning the use of social indicators for the assessment of the quality of life has stimulated an interest in the development of cultural indicators. Standard cultural spheres (eg, cultural heritage, music & the performing arts, visual arts, audio & audiovisual media, sociocultural activities, sports & games, & environment & nature) in their relationships with functional levels, for which indicators have been developed by international agencies, have direct relevance for major leisure concerns & provisions. Integrating the different dimensions of production, distribution, & consumption, qualitative measures are intended to help in the effective planning of cultural policies, & most permit synchronic & diachronic comparisons. However, cultural indicator systems often privilege a macro-approach tied to the wider institutional setting & pay little attention to the microlevel not only of individual differences, but in particular of differential characteristics relating to small-group or family networks & organizations. Configurations of activities based on choices related to life projects become meaningful exclusively in such interactive settings. In this respect, it is argued that leisure styles, both in their actual & ideal aspirational outlines, offer an important & heuristically useful key for both conceptual & methodological clarification. A comprehensive framework for the quantitative description of leisure styles is presented using time-use data for the definition of leisure styles & connecting this approach with subjective, evaluative information. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22789 / ISA / 1990 / 6471

Koczanowicz, Leszek (Dept History of Philosophy U Wrocław, PL-50-139 Poland), *Meaning and the Self in G. H. Mead and L. S. Vygotsky.*

¶ An examination of the relation between meaning & the self in the thought of George Herbert Mead & L. S. Vygotsky. For both Mead & Vygotsky meaning is neither thought nor idea existing in mind; instead, meaning is constituted in action & in human interaction. Vygotsky pays attention to the two factors constituting meaning: it is both a means of communication & presentation of the essence of things or natural laws. For Mead, meaning is constituted in the process of interaction, especially in carrying out social acts. Both try to answer the behavioristic challenge proving that such concepts as "self" or "consciousness" can be preserved in the body of science even if an objective point of view would be accepted. For Vygotsky, the main point in the process of self-formation is to assimilate the cultural heritage of mankind included in meanings. For Mead, becoming a self means the ability to take the role of others on increasingly generalized levels. It is argued that their assumption that the ability to enter the world of meaning is an indispensable part of the process of self-formation is crucial for overcoming the restrictions of behavioristic social sciences. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22790 / ISA / 1990 / 6472

Kojder, Andrzej (Faculty Law U Warsaw, PL-00-927 Poland), *Attributes of Legal Control in the Monocentric Social System.*

¶ There are numerous linkages between types of social systems & their corresponding legal systems. In those Central European countries where Stalinist order was introduced more than forty years ago, a novel type of monocentric social system was adopted that, in turn, generated a unique model of legal system characterized by: (1) a totalitarian, all-encompassing nature that includes all, even the most private, spheres of life; (2) centralization; & (3) exceptional levels of repression. It relies mostly on principles of revenge & deterrence as opposed to regulation, mediation, & restitution, & directly serves the interest of the oligarchy in power (*nomenklatura*). Legal control is subordinated to political control & to secret security services. It is wholly asymmetric, & is exercised by diverse, extralegal institutions—political parties, trade unions, the workplace, schools, etc.—which produce & implement the law through circulation of photocopied instructions, telex messages, & telephone calls. This type of social control results in social relations marked by the atrophy of interpersonal relations, normative chaos, & legal nihilism. However, the entire legal order is delegitimated by the prevailing sense of justice. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22791 / ISA / 1990 / 6473

Kolker, Aliza (Dept Sociology George Mason U, Fairfax VA 22030), *The Oldest Old: The Implications of the Increase in the Population Aged 85 or Older in the U.S..*

¶ The fastest growing segment of the US population is that aged 85+—the oldest old—a group whose needs are different from those of the young old, especially in terms of long-term care. Though the elderly dread the possibility of dependence on the care of either kin or strangers, independence is an unattainable myth for most of the oldest old. A more realistic goal is interdependence—a reciprocity of helping relationships that preserves the autonomy & dignity of the individual—though it is possible only when individuals possess enough material & social resources to retain control over their care. US social policy, as a result of such programs as Medicare & Medicaid, tends to place the oldest old in positions of unnecessary dependence. Future policy must distinguish between the young old & the old old: for the former, major concerns are the right to remain productive & free from age discrimination, while for the latter, the key issue is access to programs that minimize or postpone dependency. Demographic & health characteristics of the oldest old are reviewed, along with their own resources & the role of caregivers, the range of formal services, & the impact of demographic trends. An alternative model of service delivery is proposed that, unlike the current treatment orientation of the biomedical model, aims at reducing unwarranted dependency. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22792 / ISA / 1990 / 6474

Kolosi, Tamas (TARKI, II Frankel Leo Utca H-1027 Budapest Hungary), *The Intergenerational Reproduction of Lifestyle—A Cross-National Perspective.*

¶ An international comparison of the reproduction mechanisms of life-

style was attempted via the creation of a databank in Hungary. An attempt was also made to establish models explaining the reproduction of lifestyles between generations. Lifestyle is considered in terms of material living conditions & cultural activity, & only vertical discrepancies are dealt with: no inquiry is made into the problem of alternative lifestyles. Focus is on how & through what mechanisms lifestyle is affected by social origin, assuming that the two most important mediating mechanisms are education & income. A LISREL MIMIC model is used to test these assumptions. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22793 / ISA / 1990 / 6475

Koncz, Catherine (U Economics, H-1093 Budapest Hungary), *The Participation of Women in Political Decisions.*

¶ The limited participation of women in political life at international, national, & local levels is the manifestation of their disadvantageous situation in society, which can be explained by the traditional practice of the division of work between the sexes. Due to lack of social assistance, a contradiction results between women's role within the family & their participation in public life. The solution is to create social conditions that enable women to play a role equal to that of men in society; the will of political leaders to eliminate this discrimination & achieve this goal is discussed. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22794 / ISA / 1990 / 6476

Konrad, George & Szelenyi, Ivan (Dept Sociology U California, Los Angeles 90024), *Intellectuals and Power in Post-Communist Societies.*

¶ In *The Intellectuals on the Road to Class Power* (Konrad, George, & Szelenyi, Ivan), completed in Sept 1974, it was argued that its publication by an official publishing house in an East European country would be empirical proof that socialism had entered its "third epoch," in which the intellectuals, rather than the bureaucratic elite, would exercise class power. In Sept 1989, the book appeared in print, issued by a Hungarian publishing house. Here, several questions related to the social conditions that allowed its publication are discussed: (1) Are current events indeed proof of the decline of the bureaucratic domination & the growth of power of the intelligentsia? (2) Is the increased political activism & influence of the intellectuals a lasting phenomenon, or rather a brief interval between communist bureaucratism & a new, possibly bourgeois, form of class domination? (3) Is this third epoch socialist in any meaningful sense? (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22795 / ISA / 1990 / 6477

Konstantinov, Igor (USSR Musical Society, Herzen St 14/2 Moscow 103009), *Problems of the Artistic Life in the USSR at the Present Stage.*

¶ Under present conditions in the USSR, the priority of general human values has drastically increased, creating demands for a fundamental change in the state management of artistic life. Scientific research on the regularities of socioartistic processes is of special urgency due to an active introduction of the ideological standards in art in the recent past. Here, empirical data are analyzed to reveal the system of factors that influence the aesthetic development of musical art users. The results illustrate the correction of organizational & economic forms of management of artistic life that have already taken shape & challenge the deeply rooted views on the functioning of art in society. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22796 / ISA / 1990 / 6478

Kontinen, Esa (U Jyväskylä, SF-40100 Finland), *The Legal Profession, the Nobility, and the University in Nineteenth- and Twentieth-Century Finland.*

¶ The legal profession & the legal examination are discussed in terms of their historical importance to the leading social powers in Finland. The peculiar social history of the Finnish nobility, & its weak landowning base, brought about the special importance of higher administrative posts for the First Estate after Finland was annexed to Russia in 1809 as its autonomous Grand Duchy. In this situation, the bureaucracy became a stronghold for the nobility when trying to secure its position as an exclusive social status group. The need for administrative rationalization & social closure interests of this group resulted in the founding of the university examinations of law, which became a precondition for higher administrative posts. Based on historical materials & secondary data, studied are the importance of this class-based need for bureaucracy & the

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centrality of legal examination & profession in administrative & political life between 1809 & 1959. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22797 / ISA / 1990 / 6479

Koo, Jasoon (Dept Sociology Hanyang U, Ansan-si Kyongki-do Seoul Korea), **Outmigration and the Rural Elderly in Korea.**

¶ An investigation of the effect of the outmigration of young people in rural Korea on the lives of the elderly, drawing on interview data collected 1988/89 from 60 older people living in a village in Kimjae, Chunbuk. As Korean society has industrialized & urbanized, young people have increasingly migrated to work in urban areas, while older people remain in rural areas & continue traditional work. Findings indicate that older people are coping with the shortage of young people by working harder & continuing to work rather than retiring. Though older parents still expect that their children will take care of them, children are not accessible in time of need, which threatens old age security since alternative arrangements for care are not available. It is suggested that Korean society should recognize the aging's contribution in rural development, & should provide for their needs & assist in their integration in society. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22798 / ISA / 1990 / 6480

Kooyman, Rene (PO Box 805, NL-3500 AV Utrecht Netherlands), **Participation in the Arts: The Impact of Art-Education.**

¶ Research on participation in the arts has generally concluded that the majority of the population does not attend art activities, & that interest in art activities rises with social status & level of education. Recent research in the Netherlands, however, shows that, while a majority of the population does not attend official, professional art activities, an even larger part of the population has been active in amateur art education. The impact of art education & amateur art is discussed & it is concluded that art education predicts future art behavior. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22799 / ISA / 1990 / 6481

Koppel, Ross (Social Research Corp, Suite 2701 Center City One Philadelphia PA 19107), **The Impact of Hospital Information Technology on Spatial Relations and Communications.**

¶ Based on a case study of a hospital, examined is how installing a "point-of-care" integrated computer system in a hospital profoundly alters spatial relations within the organization, requiring the abandonment of the concept of a unique location where the patient's record resides & the decoupling of the spatial relation between a patient & his/her medical record. A patient's record can be seen, added to, or altered wherever there is a computer & a modem, either from within the hospital itself, or outside; the confidentiality of records is also altered. The computer system also changes the ways in which departments organize their activities & interact with other departments. With the introduction of a computer system, waiting time & cost associated with the review of previous reports &/or the addition of data to existing documents are eliminated. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22800 / ISA / 1990 / 6482

Kordobovskiy, Oleg (USSR Musical Society, Herzen St 14/2 Moscow 103009), **Factors Influencing Musical Preferences (Scaling of Estimates).**

¶ The method of nonmetric multidimensional scaling was tested in the sphere of arts in an experiment aimed at exposing latent factors that influence musical preferences. A set of 16 features characteristic of many aspects of composers' creative activity was proposed, & 17 experts were asked to estimate 14 composers using the 16-feature scales. Their estimates were processed by mathematical methods in order to obtain a mean quantity for each scale, organizing the composers in hierarchy. These results were combined with scale data from 500 concert goers on the creative activity of the composers. On the basis of the integral estimates obtained, a 2-dimensional configuration was designed, & 10 features that influence musical preferences were determined. These results indicate that this method could be successfully used for further studies in the field of popular musical tastes. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22801 / ISA / 1990 / 6483

Koroteyeva, Victoria & Perepelkin, Lev (Instit Ethnography, ul Dm. Ul'anova 19 117036 Moscow USSR), **Several Cities in One or a Mul-**

ti-Ethnic City? Urbanization Patterns in Uzbekistan.

¶ Urbanization patterns of the native population of Soviet Central Asia are discussed, particularly in Tashkent—the region's largest city. Since the city was incorporated into the Russian empire in the nineteenth century, a typical colonial structure has formed. While indigenous districts remained more or less intact, European districts evolved independently. This division into two loosely connected components persists, although patterns of industrialization have encouraged the rise of European (mostly Russian) enclaves. The boundary between districts is not merely ethnic, as both portions of the city are multiethnic; rather, districts differ according to occupational structure, demographic behavior, settlement & dwelling types, & traditional social institutions. The way of life characteristic of the native population involves many rural traits resulting from the persistence of central Asian urban structures. The relative stability of the traditional Uzbek institutions in Tashkent, which are even more conservative than in small & medium-sized towns, is partly due to the existence of the European part of the city. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22802 / ISA / 1990 / 6484

Korvajärvi, Päivi (Work Research Center U Tampere, SF-33101 Finland), **Women's Work Orientations in Gendered Work Organizations.**

¶ Interview data collected in 9 workplaces in Finland in 1985-1988 are used to explore contradictions between the hierarchical gendered structures of work organizations & the concrete activities & orientations of female clerical workers, focusing on how & why work organizations & women themselves produce, reproduce, & support prevailing gender-based structures. Compared with many advanced capitalist countries, a high % of Finnish women are in full-time work, but there is very rigid & permanent horizontal & vertical division of labor according to the gender within the labor market. In spite of their high level of education, women are rarely engaged in managerial tasks; in fact, most clerical workers in Finland are women. The gendered structures in work organizations are similar to those in many other capitalist countries; however, despite their lower position & poor career prospects, Finnish women want to participate in wage labor to the same extent as men do. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22803 / ISA / 1990 / 6485

Korzeniewicz, Miguel E. (Dept Sociology Duke U, Durham NC 27701), **Enterprises, Economic Environments, and International Competitiveness in Argentina and Brazil.**

¶ Greater competitiveness in international markets is associated with relatively stable economic environments, characterized by coherent policy-making structures & a less diversified landscape of collective action organizations. Here, examined are the value & volume of manufactured exports between 1970 & 1989, rates of exchange & fiscal/financial incentives, survey data on exporting firms, & organizational charts for trade ministries in Argentina & Brazil. Correlation coefficients are calculated for macroeconomic variables & level of manufactured exports, with emphasis on leather footwear exports. It is shown that firm behavior is embedded in, & critically shaped by, socially constructed economic networks that enhance or limit competitiveness in global markets. Argentina's complex structure of collective action organizations has hindered global competitiveness. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22804 / ISA / 1990 / 6486

Kos, Drago & Kolarič, Zinka (Faculty Sociology/Political Science/Journalism, Ljubljana Yugoslavia), **Socialist Housing Mix—The Case of Yugoslavia.**

¶ The formal housing system in Yugoslavia is monistic, ie, it favors social (public) housing production only. However, a large proportion of housing facilities are produced in parallel informal & even illegal housing systems. As a consequence, a strange housing mix is developing: one dominant, formally supported, but rather inefficient system, is accompanied by a number of parallel informal but complementary housing activities. An attempt is made to demonstrate the unproductiveness of the existing housing policy, which favors inflexible formal housing production & suppresses efficient informal activities. A new approach is needed that would establish a system of interpenetration between the two coexisting spheres. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22805 / ISA / 1990 / 6487

Kosaka, K. & Fukino, T. (Kwansei Gakuin U, Nishinomiya Japan 662), **A Mathematical Model of Overfishing: Replenishable Resources and Social Dilemma.**

¶ A formal theoretical study is presented of a situation where, under a certain mechanism of replenishment, players (fishermen) interact with each other & are offered binary strategies: cooperating behavior (fishing by observing regulations of fisheries) & defecting behavior (fishing without observing regulations). It is assumed that defecting behavior brings more benefits to players. Overfishing may well be interpreted in relation to Robyn M. Dawes's conception of social dilemma, where defection is dominant & cooperation among all players produces more payoff for individual players than does defection by all players. It is shown that fishing activities turn out to be overfishing or social dilemma under specific parametric conditions involving replenishment & fishing strategies where regulations are neither too strict nor too loose. When regulations are too strict, defection by some additional fishermen could bring more benefits to a societal system than otherwise, which might make the overall stock diminish in the longer run. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22806 / ISA / 1990 / 6488

Kosambi, Meera (803 Bhandarkar Institute Rd, Pune Maharashtra India), **Environmental Movements in India: Local, Regional and Global Elements.**

¶ Environmental movements in India, as in many other Third World countries, display an inextricable intertwining of several elements: at one extreme is the global & regional concern for preservation of the environment, & at the other is the concern for preserving the meager habitat & livelihood of the rural poor. In the middle are complex issues revolving around governments' economic policies & its collusion with big industrial interests that have resulted in the deterioration of both the environment & the conditions of the rural poor. Following a discussion of the Indian economic-political context, some of the larger environmental movements are analyzed within this framework. A case study of the environmental movement in a Kusnur group of villages in Sharwad District, Karnataka State, is presented to demonstrate how villagers organized protests against government action that threatened the environment & their quality of life. This example serves as a test case for a variety of issues, especially for the future of the common lands that are the last resource base left for the poor, while forests are being destroyed & rivers polluted in the name of industrial development. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22807 / ISA / 1990 / 6489

Kosolapov, Michail S. (Instit Sociology Soviet Academy Sciences, Krzhizhanovskogo 24/35 b5 Moscow 117259), **Methodological Grounds of Connection between Meaningful Task and Measuring Method.**

¶ Measurement reliability is determined by the logic of operational definition of notions, including both the logic of empirical interpretation of notions & the consistency of reasoning in the formation of measuring instruments. Here, focus is on the transitional stage between the empirical interpretation of the concept & the construction of the concrete measuring procedure. It is argued that the scaling process, including both the procedure of construction & the scaling method, must serve as a ground for overcoming the gap between the initial data collection procedure & measurement models. Existential classification of scales & scaling methods in the literature is unidimensional. Such classification must be multidimensional & must reflect the entire sequence of reasoning that led to the construction of the scale. A classification of scales according to measuring object is suggested, & the classification of scaling methods to the type of data is analyzed. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22808 / ISA / 1990 / 6490

Kosoy, Alicia, Kremenchutzky, Silvia & Pascual, Liliana (Zapata 589 PB 'D'(1426) Capital, Buenos Aires Argentina), **Reflexiones acerca de los procesos de innovación educativa** (Reflections on the Processes of Educational Innovation). (SPA)

¶ Based on observations of educational reforms implemented in Argentina by the Ministry of Education, it is argued that the success of such reforms depends on their validity—whether the change is viewed as necessary by all parties—& community acceptance of the group implementing the reform & the mechanisms used to do so. Keeping in mind the goals

of educational innovation in a process of democratization, considered are: (1) community participation in the development, implementation, & evaluation stages; (2) the transference of functions & responsibilities in the democratization process; (3) the restructuring of curriculum content in relation to regional necessities; (4) the flexibility needed in administrative structures (part of the process of dismantling the bureaucracy); (5) the training of teachers for their new role; & (6) improvement of the quality of education. Tr & Modified by J. Taylor (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22809 / ISA / 1990 / 6491

Kostov, Georgy & Anachkova, Bistra (Instit Sociology, 13A Moskovska St Sofia BG-1000 Bulgaria), **Economic Reforms in Bulgaria in the Period 1964-89.**

¶ Based on statistical & other data, economic reforms in Bulgaria are investigated in an attempt to explain the present economic crisis. The first attempt to transform the economy & introduce an intensive mode of development was undertaken in 1964, & aimed to induce competition between industrial enterprises. During the 1960s, an attempt was made to copy the experience of Yugoslavia, Hungary, & Czechoslovakia, ie, orientation toward industries most beneficial to the country, in an attempt to reinstate a commodity economy & monetary relations. The 1970s witnessed a return to centralized management by way of the directive planning system, though the essence of the managerial system was in fact an administrative one. In the period 1981-1987, an attempt was made to delimit state-to-enterprise relations by giving the work collective the character of industrial autonomy. New legislation in 1987 & 1989 gave industrial autonomy to the firm (ie, its board of managers), such that at present, both the work collective & the individual are enslaved hired laborers & fully subjected to the will of the firm management. The explanation of the failure of these reforms lies in a contradiction that was never overcome: state authorities appeared to support commodity-monetary relations in order to stimulate industrial initiative, but in fact reserved for themselves the sovereign administrative, economic, & political power. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22810 / ISA / 1990 / 6492

Kourchid, Oliver A., **Industrial Comparisons and Investments: The French Coal Mines between Germany and the USA.**

¶ Strategies of investments in the post-WWII period are examined using the example of the French northern coal mines. The two major sources of international influence were the US—the major political & economic contributor, eg, the Marshall Fund—& West Germany, which had technical competencies that allowed it to rapidly become dominant in the European community. The role of nationalism & technocracy between two aspects of necessary cooperation are explored, & collaboration is identified as an important factor (& concept) of rationality & economic identity. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22811 / ISA / 1990 / 6493

Kovács, Ilona & Moniz, Antonio B. (CESO I&D, Ave Elias Garcia 123-4 P-1600 Lisbon Portugal), **New Production Technologies, Youth's Qualification and Attitudes: The Portuguese Situation in the Industrial Sector.**

¶ An exploration of: the implementation of new production technologies; the structure of youth employment, qualification, & professional training; the role of young people in industrial working life; the concept of individualization; & youth's attitudes toward work & new technologies in the industrial sector in Portugal. It is concluded that the educational system is still unsuitable for the requirements of industrial modernization, which strongly affects the qualification structure of young industrial workers; this situation is also affecting technological development. The inadequacy of the national training system, the scarcity of qualified labor, & the high cost of innovation are discussed, along with recent trends that show potential for improving the preparation of Portuguese young people who are beginning work in the industrial sector. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22812 / ISA / 1990 / 6494

Kovalainen, Anne (Turku School Economics, SF-20500 Finland), **Women Entrepreneurs in Finland 1960-1985.**

¶ Interest in female entrepreneurship has increased due to the rise in the number of entrepreneurs in many of the Organization for Economic Cooperation & Development countries, & the segmentation of the labor markets. Entrepreneurship offers women the possibility to overcome sub-

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ordination in the labor market, which has been viewed as the most important reason for the increase. However, empirical evidence from Finland does not totally support this conclusion in terms of the amount of female entrepreneurs or the size of the firms. Explanations should be sought elsewhere, eg, in economic structures. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22813 / ISA / 1990 / 6495

Kowarick, Lucio (Dept Political Science U São Paulo, 05508 Brazil), **Urban Struggles and Politics in São Paulo: The Worker's Party (Partido dos Trabalhadores, PT) Administration.**

¶ Since its origins in 1981, the Partido dos Trabalhadores (PT) has stimulated popular organizations in São Paulo, Brazil, in their struggle for improved living conditions. Since the 1988 elections, planning & administrative decentralization, & the creation of new popular participation channels, have been the main political concerns of the PT administration. Here, the contradictions of these processes are discussed, in relation to: (1) the strength of urban movements as pressure groups, their political organization, & their relation with the PT administration; (2) the resistance to change of the municipality's bureaucracy; & (3) the various conceptions of popular participation within the PT administration. The conditions of economic recession & lack of public resources have led to new forms of political representation & social participation. However, the opening of the local state apparatus & extending citizenship to previously disenfranchised populations in a society with deep authoritarian & clientelistic traditions face many difficulties. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22814 / ISA / 1990 / 6496

Koyano, Shogo (Tokiwa U, Ibaraki Japan 310), **Adjustment and Identity Achieved by the Asian Migrants: Cases of the Santals and Sikhs.**

¶ A comparison of the cases of Santal & Sikh migrants reveals no essential differences in terms of adjustment. However, differences were identified with respect to the impact of social discrimination on identity: retribalization among the Santals developed under the impact of caste discrimination, thus reinforcing ethnic identity; also, the impact of discrimination by experienced Sikhs in Toronto, Ontario, promoted their strong union. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22815 / ISA / 1990 / 6497

Kozma, Albert, DiFazio, Roberto & Stones, Michael J. (Memorial U Newfoundland, Saint John's A1B 3X9), **Long- and Short-Term Affective States in a Community Sample of Elderly Persons.**

¶ A recently proposed model of happiness (Kozma, et al, in press) posits the operation of long- & short-term affective states in subjective well-being. Here, experimental data from 200+ elderly persons are used to test this model. Ss underwent either positive or negative mood induction manipulations after being presented with both mood & disposition measures of happiness. Their mood & disposition were reassessed after the induction, & only mood measures were found to be significantly affected. Results support the postulated structure of happiness. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22816 / ISA / 1990 / 6498

Kozma, Tamas (Hungarian Instit Educational Research, PO Box 427 H-1395 Budapest), **Minority Conflicts and Educational Policies in Eastern Europe: The New Opposition Groups.**

¶ An examination of national minority conflicts in Eastern Europe, with focus on the agenda of the new opposition groups, & the fit of the minority issue to social ideologies. Analysis is based on interviews conducted with 23 members of different opposition groups; these data are supplemented by a content analysis of the broadcasting of Poland, East Germany, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Romania, Yugoslavia, & Bulgaria, 1 Jan 1988-31 Aug 1989. Results identify two general groups: (1) Populists were characterized by strong patriotic & nationalistic statements & notions, which are connected to religious concepts & values. Beliefs related to national sovereignty, the supremacy of the nation states, & the importance of the national language, popular arts, & peasants' traditions are also features of this group, who are identified as first-generation intellectuals & agrarians. (2) The second group emphasized social-political conditions of the minorities, & were concerned with notions about social equality. This group also stressed socialist political values & economic liberalization. An attempt has been made to relate this group to the radical & free-liberal movement of Germany, Italy, & Austria. It is concluded

ed that behind the facade of present-day modernization, a new wave of conservatism is emerging. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22817 / ISA / 1990 / 6499

Kramarae, Cheris (U Oregon, Eugene 97403), **Redefining Sex, Sexual Relationships, and the Hite Reports.**

¶ Deep-rooted prejudice of experts on the subjects of sexuality, ownership, & property, as well as disregard or denial of data controlled by women, have led many sociologists to ignore or ridicule the Hite Reports. Here, it is argued that consideration of Shere Hite's work & of feminist studies of control of talk can provide a valuable framework for critiquing marital sexual relationships & inequalities. The relationship of the international mass media reception to Hite's work to its reception in traditional academic publications & in feminist publications is considered: while some feminists have been privately & publicly supportive of Hite's work, her research is seldom cited in their academic work. The contributions of Hite's theory of sexual relations to the study of marital interaction are evaluated. It is concluded that, combined with other communication studies of relational control, Hite's work can redefine knowledge & theories. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22818 / ISA / 1990 / 6500

Krane, Ronald E. (California State U, Northridge 91330), **Effects of the 1986 Immigration Reform & Control Act upon Undocumented Migration to the United States.**

¶ Successful implementation of the 1986 Immigration Reform & Control Act was posited on historically unprecedented monetary & incarceration sanctions imposable on employers hiring illegal aliens & on an authorized 50% increase in US Border Patrol staffing. The Border Patrol is charged with the dual responsibilities of apprehending illegal border crossers & investigating employers suspected of hiring illegals. The Act specifies a three-year probationary period, after which Congress may revise or rescind its provisions, & charges the General Accounting Office (GAO) with evaluation responsibilities. At the end of the probationary period, Congress had not funded the Act at the authorized level, & Border Patrol staffing has increased only 16% nationwide. For each of three consecutive fiscal years ending 30 Sept 1989, the Border Patrol recorded significant declines in numbers of apprehensions along the US-Mexican border. While the Immigration & Naturalization Service, parent body of the Border Patrol, has often cited this statistic as evidence of the deterrent effects of the Act, a more accurate interpretation would correlate declining apprehensions with declining staffing, particularly in the crucial San Diego, Calif, sector. On-duty officers commonly report no discernible difference in volume of attempted illegal crossing. In its antidiscrimination provisions, the Act also charges the GAO with evaluating whether the law is causing pervasive discrimination against persons possessing the legal right to work &/or is imposing an undue burden of proof on employers. If one or both have occurred, Congress is obliged during 1990 to consider repealing employer sanctions. Studies conducted by major civil rights groups, among others, document numerous refusals to hire, & decisions to terminate, legal workers by misinformed or inadequately informed employers who fear the possible penalties imposed by the Act. Accordingly, these civil rights interests are pressuring for extension of the three-year probationary period, rescission of employer sanctions, & strengthening of the antidiscrimination provisions. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22819 / ISA / 1990 / 6501

Krapchan, Svetlana Georgievna (Instit Economics, 17 Lavrentiev St 630090 Novosibirsk USSR), **Rural Population of Russia in the Public and Private Sectors of the Economy: Regional Aspects.**

¶ Census & other statistical data collected between 1974 & 1989 on the rural administrative-territorial units (regions) of Russia—the largest national republic in the USSR—are used to: define regional differentiation in rural population employment in the public sector (*kolkhozes*, *sovkhozes*, & other state enterprises) & the private sector; & detect factors of regional employment differentiation. The private sector of the rural economy is made up mainly of individual household farms, some produce of which was marketed, run either by public sector workers on a part-time basis, or by persons outside the public sector, ie, pensioners, housewives with children, etc. The following groups of regions are identified: (1) those with large household farms of low economic efficiency run by people not participating in the public sector (depopulated villages of Central Russia with a high proportion of retired people, & autonomous

republics with non-Russian populations & a high natural population increase); (2) those with farms of smaller size but greater efficiency where employment in the private sector is lower & people of active working age are employed in the public sector (urbanizing areas & newly developed areas in the east); & (3) those with individual household farms moderately developed & where the employment in the public farm sector is the highest (agriculturally advanced regions in southern Russia). Factors influencing regional differentiation include the degree to which traditional lifestyle has survived, the demographic development of the territory underlying job opportunities, & the extent of farm industrialization. Factors determining efficiency of household farms include the farmers' education & the development of their habitation. Regions that retained their historical & cultural traditions in the form of household farms lack an active working population, while regions with such populations have advanced public sectors that draw workers away from the private sector, especially household farms. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22820 / ISA / 1990 / 6502

Krasnodebski, Zdzisław (Instytut Socjologii, Karowa 18 PL-00-324 Warsaw Poland), *Toward the Hermeneutics of Non-Verbal Expressions*.

¶ The issue of the meaning & understanding of nonverbal expressions is addressed, following the suggestions of Helmuth Plessner *Gesammelte Schriften* ((Collected Works), 1987). The hermeneutics of nonverbal expressions & the consequences that such hermeneutics can have for social theory are also discussed. The tendency to see verbal expressions as a kind of action & to interpret instrumental action as a deficient form of action, deprived of dimensions, which the speech-act or communicative actions have, or as a special kind of action, rudimentary reminder of originally goal-oriented action, as a vicarious action with the imaginary object, or as a metaphor of action, are critiqued. It is argued that they are a special class of meaningful behavior, which can be reduced neither to actions nor to speech acts. They are meaningful, but in a different & more fundamental way than are signs of language. Further, it is impossible to understand such phenomena without taking into account the fact of the peculiar embodiment of man, as was shown by Plessner in his famous analysis of laughing & crying. Treating nonverbal expressions as part of the "life-ground of language" can provide a remedy against the overestimation of the possibility of rationalization of social life, which is a consequence of using speech acts as the model for all modes of social communication. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22821 / ISA / 1990 / 6503

Krause, Elliott A. (Dept Sociology Northeastern U, Boston MA 02115), *Guild Power and the Theory of Professions*.

¶ Guild power can be defined as the concatenation of a group of powers that have characterized both medieval guilds & certain modern professions. It involves control over the association, the workplace, the market for services, & the group's relation to the state; a comparison is made with the power of the state & of capitalism. For a given profession in a given nation, each dimension can vary to some degree independently of each other dimension. Most professions in the West have had some control over the association, & have gained & then lost power over the workplace, the market, & the state. The role of the capitalists & the state from 1965 to the present has varied depending on the profession & the nation, but distinct patterns are identifiable. In Eastern & Central Europe, before & after the 1989 revolutions, the state controlled the workplace & the market; even as communists lose power, there is no move toward the development of free professions like in the US. Most states in Central Europe & in the USSR will probably develop professions with more autonomy & certainly greater control over the association, & some over the market for services, within a state system. In most of the Third World, professional group power is often confounded with general political power: members of various professions rule the nation by virtue of their position in an educated elite, & guild power is nonexistent. It is predicted that the widening of services & the true development of autonomous professional groups may lead to resistance from below, by consumers, which will challenge the power of elite professionals. In addition, resistance may be offered by those who favor traditional forms of medicine, law, & education. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22822 / ISA / 1990 / 6504

Krawczyk, Zbigniew (Academy Physical Education, Marymoncka 34 Warsaw Poland), *Sport and Humanism: Aspects of an Analysis*.

¶ Humanism, understood as a system of intellectual & moral values that contains awareness of the quite special importance of human rights, identity, dignity, & freedom, is discussed in relation to sport. Focus is on three essential aspects: (1) the symbolic—with mythical, religious, artistic, philosophical, & moral contents; (2) the structural & institutional—considering sport to be a mass movement & an institution through which can be implemented the aspirations of nations, states, continents, & humankind as a whole; & (3) the personality—describing how individuals, through participation in sport, are submitted to processes of education & socialization. Such a theoretical analysis of the ties between sport & humanism requires an interdisciplinary approach, though the best perception of sport as an expression of the values of humanism may be obtained by integrating the viewpoints of physical, cultural, & philosophical anthropology. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22823 / ISA / 1990 / 6505

Krebs, Dagmar (Zentrum Umfragen/Methoden/Analysen, Postfach 122155 D-6800 Mannheim 1 Federal Republic Germany), *The Meaning of Social Life Feelings in Different Nations: A Cross-National Study Comparing Second Order Factors of Social Life Feeling Scales*.

¶ Social life feelings refer to sentiments about the social world & personal relations with it, including internal-external control, trust in other people, disillusionment with government, & political efficacy, all of which imply a judgment of the person-social world relation. Furthermore, there are sentiments that refer to the affective state of the person that result from living in the social world, eg, optimism & depression. Here, 1987 scale data collected from adults in the US & the Federal Republic of Germany ($N = 1,522$ & $2,003$, respectively) are used to measure social life feelings. Results indicate both inter- & intracultural differences (& similarities) of feeling that are related to variations in sociodemographic background variables. A factor analysis of the scales themselves reveals culturally specific & historically developed patterns of meaning associated with social life feelings in the two countries. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22824 / ISA / 1990 / 6506

Kreps, Gary A. (Dept Sociology Coll William & Mary, Williamsburg VA 23185), *The Federal Emergency Response System in the United States: Past and Present*.

¶ A historical overview is provided of wartime & peacetime emergency preparedness in the US in terms of major historical trends & issues that preceded the establishment of the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) in 1979. A brief updating of the US emergency response system & FEMA's role within it is also presented. It is argued that FEMA's activities since its founding, & debates about the success it has achieved vis-à-vis its mission, are neither new nor particularly helpful. Different ways of thinking about the efficiency & effectiveness of federal emergency management in the US are suggested. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22825 / ISA / 1990 / 6507

Krischke, Paulo J. (CSO-CCH-UFSC, 88049 Florianópolis SC Brazil), *Spanish title not provided* (Social Practices in Periods of Transition: A New Barrio Movement in Florianópolis during the Political Opening and Transition). (SPA)

¶ New forms of grass-roots neighborhood organization emerged in Brazil during the political transition of the 1980s. Here, their growing significance for the present process of sociopolitical democratization is considered. The new democratic trends tend to question & replace the previous pattern of submission to authoritarian rule & clientelistic practices, promote pluralistic methods of internal democracy in neighborhoods, & create institutional networks & channels to influence the public arena, state policies, political parties, & local candidacies to city council. The discussion draws from ongoing research in the *favelas* of Florianópolis, including participant observation in the organizational process & interviews with the local leadership & knowledgeable informants from city hall & public services. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

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90S22826 / ISA / 1990 / 6508

Krishnaraj, Maithreyi (Research Centre Women's Studies SNDT Women's U, Santacruz West Bombay 400049 Maharashtra India), **Women's Studies and the Women's Movement.**

¶ Women's studies in India developed out of a concern for women's status, a realization of the impact of development on women, & an international influence that globalized women & development issues. The women's movement in India went through many phases (as in the West), but there was a marked departure from preindependence struggles to a more radical vision in the 1970s & 1980s; strategies also varied. The link between women's studies & the women's movement is not immediately apparent, but points of contact & coherence between the two exist & the antagonism perceived by some is superficial. However, there has not been a perfect identification between the two. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22827 / ISA / 1990 / 6509

Krivo, Lauren J. (Dept Sociology Ohio State U, Columbus 43210), **Housing Market Networks and Minority Home Ownership.**

¶ Data from the 1980 Public Use Microdata Samples of the US Census are used to evaluate the effects of minority representation in jobs in the real estate industry on minority levels of homeownership & on minority-majority homeownership inequality in 52 SMSAs. Focusing on Anglo, black, & Hispanic households, it is argued that the lower level of black & Hispanic homeownership found in past research are, at least partially, determined by the lack of representation of these minorities in important jobs in the real estate industry, which inhibits their access to vital housing networks. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22828 / ISA / 1990 / 6510

Kriz, Jürgen (U Osnabrück, D-4500 Federal Republic Germany), **Common Sense and Research Techniques.**

¶ Science can be seen as a specific development of social achievements of coordination & differentiation in order to solve specific problems. It is a dangerous myth that experience in the context of science is independent of the constraints of culture. Scientific experience, however, differs gradually from everyday experience, specific to a particular discipline, by (1) formulation of questions, (2) instruments of perception, (3) patterns of action, & (4) language & stock of knowledge. Here, the social meaning & the interactive role of empirical research techniques are examined. Both data collection & data processing make necessary but often tacit use of language &, more generally, of sign processes. It is shown that data collecting means the constitution of a particular reality that is not a result of the instrument per se but is inseparable from interests, questions, knowledge, & the researcher's socially imbedded interpretations. This is also true for data processing, which is ultimately a reduction of information. A reconsideration of the scientific concepts of inference, reliability, & validity demonstrates that principles of coping with everyday life can be found at the bases of these formal concepts. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22829 / ISA / 1990 / 6511

Kroll-Smith, J. Stephen & Couch, Stephen R. (Pennsylvania State U, Hazleton 18201), **Hazard Management and Secondary Impact Risks.**

¶ A hazard management framework is used to argue that human-induced environmental contamination generates a wider array of secondary impact risks—those dangers that emerge from the formal & informal emergency responses of both the victims & social & government agencies responsible for this type of crisis—than do natural disasters. Data obtained via qualitative field work, closed-ended questionnaires in three contaminated communities, & secondary sources are drawn on to discuss: the process by which reality is socially constructed in contamination situations so that differing views become prevalent; how different groups form around & make claims on behalf of different views of reality; how various groups within the community identify with different parts of the disaster stage model at different times; how this process produces debilitating social conflict, alienation, & psychological distress; & how intervention efforts typically exacerbate this process. Implications for the management of technological hazard situations are discussed. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22830 / ISA / 1990 / 6512

Kubin, Jerzy Z. (Polish Academy Sciences, Pałac Staszica PL-00-330 Warsaw), **Types of Knowledge Basic to Social Problem Solving.**

¶ An examination of the relationship between the main objective of each of four parts of purposeful social action procedure—identification of the problem, design of a solution, implementation, & evaluation—and the type of knowledge required to accomplish them. The basic type of knowledge that serves to identify a social problem is composed of the input of the sociology of social problems combined with common & professional knowledge of the social groups concerned; elementary logic can improve this knowledge. In the course of designing a social action strategy, axiological analysis of the values assumed by all participants, dynamic models of postulated changes, & identification of variables susceptible to steering are required; factors that influence the quality of a design are illuminated. During implementation, relevant professional knowledge concerning the functioning of institutions is necessary; change agents should be acquainted with the fundamentals of the policy sciences as well as the social sciences. The monitoring of a strategy's effects yields a knowledge basic to the main objective of evaluation, which may, through a feedback loop, correct the programs & plans designed, as well as modify earlier axiological & methodological assumptions. The order of subtasks & stages on the road to efficient social action must be flexible to encompass innovations proposed by cooperating partners at various stages. A proposal for the study of sociotechnics is outlined. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22831 / ISA / 1990 / 6513

Kuckartz, Udo H. (Fachbereich Erziehungswissenschaft Frei U Berlin, Arnimallee D-1000 33 Federal Republic Germany), **Ideal Types or Empirical Types: The Case of Max Weber's Empirical Research.**

¶ In methodological discussion, the conception of the ideal type is closely related to the name of Max Weber. Here, Weber's own empirical research in the beginning of the century & his application of the term "type" are examined. When discussing Weber's methodological approach, usually his argumentation in the first chapter of *Economy and Society* is implicitly combined with his earlier writings about the ideal type, & it is assumed that whenever Weber writes about types in *Soziologische Grundbegriffe*, ideal types are meant. It seems that his description of the ideal type as a "researchers' construction," as "utopia" constructed by composing & enhancing certain aspects of social reality, & as an "artificial construction" is indeed the opposite of empirical types. It is shown that Weber's articles, which were written in close relationship to his empirical research between 1905 & 1912, show a different usage of the term type. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22832 / ISA / 1990 / 6514

Kuckartz, Udo H. (Inst Sozialpädagogik Freie U Berlin, D-1000 33 Federal Republic Germany), **New Developments in Qualitative Computing: MAX—A New Program for Linking Quality and Quantity.**

¶ MAX is a program for the IBM PC & PS/2 that is designed to increase the degree of internal validity in qualitative research & offers a multitude of options for linking qualitative & quantitative operations when analyzing qualitative data. MAX manages six different types of related databases: (1) full text data, (2) context data (eg, sociodemographic variables), (3) coded data, (4) topical keywords, (5) references of topical keywords, & (6) labels for the coded data & context data. MAX translates a sociological paradigm into the computer world. A formalized process of typology construction using MAX is described that starts with hermeneutics & proceeds with the definition of topical keywords & their assignment to significant text segments. This is followed by the definition of variables, codes, & a coding process. Finally, cluster analysis is performed & its results used for the selection of significant text segments. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22833 / ISA / 1990 / 6515

Kugel, S. A. (Voznesensky Instit Economics & Finance, 30/32 Griboedov Canal Leningrad 1911 023 USSR), **Dynamism as an Attribute of Social Status of Science in the Modern World.**

¶ A dynamic approach is offered to science as a social institution. In terms of science proper, social/institutional changes may be: internal (ie, the institutionalization of new scientific developments & changes in the organizational forms, norms, & values of scientific communities); or external (ie, involving interactions between sciences & society). The institutionalization of science is reversible: in certain social & cognitive conditions, a deinstitutionalization of science may take place. The social status of science depends largely on a balance between two trends—changes in interactions of science & society & the stability of scientific autono-



my/self-organization & social management. The deinstitutionalization of science is caused by violations of scientific autonomy & by a weakening of interaction between science & society. It is argued that new political conditions are encouraging the creation of international social institutions of science that correspond to the internal nature of science & its social functions. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22834 / ISA / 1990 / 6516

Kuhn, André (Institut Police Scientifique & Criminologie, Pl Château 3 CH-1005 Lausanne Switzerland), **La Politique criminelle et le surpeuplement carcéral** (Crime Policy and Prison Overcrowding). (FRE)

¶ Dissatisfaction with the current penal system has resulted in two main trends in the domain of crime policy: (1) increasing punitiveness for some delinquents, & (2) considering imprisonment as useless or even prejudicial & recommending its replacement by other sentences, eg, new forms of probation & parole. In this connection, the removal of short-term imprisonment has been a central issue for penal reformists. Increasing the severity of sanctions, according to the first trend, would surely increase the prison population & sharpen the problem of prison overcrowding. It is argued that the second option is likely to produce very similar outcomes, thus illustrating how well-intended policies can have adverse consequences; some reasons for the similar results of these seemingly opposed policies are presented. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22835 / ISA / 1990 / 6517

Kühnel, Steffen M. & Terwey, Michael (Central Archive Empirical Social Research, D-5 Cologne 41 Federal Republic Germany), **Exploring Attitudes towards Foreign Workers in Western Germany by Different Approaches.**

¶ Attitudes, while they have an important role in many theories, are often only roughly measured by a few ad hoc formulated indicators. Here, investigated is whether the application of different methods of data analysis for such roughly measured data reveals a more differentiated insight into the latent pattern of attitude structures than limiting oneself to a single method of data analysis. Discussion is concentrated on covariance structure analysis using LISREL, which treats latent variables as continuous, & latent class analysis using MLLSA, which treats such variables as being nominally scaled. Both methods are applied to data from the General Social Survey for 1980-1988 on the attitudes of German adults toward foreign guestworkers in West Germany. Focus is on the question of whether attitudes toward guestworkers have become more rigid over time. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22836 / ISA / 1990 / 6518

Kully, Hannah (Dept Sociology U California, Los Angeles 90024-1551), **Differing Feminist Theories on Abortion: Resolution through Multidimensional Synthesis.**

¶ An analysis of the ways that the contemporary issue of abortion is perceived by liberal, radical, & Marxist/socialist feminist theories, attempting to uncover the one-dimensional assumptions each makes regarding the dimensions of action & order, & the ramifications for theoretical clarity of such thinking. Pro-choice is the cornerstone of liberal feminism's stand on abortion, reflecting liberal theory's emphasis on individual rights as the foundation of social organization. For liberal theorists, social order is presumed to lie in an aggregate of individual actions motivated by personal desire. The liberal idealist & individualist theoretical commitment, however, ignores the collective nature of social order & action: lack of access to free abortions keeps many women from exercising these rights. Theoretical commitment to class & the social relations of production, however, hides the way the coercive power of patriarchy controls women's sexuality materially, psychologically, & culturally. Further, when Marxist/socialist & radical feminists give theoretical primacy to externally structured social order & coercive motivations, they ignore contingent possibilities & negotiations of actors implicit in liberal theory. Theoretical resolution of these difficulties is often achieved through conflation of one dimension to the other, but significant phenomena remain unexplained. A multidimensional feminist position on the abortion controversy is proposed that allows for the independent determining power of class, patriarchy, & individual agency, but also considers the possibility of modification of each dimension by the others. A multiple causality approach to the abortion issue may serve as a model for more general feminist theory. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

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90S22837 / ISA / 1990 / 6519

Kulpinska, Jolanta (U Łódź, PL-90-131 Poland), **Self-Management, Worker Shareholding and Worker Ownership in Poland.**

¶ A discussion of the concept of self-management (SM) & its role in economic reform in Poland during the 1980s; also considered is the current trend of privatization. Focus is on the formulation & diffusion of SM & worker shareholding, changes of institutions, mobilization of workers & activists, & the relationship between power & poverty in industrial organizations. SM has been introduced as an alternative to centralist management. According to SM proponents, the next step in the reform should be the "appropriation" of self-managed business. The privatization policy proposed by the Polish government has introduced market mechanisms & encouraged the mobilization of workers. The experience of SM ownership & worker shareholding in Poland over recent years is evaluated, & case examples are provided. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22838 / ISA / 1990 / 6520

Kulpinska, Jolanta (U Łódź, PL-90-131 Poland), **Dilemmas of Trade Union Identity.**

¶ The trade union "Solidarity" differs from both the official Soviet type trade union & from the Western syndicalist tradition. Solidarity is involved in change in the political & economic system, & as a large social movement, creates an umbrella for various types of activity (eg, political clubs or independent cultural events). Solidarity originated in 1980/81 from claims concerning self-management in enterprises, & from desires for fundamental transformation of the system. In 1989, Solidarity stimulated the civic movement that won the parliamentary election, & now is involved in the local elections. The transformation of the economic system in Poland is based on liberal ideals & in many aspects is alien to traditional trade union values. Solidarity is under pressure from activists who want to maintain the pure trade unionist attitude & from populist members with regard to the position it should take on this transformation. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22839 / ISA / 1990 / 6521

Kunstová, Alena & Matějka, Jiri (Institut Youth Studies Central Committee Socialist Union Youth, Hostická 196 CS-14400 Prague 4 Czechoslovakia), **The Struggle for the Political Consciousness of the Young Generation in the Period of Social Perestroika.**

¶ Problems connected with forming the political consciousness of youth in socialist societies in the process of *perestroika* (restructuring) are examined. Sociological research has shown that the contents & elements of political consciousness depend on varied phenomena of social life; further research is needed to clarify the relation of these elements to moral, social, & political ideology & theories. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22840 / ISA / 1990 / 6522

Kuo, Eddie C. Y. (Dept Sociology National U Singapore, Kent Ridge 0511), **Speak Mandarin Campaign in Singapore: A Ten-Year Review.**

¶ An examination of the Speak Mandarin Campaign in Singapore within the context of language politics & as a model of macrolevel language planning. This long-term language campaign was first launched in this multiethnic & multilingual society in 1979, & aimed at modifying the language behavior of the Chinese population through intensive government-supported promotional programs. Qualitative & quantitative data are used to evaluate the campaign in terms of (1) its promotional strategies & their effectiveness, (2) changing language attitudes & behavior patterns, (3) its impact on the sociolinguistic profile of Singapore society, & (4) its long-term social & political implications. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22841 / ISA / 1990 / 6523

Kurzweil, Edith (Rutgers U, Newark NJ 07102), **The Freudians: A Comparative Perspective.**

¶ Classical Freudian psychoanalysis has developed differently around the world. Here, the relationship of its leading proponents to psychiatry are explored, along with the ways that this relationship influenced the institutionalization & success of the new discipline in the US, France, & Federal Republic of Germany. Psychoanalysis has always defined itself against existing practices, & its doctrine has been transmitted by a society's prevalent aesthetic values, behavioral mores, & political traditions, as well as by the ideas & preferences of Sigmund Freud's early disciples & their later followers. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22842 / ISA / 1990 / 6524

Kutner, Nancy G. (1441 Clifton Rd NE, Atlanta GA 30322), **Beyond Survival: The Challenge of Rehabilitation in Aging Societies.**

¶ The establishment of rehabilitation services for the disabled elderly is complex: "optimal function" may not be compatible with the older person's usual environment, & active patient involvement in the rehabilitation process may be difficult to achieve. Physician training & health care system characteristics also contribute to a discrepancy between rehabilitation needs & available services for older persons: rehabilitation training is typically not viewed as an essential part of medical education, & priorities are largely focused on technological advances that facilitate accurate diagnosis & prolonged patient survival. Convincing third-party payers that small gains in functioning are significant in older persons will not be easy, but rehabilitation services are an important investment in decreasing the older person's risk of rehospitalization & increasing their quality of life. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22843 / ISA / 1990 / 6525

Kutner, Nancy G. & Brogan, Donna R. (Emory U, Atlanta GA 30322), **Cared For and Caring: Dimensions of Informal Caregiving among Elders.**

¶ Elderly persons often provide care for a variety of elderly relatives other than (or in addition to) their own spouse, for adult children who have physical or mental impairments, &/or for dependent grandchildren or great grandchildren. The caregiving role may be an important source of personal satisfaction to the older person & hence highly functional. If, however, the individual's caregiving resources are strained due to health- or age-related limitations, caregiving responsibilities may augment dimensions of frailty in the older caregiver. Here, discussed are the varied informal caregiving patterns characterizing an area probability sample of older (aged 60+) community residents. Following Olesen (1989), caregivers are viewed as hidden providers doing valuable but devalued work. It is important to identify who performs this work, with attention to gender, race, & class differences in the content of caregiving, along with caregiving effects on well-being. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22844 / ISA / 1990 / 6526

Kutsar, Dagmar (Family Research Laboratory Tartu State U, 2 Liivi St 202400 Estonia USSR), **Family Development and Divorce: Estonia, USSR.**

• Complete paper available from SA Document Delivery Service prepaid at \$0.25 per page plus \$1.50 search & postage. Length of paper: 5 pp.

¶ In light of the high divorce rate (approximately 45%-48% annually over the last 10 years) in Estonia, USSR, macro- & microprocesses affecting family development & dissolution were investigated for the period 1972-1984 using data from questionnaires completed by 1,150 newlyweds, 540 young couples after 5 years of marriage, & 950 divorcees. Results substantiate the value of such a systemic, comparative approach to studying family functioning & divorce. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22845 / ISA / 1990 / 6527

Kutsar, Dagmar (Family Research Laboratory Tartu State U, 2 Liivi St 202400 Estonia USSR), **On the Model of Family Development and Breaking Up.**

¶ A characteristic feature of the Estonian (USSR) family is the high divorce rate: during the last 10 years about 45%-48% of marriages per year resulted in divorce. Here, questionnaire data from 1,150 newlyweds, 540 young couples after their 5 years of marriage, & 950 couples divorced between 1972 & 1984, are used to study the family development & breaking up process. Analysis is conducted on the macrolevel, revealing the reflection of societal macroprocesses on family life, & on the microlevel, explaining inner processes of family functioning. These analyses are integrated into a systemic approach that supposes the existence of psychological & sociological understanding of the family functioning. On the macrolevel, results reveal that the socioeconomic situation has contributed to the unbalanced functioning of the family; in addition, individualization & alienation processes have invaded family relationships. On the microlevel, results show that the stability of marriage is also determined by the quality of spouses' relationships & the subjective evaluation of marriage break up probability. The interrelationships between these factors are described in detail. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22846 / ISA / 1990 / 6528

Kwasniewski, Jerzy (IPSIR Warsaw U, Podchorazych 20 PL-00-721 Poland), **Dilemmas of Conceptualization of Social Control.**

¶ An evaluation of the practical applicability of theories & research on social control, drawing on Polish sociological & criminological scholarship & concepts. Focusing on several basic issues related to the intentionality of social control, several contradictions within & between specific theories of social control are identified, including the sources of legitimation & justification of social control systems; their functions, subjects & objects, & types; the conditions of their efficacy; & their social, ethical, & legal limits. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22847 / ISA / 1990 / 6529

Kyvik, Svein & Thagaard, Tove (Instit Studies Research & Higher Education, Munthesgt 29 N-0260 Oslo 2 Norway), **Sex Differences in Scientific Behaviour: Differences between Fields of Learning.**

¶ Studies of the faculty at Norwegian universities have found that: productivity differences between men & women scientists are smaller in the natural sciences & technology (NS&T) than in the humanities & the social sciences; as many women as men in NS&T have received economic support for their research; women in NS&T have international contacts to the same extent as men; & women in NS&T are as visible as men in the sense that just as many have been editors or referees for international journals. Two hypotheses are discussed to explain these findings: women in NS&T are a selected group of women, having chosen male-dominated disciplines; & research problems in NS&T are more gender neutral than in other disciplines. Thus, it might be easier for women in NS&T to become integrated in professional networks than for women in fields where gender issues influence the choice of research problems. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22848 / ISA / 1990 / 6530

Labelle, Micheline (Dept Sociology U Québec, Montreal H3C 3P8), **The New Female Immigration to Canada and Quebec: Evaluation and Perspectives.**

¶ New trends in women's migration & in the insertion of women migrants & refugees to Canadian & Quebec society are presented, based on 1986 census data, other government statistics, & secondary data. Immigration in the 1980s in North America is characterized by: (1) notable changes in the ethnic & national composition; (2) increase in refugees & illegals; & (3) a marked tendency toward a preponderance of women in the annual migration flows. The new composition of admission categories during recent years is described: an increase in the family category & refugees (ie, humanitarian categories where women are present in great numbers) & a relative decrease in those seeking independent migrant status & in assisted relatives, ie, the supposedly economic categories selected in view of labor market conditions. The gender, ethnic, & racial status of female immigrants influences how they are channeled into the markets & locked into certain jobs & sectors of activity, resulting in a bipolarity of immigrant labor, male & female, manifested in terms of schooling, professional training, & place occupied in social relations of production. This phenomenon is also evident within ethnic communities. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22849 / ISA / 1990 / 6531

Ladányi, János (Dept Sociology U Economics, Dimitrov 8 H-1051 Budapest Hungary), **Economic Reforms and Social Inequality in Hungary.**

¶ Based on a secondary analysis of statistics from the 1970s-1980s, the distribution of incomes in Hungary is examined. In contrast to the antireformist arguments, it is contended that distribution in prereform Hungary was not more equal than after the reforms of the 1960s & 1970s. Hidden distribution of incomes & public wealth, which was called social policy, resulted in privileges for the elite & made the poor even poorer. Income distributive aspects of the market & state policies in the 1980s are also analyzed. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22850 / ISA / 1990 / 6532

Ladányi, János (Dept Sociology U Economics, Dimitrov 8 H-1051 Budapest Hungary), **Residential Segregation in Budapest and Vienna, 1930-1980.**

¶ Budapest, Hungary, & Vienna, Austria, are similar with respect to both their history & their inner structure. However, due to political

changes occurring after WWII, urban policy & characteristics of the housing market differ in these two major cities. Here, based on secondary analyses of statistical data & ethnographic evidence, trends in residential segregation in Budapest & Vienna are examined. On the premise that these trends provide spatial reflection of social stratification, social consequences of the different political systems are identified. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22851 / ISA / 1990 / 6533

Laermans, Rudi (Dept Sociologie Katholieke U Leuven, B-3000 Belgium), **Leisure and the Hedonistic Lifestyle: Pleasure as a Sociological Problem.**

¶ The tendency to characterize contemporary leisure culture as hedonistic & regard pleasure & "having fun" as its central values is critically explored from the point of view of conflict sociology (especially that of Pierre Bourdieu). Two important & influential versions of the "leisure is pleasure" thesis are summarized: Daniel Bell's *The Cultural Contradictions of Capitalism* & Norbert Elias's & Eric Dunning's *Quest for Excitement: Sport and Leisure in the Civilizing Process* (1986). Whereas Bell sees the predominance of the value of pleasure within leisure activities as a consequence of the general breakthrough of a hedonistic & commercial mass culture during the postwar period, Elias & Dunning proceed from a more general historical point of view, suggesting that leisure has to compensate for the growing self-control & the civilizing of passions within modern society; also, leisure must be exciting to counterbalance the routines & restraints within everyday life. Although both the ideas of Bell & Elias & Dunning are quite convincing, their conceptualizations of leisure as pleasure are too abstract. From a sociological point of view, pleasure is not a univocal thing but is a site of struggle between different representations. Within the sphere of leisure, various & often contradictory representations of pleasure & fun can be found. Thus, the sphere of leisure can be seen as a field in which there exists a continuous struggle for the dominant or legitimate representation of pleasure. Some important representations of pleasure within modern society are described. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22852 / ISA / 1990 / 6534

LaFree, Gary & Birkbeck, Christopher (Dept Sociology U New Mexico, Albuquerque 87131), **The Subjective Division of Labor on Policing: Citizens' Expected Reactions to Problem Situations in the United States and Venezuela.**

¶ Recent theories of social control have incorporated the notion of the division of labor, emphasizing that social control is not exclusively, nor even predominantly, in the hands of government, & stimulating thinking on who the agents of social control are, where the boundaries lie between their activities, & how such patterns might be explained. Here, focus is on a variety of undesirable acts & citizen reactions' to these acts, ie, on their role as social control agents. This area of control is easily identifiable & can be related to specific problem situations, aiding in the reconstruction & testing of specific propositions. The literature on citizens' reactions to problem situations (including crimes) is reviewed, several general propositions are formulated, & tests of these propositions are offered using data drawn from interviews with 1,000 citizens of the US & Venezuela. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22853 / ISA / 1990 / 6535

Lagrange, Rose-Marie (Ecole hautes études sciences sociales Center sociologie rurale, 10 rue Monsieur le Prince F-75006 Paris France), **La Représentation de la représentation** (The Representation of Representation). (FRE)

¶ Analysis of speeches given in the COPA & Coordination Paysanne of Brussels, Belgium (European-level institutions of representatives of agricultural unions), demonstrates strong similarity in approach to the future & development of agriculture, in spite of supposed Right-Left political differences. Styles of behavior & speech among the representatives tend toward those of a European agricultural elite interested more in expertise than in unionism. There are three levels of representation (differentiated by increasing distance between workers & political control): union members, national agricultural directors, & representatives to Brussels. Tr & Modified by J. White (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22854 / ISA / 1990 / 6536

Lagrange, Jean Charles (IRESO-CRIT CNRS, 59-61 rue Pouchet F-

75849 Paris Cedex 17 France), **La Marque générationnelle de l'entrée en activité: le présupposé de l'effet "Jeunesse"** (The Generational Marker on Entering Productive Life: The Presupposed "Youth Effect"). (FRE)

¶ Based on longitudinal analysis of Ss entering productive life 1982-1989, the concept of "cohorts vs generation" is examined. Why mark a generation with its date of entry into productive life? How do cohorts develop a relative identity & bring about social transformation? Reference is made to the connected notion of the "youth effect," events at this point in the life cycle that shape a social generation. Tr & Modified by J. White (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22855 / ISA / 1990 / 6537

Lai, On-Kwok (Centre Social Policy Research U Bremen, D-2800 33 Federal Republic Germany), **Globalization and Urban Revitalization: How the State(s) Manages the Urban Question?**

¶ The synergistic effects of globalized (market) development & problems manifested in urban areas are examined, juxtaposing efforts made by the state(s) to revitalize cities. After outlining the historical-structural specificity of the globalization process, which corresponds to the differential impact on locality, a typology/framework of analysis is developed to examine state intervention in revitalizing/regenerating urban socio-economic activities, with particular reference to policy changes in West Germany & GB. It is argued that differences in the strategies employed to manage urban problems & revitalize cities are shaped by the institutional structure of the state. Sectoral policy, especially on (un)employment, rather than housing issues per se, has an influential role in West German policy formulation, vis-à-vis that of GB. The limits of state intervention are identified, along with the extent to which the urban question is being confronted. An agenda is suggested for future research in state policy formulation & urban revitalization. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22856 / ISA / 1990 / 6538

Laitinen, Ahti (U Turku, SF-20500 Finland), **Organizational Criminality and Use of Power in Finland.**

¶ An examination of organizational crime & the use of power, focusing on Finland. Organizational crime differs from individual crimes in that it is not necessarily an individual action; however, it can be broken down into individual actions, resulting in a set of separate legal cases. It can cause various kinds of harm, including financial or physical loss & harm to society's moral climate. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22857 / ISA / 1990 / 6539

Lalivie d'Epinay, Christian J. (Dépt sociologie U Genève, CH-1206 Switzerland), **Le Paradigme de la subjectivité: récit de vie, ethos, identité sociale** (The Paradigm of Subjectivity: Life Story, Ethos, and Social Identity). (FRE)

¶ Some researchers condemn the biographical approach because of its subjectivity. Others use this method, developing procedures to neutralize the subjectivity. The question is posed of whether the essentially subjective nature of biography offers something unique to scientific knowledge. The nature of this contribution & the conditions of its production are addressed, drawing on empirical examples. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22858 / ISA / 1990 / 6540

Lalivie d'Epinay, Christian J. (Dept sociologie U Genève, CH-1211 4 Switzerland), **Le Travail de la mémoire et de l'oral dans une civilisation de l'écrit: les emprunts bibliques comme légitimation de la morale du travail dans la société industrielle** (The Work of Memory and Speech in a Civilization of Writing: Citing the Bible to Legitimize Work Ethics in Industrial Society). (FRE)

¶ Based on a study of work values (1900-1950), evidence is given showing that work ethics in some milieus were formed by selected recourse to the Bible, & that, though taken as exact, scriptural citations were the result of collective memory, leading to reinterpretations & deviations from original meaning. Tr & Modified by J. White (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22859 / ISA / 1990 / 6541

Lalivie d'Epinay, Christian J. & Schrage-Dijkstra, Martje (Dépt sociologie U Genève, CH-1211 4 Switzerland), **Isolation and Loneliness among Widows with Potential Family Support.**

¶ Based on secondary data from Switzerland, examined are factors of isolation (as an objective fact) & loneliness (as subjective feeling) among elderly widows with potential intergenerational family support. Patterns of life trajectories leading in old age to a state of isolation &/or loneliness are highlighted. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22860 / ISA / 1990 / 6542

Lalli, Pina (ALLTAG-CERP, Via S. Felice 77 I-40122 Bologna Italy), **French title not provided** (The Sociology of Everyday Life: Methodological Issues). (FRE)

¶ The importance of the sociology of everyday life is examined to assess the value of qualitative approaches in social research. In everyday life, the production of social representations & symbolic rituals surpasses a positivistic & quantitative view of empirical data. Beyond the misleading opposition between micro & macro perspectives, the study of everyday life allows an analysis of individual elements in their articulation within a network of relations that often requires a hermeneutical comprehension to understand the underlying system of social signification. Hence, talk, communication, & ritual are the bases of any social description & interpretation concerned with everyday life. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22861 / ISA / 1990 / 6543

Lamberton, Donald McLean (Centre International Research on Communication & Information Technologies, Riverside Quay 4 Byrne St South Melbourne Victoria 3205 Australia), **Optimality, Knowledge, and a New Economics**.

¶ A review of the literature shows that the economics of information has been evolving, with growing acceptance of a scarcity of information due to its costliness. Many view the economics of information as a destructive development, arguing that the traditional concept of optimality cannot be employed in the analysis of the role of information. At best, some would argue, technological & institutional knowledge of learning by actors on the economic stage can be assigned a role theoretically analogous to maximizing rationality in neoclassical economics. In this way behavioral factors are invoked to explain the coordination & consistency that the actors face. Economics, however, has buttressed rationality with other assumptions, such as homogeneity, additivity, & separability. Does this open the way for widening the analysis to include organizational change & for recognizing the role of information costs in that process? It is opined that while it is analytically possible to treat, eg, optimization with a given amount of information vs optimization of the amount of information, the nature of the economic process ensures that decision making will only sometimes be in accord with this analytical approach. There is a need for modeling in which information activities, including decision making, are of continuous character. This requires reconsideration of what is to be treated as exogenous & of the notion of equilibrium itself. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22862 / ISA / 1990 / 6544

Lamborn, Leroy L. (School Law Wayne State U, Detroit MI 48202), **The United Nations Declaration on Victims: Implementing the "Abuse of Power" Provisions**.

¶ In 1985 the UN adopted the Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime & Abuse of Power, which provides a definition of abuses of power—"violations of internationally recognized norms relating to human rights"—& calls on states to take steps to prevent abuses, to proscribe them, & to provide remedies for victims. Implementation of the Declaration is complicated by four factors: (1) the notion of state sovereignty; (2) the divergence in resources among states; (3) the lack of consensus regarding the meaning of abuse of power; & (4) the inadequacy of existing mechanisms within the UN for the prompting of the implementation by states. With focus on the latter factor, it is argued that, if implementation of the Declaration is to be taken seriously, it is inadequate merely to request that each state proscribe abuses of power—however defined—and provide remedies for victims. There should be a mechanism within the UN similar to such law reform organizations as the government Law Reform Commission of Canada, the intergovernmental Council of Europe, & the nongovernmental American Law Instit. Moreover, the remedies considered should clearly extend beyond proscription, if that means criminalization. The desideratum is a UN Law Reform Commission, working in conjunction with other international agencies, that would be charged with: identifying serious problems that might be diminished by changes in laws & practices in governments; es-

tablishing priorities for attention; soliciting existing or proposed solutions from governments & intergovernmental & nongovernmental organizations; sponsoring conferences to prepare recommendations for action; publicizing the results of the conferences; & requesting implementation of those recommendations. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22863 / ISA / 1990 / 6545

Lamont, Michele (Dept Sociology Princeton U, NJ 08544), **Moral Purity, Moral Decadence, Cultural Purity, Cultural Decadence: Defining the Desirable in French and American Upper-Middle Class Cultures**.

¶ Drawing on 175 interviews conducted with college-educated professionals, managers, & entrepreneurs residing in & around Paris & Clermont-Ferrand (France), Indianapolis, Ind, & New York City, NY, the criteria used by members of the French & US upper-middle class to choose friends & coworkers are assessed. How participants segment reality & which standards are at work in interpersonal assessments are explored, comparing the relative importance of moral & cultural boundaries in various contexts. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22864 / ISA / 1990 / 6546

Lampinen, Tapio (Dept Practical Theology U Helsinki, SF-00140 Finland), **National Churches and Peace Worldwide. Approaches: Civil Religion and Diffused Religion**.

¶ The role of wars has been argued to be essential for the identity of nations: eg, Robert N. Bellah showed that civil religion develops via people's historical trials. Here, it is argued that since WWII peace has become part of national identities, & that churches have had a role in this change via diffused religion, using questionnaire data from the Roman Catholic Church, National Ecumenical Council, Lutheran churches in a broad sample of countries, & other churches with broad population bases. Qualitative examination of secondary data (official documents in which the national churches have taken stand on the peace question) is also used. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22865 / ISA / 1990 / 6547

Landau, Simha F. (Instit Criminology Hebrew U Jerusalem, Mount Scopus 91905 Israel), **Violence and Suicidal Behavior: Their Relation to Subjective Social Stress Indicators**.

¶ It was hypothesized that both outward-directed aggression (homicide & robbery) & inward-directed aggression (suicide & attempted suicide) are positively related to perceptions of social stress & negatively related to perceptions of social solidarity. Data from surveys of representative samples of the urban Israeli population between 1967 & 1979 provide general support for this thesis with regard to most measures of stress & solidarity. With regard to suicidal behavior, however, the findings regarding males conform best to the theoretical model in relation to suicide, while those regarding females confirm the model mainly in relation to attempted suicide; feelings of social solidarity in the population reduce suicidal behavior of both males & females. The benefits of considering these two opposing types of aggression within a common conceptual framework are discussed. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22866 / ISA / 1990 / 6548

Lanfant, Marie-Françoise (Unité recherche sociologie tourisme international Centre national recherche scientifique, 27 rue Damesme F-75013 Paris France), **Dans l'échange touristique international—l'identité en épreuve: la question du sujet** (In the International Tourist Exchange—Identity on Trial: The Question of the Subject). (FRE)

¶ An exploration of the social bonds created by the tourist encounter. Processes of identification are inevitably set in motion by tourism, influencing the reality of the hiatus between "us & them" & the experience of subjective disparity, which is the source of symbolic exchanges. Issues of resistance, true or false self, & the transformation of the Other to an other are discussed. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22867 / ISA / 1990 / 6549

Lanfant, Marie-Françoise (Unité recherche sociologie du tourisme international Centre national recherche scientifique, 27 rue Damesme

F-75013 Paris France), **French title not provided** (International Tourism: A "Total Social Fact"). (FRE)

¶ Tourism is above all a signifier in social discourse, where a whole series of opinions & queries of interest to contemporary societies converge. This characteristic means that the sociologist who decides to stand at this hub is involved in the society at this "criss-crossing of subjectivities," as Marcel Mauss describes. The sociologists' ability to take on this position will determine whether sociology is able to properly examine this phenomenon. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22868 / ISA / 1990 / 6550

Lanfant, Marie-Françoise (Unité recherche sociologie tourisme international Centre national recherche scientifique, 27 rue Damesme F-75013 Paris France), **Sociologie du loisir, sociologie du tourisme international: co-incidences** (Sociology of Leisure, Sociology of International Tourism: Coincidences). (FRE)

¶ In contemporary opinion, tourism has become synonymous with leisure. Implications of such confusion in meaning are assessed. During the 1970s, when economists, geographers, & sociologists were studying international tourism, they looked to the sociology of leisure for an explanation of the stupendous expansion of the tourist trade, & applied its concepts without really examining the conditions under which such a conceptual transfer would be legitimate & relevant. The sociology of leisure itself tends to approach tourism as a form of leisure, treating it mostly in terms of recreation & vacation, as an activity taking place during so-called free time. An argument is developed here for a shift of viewpoint, proposing that the social phenomenon of international tourism be examined in its own right in order to broaden the prospects of the sociology of leisure. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22869 / ISA / 1990 / 6551

Langevin, Annette (CNRS IRESCO, 59-61 rue Pouchet F-75849 Paris Cedex 17 France), **Le Double Registre de la mémoire filiale** (The Double Account of Filial Memory). (FRE)

¶ Memories & landmarks in the lives of postadolescent brother-sister dyads are compared based on analysis of conversational data. Demonstrated in the "crossing" of stories is the double system of movement & effacement in parallel lives: same family, same period, same cultural & economic environment. The differences between earning power, mechanisms of change, & social division of work are emphasized, & the importance of reinterpretation of family remembrances is illustrated. Tr & Modified by J. White (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22870 / ISA / 1990 / 6552

Langlois, Simon (Institut québécois recherche culture, 14 rue Haldimand Québec G1R 4N4), **Part-Time Work in Canada: Toward an Increasing Polarization**.

¶ An analysis of part-time work in Canada since 1970, studied with objective measures (hours worked, sectors, etc) & subjective measures (voluntary/nonvoluntary work) shows an increasing polarization between two groups: for one, part-time work is a form of precariousness, & for the other, it is a way to fit work in with other aspects of one's life. Comparative analysis with other countries (West Germany, France, the US, etc) reveals important differences, but also some convergences. The development of part-time work is also studied in relation to important changes in the labor market during the 1980s. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22871 / ISA / 1990 / 6553

Langman, Lauren (Dept Sociology & Anthropology Loyola U, Chicago IL 60626), **Alienation and Everyday Life: Goffman Meets Marx at the Shopping Center**.

¶ The concept of alienation remains central for understanding modern capitalist society. For G. W. F. Hegel, the concept was rooted in the dialect of history, its self-objectification, & the master's need for recognition through appropriation of slave consciousness that was itself rooted in his labor, eg, transformation of nature. Karl Marx used Hegelian insights to understand the appropriation of labor power under capitalism. Late capitalism, however, cannot easily be understood using this wage labor model of factory work. Its distinguishing features include bureaucratically directed advanced technologies that make possible a consumer-driven general affluence. For Henri Lefebvre, the locus of alienation in everyday life is rooted in various interpersonal relations, though this realm of inter-

action is not separate from the commodification of the rest of the society. Thus the buyer-seller relationship is now the prototypical form of modern alienation, while its site has moved from the factory to the shopping center. The most acute observer of the alienated rituals of modern life remains Erving Goffman, whose work was primarily concerned with the self-presentations & self-serving strategies involved in selling. Goffman's dramaturgical framework reveals how interaction rituals of manipulation & deceit extend commodification to valorize the realms of selfhood, relationships, & human feelings. In late capitalism, alienation is less a function of oppressive work than a feature of privatized hedonism, in which authentic selfhood is problematic & social interaction is both attenuated & distorted. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22872 / ISA / 1990 / 6554

Langman, Lauren (Dept Sociology & Anthropology Loyola U, Chicago IL 60626), **From the Assembly Line to the Cocktail Party: What Happened to Alienation?**

¶ For the Marxian critique of capital, the alienation of labor was one of most trenchant demystifications. However, in the 150 years since the original Marxist manuscripts, capitalism has seen major transformations: eg, the explosion of technology, the growth of a managerial class, the expansion of the consumer sector, & the proliferation of a mass-mediated culture. By the early 1900s, these developments prompted a number of revisions of the Marxian project. The Frankfurt school, a tradition of emancipatory critique informed by Hegelian Marxism, located capitalist domination as the legacy of instrumental reason that shaped character & culture; but in this tradition, there was little concern with class, labor, or political economy, & hence, little concern with alienation. Notwithstanding the extent to which late capital has led to a general valorization of everything, it has fragmented & deformed self-hood, commodified relationships, & colonized consciousness by its postmodern amusement culture. This suggests that alienation has remained a fertile concept for social critique long after the obsolete factory has rusted away. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22873 / ISA / 1990 / 6555

Langman, Lauren & Richman, Judith (Dept Sociology & Anthropology Loyola U, Chicago IL 60626), **The Nation and the Self toward a Social Psychology of Nationalism**.

¶ One of the most powerful & potentially dangerous social forces today is nationalism, ie, consciousness of & solidarity with a distinct national culture. Perhaps historians of the twenty-first century will argue that this was the dominant theme of the mobilizations of WWI, German fascism & WWII, the resistance of Vietnam & Afghanistan, & the demise of Soviet hegemony. As cultural development proceeds, there is ever greater extension of self from the family to the clan or tribal group. In more advanced societies, a full-time class of literati, usually religious, propagates ideologies of nationhood under patrimonial rule. By the end of the feudal eras, with the growth of armed peasantry, coalitions of leaders & intellectuals began to articulate a history, ethnography, art, literature, & ideology (unity, progress, mission, & independence) to fuse together heretofore disparate groups with common loyalties. This is often a long-term project that extends over many generations. In the earliest periods of emotional development, the neonate first learns cultural patterns of affectivity. As personal & cognitive growth proceed, self-awareness includes awareness of group membership, internalization of its values, & acquisition of its language—& hence, social constructions of the world. A national identity & character become integral components of one's personal identity. In these early stages of development are found the origins of self-esteem & group pride. The intensity of nationalist passions, often associated with real or imagined grievances, can engender a pattern of humiliation-rage that is not easily worked through or otherwise mollified. When the ready availability of modern weapons joins with deeply held passions, nationalist struggles can elicit suicidal strategies of combat &/or easily escalate to destructive terrorism against innocents, as recently seen in the Iran-Iraq war. A social-psychological understanding of this can thus supplement political strategies of conflict resolution. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22874 / ISA / 1990 / 6556

Laperrière, Anne, D'Khissy, Majid, Dolce, René & Fleurant, Nicole (Dept Sociology U Quebec, Montreal H3C 3P8), **The Social Construction of Interethnic and Interracial Relations: Young Montrealers' Strategies in Two Secondary Schools**.

¶ The social & psychosocial parameters that determine the build-up of interethnic & interracial relations within the adolescent population are being investigated in a 3-year qualitative study, using a grounded theory methodology. Observations & individual/group interviews have been conducted in 2 secondary schools in Montreal with adolescents aged 12-15. The sample is stratified by age, gender, ethnic origin (French, Italian, Haitian, & Vietnamese), race, & length of stay in Canada (first or second generation or older European immigration); approximately 250 adolescents will have been met by the end of Apr 1990. Results suggest that each ethnic group holds different perspectives on interethnic & interracial relations. In general, these perspectives become more subtle over time, although divisions are basically the same. The minority group's claim on the individual changes & skepticism concerning interethnic or interracial friendships increases. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22875 / ISA / 1990 / 6557

Lapeyronnie, Didier (CADIS-CNRS Ecole hautes études, 54 blvd Raspail F-75006 Paris France), **French title not provided** (Real and Not Real Students: French Students Confronted by the Crisis in Their Universities). (FRE)

¶ The material & pedagogical degradation in French universities & contemporary student life & status are examined. Results of surveys of students show a profound evolution in & diminution of the student condition itself, in which status as student & individual personality come to be separated or even opposed. The university crisis, then, includes the incapacity to integrate functionally instruction & education; thus, the university no longer serves as institution of socialization. It is concluded that the student experience has become fluid, concerns only a small part of an individual's activities, involves only a few people, & has no unity. Tr & Modified by J. White (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22876 / ISA / 1990 / 6558

Lapante, Marc (U Québec, Montreal H3C 3P8), **French title not provided** (Contributions to the Epistemology of Cultural Tourism). (FRE)

¶ Seeking to increase knowledge of the links between tourism & culture, a report is presented of a multimillion-dollar initiative of the Canadian federal government, attempted between 1986 & 1988, to produce cultural events as tourist attractions & to evaluate their results, based on surveys, inquiries, & sophisticated studies concerning ethnic tourism, economic impacts of cultural activities, etc. At the end of this extensive operation, a national conference on tourism, culture, & multiculturalism was organized in Montreal with 400+ participants from all Canadian provinces & territories. Drawing on experience as this conference's official secretary, all writings produced during the two-year project were synthesized & subjected to a content analysis, focusing on definitions, classifications, conceptual frameworks, & justifications of cultural tourism. Although a partnership between tourism & culture is recognized as necessary, an unexpected passive resistance was found among the representatives of the cultural domain, in contrast to the tourist agents' eagerness to undertake joint ventures. The recent history of Canadian tourism is outlined, with special attention to a major change in its traditional clientele: numerous visitors from the US. The need for new tourist attractions is acknowledged, but the notion that these should reflect Canadian culture has not yet been accepted by all. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22877 / ISA / 1990 / 6559

Lapone, Jean A. (Dept Political Science U British Columbia, Vancouver V6T 1W5), **French title not provided** (Language Planning and Dysfunctional Effects). (FRE)

¶ Language legislation often has unanticipated dysfunctional effects. Four main types of these are considered according to whether the original mistake was in: (1) not having identified the right object, (2) having used the wrong road, (3) having assigned oneself the wrong end, or (4) having forgotten to consider the subsequent effects of move resulting from the social structure. Several examples, primarily from Canada & Western Europe, are offered. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22878 / ISA / 1990 / 6560

Larangeira, Sonia M. G. (U Federal Rio Grande Sul, Porto Alegre RS 91500 Brazil), **The Middle Class and the Trade Union Movement:**

The Case of Brazil.

¶ An investigation of the proletarianization of professionals & their identification with popular democratic interests. Following a brief review of the contemporary debate concerning the sociopolitical nature of the new middle class, an attempt is made to define their role in the process of social transformation, with focus on the trade union movement among professionals in Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, in the 1980s. It is concluded that: (1) there are important differences concerning the political perspectives of the different groups of professionals considered; & (2) even when defending progressive political-ideological positions, professionals present difficulties in abandoning particularistic interests that conflict with the more general interests of the working groups. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22879 / ISA / 1990 / 6561

Larangeira, Sonia M. G. (U Federal Rio Grande do Sul, Porto Alegre RS 91500 Brazil), **Proletarianization of the New Middle Classes? The Case of Professionals in Brazil.**

¶ Following a brief review of the contemporary debate on the sociopolitical nature of the so-called new middle class, trying to define the role of those sectors in the process of social transformation, the sociopolitical action of one of those sectors—the professionals (also called “intellectual workers”)—in the state of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, is analyzed. As in other industrialized countries, professionals' working situations in Brazil have changed; the increasing number of salaried employees has resulted in a lowering of their standards of living. In the late 1970s & early 1980s, when Brazil was experiencing the beginning of a process of democratization after many years of political repression, professionals engaged in a movement aiming at political renovation of their representative entities, eg, trade unions. Some of these entities began to develop forms of political action that could be identified with popular-democratic interests. Some have hypothesized that this reflects the proletarianization of the middle sectors. Based on two representative case studies—relating to the social & political transformation of engineers' & physicians' unions, this thesis is questioned. While those sectors have assumed some progressive political-ideological positions, they have not abandoned their particularist interests, which continue with the general interests of the working classes. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22880 / ISA / 1990 / 6562

Larrauri, Elena (Facultad Derecho U Autónoma Barcelona, E-08193 Bellaterra Spain), **Alternatives to Prison in Spain.**

¶ An exploration of the alternatives to prison offered in the Spanish Penal Code & Penitentiary Law, with focus on alternatives proposed for drug addicts in laws introduced in 1988. Obstacles to the development of more alternatives to custody & to the implementation of existing ones are identified. Existing alternatives to prison are evaluated via a comparison with the Anglo situation, & the necessity of maintaining prisons as back ups for these alternatives is discussed. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22881 / ISA / 1990 / 6563

Lash, Scott M. (Sociology Dept Lancaster U, LA1 4YL England), **The Culture Industries, Social Class, and Cultural Capital.**

¶ How the changing cultural capital of audiences affects the organization of production in the arts is considered, using Pierre Bourdieu's notion of cultural capital, based on interview data collected from executives in the recording, cinema, TV, advertising, & publishing industries in London, England. The shifting distribution of cultural capital that has accompanied changes in the class structure is explored both quantitatively & qualitatively, showing how this effects changes in the demand side of culture markets with the creation of new segmented & specialized markets. Also discussed is how this new culture market segmentation has affected the “production side” in the arts, especially the disintegration of corporate hierarchies in the culture industries & the growth of flexibility in work. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22882 / ISA / 1990 / 6564

Laufer, Jacqueline (Centre HEC-ISA, F-78350 Joze-en-Josas France), **Firms and the Reconciliation of Work and Family Responsibilities: A New Dimension in the Question of Equal Opportunity?**

¶ In a social & economic context where women have increased their participation in the work force, the reconciliation of family & work responsi-

bilities has become part of the implementation of equal opportunity in employment. Various modes of articulation between the productive & the reproductive spheres emerge from analysis of the firms' responses to these issues. These responses are the product of the interaction between legal & cultural norms, employment patterns, & individual & managerial strategies. Here, it considered whether the organization of the firm contributes to the emergence of new cultural norms of an egalitarian reconciliation of family & work responsibilities, or whether firm organization tends to reinforce the traditional pattern of articulation between the productive & reproductive sphere. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22883 / ISA / 1990 / 6565

Laurell, Cristina (UAM-X, Calzada del Hueso 1100 Mexico DF 04960), **Work and Health: A Participatory Methodology.**

¶ During the last ten years there has been a growing concern for workers' health in Latin America, both at universities & in trade unions, leading to the development of participatory research methodologies that allow the active involvement of workers in the generation of knowledge. In this context the methodology developed by the Italian unions in the 1970s—known as the workers' model—was adopted & reformulated on the basis of the theoretical construction of the relationship between work & health elaborated by Latin American social medicine. Here, this methodology & the theoretical considerations that led to the modification of the workers' model are described using data collected from a Mexican steel plant; the type of information that this methodology provides is analyzed & compared with the information obtained from traditional questionnaire studies, with emphasis on the action-oriented dynamics that the participatory methodology generates. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22884 / ISA / 1990 / 6567

Lechner, Frank J. (Dept Sociology Emory U, Atlanta GA 30322), **Against Modernity: An Analysis and Critique of Forms of Antimodernism.**

¶ A critical examination of intellectual challenges to the discourse of modernity, sociological challenges to the concept & viability of modernity as a distinct kind of social order, & practical challenges to modernity as a civilization by various antimodern movements. Drawing in part on Talcott Parsons's action theory (eg, *The System of Modern Societies*, 1971), it is argued that: the discourse of modernity remains a worthwhile enterprise; a certain model of modernity is still indispensable in the sociological study of modern societies; & such a model can help account for the thrust & problematic consequences of antimodern movements. This argument is presented as a qualified "defense of modernity." (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22885 / ISA / 1990 / 6568

Lechte, John H. & Bottomley, Gillian C. (Macquarie U, North Ryde 2109 Australia), **Diversity, Foreignness and Nation: Comparing France and Australia.**

¶ The recent bicentenary celebrations in Australia (1988) & France (1989) raised questions about the constitution of national identities in ethnically diverse societies. Some of the debates about nationhood & difference in both countries are examined, & policy & practice evaluated with regard to ethnic minorities. Questions are raised about the usefulness of Enlightenment ideas in providing a universal framework for modern societies, the heritage of colonialism in the late twentieth century, & the limits of formal representation. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22886 / ISA / 1990 / 6569

Lecuyer, Bernard-Pierre (Maison Sciences Homme/GEMAS, 54 blvd Raspail F-75006 Paris France), **French title not provided** (An Ethical Dilemma: When to Publish, What to Publish in Sociology?). (FRE)

¶ In sociology the publication of research results & conclusions seems to be imposed as an imperative in the classical Mertonian framework, this imperative is grounded in the ideal norms of communalism & organized skepticism: ie, publication provides the means to provoke a broad & critical discussion. More recently, cognitive sociology, which sees in scientific debates processes of translation, negotiation, & enrollment (ie, formation of alliances), also gives a central role to publication. The number of publications & citations of a researcher also influences career success. However, the indiscriminate publication of results can, in some cases, produce

more evil than good. In sociology, people & communities under scrutiny by surveys or observations are generally close to researchers in space & time, have an eminent right to the respect of their privacy, & have a right of control over the image that sociologists spread about them. Here, research sites & procedures where the respect for privacy is in conflict with the requirement of publication are described. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22887 / ISA / 1990 / 6570

Lee, Dong-Won & Cho, Sung-Nam (Dept Sociology Ewha Woman's U, Seoul Korea 120), **The Status and Trend of Family Sociology in the Third World: The Case of Korea.**

¶ The family in the Third World has changed in many ways in response to changes in such things as the economy & values. The impact of these changes is reflected in issues researched by family sociologists. An attempt is made to examine the state of family sociology in the Third World, focusing on the case of Korea. Topics investigated include: (1) common theoretical perspectives & methodological approaches used by family sociologists in their research on the family; (2) the main issues & areas of research; & (3) the types of activities examined. Suggestions are offered for sociologists engaged in research on the family & teaching the field. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22888 / ISA / 1990 / 6571

Lee, Yang Young (U Texas, Austin 78712), **How to Survive: A Case Study of Chrysler Corporation.**

¶ Organizations expend every effort attempting to survive in difficult environments. As one of the major motor corporations in the US, the Chrysler Corp experienced a unique situation in the late 1970s & early 1980s. Here, the mistakes & efforts of Chrysler are studied. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22889 / ISA / 1990 / 6572

Lefebvre, Louis-André & Lefebvre, Elisabeth (Centre recherche et gestion U Québec, Montreal H3C 3P8), **Employee Involvement in the Adoption of New Technologies: The Case of Process Innovative Firms.**

¶ The results are presented of a study of self-administered questionnaire data collected from owner managers or chief executive officers of 651 small & medium-sized manufacturing firms in Canada that explored the adoption of new information & process technologies, the influence of internal & external parties on the adoption, & corresponding employee productivity. The basic assumption is that in the more innovative firms, the influence of internal parties, as reflected by involvement of different employee groups in the adoption process, would be significantly greater than in less innovative firms, & that this involvement would have a positive influence on employee productivity. Adoption is thus seen as a joint optimization effort where both the social & technical systems of the organization are considered. Given the importance of new process technology acquisition for firms in the manufacturing sector, particularly in the context of increasing competitive pressures resulting from the globalization of markets, a better understanding of the determinants of adoption of new technologies in organizations could significantly contribute to an increased promotion & acceptance of the new technologies in a larger number of manufacturing firms. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22890 / ISA / 1990 / 6573

Legewie, Heiner, Jaeggi, Eva, Böhm, Andreas, Boehnke, Klaus, Faas, Angelika & Gross, Birgit (Technische U Berlin, D-1000 12 Federal Republic Germany), **The Chernobyl Feeling.**

¶ A study is presented on long-term psychological reactions to the continuing destruction of the environment in the aftermath of the nuclear accident in Chernobyl, USSR. In repeated open interviews (4, at intervals of 6-8 months) conducted in Berlin, Federal Republic of Germany, with males & females of different age & social context, respondents (Rs) were asked how they had reacted to the message of the disaster & how they evaluate the destruction of the environment for their personal life & for following generations. Telephone interview data were collected from 200 Berlin households on the same topics one year after the disaster & again the following year. Initial reactions to the disaster ranged from feelings of anxiety & helplessness to apparent indifference. Some Rs showed transient altered states of awareness, eg, alienation of their perception of nature & minor hallucinations, a phenomenon called here "the Chernobyl feeling." Results are discussed from the perspective of long-term coping & defense mechanisms in connection with ecological crisis. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22891 / ISA / 1990 / 6566

LeGrand, Jean-Louis (4 Pass Rochebrune, F-75011 Paris France), **French title not provided** (To Theorize from Actual Experiences). (FRE)

¶ An examination of what happens when the sociologist studies a situation in which he is or was directly involved, not as a professional investigator, but as an ordinary social actor. Examples from the sociological literature are presented, with focus on: epistemological distances (near/far), types of involvement, occurring rationalities, & deontological positions. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22892 / ISA / 1990 / 6574

Leisink, Peter (Dept Urban & Industrial Studies U Utrecht, NL-3584 CS Netherlands), **The Need for a New Balance in Industrial Relations**.

¶ Examination of industrial relations in West European countries reveals diverging tendencies: a growing centralization & internationalization of capital, reinforced by the economic integration of the common market; & an opposite trend toward decentralization, especially in the Netherlands, where the collective agreements are now taken care of at branch or plant levels without, or with a minimum of, central coordination. This can be regarded as the effect of individual employers striving for control; it has not been counterbalanced by the trade unions, which were weakened by the economic crisis, & it has been assisted by the neoconservative governments that took over in the 1980s from the social democrats. Privatization & deregulation, or simply, "more market economy," have been the credo of neoconservatives, symbolized most prominently by British Prime Minister Thatcher. However, both employers & trade unions recognize that state intervention in industrial relations is desirable to a certain degree. It is argued here that neither total rejection of state intervention nor unqualified decentralization is desirable. Social justice & the protection of workers' interests require oversight, by the state, employers' organizations, & trade unions at both central & local levels. This thesis is illustrated with two cases: (1) recent administrative reform of the employment exchange in the Netherlands; & (2) the growing interest in environment care, which demands combined action at both company & branch levels. Especially in the Netherlands, a new balance in industrial relations is needed. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22893 / ISA / 1990 / 6575

Leitão Marques, Maria Manuel (Faculdade Economia U Coimbra, P-3000 Portugal), **La Régulation du système productif: le rôle des accords interentreprises** (The Regulation of the Productive System: The Role of Interfirm Contractual Relations). (FRE)

¶ Contracts between firms—joint ventures, subcontracting, franchising, etc.—are increasingly more important in terms of the regulation of productive systems. This issue concerns the meaning of contract law, both in planning the contractual relation & in the settlement of conflicts that the relation may create. The regulation of these contractual practices is currently based in more or less formalized codes of ethics. Hence, economic rationality is often imposed on the rule of law. It also concerns the role of the state, namely in the domain of competition law. In trying to organize & harmonize the cooperation & the hierarchy of firms by adjusting flexibility to the regulating capacity of legal forms, the state is sometimes compelled to go beyond the traditional means of intervention. There are, for instance, rules & procedures in which it is possible to trace imprints of a rationality at least different from formal legal reasoning. Efficiency, lower costs of transaction, & flexibility increasingly account for those changes in the legal field. How these private forms of regulation combine with public ones in the sphere of economic relations, & what changes were brought about in legal rules concerning these relations, are the issues addressed here. Examples are provided of contracts between firms (subcontracting & franchising), rule of competition law, & norms concerning the general contract conditions in relations between entrepreneurs. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22894 / ISA / 1990 / 6576

Lemon, Anthony (U Oxford, OX1 3TB England), **Residential Desegregation in the Apartheid City: An Analysis of Government Response**.

¶ Ethnic residential desegregation in South Africa, enforced by legislation, has produced distinctive apartheid cities. Pressures for change in the 1980s have come from the housing market, liberal white local authorities, & even the judiciary. In 1987 the government responded by commissioning a report from the President's Council. Examination of this

document demonstrates the government's cautious response & reveals the difficulties of piecemeal reform & partial dismantling of an internally coherent apartheid edifice. The 1988 Free Settlement Areas Act seems likely to generate more problems than the bolder policy of opening all residential areas to all races. The contradictions of the government's position are reflected in its ambivalent attitude toward: enforcement of the Separate Amenities Act, school segregation in Free Settlement Areas, & districts known as "grey areas" where spontaneous residential integration is occurring. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22895 / ISA / 1990 / 6577

Lengkeek, Jaap (Dept Sociology Agricultural U Wageningen, NL-6706 KN Netherlands), **Between Life World and System. A Theoretical Approach to Leisure Organizations**.

¶ The theoretical notions of Jürgen Habermas & of (neo)corporatism are applied to the analysis of leisure organizations. Habermas states that in the process of societal development, an increasing rationality leads to the formation & extension of state & economic systems, in which instrumental & strategic action dominates. Communicative action takes place in the lifeworld, a process in which people negotiate what is considered true, right, & worthwhile. Lifeworld & systems drift apart when the rationality of systems withdraws from communicative action. To some extent, informal leisure organizations fill the gap between lifeworld & systems. The relationship between organizations, lifeworld, & systems is specified using the exchange concept of (neo)corporatism. Data on watersports organizations in the Netherlands, from the early nineteenth century to the present, are used to illustrate this theoretical perspective. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22896 / ISA / 1990 / 6578

Lengyel, György (Dept Sociology Karl Marx U Economics, H-1093 Budapest Hungary), **Managers and Entrepreneurs: Reforming the Recruitment of the Economic Elite**.

¶ According to cadre statistics, there has been a slow & contradictory professionalization in the selection of Hungarian economic leaders during the last forty years. The most important social factors of recruitment as well as the changing patterns of bureaucratic selection are examined, along with the recruitment of managers of large enterprises & the newly emerging entrepreneurial strata. Research findings are also presented about people's attitudes toward managers & entrepreneurs. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22897 / ISA / 1990 / 6579

Leopold, Marion (Dept Sociology U Québec, Montreal H3C 3P8), **The Impact of Regulation upon the Structure of the U.S. Biotechnology Industry**.

¶ In assessing the private costs & benefits of complying with regulatory norms & review procedures in biotechnology, it is argued that said costs & benefits vary according to both company size & industry sector. Following a description of the evolving structure of the US biotechnology industry—in particular, its two most dynamic sectors, pharmaceuticals (therapeutics & diagnostics) & agriculture (plant genetics, microbial crop protectants, animal genetics, & veterinary health care)—examined is the regulatory framework applied to biotechnology (identification of the regulatory agencies & of their respective policies, statutes, jurisdictions, & review procedures). An attempt is made to demonstrate that regulatory policies & procedures represent a greater barrier to commercial entry: (1) for biotechnical start ups than for large corporations; & (2) in agricultural applications than in pharmaceutical applications. In conclusion, weighed is the relative importance of regulation (as opposed to other pace-setting factors in commercial development) & of regulation-related competitive advantages in determining the future profile of the US biotechnology industry. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22898 / ISA / 1990 / 6580

Lepervanche, Marie de (Dept Anthropology U Sydney, New South Wales 2006 Australia), **Multiculturalism, Nationalism, Women and the State in Australia**.

¶ Critically explored from a feminist perspective are ways in which class, ethnicity/race, & gender intersect with "progressive" state policies in Australia. Designed to liberate the disadvantaged, these policies can have the consequence of reconstituting structures of class, race, & patriarchal domination & subordination. In the 1970s & 1980s, Australia pursued

a number of liberalizing policies with respect to aboriginals, immigrants, & women. Despite reactions by the New Right to subvert these policies—eg, opposition to aboriginal land rights legislation by mining interests, various moves to inhibit women's access to equal employment opportunity (EEO), & revival of Anglo-Australian nationalism in a country with a large % of non-English-speaking settlers—the public rhetoric of the state & civil society remains predominantly in support of multiculturalism & EEO, continuing to present a liberalizing image for disadvantaged & subordinate groups. Yet, racism, sexism, & class domination persist under multiculturalism, & the "equality" of EEO carries within it the prospect of continued gender & race/ethnic inequality, because the state & civil society are themselves gendered, & of racially inflected institutions, whose policies, even when progressive, have particular implications for women, non-Europeans, & non-English-speaking immigrants. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22899 / ISA / 1990 / 6581

Levin, Boris & Levin, Mikhail (Instit Sociology, Krzhizhanovskogo 24/35 k5 Moscow USSR), *Alcohol Policy and Perestroika*.

¶ A review of changes in Soviet alcohol policy & legislation for alcohol control under *perestroika* (restructuring). Initially, consequences of the campaign seemed encouraging: industrial losses & alcohol-related death were reduced, & drunkards disappeared from the streets; however, there was no evidence of improvement among youths, especially teenagers. During 1987/88, these indicators worsened, & the general rate of criminality, including alcohol-related crimes & offenses, escalated. It is suggested that three broad options for alcohol policy in the USSR are available: the "laissez faire" approach; administrative efforts with probable escalation to dry laws; & a long-term social strategy, based on historical experience, good reasoning, & social research. The second option has little chance for success, & it is hoped that the laissez faire approach will soon give way to the third option, the most preferable, although the most difficult to implement. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22900 / ISA / 1990 / 6582

Levy, Judith A. & Albrecht, Gary L. (U Illinois, Chicago 60680), *Moral Judgments and the Fear of Disease*.

¶ Fear of disease is examined within the context of self-perceived susceptibility, judgments about the seriousness of specific disorders, & the moral meanings that people attach to a particular disease, based on analysis of telephone interview data collected from 1,540 adults residing in Chicago, Ill, & its surrounding suburbs. Blacks were oversampled by 15% & Hispanics by a factor of 2 using a multistage, cluster design to permit comparison of results by race/ethnicity group & to allow generalization to the metropolitan Chicago population. Factors associated with fear of disease are examined by focusing on six health disorders: cancer, diabetes, a physically crippling disease, mental illness, venereal disease, & acquired immune deficiency syndrome. The results have implications for understanding racial/ethnic & gender variation in orientation toward illness & the role of moral belief in emotional response to disease. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22901 / ISA / 1990 / 6583

Levy, René (Instit anthropologie & sociologie U Lausanne, CH-1015 Switzerland), *Structure-Blindness—A Non-Ideological Component of False Consciousness*.

¶ Mainstream sociology tends to consider mental processes & their structure, including the perception of society, to be mainly a result of socialization, which is generally conceptualized in terms of the more or less intentional, interpersonal transmission of cultural elements. In contrast, & rightly so, Marxist theory has always insisted on praxis as an essential feature of consciousness formation. Nevertheless, false consciousness tends to be placed in the context of ideological influences, leaving largely open the question of objective conditions that may directly, by way of practical experience, create awareness or nonawareness of crucial aspects of the social order. The aspect of "structural socialization," ie, the formation of perceptual schemes concerning society, is approached on the basis of individuals' structural integration. Characterizing people's perception of society by its "structural far- or near-sightedness," features of structural position & their change during the life course that influence perceptual scope are highlighted. Data are presented that underscore the interest of such an objectivist approach to structural perception. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22902 / ISA / 1990 / 6584

Levy, Shlomit (Israel Instit Applied Social Research, POB 7150 Jerusalem 91070), *Trends over Time in Indicators of Adjustive Behavior in Israel (Morale and Wellbeing)*.

¶ A distinction is made between three varieties of morale—cognitive, affective, & instrumental—and the formal definition of well-being advanced by Levy & Guttman some fifteen years ago is reintroduced to indicate how the multivariate concept of "morale" falls into both this definition & into the broader definitional framework of "adjustive behavior." The three varieties of morale have been systematically studied among Jewish adults residing in Israel (excluding kibbutzim) for over twenty years in the Continuing Survey conducted jointly by the Israel Instit of Applied Social Research & the Hebrew U Communications Instit. The rich data gathered in these surveys offer a unique opportunity to study the dynamics of variations in the adjustive behavior of a population over time; some generalizations regarding how changes over time are related to stressful events of various kinds are offered. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22903 / ISA / 1990 / 6585

Lex, Tilly (Deutsches Jugendinstitut, Freibadstr 30 D-8000 Munich 90 Federal Republic Germany), *Precarious Occupational Careers of Juveniles and Young Adults in the Federal Republic of Germany*.

¶ A discussion of different research strategies designed to throw light on the occupational careers of juveniles & young adults in the Federal Republic of Germany who do not manage to enter or retain stable employment. Representative youth studies tend to underestimate or ignore the existence of precarious occupational careers among this population because of inappropriate sampling procedures or simply lack of interest; & specific studies on the young unskilled are generally limited to juveniles still attending vocational schools for the unskilled, neglecting those who do not attend vocational school or who fail in the labor market despite vocational training. Here, an approach is described that was used to study a federal program aimed at a heterogeneous target group of unskilled, unemployed, or underemployed juveniles & young adults; educational & occupational careers of the participants in this program were found to be related to such variables as gender, ethnic origin, & regional context. The findings indicate that, in spite of a booming economy, the group of young adults who fail to enter or retain stable employment is heterogeneous & not limited to those who lack the ability or motivation to complete vocational training. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22904 / ISA / 1990 / 6586

Leydesdorff, Loet (Dept Science Dynamics, Nieuwe Achtergracht 166 NL-1018 WV Amsterdam Netherlands), *The Static and Dynamic Analysis of Network Data Using Information Theory*.

¶ It is argued that the constraints of structure on action & the effects of action on structure can be expressed as conditional probability distributions, & that, in the multivariate case, probability distributions can be analyzed both in a static & in a dynamic model, using methods from information theory. In addition to providing a comprehensive framework for static (multivariate) & dynamic (time series) analysis, these methods (ie, statistical decomposition analysis) allow for a study of the precise effects of aggregation & disaggregation. A data matrix of aggregated citations from 1981, 1984, & 1987 among 13 major chemistry journals is used to show how an exact dendrogram, in which the length of the leaves represents (in bits of information) the asymmetrical mutual distances among the cases, can be created, & how the precise number of clusters (groups, principal components) can be determined. The algorithm is generalizable to any part of the matrix, eg, cliques. Using the dynamic model, it is shown that major developments in this network can be revealed that were not suggested by the comparison of results of various forms of multivariate analysis for each year separately. The possibilities of extending the dynamic analysis to forecasting & to the prediction of expectation values is discussed, as well as the use of these methodologies to design research about structure/action relations. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22905 / ISA / 1990 / 6587

Liao, Futing (Dept Sociology U Georgia, Athens 30602), *Sitting in Oblivion as a Taoist Practice of Positive Alienation*.

¶ The way that positive alienation is reflected in Taoist thought is briefly reviewed, & used as a starting point to examine how this form of alienation can be achieved. Focus is on *Zuowanglun*, or *Discourse on Sitting*

in *Oblivion*, a Taoist work by Sima Chengzhen. Seven steps—respect & faith, interception of karma, taming the mind, detachment from affairs, true observation, intense concentration, & realizing the Tao—are examined as practices of positive alienation designed to achieve the ultimate Tao. Through these stages, a double forgetting is carried out sequentially—the forgetting of affairs & relationships in society & of the very method of meditation & forgetting. In parallel, the forgetting of the dialectical processes between the society & the individual & between the socialized & nonsocialized components of the self—a form of positive alienation—is achieved. Alternatively, positive alienation may also be seen as a means to de-alienate negative alienation. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22906 / ISA / 1990 / 6588

Liberatore, Angela (European University Instit, I-50016 Saint Domenico (Fi) Italy), **Managing Uncertainty. Experts, Politicians, Citizens, and the Chernobyl Fall-Out.**

¶ Addressing the question of whether it is possible to manage nuclear technology in an effective & socially acceptable way, some reflections are developed on the basis of an analysis of the Chernobyl, USSR, nuclear accident & the subsequent problems that arose in affected European countries concerning what measures to take to protect people's health against ionizing radiation. In the Italian case, cognitive & institutional uncertainties crucially affected management of the fall-out consequences; different experts gave conflicting advice to political & administrative institutions, whose responsibilities were ill-defined, & citizens questioned the credibility of both scientists & politicians. Similar phenomena were experienced in the Federal Republic of Germany, France, & UK, as well as at the international level, mainly the European Economic Community Commission & the IAEA. After reconstructing the main features of the Chernobyl emergency (through examination of newspaper articles & official documents, & individual interviews with experts & politicians directly involved), some problems are pointed out regarding the interplay between knowledge & discretion, & the reliability, accountability, & credibility of experts & politicians in managing such incidents. Some improvements have resulted from the Chernobyl experience, but uncertainties about effective management remain. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22907 / ISA / 1990 / 6589

Lichtblau, Klaus (U Kassel, FB 5 D-3500 Federal Republic Germany), **Nietzschean Roots of Early German Sociology.**

¶ The relevance of the warm reception of Friedrich Nietzsche's philosophy & cultural criticism between 1890 & 1933 in Germany can be demonstrated in various cultural & methodological studies of such different authors as Ferdinand Tönnies, Georg Simmel, Max Weber, Werner Sombart, Ernst Troeltsch, Alfred Weber, Max Scheler, & Karl Mannheim. Here, the application of Nietzsche's work in respect to four central topics is discussed: (1) his philosophy of value can be seen as one of the main sources for the differentiation between culture & society & the rejection of a merely socioeconomic model of societal change; (2) his emphasis on the cultural relevance of the value-creating forces in history was transformed in sociological analyses of different kinds of aristocracies & in the recognition of the importance of dominant personalities for shaping the cultural core of modern civilization; (3) the central themes of Nietzsche's "genealogy of morals," eg, the difference between "slave" & "master" morality, the importance of ascetic ideals, & the function of *ressentiment* (resentment) within the process of transvaluation of values, were used to reformulate a genuine sociological explanation of the historical genesis & cultural specificity of occidental rationalism; & (4) his criticism of the "will to truth" & his diagnosis of modern nihilism are related to the methodological foundations of a sociological perspectivism. It is shown how Nietzsche's replacement of scientific objectivism with a psychological & sociological fictionalism not only was embraced during the crisis of science after WWI, but also was the starting point for the elaboration of a genuine sociology of knowledge. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22908 / ISA / 1990 / 6590

Liebes, Tamar & Ribak, Rivka (Hebrew U Jerusalem, Mount Scopus 91905 Israel), **From Father to Son: Ideological Continuity within Jewish and Arab Families in Israel.**

¶ A test of the assumption that political conflict influences the extent to which parents reproduce their ideologies in their children, based on survey data obtained from 400 Jewish & 200 Arab parents & their adoles-

cent children in Israel. Findings indicate that, in both communities, parents with nationalistic outlooks have a better chance "to keep" their children than those with more liberal convictions. Patterns of continuity & change in each of the communities that may be caused by their relative social & political positions in Israel are identified. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22909 / ISA / 1990 / 6591

Liebow, Edward B. & Branch, Kristi M. (Battelle Human Affairs Research Center, 4000 NE 41st St Seattle WA 98105), **Chemicals on Crops: Risk Perceptions and the Agricultural Marketplace.**

¶ Growers near the proposed eastern Wash site for an incinerator to dispose of the region's hazardous industrial wastes are concerned that their crops will go unsold & that lands will be difficult to lease because of the perceptions in the marketplace that the incinerator poses a risk of contamination. However, these same growers regard agricultural chemicals as a necessary part of modern agribusiness, & are currently embroiled in the conflict regarding environmental & health risks associated with chemical residues on crops. In the case of the proposed incinerator, no observable market effects derived from risk perceptions are predicted, while market effects from perceived risks associated with the application of daminozide (Alar) have been observed. Here, production trends & ethnographic data concerning divergent perceptions of growers, processors, brokers, marketers, consumers, & lenders are presented to explicate the organization of the marketplace, distinguish types & sources of risks, & help to create a model to better understand market responses to two different potential sources of chemical contamination. It is argued that public preferences & concerns are based on media accounts, shaped by what is reported about both the source of the potential hazard & possible exposure to it. Any effect on the market for a specific commodity, if it occurs, will be reflected in a decrease in local prices relative to regional averages. The relationship would have to be consistently downward, outside the range of recent variability, & other obvious factors potentially affecting this relationship would have to be absent. If all these conditions were to obtain, significant impacts would be properly attributable to perceived chemical-related risks. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22910 / ISA / 1990 / 6592

Liefbroer, Aart C. (Vrije U, NL-1075 AD Amsterdam Netherlands), **Choosing between a Married or Unmarried First Union among Young Adults: A Competing Risks Analysis.**

¶ Situational & attitudinal factors that influence the timing of both married & unmarried unions are examined along with those that influence the choice between marriage & unmarried cohabitation, based on life event data from a Dutch survey carried out in 1978 & 1988 among approximately 1,200 men & women born in 1961 & 1965. Both situational & attitudinal factors are found to be important determinants of the choice between marriage & unmarried cohabitation. Results are discussed in terms of their implications for the life-course perspective on young adulthood. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22911 / ISA / 1990 / 6593

Liepinia, Datse (Latvia U, Riga 226400 USSR), **Language Policy in the Conditions of Multilingualism.**

• Complete paper available from SA Document Delivery Service prepaid at \$0.25 per page plus \$1.50 search & postage. Length of paper: 8 pp.
¶ The problem of national languages is one of the crucial points in the Soviet policy of interethnic relations. In Latvia, Latvian was deliberately ousted by Russian, which led to the decline of the development of the language. The law on languages adopted in 1989 declares Latvian the state language, while Russian remains as a means of communication in federal relations. Many of the non-Latvian population treat this law as a violation of human rights, a shocking example of the radical nationalism of those who want to save their national language & culture from extinction, especially since Latvians constitute only 51% of the population, & run the risk of becoming an ethnic minority in their historic territory. Similar processes are taking place in other Soviet republics; it is concluded that the problem of national languages has become a political dilemma. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22912 / ISA / 1990 / 6594

Limage, Leslie J. (ILY Secretariat UNESCO, 7 place de Fontenay F-75007 Paris France), **Profiles of Adult Illiteracy in Industrialized**

Countries.

¶ An analysis of how adult illiterates are portrayed by the media, the research literature, international organizations, voluntary bodies, & other image makers, based on promotional & informational material provided to the International Literacy Year Secretariat of UNESCO. Focus is on the implications of these images for understanding the problem of illiteracy in contemporary societies. Strategies for demystifying the significance of adult literacy provision in specific contexts & how adults actually perceive their literacy needs are proposed. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22913 / ISA / 1990 / 6595

Lin, Nan (Dept Sociology State U New York, Albany 12222), **Social Resources and the Emergence of Social Structure.**

¶ A theory developed from the social resources perspective is outlined that describes the emergence of social structure. It is argued that the fundamental motive for survival calls for the accumulation & maintenance of both personal & social resources. While the rate of cumulation of personal resources follows an additive function, it is hypothesized that the rate of cumulation of social resources follows an exponential function due to the nature of social networks, where resources of both direct & indirect ties become potential social resources. Thus, whenever a tie is established, all direct & indirect ties of the alter may conceivably provide sources of resources. It is predicted that self-interest provides sufficient motive for individual actors to seek social ties & form stable relationships. Elaboration of the relationships & need for maintenance induce the formulation & enforcement of rules, or social contacts. As the size of the group increases, the portion of resources held as valuable to all is reduced relative to the portion of resources uniquely valuable to subsets of actors. This tendency exerts a pressure on group members to develop sentiment toward the rules & the group that eventually replaces the initial self-interest drive in the maintenance & development of social structure, where membership loyalty sometimes calls for the sacrifice of individual actors' resources. It is concluded that the social resources theory complements & integrates current action theories (eg, the cognitive or rational choice theory) & affective theory. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22914 / ISA / 1990 / 6596

Lindenberg, S. M., Ligthart, P. E. M. & Mùhlau, P. (Kamperfoelieweg 19, NL-9765 HH Paterswolde Netherlands), **Organizations and the Theory of Contracting.**

¶ A discussion of the social embeddedness of contracting, drawing on the economic theory of organization, which posits that dependence of A on B can be exploited by B & will therefore lead to precautionary measures by A; often, these precautionary measures take on some organizational form. After reviewing theoretical work that has attempted to isolate & explain particular dependency/solution links, a solution involving the creation of social solidarity is considered, & it is argued that this approach raises difficulties in that solidarity can also have features that militate against rather than foster efficient contracting. A theory is proposed that identifies those conditions under which solidarity will & will not be good for contracting. The theory addresses basic variations in gain-maximization in contracting, contributes to the economic theory of contracting, & demonstrates the importance of social ties both before & after the development of the contract. Empirical evidence from laboratory studies of contracting & from case studies of long-term contracting are presented to illustrate the theory's utility. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22915 / ISA / 1990 / 6597

Lindenberg, Siegwart (Rijks U Groningen, NL-9712 GC Netherlands), **Homo Socio-Economicus: The Emergence of a General Model of Man in the Social Sciences.**

¶ For about a century, two models of man have coexisted, *homo oeconomicus* & *homo sociologicus*—the former an all-informed, strongly consumption-oriented maximizer, & the latter a socialized, norm-oriented conformer. Recent years, however, have seen the emergence of *homo socio-economicus*, a model of man informed by the following requirements: (1) it should allow model-building with empirical input; (2) it should allow modeling of the influence of definitions of the situation; & (3) it should allow knowledge concerning the boundedness of rationality to be brought to bear on its use in model-building. To meet these requirements it is first necessary to give a prominent place to the method of decreasing abstraction by which an explanation (in the form of a mod-

el) can stepwise be made more realistic (at the cost of also getting more complex). Next, the definition of the situation must be dealt with in such a way that the method of decreasing abstraction remains possible, which can be done by modeling the quintessential sociological insight in terms of rational choice. This task is greatly aided by a third ingredient: the re-orientation from man the consumer to man the producer. Methodologically this comes down to structural explanations of preferences as instrumental goals. *Homo socio-economicus* is thus flexibly strung between a simple all-knowing maximizer & a complex cognitively bounded framer of situations. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22916 / ISA / 1990 / 6598

Lindstrom, Bonnie (Sociology Dept U Chicago, IL 60637), **A Sense of Place: Solidarity and Housing in the United States.**

¶ The central argument is that households intentionally seek housing & communities that mirror their values & preferences, creating economically & socially homogeneous communities. This segregation, in turn, recreates for the individuals residing in each community solidarity based on shared lifestyles, social positions, & statuses. An expanded model of decision making, including both the objective constraints & opportunities & the subjective dimensions of the decision, is used to examine this process: the objective condition is the housing market; the subjective dimensions are economic utilities, noneconomic considerations (life chance, lifestyle, symbolic understandings), & the decision frame for the specific move. Two adjacent neighborhoods with similar housing styles & prices in maximally different suburbs on Chicago's North Shore (Ill) were studied via questionnaire responses (open- & closed-ended) of a random sample of 50 households who had purchased a house in early 1987. Chi square analysis reveals a fairly homogeneous profile of nonethnic, highly educated, affluent upper middle class households. However, the predominately professional households moving into Evanston preferred housing with an urban neighborhood texture (lot sizes, density ratios, mixed-use housing); the predominately business & managerial households who chose Wilmette preferred a suburban ambience of large, comfortable housing on tree-lined streets. Cluster analyses reveal further variation between the samples. A finding with significant relevance for further research is that 70% of the households had either moved within the North Shore or had lived on the North Shore previously & moved back. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22917 / ISA / 1990 / 6599

Linhart, Danièle (GIP Mutations industrielles-CNRS, 26 Richard Lenoir F-75011 Paris France), **French title not provided** (Participative Management, the French Way). (FRE)

¶ Inheriting very special social relations, in which class struggle plays an important role, & an organizational system where Taylorism has been very developed, French management styles tend to avoid radical changes in work organization, preferring participative management, with the intention of diffusing another ideological context & benefiting, through various groups, from the knowledge of the workers. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22918 / ISA / 1990 / 6600

Lippe, Gerd von der (Telemark distriktshøgskole, N-3800 Bø i Norway), **Women's "Objective Interests" in Sports.**

¶ Reported is part of a project examining women's sports & hegemony in Norway in the twentieth century. Focus here is on women's committees in the Norwegian Confederation of Sports, which are concerned with increasing women's involvement in the male-dominated umbrella organization of sports. Two major questions are addressed—what women's objective interests in organized sports are, & how these can be interpreted into political issues—based on data obtained via quantitative & qualitative interviews with members of the central committee for women (1985-1990) & those of similar committees in six federations, as well as minutes, reports, & articles written by members. The findings suggest that women's objective interests are complex, & depend on cohorts, job position, experience in competitive sports, & household & childrearing responsibilities. There is consensus among these women that money is needed for a new central committee for women in the Norwegian Confederation of Sports after 1990, & for more noncompetitive sports; there should also be gender-based quotas in the leadership of sports organizations. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22919 / ISA / 1990 / 6601

Littek, Wolfgang & Heisig, Ulrich (U Bremen, D-2800 33 Federal Republic Germany), *The Social Construction of the Division of Labour: Cultural Patterns in Work Organization and the Adaptation of New Technologies.*

¶ Discussed are findings on new forms of work organization in qualified (commercial & technical) white-collar work in West Germany. These coincide with rising qualification levels & the use of new information & communication technologies. Data from two empirical studies, in the early & late 1980s in 1 prosperous & 3 crisis-struck large industrial enterprises, & reinterpretation of other recent empirical research, reveal that work restructuring & changes in working conditions were much less determined by new technologies (eg, computerization) than commonly thought; rather, the existing system of social relations in a work organization appeared to be a decisive factor in implementation, & in the impact of technology on working conditions. Using qualitative methodology involving structured & open-ended interviews with employees & experts, it was found that high qualification & competence of commercial & technical employees has been the most important factor in work reorganization (called "rationalization" in Germany). Under growing consumer demands for product & service quality & flexible market demands, workers' competence has increased, & high-trust labor relations have emerged in work organization. Based on competence & individual performance, individual bargaining has tended to replace collective union action. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22920 / ISA / 1990 / 6602

Llambi, Luis (Dept Anthropology Instit Venezolano Investigaciones Científicas, Apartado 1827 Caracas 101 Venezuela), *Petty Commodity Production and the Latin American Peasantries: Towards a Political Economy of Historical Peasantries.*

¶ The limitations & advantages of the "petty commodity production" (PCP) theoretical construct in analyzing present-day peasantries are explored. It is argued that the theory behind the PCP concept explains only one aspect of the alternatives that have become available to peasants. Other foci of analysis should encompass the peasants' alternatives as use-value producers, wage laborers, & sharecroppers. Furthermore, peasant commodity producers sometimes engage in relations with agribusinesses that transform them into subordinated contract farmers. A multitiered theoretical framework is developed that includes factors at world-system, national, local, & individual household & unit of production levels; it is illustrated with data extracted from Latin American historical cases. The utility of such an integrated framework for explaining alternative economic practices, expected outcomes, & historical processes is discussed. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22921 / ISA / 1990 / 6603

Llera Ramo, Francisco J. & Mata Lopez, Jose M. (Dept Sociología U País Vasco, E-48080 Bilbao Spain), *ETA: From Secret Army to Social Movement or Political Parties.*

¶ The Basque organization Euzkadi Ta Azkatasuna (ETA) has been the primary terrorist actor in Spain since 1968, with approximately 600 deaths attributable to it. ETA was founded in 1959 by a coalition of radical youth groups, one of which had split from the historic Basque Nationalist Party (PNV). Its primary aims from the beginning have been Basque independence & revitalization of Basque culture & language. Post-civil war generations of Basques grew up in a climate of physical & symbolic violence & repression under Francisco Franco's dictatorship. They reacted against the conservatism of the PNV, advocating the radicalism of the ethnic movement; moreover, ETA tried to displace the role played by the parties of the traditional Left among the Basque labor movement. The Spanish transition to democracy generated a process of political differentiation within a party system of polarized & extreme pluralism. The new political circumstances, particularly the electoral process, resulted in an explosion of strategic & organic contradictions inside ETA. About 94% of deaths attributable to ETA occurred after Franco's death; about 28% took place in 1979 & 1980 alone, during which time the Basque autonomy statute was being negotiated & elections to the first Basque regional government were being held. ETA has various alternatives: it can transform itself into a political party, abandoning the armed struggle, or it can create & lead a social & political movement while simultaneously carrying out violent operations. Here, focus is on old & new relationships between Basque political parties & ETA, & their reciprocal conditions & effects. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

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90S22922 / ISA / 1990 / 6604

Llobera, Josep R. (Dept Sociology Goldsmith's Coll U London, SE14 6NW England), *The Philosophical Shadow of Fouillée in the Formation of Durkheim's Sociology.*

¶ The role of Alfred Fouillée in the intellectual genealogy of Emile Durkheim's thought, particularly in its earlier stages, is examined. Focus is on the extent to which three fundamental Durkheimian concepts—organicism, solidarity, & collective representations—were borrowed from or compatible with Fouillée's ideas. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22923 / ISA / 1990 / 6605

Llomovatte, Silvia Yolanda (Ave Federico Lacrozo 2097, Buenos Aires 1426 Argentina), *Algunos resultados de los hallazgos sobre los estudios de juventud en Argentina* (Some Results of Discoveries of Youth Studies in Argentina). (SPA)

¶ A summary of findings from both quantitative & qualitative research on youth's work & political socialization in Argentina. Discussion addresses: (1) specific modes of work insertion & work attitudes, both among youth incorporated within the nonformal & informal sectors of the economy & those involved in high-technology, teaching, & unions activities; (2) problems of constructing some social concepts; (3) the school as a mechanism of anticipatory socialization; & (4) the opinions of youth with respect to democratic systems, particularly concerning participation & degree of confidence in those systems. It is concluded that there is a need to resignify the educational system so as to restore its social function, which has deteriorated during past crises. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22924 / ISA / 1990 / 6606

Loeb, Carolyn (1530 Osborn Rd, Lansing MI 48915), *Realtors and the Shaping of Suburbia.*

¶ In the US, realtors established themselves as professionals in the early decades of the twentieth century. Among the areas of expertise claimed by realtors as professionals was their engagement in community development. This took many forms, but by the 1920s one of the major ways in which realtors promoted what they called community-building was through the creation of speculative suburban residential subdivisions. The construction boom of the 1920s in the US saw an increase in such subdivision development, creating a pattern of residential built form that became hegemonic. This pattern included the standardized single-family house, but situated it within an identifiable neighborhood distinguished by landscaping, street design, architectural elements, & community facilities. This housing pattern reflected the entrepreneurial expertise of realtors. As a result of industrialization, the skills of building craftsmen became routinized, mechanized, & specialized; & as building craftsmen lost control over the conception of the process, the realtor emerged as the figure best able to manage the overall enterprise, although subdivision development was also influenced by historical trends. Often brought together under the auspices of the federal government, a loose network of housing professionals that included architects, planners, engineers, social reformers, realtors, & others guided the development of housing solutions in the 1920s toward suburban single-family homeownership schemes. Without a formalized, centralized planning agency, a pattern of housing was established that was based on the association of housing experts at the national level & execution of their proposals at local levels. In their subdivisions, realtors, working with this housing network, articulated the intersection of free market-based investment risk management (for themselves & homeowners) & needs for neighborhood identity. In layout, architectural design, & community facilities, subdivision patterns expressed images of continuity that minimally recognized social needs at the same time as they functioned to preserve the value of investments. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22925 / ISA / 1990 / 6607

Logan, John (Dept Sociology State U New York, Albany 12222), *The Globalization of Real Estate Development.*

¶ The local character of real estate development has been challenged by several related changes in Western economies. Large-scale property developers operating in many regions & countries have gained control over larger shares of the market for residential, industrial, & commercial real estate. Mechanisms of development financing have shifted from traditional savings institutions & insurance companies to include a much

wider range of financial institutions, & trade in "securitized mortgages" has linked real estate financing much more closely to the broader capital markets. Finally, new networks of relationships have emerged between property developers & industrial corporations, financial institutions, construction companies, & building materials firms, at both the national & international levels. The purpose here is to examine the general character of these trends, & explore their significance for the locus of control over urban development. Previous research has stressed the local nexus of realtors, speculators, small businesses, & other parochial actors who comprise the progrowth coalition, & whose power is based on local political domination. Under emerging conditions of property development, is this parochial "rentier" class losing significance? What would it mean for the actual building of the built environment to become a global process? This topic is examined through case studies of the organization & financing of several major property developers, eg, the multinational Olympia & York & Trammell Crow conglomerates, emphasizing the varying ways in which these firms manage their relationship with local markets & local politics. It is hypothesized that property development is splitting into different sorts of markets: one based on large-scale projects in strong markets whose equity can be packaged into negotiable securities; & another, on a smaller scale & with higher levels of risk, which retains a more local orientation. It is further proposed that the character of both market sectors will come to depend increasingly on national government regulation & tax policies, partly reactive to the high cost of sustaining the savings & loan industry in the US. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22926 / ISA / 1990 / 6608

Lojkine, Jean (Centre études mouvements sociaux, 54 bd Raspail F-75006 Paris France), **The "Proletarianization" of the Intellectual Workers: Growing Similarities and New Differentiations with the Working Class.**

¶ Recent studies about technicians, engineers, teachers, office workers, & white-collar workers more generally show that their situation (ie, conditions of life & work & their status) has been getting worse, especially during the 1980s. At the same time, in spite of social movements occurring among civil servants (eg, teachers, nurses, & railway-workers) & industrial workers, there is a real gap between their social & class consciousness. Three explanations are suggested: (1) the renewal of the working class structure—ie, the greater intellectual content of productive work linked with automation & computerization, & the increase in young graduates among blue- & white-collar workers—is still partly ignored by the trade unions & class organization; (2) the persistent division of work (& of power) between blue- & white-collar workers, in spite of the new informational networks linked with computerization; & (3) the integration processes among intellectual workers (participative management & cultural links between executives & graduate employees). (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22927 / ISA / 1990 / 6609

Longuenesse, Elisabeth (Maison de l'Orient méditerranéen, 7 rue Raulin F-69007 Lyon France), **French title not provided** (Engineers and the Labour Market in Jordan: Local or Regional Market?). (FRE)

¶ In most Arab countries, the number of engineers has increased tremendously during the last twenty years, as has the number of engineering students in local universities, resulting in a surplus of engineers, many of whom are unemployed. The situation in Jordan is described as a case in point, clearly demonstrating that development does not necessarily follow technical training. Analysis of data from professional statistics, engineering journals, & interviews with Jordanian engineers & officials illustrates the situation of engineers in the local labor market & its evolution over a decade. In conclusion, it seems clear that the only outlet for surplus engineers is in the Gulf countries, on whom the Jordanian state has always depended. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22928 / ISA / 1990 / 6610

Lopata, Helena Znaniecka (Loyola U, Chicago IL 60626), **Gender Dominance of Occupations and Work Scheduling: The Case of Chicago Area Women.**

¶ As work became organized into jobs in the formal labor market in developed societies, occupational categories developed gender identification & domination. The processes by which an occupation gains gender-specific identity are complex & depend on the power of either gender to

take over, or set aside, that set of jobs. The dominance is justified by the assumed match between the rights & duties of the job & the characteristics attributed to the gender & its other roles. Societies differ in the gender dominance of any occupation, & changes can occur over time. Examined here are the gender dominance of occupations in the US & the history of job involvement among a large sample of urban women aged 25-54. Most occupations are still gender-specific, but many women are entering male-dominated fields (more so than men taking "women's jobs"). The rigidity of scheduling of many higher-status occupations in terms of hours & location, based on the male model of job commitment, has a serious effect on women. Women who begin a career in male-dominated occupations often drop out, taking inferior jobs in order to accommodate the demands of other roles; mothers of small children still feel obligated to care for them to the detriment of careers, & the world of work has not adjusted to these needs. In consequence, the movement of US women into higher-status positions has been slowed. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22929 / ISA / 1990 / 6611

Lopata, Helena Znaniecka (Loyola U, Chicago IL 60626), **Informal and Formal Support System of Widows in Cross-Cultural Perspective.**

¶ All complex societies provide informal & formal, or public, resources to support their members throughout the life course. However, these are not systematically developed on the basis of normal or crisis needs, & there tends to be a gap between the loss of traditional systems of support due to societal changes, & attempts to provide new resources. Examined here is the effect of social development the world over on the traditional, informal support systems of one category of societal member, the widow, focusing on the changing composition of the support network—as from sons to daughters, & from neighborhoods to organizations—and the influence of formal agencies. The analysis is based on studies of the support systems of widows in different locales in North America, the Middle East, & Asia. One of the major themes is that the increasing voluntarism of social engagement in modern societies makes life difficult for those unable—due to socialization, health, or economic reasons—to build & maintain informal support networks or to utilize formal support resources. Fortunately, informal support systems serve most widows, keeping them from total isolation. Future generations, especially of women, will have to be socialized before they grow old to take more initiative vis-à-vis formal systems of social involvement. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22930 / ISA / 1990 / 6612

Lopez Novo, Joaquín P., Iriso Napal, Pedro L. & Aguilar Fernandez, Susana (Instit Juan March, Castelló 77 Madrid Spain), **The Crisis of Social Pacts and the Potential for Local Cooperation in Spain.**

¶ An analysis of the changing faces of social concertation in Spain. Neocorporatist arrangements at the macrolevel—social pacts—that started in the late 1970s came to an end in the mid-1980s amid the disappointment of both trade unions & business associations with their outcomes, ushering in a period of political confrontation between the trade unions & the government that reached a climax in the general strike of 14 Dec 1989. However, the climate of political confrontation did not hamper the search for & experimentation with new forms of decentralized concertation at the regional, sectoral, & enterprise levels; various types of these are distinguished, & their potential application as institutional devices to cope effectively with the current problems faced by Spanish industry are assessed. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22931 / ISA / 1990 / 6613

Lopez, David E. (Sociology Dept U California, Los Angeles 90024), **Race, Ethnicity and Development in Latin America.**

¶ Despite five centuries of biological & cultural mixing, Latin American nations continue to be among the most racially & ethnically stratified in the world. This is true despite the absence, in modern times, of legal structures that enforce this stratification, as in South Africa, & also despite the existence of twentieth-century official ideology of racial democracy, particularly in Brazil & Mexico. Here, an overview of the role of race, color, & ethnicity in the class structures & dynamics of Latin American societies is provided, with special emphasis on Mexico, Peru, Brazil, & Cuba. The continuing role of racism & Eurocentrism among Latin American elites is assessed, hypothesizing that their ideologies of racial democracy have both inhibited the development of legitimate political organization on the basis of race & ethnicity, & also served to in-

hibit upward mobility for people of color. Special attention is given to two topics: the effect of fluid racial & ethnic boundaries, & the importance of continuing European immigration into the privileged classes of Latin American societies. The experience of groups & individuals who have tried to build racial- or ethnic-based organizations is reviewed, generally confirming the hypothesis. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22932 / ISA / 1990 / 6614

Lopez-Aranguren, Eduardo (Facultad Ciencias Económicas & Empresariales U País Vasco, E-48015 Bilbao Spain), **Spanish title not provided** (The View of Basque Nationalism and Political Violence in the US Press). (SPA)

¶ A qualitative content analysis of a sample of items in the US daily & periodical press published between 1953 & 1986 that dealt with the Spanish Basque country, with focus on the image presented of Basque nationalism & political violence. Results indicate that such images changed in relation to changes in the Basque economy—which has moved from expansion to stagnation, to decline—and a period of change in the Spanish political system—from dictatorship to democracy. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22933 / ISA / 1990 / 6615

Lopez-Jimenez, Maria Angeles (Dept Psicología & Sociología U Zaragoza, E-50005 Spain), **Desarrollo estudios juventud en España** (The Development of Youth Studies in Spain). (SPA)

¶ The philosophical & theoretical bases of youth studies in Spain are traced to the generation-oriented thinking of the early twentieth century. Linked to German philosophy, youth studies speculated on the influence of age & sex on social conditions & on the structure of society itself. The empirical bases used since 1950 by Spanish sociologists to analyze these social conditions are found in US technology, which gives prominence to the use of social surveys. Two broad lines of analysis became discernible in Spanish sociology, linked to two different types of policy making: (1) investigations of the presuppositions & social values of young people, attempting to diagnose any change in their collective morality that might impinge on social integration, with implications for political, educational, pastoral, or therapeutic purposes; & (2) analyses of the lifestyles of young people in an unequal society & the economic, social, & cultural problems they encounter in the process of social integration. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22934 / ISA / 1990 / 6616

Lorber, Judith (Dept Sociology Brooklyn Coll, NY 11210), **Why Women Physicians Are Not True Equals in the American Medical System.**

¶ In a discussion of the role of women physicians (MDs) in US medicine in the 1980s & 1990s, it is argued that the bureaucratization of medical practice & the increasing control of medical decisions by the government & other third-party payers will impact members of the US medical profession unequally. As in the past, while all MDs may have equal authority over & responsibility for their patients' treatment, women MDs will continue to be unequal in their control over medical resources & priorities. The two-tiered stratification within medical practice allows all MDs to work; thus, women's training is not wasted, nor can the profession be accused of open discrimination. However, the policy-making decisions are still held by members of the socially dominant group, ie, middle-class white men. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22935 / ISA / 1990 / 6617

Lorente, Santiago (Alcala 61, E-28014 Madrid Spain), **Spanish title not provided** (Present-Day Information Technologies as Morphogenic Systems). (SPA)

¶ The so-called "new information technologies" embody a interrelated whole with a deep systemic idiosyncratic character. The history of electronics, telecommunications, & computer technologies is briefly traced in order to examine their physical structure (hardware) & their recent convergence ("telematics"). Information is analyzed historically as a uniquely human endeavor, & it is submitted that information is best captured, carried, stocked, processed, & delivered precisely through telematic technology. The flux & circulation of certain types of information in a massive way (mass media) has also been strengthened by this technology. Consequently, a new name has developed—information hypersector—whose emphasis lies mainly on information—or, rather, on

some restrictive type of it—rather than giving utmost importance to the physical aspects of technology. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22936 / ISA / 1990 / 6618

Los, Maria (Dept Criminology U Ottawa, Ontario K1N 6N5), **The Struggle over the Definition of Rape in the 1980s in Canada.**

¶ In the late 1970s, Canadian women's groups launched a campaign to redefine rape on women's terms. The definition & legal constructs contained in the Canadian Criminal Code's sections on rape prior to the 1983 reform are scrutinized to assess whether they projected messages instrumental to the dominant male-status maintenance. Assessed from the same perspective is the new law on sexual assault, introduced ostensibly to satisfy demands of the feminist lobby. Based on an analysis of the parliamentary debates & numerous briefs & documents from interest groups & organizations involved, it is argued that the revision of the law was limited to the necessary minimum required to make the rape law compatible with the Canadian Charter of Rights & Freedoms enacted in 1982. Women's proposals were incorporated only as needed to remove evidently discriminatory clauses in the name of gender neutrality & legal consistency. Yet, paradoxically, by making rape formally gender-neutral & underplaying the sexual nature of the victimization, the new law obscures the actual economic & cultural content of heterosexual relations & related victimization of women. The role of the mass media in this issue is also explored; sexual content analysis of 6 print media over a 5-year period indicates that while the portrayal of the new law as a victory of the women's lobby opened some media space to them, it also triggered a male campaign to regain control. Analyzed in conclusion are the nature & impact of complex contradictions stemming from the fact that women's groups undertook the project of reappropriating the definition & meaning of rape through the legal channels structured & dominated by the very group whose control over this issue they wanted to break. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22937 / ISA / 1990 / 6619

Loskine, Jean (CNRS-CEMS, 54 blvd Raspail F-75600 Paris France), **Self-Management and Capitalist Management.**

¶ The general strike that has broken out in the Peugeot car plants in France shows what is likely to happen to capitalist neo-Taylorist management. The Peugeot-Mulhouse social experiments or the Peugeot-Rennes quality circles are the "must" of France's new participative management, & are presented during all training courses for executives as an exemplary model; in fact, it is a Japanese model. The question addressed is why these sudden strikes have occurred, especially in regions where social peace has been so strong for twenty-five years. The answer lies in the fact that workers, especially young operators on the robot lines, who have been trained to master complex technical & organizational problems see a huge disparity between profits & salaries in the Peugeot plants. These workers' new qualifications & responsibilities are not recognized in their official classifications or in their salaries. Computerization has been identified with brutal manpower cuts & short-term jobs. Moreover, worker participation has been identified with social integration; in fact, the social experiments were organized in order to appropriate the workers' creativity, without allowing them to discuss the managerial choices or share in the profits. If quality circles are now becoming obsolete, it is because of their ambiguous status with regard to workers' rights. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22938 / ISA / 1990 / 6620

Low, Nicholas & Moser, Sally (School Environmental Planning U Melbourne, Parkville Victoria 3052 Australia), **Markets as Political Structures: The Case of Melbourne's Central City Property Boom.**

¶ Rules governing the property market in central Melbourne, Australia, are established at both federal & state levels. Since 1981 the local government, Melbourne City Council, has had little say on the rules of the property market, though it retains a role as a political pressure group through which local interests can mobilize. Melbourne's central business district is in the midst of a major property boom in both retail & office sectors, & current predictions estimate that supply will exceed demand well into the 1990s. Drawing on interviews conducted with representative investing & developing firms, & based on the premise that markets are political structures, considered here is why, when an oversupply of office space was predictable, so many major investments proceeded. It is argued that the answer lies with both the investors & the developers—their motivations, attitudes toward risk, & methods of calculation of

profit-& with their political environment, the rules laid down by the state for the market, the structure of the local state, & the actions of the state affecting the physical environment. It is concluded that the global environment of capital is a mosaic composed of many political structures, both organizations & markets; such a conception throws doubt on the ability of analysts to derive laws of capital circulation. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22939 / ISA / 1990 / 6621

Löwy, Ilana (INSERM U-158 Hôpital enfants malades, 149 rue de Sèvres F-75015 Paris France), **Haffkine's Cholera Vaccine: Controversies over the Application and Evaluation of Large-Scale Trials of Laboratory-Made Vaccines.**

¶ Waldemar Mordkhai Haffkine (1860-1930), a Russian Jewish bacteriologist, worked in the Pasteur Institut (Paris, France) & developed there, in 1892, an anticholera vaccine. Haffkine uncritically adopted Louis Pasteur's views concerning the production of vaccines, & was convinced that the development of attenuated & enhanced strains of the cholera germ was the necessary & sufficient means to obtain a protective vaccine. After testing the vaccine on himself & volunteers, Haffkine obtained permission from the British government to test the vaccine in India; between 1893 & 1896 Haffkine vaccinated 40,000+ persons. While early evaluations were favorable, criticism later arose centering on two issues: (1) the adequacy of Haffkine's experimental model, particularly with respect to extrapolating from this model to human disease, & switching from laboratory experiments to testing on humans; & (2) the appropriate method(s) of evaluating the efficiency of vaccines. Here, it is argued that the controversy over Haffkine's cholera vaccine reflected the problems of establishing a professional consensus in bacteriology & is linked to the institutionalization of this discipline in the late nineteenth-early twentieth centuries. Analysis of Haffkine's laboratory notebooks & other archival materials points to significant modification of the criteria of professional evaluation of bacteriological research between 1892 & 1910. Haffkine eventually affirmed that the only way to evaluate the efficiency of a vaccine was to perform controlled field trials, a method that he helped to develop. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22940 / ISA / 1990 / 6622

Lubeck, Paul Michael (Merrill Coll U California, Santa Cruz 95064), **Restructuring Nigeria's Urban-Industrial Sector: The Interplay of Crises, Forward Linkages and Popular Resistance.**

¶ The growth of the urban-industrial sector & state industrial policy since the onset of the petroleum economy in Nigeria is examined, with focus on the post-1983 crisis & subsequent structural adjustment program. The consequences of external debt, neoliberal programs, & increased state authoritarianism have restructured the urban-industrial sector in complex & contradictory ways. Much of the import-dependent industrial investments originating from the petroleum boom have collapsed, while the foreign exchange crisis has stimulated linkages between domestic raw material producers & consumer-oriented industries. To expand these linkages, new forms of rural investment & intensified market forces have been spearheaded by industrial capital, the World Bank, & state agencies. Driven by internal demand for wage goods, agro-industrial capitalism has restructured the relationship of urban-industrial centers to their respective regions; also the various crises-foreign exchange, fiscal, industrial, & consumption-have removed former obstacles to capitalist development in Nigeria. However, those who have paid the cost of restructuring, ie, the urban wage & salaried classes, have resisted their pauperization in order to heighten state authoritarian intervention & strengthen movements for democracy. Thus, the restructuring process may have actually strengthened the productive base of Nigeria as it enters the 1990s. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22941 / ISA / 1990 / 6623

Lübke, Nildo Jose (Pädagogik Dritten Welt J. W. Goethe U, Bettinastr 64 D-6000 Frankfurt Federal Republic Germany), **Structure and Function of the Education System in the Federal State of Parana, Brazil, under the Grip of the International Division of Labour.**

¶ Brazilian society is characterized by a deep dualism-between a developed, modern, industrialized society, which ranks among the upper ten internationally, & a primitive & poor society. It is argued that the slavery system is just one of many causes of this dualism. One indicator of this dualism is revealed in the high level of ignorance among the population: 50% of Brazilians aged 15+ have less than 4 years of education; less

than 10% finish elementary school. Using Parana as a case study, 24% of its inhabitants are identified as having no education, with high levels of semi-illiteracy, drop-outs, & repeaters in the school system, although the economy is strong & development progressing. These characteristics suggest that factors internal to the school system, as well as socioeconomic & political conditions, may explain the dualism in Parana society. The question is raised of whose interest it serves for Brazil to remain so underdeveloped in a context of modernity & integration in the international division of labor. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22942 / ISA / 1990 / 6624

Lucas, Yvette (ERMOPRES-U Toulouse II Le Mirail, F-31058 Cedex France), **Organization as a Technology to Integrate New Automated Production and Working Processes.**

¶ The changes in working processes resulting from the use of automation, informatics, & other new technologies can conflict with the traditional hierarchical & Taylorized organization of work. In most factories & enterprises using high-level technologies, a new kind of work organization can be observed, reflecting the technological aspects of the firm. This new organization: (1) is strongly connected with the functional structure of the work process; (2) transgresses the differences between work categories; & (3) looks to the enterprise as an integrated system, which can function in many ways due to the flexibility of the technology & the work programs. Results are presented of a study of the new organizational configuration adopted in a large aeronautics company, & of other enterprises in France. This new kind of organization is viewed mainly in terms of the increasing importance of work relations & communication, & of new structuring functions that restrict the role of specific (specialized) functions, especially in technicians' & engineers' jobs. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22943 / ISA / 1990 / 6625

Lucas, Yvette (ERMOPRES-U Toulouse-le-Mirail, F-31058 Cedex France), **French title not provided** (Workers' Training at Work-An Investigation of Day-by-Day Occupational Training through Workers' Life Stories). (FRE)

¶ An investigation of the evolution of professions & the workplace in a large aeronautics company in response to technological changes. Analysis is based on the working life stories of recently retired persons, in which the narrator (the worker) relates other life events to his/her job. Reference is also made to the workers' collective & its functions & actions. The approach allows dimensions of occupational socialization to be explored throughout a complete working life, thus permitting examination of the relation between the worker & his/her work. Focus is on how the worker utilizes available means to increase his/her professional knowledge & to further his/her training. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22944 / ISA / 1990 / 6626

Lucas, Yvette (ERMOPRES-U Toulouse-Le Mirail, F-31058 Cedex France), **French title not provided** (Technological Change and Transformation of Professional Knowledge). (FRE)

¶ Research conducted in several branches of French industry & services is drawn on to examine the impact of automation & other technological changes, particularly with respect to professional qualification & the qualitative content of jobs. Via systems engineering & expert systems, workers' skills are incorporated into machining processes. Changes in occupational knowledge occurring as a result of the integration of computer-aided processes are also discussed. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22945 / ISA / 1990 / 6627

Lüdemann, Christian (U Bremen, D-2800 33 Federal Republic Germany), **Plea Bargaining, a Rational Choice?**

¶ Utility theory is tested in the natural setting of the criminal justice system, drawing on interviews conducted with a sample of lawyers, judges, & public prosecutors (N = 177) in 6 West German cities. Actors within the criminal justice system have two options once a criminal procedure is initiated: performing a regular trial (ie, noncooperation), or cooperating in the sense of plea bargaining. Rational choice theory is used to explain individual decisions made regarding these choices via an analysis of costs & benefits associated with each. Findings reveal that the greater the difference between the net utilities (differential net utility) of the two behavioral alternatives, the greater the frequency of plea bargaining.

Utility theory is used to predict individual preferences (attitudes) for each of these procedural alternatives, & is tested against other predictors in the regression equation. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22946 / ISA / 1990 / 6628

Lugan, Jean-Claude (U sciences sociales, F-34042 Toulouse Cedex France), **French title not provided** (Contributions and Limits of the Balance and Unbalanced Paradigm in the Systemic Model of T. Parsons). (FRE)

¶ In the frame of his structural-functionalist model, Talcott Parsons insists on the notions of integration, cultural model maintenance, & adjustment capacity to a variable environment, but does not address the problem of social change. Nevertheless, insisting on procedure control, he accords importance to the function of internalized values, to draw out the idea of societies dominated by consensus & therefore by order, harmony, stability, & balance. Parsons introduced into his concept of social systems the elements that allowed him to follow in the tracks of others more in phase with the theoretical concerns of the scientific movement of the end of the twentieth century: cybernetic information & exchange theory. He viewed the ideas of energy & information from the perspective of systems analysis: the entropic perspective. Advocates of the theory of conflict challenged the Parsonian systemic model, insisting that unbalances occur in societies. In the end, as demonstrated by Prigogine & Stengers in "The New Alliance," these two types of paradigm, though outwardly opposed, belong to the same mechanistic theoretical family, assimilating order & balance, & disorder & unbalance. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22947 / ISA / 1990 / 6629

Luijckx, Ruud & Hagenaars, Jacques A. (Dept Sociology Tilburg U, NL-5000 LE Netherlands), **Social Mobility on the Latent Level: A Structural and a Measurement Model.**

¶ A 20-X-20 international father-to-son occupational mobility table is used to examine whether the relations between observed occupational positions can be explained by assuming the existence of a few basic underlying latent social classes (ie, a measurement model). Also investigated is whether the latent mobility pattern can be explained by means of a loglinear association model (ie, a structural model). This modified LISREL approach for discrete data combines the methodologies presented by L. A. Goodman & P. V. Marsden (see, respectively: SA 30:3/82M2927 & SA 33:4/85Q0013). Results indicate that this method gives a parsimonious description of very complicated observed mobility patterns in a simple & elegant way. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22948 / ISA / 1990 / 6630

Luke, Allan (Faculty Education James Cook U North Queensland, Townsville 4811 Australia), **Literacy and the Habitus: The Role of Early Childhood Teaching in the Authorisation of Literary 'Taste'.**

¶ Much of the sociolinguistic & psychological literature on the teaching of literacy in schools has examined the acquisition of textual competencies, skills, etc. Little attention, however, has been paid to the role of beginning literacy teaching in the form of literary "taste," which would seem to be a key aspect of classroom socialization. Here, this topic is explored from two perspectives: (1) drawing on the work of Pierre Bourdieu, the role of literacy teaching in the reproduction of culture is theorized; & (2) this framework is used to examine teacher interview & classroom survey data from an evaluation of "whole language" literacy teaching in Australian schools. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22949 / ISA / 1990 / 6631

Luke, Timothy W. (Dept Political Science Virginia Polytechnic Inst & State U, Blacksburg 24061), **Ecological Politics and the New Localism: Earth First! as an International Ecological Liberation Movement.**

¶ The emergence of the Earth First! movement in the US during the 1980s is examined as a local expression of the conflict between biocentric/localist ecological activism & national/transnational economic development policies. Rather than pressuring the institutions of government directly in parliamentary or judicial settings, Earth First! has used a direct action, media-based mode of organizing public opinion to resist ecological destruction. Theoretical frameworks drawn from social ecology & critical theory are blended with empirical studies to illustrate how

the direct action techniques of Earth First! activists are spreading globally by presenting new strategies for local action. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22950 / ISA / 1990 / 6632

Lüschen, Günther (Technische Hochschule Aachen, D-5100 Federal Republic Germany), **Herman Schmalenbach as a Phenomenological Thinker and the Sociology of Property Relations.**

¶ Herman Schmalenbach, a student of Georg Simmel, is a phenomenologist whose conceptual refinements adhere to Kantian notions of form & content. His most original contribution appears to be the understanding of property relations (Sachverhältnisse) born out of a fundamental critique of Ferdinand Tönnies & leading to a potentially broader understanding of material conditions & sociocultural artifacts in systematic sociology. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22951 / ISA / 1990 / 6633

Lüschen, Günther & Rütten, Alfred (Technische Hochschule Aachen, D-5100 Federal Republic Germany), **The Specificity of Status Crystallization and Its Impact in Sport.**

¶ Previous research on status crystallization has led to considerable doubt about the conceptual refinement & empirical uses of Gerhard Lenski's theory. Relations of low status crystallization to participation & achievement in sport have been found to be barely significant. It is argued that rigid specificity is needed for verification of Lenski's theory & respective hypotheses: ie, those with the lowest crystallization are high achieving athletes whose career has lasted for a considerable time, who are of advanced age (26-30), & show considerable discrepancies in terms of education, income, & occupation. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22952 / ISA / 1990 / 6634

Lustiger-Thaler, Henri & Maheu, Louis (Dept sociologie U Montréal, Quebec H3C 3J7), **Social Movements, Politics and the Political: Fluid Passages of the State and Society.**

¶ Various measures of success & failure for social movements have been developed taking into account their impact on public opinion, social policy formulation, & political institutions. Beyond, but also through the prism of the real effects of social movements on social policies & institutional politics, the critical purchase of social movements on political processes still remains to be explained. It is suggested that political processes can be conceived differently, through their articulation with distinct social controversies & the guiding visions reflexively animating these struggles. These processes may be understood by according them a minimal & maximal basis: the former concerns the interdependence of political mechanisms of a regulatory or procedural democratic nature, while the latter comprises the symbolic & reflexive genera of political action as an act of foundation for public engagement. These issues are best understood through an examination of the intertwined frontiers existing between the political & the social. It is argued that these elements contribute to a recasting of the political as a specific system of action, ie, a telos underlying elements at the horizon of social structures & social formations. The analysis offers a focused & particularized conception of the political as distinct though not detached from the immediacy of the social, while at the same instance enlarging the theoretical basis of what might constitute a political sphere. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22953 / ISA / 1990 / 6635

Lutz, Helma (Center Race & Ethnic Studies U Amsterdam, Prinsengracht 227 NL-1015 DT Netherlands), **The Myth of the "Other"-Western Representation and Images of Migrant Women of So-Called "Islamic Background".**

¶ Focus is on the question of the images that Western scientists have created-& still perpetuate-of migrant women from the so-called Islamic countries. An overview is given of the history of production & reproduction of "orientalization" of women. Special interest is shown in how these images are perpetuated in present paradigms within research on migrant women. A more appropriate & theoretically more constructive approach of research on migrant women is urged. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)



90S22954 / ISA / 1990 / 6636

Maas, C. J. M. (Utrecht, NL-3584 CS Netherlands), **The Influence of Contextual Variables on Referrals of Pupils to Special Schools.**

¶ Research on the topic of referrals to special education has shown that an explanation based solely on individual characteristics of pupils (eg, intelligence & problem behavior) is not sufficient; in addition, contextual variables (eg, mean & variance of achievement level of the pupil group) play an important role. Here, the influences of these contextual variables are examined, based on a theoretical model that specifies how: (1) the composition of the pupil group & their parents influences the distribution of teacher's time & attention among pupils, & so determines the probability of a pupil being considered problematic; & (2) contextual characteristics (eg, resources of school & parents) affect the decision of proposing a problem pupil for admission to a special school. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22955 / ISA / 1990 / 6637

Maas, I. (Utrecht, NL-3584 CS Netherlands), **Participating in Cultural Activities: Substitution and Learning Effects.**

¶ Two conflicting hypotheses exist about the relation between different types of cultural activities: the first states that such activities compete for the same group of participants, while the second states that participation in one activity promotes participation in others. Here, these hypotheses are integrated into one model to explain the social composition of three groups of participants: theatergoers, audiences of TV performances or recorded concerts, & performing artists themselves. The model specifies how such characteristics as the amount of spare time & financial resources that individuals have at their disposal are related to the cultural activity choices they make. Data collected in 1987/88 in 10 regions of the Netherlands are used to test the model. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22956 / ISA / 1990 / 6638

MacAulay, James B. (17 MacLaren St, Ottawa Ontario K2P 0K3), **Intellectual Property and Possessive Individualism.**

¶ A contribution toward the development of a political theory of the knowledge society. The market forces, technical factors, & institutional developments that were critical in the social construction of individualism at the beginning of the modern period are explored, with focus on those central to the appropriation & accumulation of intellectual property in papers & patents. These factors are compared with present conditions for processing information, creating intellectual property, & utilizing knowledge. The discussion is based on a bibliometric analysis of the system of scientific & technical papers & subsequent institutional studies, appropriation of scientific & technical information in knowledge communities, & the obstacles & institutional developments that condition the utilization of papers & patents in relevant policy arenas. The implications of these developments for market individualism & the integration of individual consciousness are considered. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22957 / ISA / 1990 / 6639

Macdonald, Roderick J. & Hoang, Charles P. (U Quebec, Montreal H3C 4R2), **Reality and Change in Organizational Innovation.**

¶ Change can be introduced into the business organization relatively easily when the change is minor & the instigator of change is perceived as having legitimate authority & as being competent. Innovation becomes more difficult, however, as the nature of the change becomes more profound. Levels of change can be grouped into: action, organizational system, & organizational culture, the last being the most radical level. The desires, preferences, & theories of action of the organizational members are less tangible, but constitute what is most real in organization. This can be argued from resistance to change, & from variations in performance. An illustration is offered in the case of a business turnaround. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22958 / ISA / 1990 / 6640

Macdonell, Allan (Dept Sociology U New Brunswick, Fredericton E3B 5A3), **Consequences of Higher Education Expansion after 1945 in Ontario, Quebec, and the Maritime Provinces.**

¶ Different conceptualizations of *rite de passage* (rite of passage) or *rite d'institution* (rite of institution) from Arnold van Gennep to Pierre Bourdieu (see, respectively: *Les Rites de passage* (Rites of Passage), Paris: Editions A. & J. Picard, 1981 (1909); & *Ce que parler veut dire* (What Speaking Means), Paris: Fayard, 1982) continue to be employed to ana-

lyze the university's culture, its resistance to change, & even its evolution. In taking a measure of the modern university in society, the heuristic role of "rite of university" remains highly perceptive & flexible. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22959 / ISA / 1990 / 6641

Macháček, Ladislav & Plávková, Ol'ga (Instit Philosophy & Sociology, Bratislava Czechoslovakia), **Father and Mother in the Process of a Social Formation of Children and of Youth.**

¶ An investigation of the roles of fathers & mothers in social communications with children regarding school matters & questions of career choice, based on research conducted in Czechoslovakia. Findings reveal that: (1) Parents play the decisive role in discussions on school matters & on their children's professional future. While such involvement is less frequent among parents with an elementary education, it is very frequent when both have an intermediate degree of education. (2) Fathers & mothers share an equal role in this domain, although in families where both parents have a higher education, the father communicates & cooperates with the children incomparably more in dealing with school matters. In workmen's families, the father is for the most part absent in decision making related to school matters & career choice. (3) In contrast to fathers, mothers play a more important, independent role, particularly with respect to the solution of school matters of adolescent children, especially daughters; in workmen's families, the mother predominates also in matters related to career choice. Thus, the mother's position, although decisive, varies according to the socioprofessional & educational type of her family. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22960 / ISA / 1990 / 6642

Macioti, Maria I. (Dipt sociologia U Roma, I-00100 Italy), **Third World Workers in Europe.**

¶ Characteristics of migrants vary at different historical junctions, both in terms of motivations & internal stratification. In Italy, eg, during the early nineteenth century, migrants were characteristically single & from the upper-middle class; in the early twentieth century, emigrants arrived with lower cultural backgrounds & fewer professional skills. At the present time, as for other European countries, Italy has become an immigration country. Today's immigrants are young in age, have professional skills, & are above average in education. However, Italy offers mostly unskilled work, generally in the "hidden" economy, with few career opportunities. The future of immigration in Europe is considered. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22961 / ISA / 1990 / 6643

MacRae, Duncan, Jr. (U North Carolina, Chapel Hill 27599), **Policy Analysis and Knowledge Use.**

¶ Public policy analysis is a major link in the network of knowledge use. Without analysts' intermediary role, research would be used less for policy choice & relatively more for predecision enlightenment. However, the knowledge use network may not give enough incentives for researchers to supply needed knowledge or for analysts to seek it. Though Washington, DC, analysts can seek help from personal networks & from such agencies as the Congressional Research Service, those farther from Washington may use research less effectively. Both groups may also fail to provide incentives for its production, ie, to overcome academic researchers' interests in promoting disciplinary theory over practical application. An efficient indexing system for policy-related research is recommended, as incentive, in which producers of knowledge would be rewarded for its use. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22962 / ISA / 1990 / 6644

Mäder, Ueli (Büro Entwicklungs- & Sozialfragen, Missionsstr 23 CH-4055 Basel Switzerland [Tel: 061-25-38-03]), **Travail-Loisir-Tourisme (Work-Leisure-Tourism).** (FRE)

¶ The civilization that has brought us increased earning power, shorter work-weeks, & longer life expectancy, also poses sharp antagonisms between economy & ecology, technology & democracy, consumption & quality of life. What does leisure mean today? What potential lies in it? Analysis highlights new research on the different uses of free time among population groups & between men & women, with emphasis on environmental effects. Suggested are more responsible ways to travel. Tr & Modified by J. White (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)



90S22963 / ISA / 1990 / 6645

Maffesoli, Michel (CEAQ, 12 rue Cujas F-75005 Paris France), *L'Imaginaire et le sacré chez Durkheim* (The Imagination and the Sacred in Durkheim's Work). (FRE)

¶ A discussion of the mythological dimension of the scientism of the nineteenth century, with particular attention to Emile Durkheim's work. It is the mythic dimension that renders an idea dynamic, allowing it to exalt enthusiasms, & engendering projects & realizations. In this sense it is as a myth that scientism has been able to promote familiar technical-economic actualities. In drawing from Saint-Simon, Durkheim shows how an idea can be the motivator of social progress & development. On this basis, he suggests that "institutions are ideas in action," & that religion rests less in theological subtleties than in promoting the aggregate virtue. It is concluded that the common way of thinking is only of interest to the sociologist because it is the indicator of the birth, apogee, & death of social ensemble. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22964 / ISA / 1990 / 6646

Maffesoli, Michel (CEAQ, 12 rue Cujas F-75005 Paris France), *Esthétisation de la vie sociale* (Aestheticization of Social Life). (FRE)

¶ An attempt is made to extend the meaning of the term "aesthetic" beyond cultural works & their interpretations. It is shown that the aesthetic quality plays a part in politics, business life, communication, publicity, consumption, & daily life. The German expression *Gesamtkunstwerk* (total work of art) is appropriate to describe aestheticism & its specific ambiance. Thus, lifestyle—eg, household design—may be considered a work of creation, ie, the expression of a first aesthetic experience. As a consequence, art will no longer be reduced solely to artistic production, but instead will become a fact of existence: eg, "making an art of one's life" has become a mass injunction, with sounds, colors, odors, & forms organized in such a way as to favor a collective sensualism. In particular, all the details of life have given the present moment a central value in social life. Thus, the aesthetic may represent the developing consensus of shared feelings & exacerbated sensations, ie, "cum-sensualis." It is concluded that a decompartmentalized aesthetic should allow an understanding of this disorganized being-together, which is changeable & incomprehensible, without allowing for its changeability or sociality. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22965 / ISA / 1990 / 6647

Maffesoli, Michel (CEAQ, 12 rue Cujas F-75005 Paris France), *Presentisme et hedonisme social* (Presentism and Social Hedonism). (FRE)

¶ The present alone can furnish the elements & the basis of experience that allow an understanding of what is being given birth to, beyond the a priori facts, during the events, mutations, & innovations of this end-of-the-century period. It is hypothesized that there is an irrepressible & powerful hedonism that underlies & maintains all life in society as a sort of anthropological structure. In certain eras this hedonism will become of marginal interest & occupy only a subsidiary role; however, in other eras hedonism may be the pivotal point around which all social life is organized. In social relationships, aspects of current life, institutions, work, & leisure are not uniquely controlled by overwhelming circumstances. This is so for mechanical reasons & out of necessity, just as these relationships are no longer oriented toward an end to be reached that is always far-off, nor to a goal that is fixed by economic or political logic, or determined as a function of moral vision. On the contrary, social relationships become more intense as they are animated by & originate with whatever is intrinsic, being lived day-by-day in an organic manner; in addition, they are centered on the order of proximity. Thus, social relationships are emotional: a type of being (ethos) is elaborated in which whatever is experienced with others becomes primordial. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22966 / ISA / 1990 / 6648

Maffesoli, Michel (CEAQ, 12 rue Cujas F-75005 Paris France), *A Specific Epistemology. Le Vitalisme de la sociologie du quotidien* (A Specific Epistemology. The Vitalism of the Sociology of the Quotidian). (FRE)

¶ It is argued that the theme of nature is essential for the understanding of postmodern societies. In particular, it is demonstrated that this theme serves as a reference for those qualitative processes that insist on the ethical aspects of feelings, emotions, & collective experiences—all of which

cannot be encoded by simple *rationalist procedure*. The distinction between culture & civilization suggests that civilization, whose artistic expression is classicism, has a style based essentially on mechanization, or the rationalization of human relationships; culture leans more on the totality of all dimensions, whether they be natural, imaginative, or organic, which is apparent in the accent on *vitalism*. This vitalism is the common denominator in the world conceived as a "given," & of a social life characterized by various forms of natural correspondence, in which culture is naturalized in order to *culturize nature*. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22967 / ISA / 1990 / 6649

Maffesoli, Michel (CEAQ, 12 rue Cujas F-75005 Paris France), *Style in Sociology*.

¶ Social life cannot be reduced to the economic-political order in that the imaginary, the symbolic, & the quality of representativeness are variously present in social phenomena. It is argued that this communicational logic will determine the social relationships of postmodernity. A methodological approach is presented termed "social rhetoric." Daily life, meaningless gestures, banal conversations, nonverbal communication, & the theatricality of the street constitute a specific language that ought to be analyzed in terms of the style of daily life. Since this "quotidian" or everyday style exists, sociology should be able to integrate literature, rhetoric, & style into its discourse; from this integration come metaphor, analogy, correspondence, & description. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22968 / ISA / 1990 / 6650

Maffesoli, Michel (CEAQ, 12 rue Cujas F-75005 Paris France), *From Identity to Identification*.

¶ One of the major observable tendencies among the younger generation is the relativization of the feeling of identity. The logic of identification is proposed to describe the establishment of fusional microgroups that tend to favor the disappearance of the difference between the self & the other, the subject & the object. This logic is apparent in the fact that different social aggregations have indefinite contours; eg, sex, appearance, fashions, & ideologies are increasingly defined according to terms that go beyond simple identity. In musical performances, sports events, leisure activities, & tourism, the replacement of a rationalized social by a sociality whose dominant effect is empathetic is evident, which is expressed in a succession of atmospheres that outline "emotional communities" where, according to Max Weber, each person exists primarily in the mind of others. It is concluded that the individual can have an identity & a function, as well as enroll in contractual institutions—associations, parties, or stable groups. As part of a sociality, the person proceeds through searching for a role in ephemeral & affective groupings. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22969 / ISA / 1990 / 6651

Maffesoli, Michel (CEAQ, 12 rue Cujas F-75005 Paris France), *French title not provided* (Religiosity in the Contemporary World). (FRE)

¶ The notion of the "socially divine," by which Emile Durkheim designated the aggregative force at the base of whatever society or association there may be, varies according to society or association. Here, the nebulous quality of religious sentiment is discussed from a phenomenological perspective. The term "religiosity" is employed to describe how noninstitutional manifestations emphasize the symbolic, which must be understood in its etymological sense; in a similar way, an increase in nonrational representations & practices can be observed. The reinvestment of the natural (naturalism), the obsessive presence of the image in its various forms, the multiplication of sects, the importance of astrology & alternative medicines, & philosophical syncretism, all point to the reenchantment of the world, in opposition to the "disenchantment of the world," described by Max Weber, which has distinguished modernity. It is concluded that the consequent emphasis on the local, the close, or "proxémie" (according to the Palo Alto school), tend to activate a form of paganism whose importance must be measured & whose consequences for social life must be analyzed. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22970 / ISA / 1990 / 6652

Maffesoli, Michel (CEAQ, 12 rue Cujas F-75005 Paris France), *Le Quotidien et l'imaginaire social* (The Quotidian and the Social Imaginary). (FRE)

¶ An array of observations is offered on the current trend in social sciences to study everyday life activity as the essential source of knowledge about man, society, & the state of the world. This approach involves coming to terms both with the concrete realities of everyday situations, & with what seem to be arbitrary, contradictory appearances & rapidly changing meanings. Advantages & drawbacks associated with communicative action are delineated, including the challenge to the imagination of contemporary intellectuals & the dangers of their subjective involvement in circumstances they endeavor to investigate. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22971 / ISA / 1990 / 6653

Magala, Slawomir (Erasmus U, Rotterdam NL-3000 DR Netherlands), **Movementization of Social Change: Some Theoretical Comments on the Politics of De-Stateization.**

¶ The outburst of political change in central & eastern Europe in 1988/89 is attributed to discreet processes culminating in social movements of a new type: these are loosely coupled & well-networked; they mobilize rapidly & focus on issues, not structures; & they emerge because of open-ended socialization but restricted social mobility (reflecting economic stagnation). Alberoni & Alain Touraine are quoted in describing some of these new social movements & local placebos; Mikhail Gorbachev's *perestroika* (restructuring) & other attempts to reverse the tide of new social movements & force the actors into older patterns of social change are discussed. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22972 / ISA / 1990 / 6654

Magun, V. S. (Instit Socioeconomic Studies Population Soviet Academy Sciences, Krasikova 27 Moscow 117218), **Does Better Job Performance Always Lead to Higher Work Satisfaction?**

¶ An investigation of the relationship between job performance & work satisfaction, based on a factor analysis of data from Soviet state enterprises personnel. Results indicate both a positive & negative relationship between job performance & work satisfaction. Additional variables measuring the energetic cost of performing the job & the strength of work motivation are employed to explain these findings. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22973 / ISA / 1990 / 6655

Magun, V. S. & Gimpelson, V. E. (Instit Socioeconomic Studies Population Soviet Academy Sciences, Krasikova 27 Moscow 117218), **Economic Reforms, Work Motivation and Workers' Participation in Management in the Soviet Union.**

¶ Surveys conducted in Moscow & Taganrog are used to assess workers' state of mind a year following the introduction of economic reforms in the USSR. The majority of workers report that most facets of their jobs have not changed, though work loads & wages have increased & wages have become more equitable. Workers' satisfaction with all job facets is remarkably lower than that found in an attitude study conducted by V. Yadov et al in Leningrad thirteen years earlier. Motivation to reform the current work situation is stronger among workers than is motivation to conserve the status quo. Many admit that they themselves, workers of their own or other teams, & shop & enterprise management staff do not work as hard as they are able. Motivational devices to increase labor output are discussed, with priority given to "effective material stimulation"; traditional administrative discipline & ideological methods do not receive wide support. A "crisis of confidence" from rank-&-file workers in their management is indicted, partly because the management staff has become the scapegoat for worker dissatisfaction. The potential of workers' self-management is explored, & illustrated via the case of the 1989 miners' strikes. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22974 / ISA / 1990 / 6656

Mahood, Linda (Dept Sociology U Glasgow, G12 8RT Scotland), **Gender and Proletarianization: The Moral Rehabilitation of Youth in Victorian Scotland.**

¶ An investigation of the targeting, social control, & rehabilitation of working class youth in Scotland between 1850 & 1914, drawing on the records of reformatories & industrial schools in Glasgow (Boy's House of Refuge, Girl's House of Refuge, the Magdalene Instit, & the Clyde Industrial Training Ship). Recent work in the area of "men's studies" is analyzed, & it is argued that the history of sexuality & deviance & social control should be examined via a gender-informed analysis. It is claimed

that the identification, control, & reform of deviant youth in the nineteenth century was a gendered process, which is best understood by examination of the unequal power relations between men & women & between social classes. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22975 / ISA / 1990 / 6657

Mahtab, Nazmunnessa (U Dhaka, Ramna 2 Bangladesh), **Women and Development in Bangladesh: A Policy Analysis of the Changing Political Regimes.**

¶ The hypothesis that regime variations have significant impacts on sector policy formulation is tested via examination of the policy packages of the three political power regimes in Bangladesh—the Mujib, the Zia, & the Ershad. Supplementary data are drawn from secondary sources, & interviews conducted with selected public & private officials & practitioners who are involved in policy concerning women's development process. It is shown that each political regime had its "pet policy" options, chosen in response to either political motives or endogenous factors. In addition, the political will of the chief executive & strong political commitment of the party in power play a very significant role in policy development, particularly for women. It is argued that so-called cultural constraints on women's development are not very strong or significant when a dominant political regime takes policy initiatives. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22976 / ISA / 1990 / 6658

Mainwaring, Scott (Kellogg Instit U Notre Dame, IN 46556), **Dilemmas of Multiparty Presidential Systems: The Case of Brazil.**

¶ The combination of presidentialism & a multiparty system tends to create serious problems for democratic stability. Several features of the Brazilian electoral system have encouraged the formation of a fragmented multiparty system in which the president's party almost never has a majority in congress. The situation of permanent minority presidentialism easily leads to executive/legislative stalemate resulting in political immobility. Because of the rigid electoral timetable of the presidential system, there are no institutionalized means of dealing with this situation, & the problem is exacerbated by the malleable character of the catch-all parties in Brazil. When presidents are popular, politicians of all stripes & colors support them, but when they lose favor, they often have difficulty winning support even in their own parties. As a result, presidents have difficulties formulating & implementing policy during crisis periods & are forced to govern in an ad hoc fashion, undermining democratic institutions. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22977 / ISA / 1990 / 6659

Maitra, Priyatosh (U Otago, Dunedin New Zealand), **Imported Capitalism, Class and Mal-Development.**

¶ It is an accepted view that the development of capitalism & the capitalist class is a precondition for the success of modern economic development. Capitalist transformation: (1) revolutionizes modes & organizations of production, (2) creates the capitalist class—the entrepreneur, & (3) generates surplus value—the catalyst for industrialization, all of which lead to fully developed economies. Most development models are based on these assumptions. Marxist development models also consider sufficient development of capitalism as a condition for the graduation of an industrial society to a socialist society. Here, an attempt is made to show that imported capitalism & technology transfer will fail to bring about the complete capitalist transformation of a feudal-mercantile society. As such, all approaches to development in the Third World—including Classical, neo-Classical, Keynesian, & Marxist—will likely result in maldevelopment. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22978 / ISA / 1990 / 6660

Majka, Lorraine & Mullan, Brendan (Refugee Studies Programme U Oxford, OX1 3LA England), **Employment and Job Retention among Refugees in the Chicago Area.**

¶ An investigation of the implications of the increasing immigration of Southeast Asian & Eastern European immigrants to Chicago, Ill, during 1975-1987. In particular, the adaptation & integration processes of approximately 4,000 refugees from Southeast Asia, Eastern Europe, the Middle East, Latin America, & Africa, resident within the Chicago area during 1988, are compared. Factors relating to refugees' success in attaining & maintaining employment & corresponding adequate wage

scales are examined, & regional, gender, & household composition variations in barriers to achieving self-sufficiency are identified. Focus is on 90-day job retention, which is proposed to be a superior measure of the success & quality of adaptation. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22979 / ISA / 1990 / 6661

Makarovič, Jan (Faculty Sociology Political Sciences/Journalism, Kardeljeva pl 5 Yu-61000 Ljubljana Yugoslavia), **The Logic of Work and Its Development towards Individualization.**

¶ An attempt is made to contribute to the understanding of change in the labor process in contemporary society, presupposing a theory of the labor process & labor development. Four basic acts are distinguished—planning, mobilization, execution, & control—and the conditions of these acts are described: labor object, labor power, tool, & the result of the labor. During the development of the labor process, these acts & conditions occupy, in turn, crucial roles. Contemporary society may be understood, technologically, in terms of transition from the industrial to the cybernetic, the former characterized by the split between owners of the tools of production & those of labor power. Tools of production are becoming more & more elaborate & eventually will be self-regulating, leaving to humans the task of execution only. The execution itself will be taken over by machines, & workers will become mere surveyors of the process. Men & machines do not exchange physical actions anymore, but information, which is, by its nature, nonrepetitive, individual, & unique. Consequences for the individualization of the labor process are discussed, based on recent research findings in Yugoslavia. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22980 / ISA / 1990 / 6662

Makram-Ebeid, Mona (American U Cairo, Egypt), **Health between State Bureaucracy and Personal Responsibility: Effective Innovations in Two Egyptian Villages.**

● Complete paper available from SA Document Delivery Service prepaid at \$0.25 per page plus \$1.50 search & postage. Length of paper: 23 pp.

¶ Ongoing project-oriented research on "women, water, & sanitation" in two Egyptian villages, administered by the Social Research Center of the American U in Cairo, Egypt, is described to illustrate the complex & multifaceted aspects of health issues. The project aimed to promote active local participation of villagers, especially women, & the cooperation of local political institutions, in order to bring about real change in sanitary conditions & hygiene practices. Priority was given to the recruiting & training of rural women workers through innovative educational methods. An interdisciplinary team, which surveyed 312 households & conducted participant observation with 46 of these, focused on improving channels of communication on issues related to the improvement of environmental sanitary conditions. A specific case of repairing one of the standpipes, an activity initiated by village women, is provided as an example. Findings clearly indicate that the involvement of women was limited on the formal & public level, which entails working within a complex bureaucratic hierarchy. At the informal level, however, women were willing & able to share new ideas & practical solutions, as well as money, time, & labor. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22981 / ISA / 1990 / 6663

Makubalo, Lindiwe E. (Tropical Diseases Research Centre, Ndola Zambia), **Psychosocial Aspects of African Trypanosomiasis in a Zambian Focus.**

¶ An investigation of the association between behavioral factors (eg, mobility), social factors (eg, hospital absconding & cultural beliefs), & sleeping sickness (trypanosomiasis) in the Luangwa valley of northern Zambia, drawing on interview data obtained in a controlled case study of 100 sleeping sickness cases. Findings reveal that behavioral factors, including hunting, mobility between villages, & time spent in domestic space, significantly increase the risk of contracting sleeping sickness. Socioeconomic factors, including lack of finance & labor loss for farm work, types of settlement patterns, & difficulty in choice of time to seek medical care, influenced the treatment schedule for the cases. It is concluded that an intervention strategy for the control of the disease requires a broad-based primary health program involving integrated rural development. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22982 / ISA / 1990 / 6664

Malec, Michael A. (Dept Sociology Boston Coll, Chestnut Hill MA 02167), **Parents' and Children's Attitudes toward Youth Sports.**

¶ Data obtained via questionnaire from 122 male & female participants, ages 12-26, in an organized suburban youth soccer program in Boston, Mass, & from 301 parents, indicate a variety of attitudes toward participation in sports, winning & losing, competition vs fun, & coaching, as well as differences in parent-child relationships. Parents see sport as more important than do children, although children are more likely to feel disappointed, angry, or embarrassed after a loss, & overjoyed after a win, than are parents; also, children emphasize competition more than do their parents. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22983 / ISA / 1990 / 6665

Malenfant, Chantal S. (2 Villa d'Austerlitz I-Bis rue Nicolas Houel, F-75005 Paris France), **Economic Sports Flux at the International Level.**

¶ An investigation of international trade in sporting goods, focusing on import-export ratios over the period 1976-1986 between the North & South. It is argued that the sport sector is growing not only in the industrial countries (eg, Japan, France, Federal Republic of Germany) & in countries where gross domestic product & income is increasing (eg, Korea), but also where they are decreasing (eg, Pakistan). The importance of international trade in outdoor sports goods is discussed, & important exchange networks between different axes are identified. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22984 / ISA / 1990 / 6666

Mancini, Paolo (Instit Studi Sociali U Perugia, I-06100 Italy), **An Inside Look: Political Journalists at Work.**

¶ An ethnographic exploration of the use of political communication, drawing on data from an ongoing investigation within the Italian Parliament focusing on the ways in which journalists & politicians interact, how journalists collect their information, etc. Interview data from leading Italian political journalists are also utilized. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22985 / ISA / 1990 / 6667

Mandic, Srna (Instit Sociology U Edvarda Kardelja, YU-61000 Ljubljana Yugoslavia), **Yugoslav Program of Solidarity in Housing—A Failure of a Para-State Policy.**

¶ In comparison to state socialist countries, Yugoslav housing policy is characterized by a relatively early retreat of the state from housing provision & its replacement by other institutions. Responsibility for housing provision of marginal groups was transferred to self-managing housing communities, where a program of solidarity became a primary task. Here, this program is analyzed in terms of its impact on the housing opportunities available to different social groups & on age-based segmentation of the housing market, which is likely to lead to intergenerational conflicts in the future. It is argued that the Yugoslav system of housing policy displays similar dysfunctions to those in state socialist countries. Likewise, it is addressing these dysfunctions via similar responses, eg, privatization. It is discussed whether socialist housing systems in the future will resemble those of Third World countries or of modern market economies. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22986 / ISA / 1990 / 6669

Mani, Srinivasa B. (Dept Sociology/Anthropology/Social Work Slippery Rock U, PA 16057), **Culture and Fertility Medicine in South India: An Anthropological Perspective.**

¶ Anthropological data collected in rural Tamil Nadu, India, are drawn on to examine the various dimensions of ethnomedicine, with focus on the prevailing beliefs & cultural practices regarding fertility (both enhancement & reduction), conception, gestation, abortion, sterility, & sexing of the fetus. Etiology, diagnostic procedures, & therapeutic strategies employed in dealing with issues related to sterility & parturition are also identified. The cultural configurational approach suggests the relevance of such themes as segmentation & harmony, hierarchy, dependency on astrology, cyclical concept of time, & humoral & *dosa* concepts to define health & illness. Analysis reveals that the basic value orientations characteristic of Indian culture also underlie the worldview of the villagers regarding fertility medicine, thus shaping the attitudes & behaviors of people in rural India toward government-sponsored family planning programs. Suggestions are offered to improve midwifery training programs & family planning delivery systems in rural Tamil Nadu. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22987 / ISA / 1990 / 6668

Mani, Srinivasa B. (Dept Sociology/Antropology/Social Work Slippery Rock U, PA 16057), **Utilizing Grass-Roots Workers in Family Planning Programs in India: Prospects and Problems.**

¶ Anthropological field studies conducted in two different regions in India are used to examine the potential & actual roles of two groups of grass roots workers—opinion leaders & traditional birth attendants—in the delivery of family planning services in rural areas. Findings reveal that while traditional birth attendants can be trained & utilized to a limited extent in promoting family planning efforts, especially those directed at females, the role of the opinion leaders in such efforts is at best minimal. Cultural & technical (including bureaucratic) problems in training & utilizing opinion leaders & traditional birth attendants are explored in detail, & modifications in the training program strategies are suggested. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22988 / ISA / 1990 / 6670

Mann, Samita (Kalyani U, 741235 West Bengal India), **Psycho-Emotional Response to Existing Social Systems in the Tribal Population in India.**

¶ While most immigrants to India have blended, over time, with native people, a few groups have retained their cultural distinctiveness due to their isolation. Such peoples are known as autochthonous or early settlers, or tribals, & have a distinctive identification & psycho-socio-emotional attachment to certain animals, plants, & heavenly bodies. These relationships, bondages, & obligations create a psychoemotional aura evident in cultural traits that are not only relevant to socioeconomic life, but also rigidly interlaced with the psychoemotional systems of the people, thus strengthening the group's religion. The interrelationship between the psychoemotional behavior & socioeconomic life of the tribal population in India is examined. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22989 / ISA / 1990 / 6671

Mannari, Hiroshi (Kwansei Gakuin U, Nishinomiya City Japan 662), **Japanese and French Firms: Their Hierarchy and Division of Labour.**

¶ A comparison of the organizational structure of French & Japanese firms producing similar products with about the same number of employees. Focus is on how the firms' status hierarchy & specialization are formed & function in the face of new technology. Findings reveal that both Japanese & French systems operate within the framework of bureaucracy; however, systematic differences are evident in the structure of status hierarchy & division of labor. Such structural & functional variation is caused by differences in: the roles of state & private enterprise; the formal education, training, & responsibility of employees; institutionalized career patterns (vertical & horizontal mobility); & labor market characteristics. The adoption of new technology is conditioned by the rigidity vs flexibility of the bureaucratic structure of both Japanese & French firms. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22990 / ISA / 1990 / 6672

Manniche, Erik (Institut Longitudinal Studies, Peder Huitfeldts Str 10 Copenhagen DK-1173 Denmark), **Developments in Nuptiality and Nonmarried Cohabitation, Denmark c. 1970 to the 1980s.**

¶ Data from the Danish census & from surveys (N = 5,000-10,000 respondents (Rs)) for the last twenty-five years are used to discuss nuptiality, separation/divorce, reproduction, economic arrangements, & general characteristics among nonmarried cohabitants. Nonmarried cohabitation has increased from 5% to 20% among all cohabiting dyads. As regards reproduction & separation/divorce, the behavior of nonmarried cohabitants seems to approximate that of married cohabitants (age held constant), but economic arrangements seem more relaxed among the nonmarried. The lack of extensive & reliable data (due to sample losses), however, makes these conclusions uncertain. The emergence of nonmarried cohabitation is not viewed as a social problem, & the phenomenon is not judged to be of continued great sociological interest (though possibly of interest for jurists & for those who legislate social welfare systems). The fundamental problem is seen in the failure of social scientists, of all nations & persuasions, to predict this new social institution, & in their inability to adequately explain developments. Similar recent failures of social science are briefly noted. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22991 / ISA / 1990 / 6673

Mansurov, Valerij Andrejewitsch (Institut Sociologie Soviet Academy Sciences, ul Krzhizhanovskogo dom 24/35 Korpus 5 Moscow 117259), **Motivation and Choice of Intellectual Professions: Young Scientists in the Soviet Union.**

¶ During the Young Soviet Scientists Survey (1979-1985), which covered the European part of the USSR (Vilnius, Tallinn, Moscow, Joshkar-Ola, Krasnodar, Kalinin, & Chelyabinsk), an attempt was made to explore the motivating factors that influenced choice of a scientific career. Respondents ranked the importance of four motives: (1) unselfish—an ideal, romantic image of a scientist; (2) cognitive—interest in the chosen field of science or a specific problem; (3) altruistic—a desire to benefit others or society as a whole; & (4) egoistic notions about the advantages of a scientists' position (eg, high prestige, fame, social standing, autonomy, income, opportunity to travel abroad, etc). Results indicate a preference for cognitive motivations, followed by altruism & lastly, by egoistic concerns. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22992 / ISA / 1990 / 6674

Mansurov, Valerij Andrejewitsch & Barbakova, Klara Grigorevna (Institut Sociologie Soviet Academy Sciences, ul Krzhizhanovskogo dom 24/35 Korpus 5 Moscow 117259), **Peace as a Social Value for Youth—General Tendencies.**

¶ An analysis is presented of the results of sociological studies conducted in various countries of youth value orientations in the 1980s. The general direction of youth conscience & the actions of young people of capitalist & socialist society are described, with focus on their drive for peace, disarmament, & overcoming military psychosis. It is shown how the politicization of modern youth is determined by the necessity of solving global human problems, turning the struggle for peace into a basic movement uniting young people. It is suggested that youth social values, may result in the democratization of society, the realization of humane ideals, establishing economic & social stability, & overcoming the confrontation of different social systems. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22993 / ISA / 1990 / 6675

Mante-Meijer, Enid A., Individual Conflict Resolution in Organizations.

¶ Individual complaint & grievance arbitration as a means to solve conflicts between individuals & organizations is especially useful in situations involving a power difference between the conflicting parties, as in employer-employee relationships or in total institutions. Examined here are the influences of organizational structure, organizational climate, & grievance system on the resolution of individual conflicts in hospitals, prisons, & banking firms. Data on the grievance system, closed grievance files, the behavior & attitudes of grievance board members, & the organizations' characteristics, obtained via open-ended & multiple choice questionnaires, were subjected to quantitative & qualitative content analyses & considered in light of theoretical notions in organizational sociology, sociology of law, & conflict theory. The results show a definite relationship between the characteristics of the organization & the complaint system chosen, as well as in complaint handling. Other important influencing variables are the presence of powerful groups of professionals & the availability of aid & advocacy systems. Responsivity of the complaint procedure & the presence of appeals possibilities offer the best perspectives for responsive complaint handling, even in cases where the organizational situation is not favorable for the griever. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22994 / ISA / 1990 / 6676

Marcus-Steff, Joachim B. (Centre national recherche scientifique/IRESCO, 59 rue Pouchet F-75017 Paris France), **French title not provided** (Knowledge, Beliefs, Discourses: 0-, 1-, 2-, and 3-Actor Models of the Production of Information). (FRE)

¶ A discussion of the processes underlying the production of information, drawing on four models of increasing complexity in which information is defined as the content of knowledge, beliefs, & communication (messages & discourses). (1) In the 0-actor model, the content is supposed to be true & independent of the thinker or speaker (truth, knowledge, objectivity). (2) In the 1-actor model, subjectivity implies that the content varies not only with the object mentioned, but also with the thinker or speaker. (3) In the 2-actor model, the content varies with the receiver. (4) In the 3-actor model, the content depends on the power of a controller

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who monitors the exchange of information between a sender & a receiver (eg, via censorship). By taking into account practices like secrecy, deception, & duplicity, the 2- & 3-actor models add a social & an ethical dimension to the analysis of the production of information. The underestimation of the importance of deception benefits the deceivers because it allows their practices to go undetected. Hence, those who have the power to speak in the media &/or to decide who shall speak in the media, how much, when, & where, have an interest in promoting an (ideologically biased & scientifically false) image of the working of the informational system that uses the 0- or 1-actor model when the 2- or 3-actor model is actually needed. The discussion is illustrated by an analysis of the validity of information given by different social actors on the success rate of in vitro fertilization & embryo transfer. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22995 / ISA / 1990 / 6677

Margolis, Diane Rothbard (U Connecticut, Stamford 06903), **Women's Movements around the World: Strategies for Cross-Cultural Comparisons.**

¶ Although the women's movement is international in scope, within each society, its issues, goals, & organizational structures may differ. Here, women's movements are compared within their different social contexts, emphasizing those political aspects, particularly governmental variations, that might explain differences among them. Considered are women's movements in colonized & colonizer countries, in communist, socialist, & capitalist nations, in industrialized countries, & in states at war & states enjoying long periods of peace. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22996 / ISA / 1990 / 6678

Marin, Bernd (European Centre, Berggasse 17 A-1090 Vienna Austria), **The New Eastern Central Europe (ECE/Ost-Mitteuropa) after 1989: What Experiences to Build On?**

¶ An analysis of the chain of revolutions that has occurred in Eastern Central Europe (ECE) in 1989, with focus on: (1) factors preceding the outbreak of the crises; & (2) experiences of countries with developed democratic welfare capitalism or negotiated market economies that might serve as models for future development (Sweden, Finland, Austria, Denmark, & Norway). An attempt is made to identify challenges & prerequisites of socioeconomic transformation & reconstruction & democratic consolidation, & to understand the options of overcoming partial modernization through legitimate effective social governance. Such transformation will require focusing on institution building & rule creation from a social engineering perspective, which in turn requires a normative view. The groundedness of this perspective is examined via a comparison of historical experience & what the peoples of ECE actually want, drawing on data from public opinion surveys & other expressions of popular political will. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22997 / ISA / 1990 / 6679

Marin, Bernd & Kenis, Patrick (European Centre, Berggasse 17 A-1090 Vienna Austria), **Non Profit Organization(s) of Capital-Voluntarism and Collective Action of Corporate Interests.**

¶ It is argued that collective action of corporate interests or associability of organized business—eg, trade or employers associations, & interest & service organizations of capital—belong to a third, independent sector of interest mediation, public policy formation/implementation, & service delivery, beyond market firms & state agencies. These nonprofit organizations of for-profit actors have been neglected in the literature; some explanations for this negligence & its implications are given, & empirical indications of the enormous significance of business voluntarism both within the nonprofit associational universe as well as within the for-profit business world are presented. Basic assumptions of an alternative approach to the logic of intermediary associations within the third sector universe & the specificities of business voluntarism are outlined. On the basis of extensive empirical evidence on 352 business associations in 9 countries, the specific needs of organized capital for nonprofits are exemplified. A typology of functional profiles of nonprofit business organizations is developed (eg, clubs, interest associations, service organizations, para-state organizations, & nonspecific associations). Overwhelming prevalence of compound, multifunctional over simple or even monofunctional organizations invites the theoretical generalization that stable nonprofit organizations are characterized more by a specific functional mix of goods produced (solidaristic, public, selective, & authoritative goods)

than by other defining elements. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22998 / ISA / 1990 / 6680

Marin, Marjatta (Dept Sociology U Jyväskylä, SF-40100 Finland), **Is Gerontocracy Possible?**

¶ It has been argued that the increase of the elderly population in highly developed Western countries might lead to new political power structures—eg, a "gerontocracy"—due to the higher level of schooling, better health status, & greater political participation & social activeness of the elderly population as compared to former generations. These reasons are questioned here using empirical (primarily Finnish) & theoretical data. Developmental trends that clearly point to opposite tendencies are identified, eg, the growing heterogeneity in the social, political, & economic background & living conditions of the elderly, the impact of former life histories on the opportunities for later age participation, & the increasing excess of women among the elderly population. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22999 / ISA / 1990 / 6681

Marini, Margaret Mooney & Singer, Burton (U Minnesota, Minneapolis 55455), **Modeling the Process of Change in Earnings with Age.**

¶ As a first step in developing a model of the process of change in earnings with age, a Grade of Membership (GOM) model is used to identify the principal dimensions on which occupations & industries vary in the US. Inputs to the model are diverse sets of occupational & industrial characteristics obtained from a variety of data sources & reconciled to the detailed (3-digit) occupational & industrial classification developed by the US Census Bureau. The advantage of a GOM specification is that it takes explicit account of the fact that occupations & industries are classifiable on multiple dimensions, & does not require that measures of occupational & industrial characteristics be linearly related. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23000 / ISA / 1990 / 6682

Marody, Mira (Inst Socio U Warsaw, ul Karowa 18 PL-64 Poland), **Ecological Catastrophe and the Modernization of Personality.**

¶ The relations between technological & sociopsychological aspects of modernization in postwar Poland are examined using data from both statistical sources & public opinion surveys. Two specific characteristics of modernization in this context are described: (1) it was strongly affected by a socialist ideology that preferred a nineteenth-century model of heavy industrialization & a centralized model of political & economic activity, resulting in ecological catastrophe; & (2) the modernization of social consciousness that began with industrialization progressed through the influence of education, mass media, & contacts by individuals & social groups with more advanced industrial societies, resulting in the acquisition of postindustrial values & orientations, including those concerning ecology. Such ecological activity is now one of the most important modernization agents in Poland. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23001 / ISA / 1990 / 6683

Marques da Silva, Elisete (CEAA/ICT, Ed do Museu Ave Ilha da Madeira P-1400 Lisbon Portugal), **French title not provided** (The Educational Policy of Cape Verde in the Context of the International Division of Labor). (FRE)

¶ On the basis of field research conducted 1987-1989, involving analysis of documents & interviews conducted with approximately 80 political & administrative decisionmakers, experts, & educational personnel, the developmental meaning of the educational reform proposed in 1985, & implemented in 1988 in the Cape Verde Islands is examined from the perspective of world systems theory. Cape Verde's development policy since achieving independence in 1975 has been dominated by the attempt to guarantee economic survival under adverse conditions by establishing a niche within the changing world system. It is suggested that the educational reform in Cape Verde is clearly subordinated to this objective. In particular, its emphasis on producing human resources reflects a readiness to accommodate the international division of labor. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23002 / ISA / 1990 / 6684

Marques-Pereira, Berengere (U Libre Bruxelles, B-1050 Belgium), **Etat-Providence, fordisme et famille** (The Welfare State, Fordism,

and the Family). (FRE)

¶ General trends in the relation between women & the welfare state in Western Europe since WWII are described, along with consequences of the market & state socialization of needs of the family. It is argued that the family stops being the main intermediation between individuals & society as it becomes closely articulated with the state & an apparatus of the Fordist hegemony. This hypothesis is based on an antieconomist framework, which incorporates the concept of hegemony developed by the Gramscian neo-Marxist school, the problematics of the French school of regulation, & an approach to the state grounded on gender relations, as considered in recent women's studies. In this framework, the welfare state's logics appear to be legitimated through the ideology of general interest, while the market & state socialization of needs is seen as a substratum favoring the stability of gender relations. It is concluded that the state be considered as the place where, in the framework of the ideology of general interest, struggles that aim at maintaining, organizing, or abolishing domination relations are linked. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23003 / ISA / 1990 / 6685

Marshak, Arkady (Kryzhizhanovskogo 24/35 korp 5, Moscow 117259 USSR), **Culture and Political Power.**

¶ The development of political structures must take into account the level of cultural development & its components: the culture of ethnic communities, social classes, & individuals. In more complicated political relations, eg, a dramatic politicization of society, culture determines the behavior of a political leader, allowing him to meet social demands in terms of human values. Political life is becoming increasingly complicated & multiform; accordingly, the indices of culture are becoming pluralistic, in both volume & quality. The new type of political leader is an up-to-date intellectual, who is democratic, not elitist. Power to him/her is not a means to implement personal aims, but to organize society to achieve objectively selected goals. Political power is becoming an attribute of culture. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23004 / ISA / 1990 / 6686

Marshall, Victor W. (Centre Studies Aging U Toronto, Ontario M5S 2G8), **WHO Health Policy and WHO Aging Policy: An Analysis.**

¶ The public health policy advocated by the European office of the World Health Organization (WHO) considers broadly sociological phenomena as determinants of health, & proposes such responses as: creating healthy communities, reducing inequities in health, strengthening coping, etc. WHO health & aging policy emanating from Geneva, Switzerland, appears to place greater emphasis on disease prevention & epidemiological issues. Complementaries & inconsistencies in these approaches are examined, & health policy & aging issues in Canada, Australia, & elsewhere are described. The implications of healthy public policy principles, especially the pursuit of equity & participatory principles, are also discussed. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23005 / ISA / 1990 / 6687

Martignani, Alessandro & Biocca, Marco (Regione Emilia-Romagna, Viale A. Moro 30 Bologna I-40127 Italy), **Analysis and Perspectives of Occupational Health in the Italian National Health System.**

¶ A long-term study on the evolution of the role & functional pattern of Italian occupational health & safety institutions, & on relevant issues in the relationships between labor & the National Health System (NHS), in the framework of the increasing European integration process. After a brief outline of this situation in the 1970s, the organizational model, policies, & attitudes of institutions following Italy's NHS Act of 1978 are described. This model emphasizes unification processes at both the technical & social levels. Engineering & medical preventive measures, inspection & epidemiological functions, research & transformative activities previously considered as separate have become elements of a new dialectic approach in which the crucial binominal human/environment is more comprehensively considered. Participative actions are examined not as simple ideological options, but as a way for creating positive interactions between individuals, public administrations, & technical staff in order to realize improvements in working conditions. Implementations of this organization model have been tested with positive results in many central & northern Italian regions, but with significant political & institutional difficulties. Focus here is on those elements of the plan that could positively influence the coordinating & modulating role of public

institutions, & extend responsibility to individual citizens. It is argued that implementation of the occupational health & safety service model should be an important goal in the consideration of optimal use of existent resources. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23006 / ISA / 1990 / 6688

Martin, Harry W., Belden, Maria E. & Leon, Robert L. (U Texas Health Science Center, San Antonio 78275), **Family Type, Birth Order, and Sex among Mexican Children in Psychological Treatment.**

¶ The descriptions of the Mexican family by Diaz-Guerrero (1955) & Ramirez & Parres (1957) are drawn on to examine hypotheses relative to family characteristics & the mental health of children & adolescents: specifically, that the mental health of firstborn females is at greater risk than that of firstborn males due to the value the culture places on the first child being male. This risk is also expected to increase in extended family households with a grandmother member, where socialization occurs under the dual & competitive tutelage of mother & grandmother. Data drawn from 1980-1983 patient records (N = 155) from the Instit de Salud Mental de Nuevo de Leon in Monterrey, Mexico, confirm that firstborn females present for psychological treatment at rates greater than males. Theoretical & other considerations for future research are discussed. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23007 / ISA / 1990 / 6689

Martin, Patricia Yancey (3449 Brockton Way, Tallahassee FL 32312), **Rethinking Feminist Organizations: Agents of Personal and Societal Transformation.**

¶ The role of feminist organizations in Western Europe & North America in personal & societal transformation is explored. Though feminist organizations take on a range of philosophies & forms & engage in varied practices, they share a common goal of transforming their members & society to improve the conditions, status, & experiences of women. Ideally, such transformation leads women to perceive of events & circumstances previously experienced as unique & personal as general & political. The potential for transformation embodied in membership-based, political activist, & autonomous grass-roots types of feminist organizations is assessed. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23008 / ISA / 1990 / 6690

Martinez Quintana, Maria Violante (U Nacional Educación a Distancia, Senda del Rey s/n Madrid Spain), **Spanish title not provided** (Reasons and Motivations of Absenteeism in Spain). (SPA)

¶ An investigation of work absenteeism in Spain & its causes, focusing on satisfaction & alienation. Hypotheses regarding the effects of the macro- & microsociological contexts are formulated & tested, using statistical data, questionnaire data collected in Madrid & Logroño, & interviews with workers. Theoretical implications are discussed. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23009 / ISA / 1990 / 6691

Martinson, Jean-Pierre (Centre sociologie arts EHESS-CNRS, 54 blvd Raspail F-75006 Paris France), **French title not provided** (Architects, Drawings, Restorations, Archaeologists: Two Professions at the Crosspoint between "Antiquity" and "Modernity"). (FRE)

¶ Historical & sociological examples are used to analyze the many professional relationships that existed in the nineteenth & twentieth centuries between the French architects & archeologists whose research work involved reconstructing the logic system of cultures on the basis of remnants, signs, & ruins. Such collaboration was active & friendly, but not formal in the early nineteenth century. More formal collaboration was established when the Ecole Française d'Athènes (1846), Ecole Française de Rome (1875), Instit Français d'Archéologie Orientale (1881) & the Académie de France à Rome were created. Here, focus is on how the professions of architecture & archeology were defined prior to the twentieth century, with respect to: cultural background, social profile, career development, understanding of what an antique monument or city is, preservation, restoration, & areas of competence that they exploited scientifically & governed institutionally. Concepts of reproduction, transmission of knowledge, & alliance between practical & scientific activities are used to center the analysis. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

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90S23010 / ISA / 1990 / 6692

Martz, John D. (Pennsylvania State U, University Park 16802), **Political Theories and Cultural Analyses: Problems of Comparability and Conceptualization in Latin America.**

¶ Though the diversity of Latin America mitigates against broad theorizing, this is inevitable among comparativists studying the society & politics of the region; cultural factors also tend to be treated as common to all of these countries. It is argued that: (1) recent major theories have been applicable to no more than a portion of the politics in question; (2) efforts aimed at introducing cultural factors have unduly tended to seek hemispheric-wide generalization; & (3) cultural characteristics are important, but cannot be applied indiscriminately. The problems of comparability & conceptualization require greater attention in cultural analyses. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23011 / ISA / 1990 / 6693

Marvick, Dwaine & Sisson, Richard (Dept Political Science U California, Los Angeles 90024), **Contextual Dynamics in National Elections: India since 1960.**

¶ An attempt is made to account for the electoral shortfall or windfall of Congress & opposition parties in each successive Indian national election compared to their performance in those immediately preceding, & to draw comparisons between the Hindi-speaking heartland & states of the geographical periphery. An examination of entry into & egress from the electorate is conducted using demographic & electoral statistics. Variation in partisanship is analyzed in terms of voters' party inclination, tendency to vote, & effort to recruit others, based on Indian national election survey data. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23012 / ISA / 1990 / 6694

Marvin, Grace Maria (California State U, Chico 95929-0445), **Ethics and Applied Sociology.**

¶ Applied sociologists from survey research, organizational, criminological, & other backgrounds must work within a climate of increased ethical sensitivity while confronting new kinds of ethical dilemmas. It is not only society's relatively powerless groups, eg, prisoners, the poor, & minority groups, who are included in the sociologist's research population; Ss who are both aware & can afford to be more assertive about personal civil liberty issues are raising concerns about research methodologies & the uses of data. Organizations hiring sociologists have been criticized for lacking or having inadequate ethical codes. Weaknesses have also been found in the ethics codes of sociologists' own professional organizations. Problems that ethically sensitive sociologists face include: confidentiality & the dissemination of research findings, the deliberate or ignorant misuse of data, & not knowing the extent to which informed consent must be applied. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23013 / ISA / 1990 / 6695

Masini, Eleonora (Pontificia U Gregoriana, I-00187 Rome Italy), **Unity and Diversity: A View from Futures Studies.**

¶ Using secondary & other data, the contradictions of global trends toward both unity & diversity are explored from the perspective of future studies. The world population is moving toward a diversification of structures, settlements, & movements; however, science & technology are moving toward the unity of different systems of knowledge. Diversification can be seen in the shift of economic centers of power, economic privatization trends, the weakening of global ideologies & reinforcement of local beliefs (eg, religion, ethical systems, etc), & education & family life patterns. The emergence of global social movements (eg, human rights, environment, women), conversely, illustrate trends toward unification, encouraged by advanced communications technology, as does the emergence of a global economy & multilateral exchange. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23014 / ISA / 1990 / 6696

Massey, Douglas S. & Denton, Nancy A. (1155 East 60th St, Chicago IL 60637), **Racial Identity and the Segregation of Mexicans in the United States.**

¶ The Mexican revolution of 1910 created a racial ideology that glorified Mexico's Indian roots & viewed Mexicans as mestizos created by the violent union of European & Indian peoples. Mexicans coming to the US, however, confront another ideology that allows little room between white & Indian. A model is developed that views racial identity as a construct with both socioeconomic & physical roots. US Census microdata are

used to study the determinants of racial identity among Mexicans in the US, & aggregate data to study the impact of race on patterns of urban-area segregation. It is concluded that the degree of Mexican segregation reflects a social process of assimilation, indicated by a shift in racial identity from mestizo to white as socioeconomic status & time in the US rise; independent of these factors, however, Mexicans who are Indian or mestizo experience greater segregation than those who are white. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23015 / ISA / 1990 / 6697

Massolo, Alejandra (Camino a Santa Teresa 13 Torre 4-1804, Pedregal del Lago 14140 Mexico DF), **Spanish title not provided** (Reconstructing a Collective Memory: Women in Urban Struggles of the 1970s in Mexico City). (SPA)

¶ Though urban social movements have been widely studied in Mexico & elsewhere, the gender dimension & role of women as social subjects within these collective actions have largely been ignored. In addition, the everyday life dimension rooted in the spatial locus of conflict, the formation of the social actor, & individual changes & meanings are neglected under structural/global approaches & categories. Here, an urban sociology perspective is applied to the analysis of three case studies: two of originally illegal peripheral settlements & one of an old working class neighborhood in the center of Mexico City. The utility of a biographical approach—involving the intensive/centered recovery & reconstruction of a collective memory through a mutual product: oral/written narration—is discussed, along with the role of the researcher in this process. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23016 / ISA / 1990 / 6698

Mastekaasa, Arne (Instit Social Research, Oslo Norway), **Marital Status, Distress, and Well-Being: An International Comparison.**

¶ The relationship between marital status & various indicators of well-being & mental health has shown remarkable spatial & temporal consistency. Typically, it has been found that the presently married enjoy the most favorable position & the divorced & widowed are generally worst off, with the never married in an intermediate position. Here, it is investigated whether the relationship is similar in different cultures, & whether it is changing as a result of more general social & economic trends, based on interview & scale data on marital status & psychological well-being obtained from respondents in approximately 20 European, North American, Asian, & South American countries. In addition to providing descriptive cross-national evidence, it is explored whether the relationship between marital status & well-being is related to the social & economic development of a country; particular emphasis is also given to male-female differences within & between countries. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23017 / ISA / 1990 / 6699

Matejko, Alexander Jan (Dept Sociology U Alberta, Edmonton T6G 2H4), **Sociology of Opening Organizational Structures.**

• Complete paper available from SA Document Delivery Service prepaid at \$0.25 per page plus \$1.50 search & postage. Length of paper: 56 pp.

¶ Several organizational structures remain closed & are difficult to open because: they may constitute parts of larger rigid structures; it may be in the vested interest of decisionmakers to keep structures closed; innovative forces may be too weak; the adequate managerial imagination may be missing; & local traditions may be against opening. Here, the contingencies of innovative transformation & the organizational leadership capable of promoting change are discussed. The success of innovation entails confrontation between promoters of innovation & people resisting the new arrangement; this power contest between the old & the new develops within the sociocultural context. The potential of a systemic change has to be diagnosed & the condition of innovative forces must be mobilized for action. Muddling through is an art to be practiced by the agents of change. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23018 / ISA / 1990 / 6700

Mathéy, Kosta (TRIALOG, Hofangerstr 21 D-8000 Munich 83 Federal Republic Germany (Tel: 089-400-715)), **Appraisal of Cuban Self-Help Housing Policies.**

¶ Interview data (N = 200 families) collected in Havana, Cuba, are used to examine whether those limitations observed in self-help housing projects in Third World market economies could be overcome in socialist

Cuba. Particular attention is paid to the phenomena of commodification, political mobilization & pacification, social integration of less privileged sectors of the population, double exploitation, satisfaction through self-expression in building, architectural qualities & failures, & replicability of the concept. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23019 / ISA / 1990 / 6701

Matsumoto, M. (Josai U, 1-1 Keyakidai Sakado-Shi Saitama 350-02 Japan), *The Structure of Technology Transfer in the Japanese Shipbuilding Industry in the First Decade of the 20th Century: The Navy Connection.*

¶ The Japanese Navy has played an active role in the growth of technology in the shipbuilding industry since the early Meiji period, such as in the introduction of the marine steam turbine. However, while the Navy was heavily involved in examining, selecting, & introducing different types of turbines, it left policy making with regard to producing & improving them mainly to the discretion of the Japanese shipbuilding companies (eg, Mitsubishi, Kawasaki), which responded primarily to competition in the market. Thus, the Japanese Navy seems to have played a dual role in the process of technology transfer: a Keynesian-like role in the initial stage of introducing the technology; & in contrast, an Adam Smith-like role in letting it take root subsequently in the shipbuilding industry. The sociological implications of this type of behavior for industrial policy are examined from the perspective of the meaning of rationalities. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23020 / ISA / 1990 / 6702

Matsumura, Takao (Tokai U Hiratsuka-Shi, Kitakaname 1117 Kanagawa-Ken Japan 259-12), *Attitude of Journalists toward Disaster Reporting and Their Role Conflict.*

¶ An examination of what kind of information journalists feel should be communicated to the public in the event of disaster, & whether there is any conflict between their attitude toward disaster reporting & the performance of their various roles. Journalists (N = 283) working in the NHK, other TV & radio stations, & the press were asked to select 10 kinds of disaster information from 28 that they considered more desirable to report, & to give priority to 3 of these 10. Regression analysis shows that respondents (Rs) agreed on information that should be communicated, but differed on which media should be used to transmit it, when it should be transmitted, & which area it should cover. Physical, behavioral, organizational, & relational conflicts that result from their roles are identified. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23021 / ISA / 1990 / 6703

Matthews, Roger (Centre Criminology Middlesex Polytechnic, London N14 5PN England), *Decarceration: The Experience of England and Wales.*

¶ The prison population in England & Wales fell from 49,800 in Sept 1988 to 48,600 in Sept 1989. This decrease was contrary to all expectations & predictions. Here, factors that made this decrease possible are examined, particularly the degree to which the provision of community-based alternatives to custody have promoted a significant level of decarceration. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23022 / ISA / 1990 / 6704

Matthews, Sarah H. (Dept Sociology Case Western Reserve U, Cleveland OH 44106), *On the Nature of Filial Obligation: Intrafamily Comparisons between Sons and Daughters.*

¶ The research literature on parent care is unanimous in its conclusion that daughters rather than sons, or in cases where there are no daughters, daughters-in-law, assume primary responsibility for old parents. Here, contributions to the care of old parents are compared among a sample of 50 brother-sister pairs who have at least one parent aged 75+, drawing on questionnaire & interview data. Qualitative analysis focuses on differences in the way brothers & sisters describe the needs of their old parent(s), whether they divide responsibility between or among the siblings on the basis of gender, & how they justify the division of responsibility. By focusing on sibling groups rather than primary caregivers & allowing brothers & sisters to speak about one another's contributions to parent care, the meaning of filial obligation within families & how its construction is related to gender are delineated. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23023 / ISA / 1990 / 6705

Matthiesen, Ulf (Institut Empirische Kultursoziologie, D-4600 Dortmund 50 Federal Republic Germany), *Doctic Structures, Patterns of Interpretation and the "Erosion of Traditions"—Comments on the Changing Status of "Background Knowledge" in Recent Approaches to the Study of Human Communication Processes.*

¶ During the last two decades quite different approaches in social theory, sociolinguistics, & philosophy have shown increased interest in the study of Edmund Husserl's doctic stratum of human knowledge, regarding it mostly as a necessary "inner lining" of more fastidiously regulated knowledge claims (eg, Alfred Schütz/Thomas Luckmann, M. Polanyi, Noam Chomsky, J. R. Searly, Jürgen Habermas, Niklas Luhmann, Ch. Taylor, H. Dreyfus, Pierre Bourdieu, B. Waldenfels, R. Grathoff). Here, contrastive ways of locating doctic structures within the respective theories of social knowledge & language are presented. Searching for cultural transformation processes in a former West German heavy industry region (steel works & pits in the area of Dortmund), tacitly known continuities &/or radical changes in worldviews & everyday conceptions of work & life are reconstructed using interview data (N = 50 persons) subjected to sequential analysis. Theoretical views of doctic substructures within modern fallible worldviews, along with these research findings, lead to a more complex way of conceptualizing & analyzing the accelerating process of erosion within the cultural realm of tacitly known & traditionally based patterns of interpretation. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23024 / ISA / 1990 / 6706

Matulionis, Arvydas-Virgilijus A. (Inst Philosophy/Sociology/Law Vilnius, Michurino 1/46 Lithuania USSR), *The Idea of a National School under Conditions of Perestroika (The Case of the Baltic States).*

¶ The concept of a national school developed in the Baltic republics primarily as a result of the realization that education is a major factor in preserving the nation, & in countering the dominance of the central government of the USSR. Another factor leading toward the national school was an awareness of the necessity of defending the human personality against the dehumanization likely to occur under conditions of social unification. Also important was an awareness of the accumulatory potential of the educational system in both the economic & cultural domains as a foundation for the stabilization of social life. The concept of a national school is a step toward the renewal of public relations in the USSR—a rejection of government from above, & its replacement by initiative from below. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23025 / ISA / 1990 / 6707

Matulionis, Arvydas-Virgilijus A. (Inst Philosophy/Sociology/Law Vilnius, Michurino 1/46 Lithuania USSR), *Private Education in the Idea of a National School (The Case of the Baltic States).*

¶ A most important goal inherent in the concept of a national school is the development of human personality. A person makes use of his or her capacities primarily in the domain of labor. Under conditions of economic crisis, the worker's professional level is an important factor in stabilizing the situation. The private school, aiming at the improvement of educational quality, can bring about a more rapid stabilization than can the much more rigid state education system generally found in the Baltic states of the USSR. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23026 / ISA / 1990 / 6708

Matveyev, Vladimir (Boychenko 16 #209, Kiev 206 Ukraine 252206 USSR (Tel: 513-54-51)), *Some Aspects of Hebrew Language Revival and Ivrit Functioning in the Modern World.*

¶ The phenomenon of *Ivrit* (the revived Hebrew language) is of great interest for mankind. The system & structure of *Ivrit* (which is the basis of Jewish dialects & Hebrew) provide a mirror of the sociolinguistic aspects of the language; but also, its social development & modern status reflect the "spirit of universal Jews." Differentiations in models of *Ivrit* functioning & development are evident in present-day Israel. An appropriate model of the internal structure of *Ivrit* development must take into account the rate of development of this language's internal structure in connection with its applications in the social life of Jewish society & in modern relations of production, not just its status as a modern international language. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

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90S23027 / ISA / 1990 / 6709

Mayer, Margit (FB Politische Wissenschaft Freie U Berlin, Ihnestr 21 D-1000 33 Federal Republic Germany), **Theoretical Assumptions in U.S. American Social Movement Research and Their Implications.**

¶ It is argued that a particular political culture & style of national politics shape not only the social movements of that country, but also its social-scientific research. This argument is developed by examining the objects, questions, theoretical assumptions, & categories prevalent in US social movement research. Focus is on US collective behavior & resource mobilization theories, particularly on whether methodological assumptions & theoretical premises inherent in these hegemonic approaches block adequate analysis of movements in other contexts, & possibly even of the 1980s movements in the US. Findings on the relationships between social movement activity & their interpretations are reported. It is concluded that before specific theoretical approaches & categories can be applied to describe & explain social movement phenomena cross-culturally, the hegemony of certain assumptions must be taken into account, as well as their particular limitations. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23028 / ISA / 1990 / 6710

Mayer, Paul (Centre recherche gestion Ecole polytechnique, 1 rue Descartes F-75005 Paris France), **French title not provided (Organizational Crises: A Multidisciplinary Approach).** (FRE)

¶ It is argued that no single discipline provides satisfactory explanations for the roots of organizational crises. Sociological analyses illuminate the social or cultural factors &/or the disruptions in systems of social action that frame a crisis, but they reveal less about underlying causes. Here, it is postulated that psychosocial & management factors account for the origin & unfolding of organizational crises. The disciplines of clinical psychology & psychoanalysis illuminate inter- & intrasubjective phenomena involved in crisis, though the interplay of these disciplines is far from obvious. The value of a multidisciplinary approach is demonstrated through an analysis of four examples of organizations involved in crisis. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23029 / ISA / 1990 / 6711

Mazur, Allan (Syracuse U, NY 13244), **Nuclear Power, Chemical Hazards, and the Quantity-of-Coverage Theory of Media Effects.**

¶ The quantity-of-coverage theory consists of four interrelated claims about the mass media: (1) A few major news organizations set the agenda of important hazards that merit high news coverage. (2) Actions by citizens to alleviate a hazard, or their opposition to a risky technology, increase & decrease along with media coverage of that hazard or technology. (3) Opinions within the wider public become increasingly concerned about a hazard, & increasingly opposed to a controversial technology, as media coverage of it increases. (4) It is important to distinguish between the substantive content of a news story about a hazard or a technology, & the simple image of it that most casual consumers actually absorb from the story, since they may differ & have differing effects. These claims are illustrated with examples of chemical hazards & nuclear power. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23030 / ISA / 1990 / 6712

McAll, Christopher (Dept Sociologie U Montréal, Quebec H3C 3J7), **Class, Ethnicity, and Social Inequality.**

¶ An investigation of the conceptual utility of ethnicity in understanding the mechanisms of the maintenance of class relationships, including class endogamy, class dialects, class norms, & class cultures. It is concluded that the ethnicity of class is present & fully operative in advanced capitalist societies, regardless of whether those societies are subject to high levels of immigration. It is argued that ethnicity understood as relating to the collective identities of incoming or certain culturally distinct groups is merely a special case of a core phenomenon that plays an important role in the maintenance of class relations right across such societies. The importance of the concept of ethnicity for class analysis is stressed, & attention is drawn to theoretical & practical consequences. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23031 / ISA / 1990 / 6713

McCord, Joan (Temple U, Philadelphia PA 19122), **Family Relationships, Juvenile Delinquency, and Adult Criminality.**

¶ Historically, family interactions have been assumed to influence criminal behavior: Plato, Aristotle, & John Locke all wrote about the impor-

tance of the education of children for their actions in later life. Twentieth-century theorists ranging from the analytic to the behavioral have seemed to concur with the earlier thinkers in assuming that parental care was critical to socialized behavior. Despite this long tradition, questions have begun to obscure this link: geneticists recast family data into heritable traits, sociologists emphasize peer influences, & psychologists have turned the tables by noting the impact of children on their parents & focusing on the continuity of personality traits. Without intending to minimize the importance of these alternative approaches to understanding crime, evidence from a longitudinal study is described which shows that family interactions are indeed powerful influences on the development of delinquency & serious adult criminal behavior. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23032 / ISA / 1990 / 6714

McCormack, Thelma, Millman, Marcia & Thorne, Barrie (c/o Millman-Dept Sociology U California, Santa Cruz 95064), **Political Activism and Feminist Scholarship: Is the Split Growing?**

¶ Contemporary feminist scholarship in North America & Europe emerged in the late 1960s directly out of its authors' experience & participation in the women's movement; political activism deeply affected the questions, topics, & political agendas of feminist scholarship as well as its critique of academic methodologies & university hierarchies. Twenty years later, women's studies is a well-established academic field, with its own journals, research sections, & hundreds of university programs. However, an examination of the current state of the field suggests that feminist scholarship has been coopted & has lost its radical edge. In sociology, feminist scholarship set out to transform the discipline & wound up as a specialty within the discipline, without changing the discipline's core practices. Gender is now treated as a variable among other variables instead of as a central theoretical category, & research on gender has become so absorbed into the academic culture that it is largely indistinguishable. One strand of current feminist scholarship, exemplified by postmodernism & deconstruction, is highly abstruse & has become largely diverted from political roots & political significance. Although a third strand deals with policy-relevant issues (eg, abortion & comparable worth) its vision is not as radical as in the 1960s. Thus, while feminist scholarship is alive & thriving in North America & Europe, it has lost much of its original political commitment, radicalism, & vision. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23033 / ISA / 1990 / 6715

McMahon, Maeve W. (Centre Criminology U Toronto, Ontario M5S 1A1), **Community Correctional Ideologies and Practices: Canadian and Comparative Issues.**

¶ The view that community corrections have not had their intended effects—ie, as viable alternatives to prisons—is challenged. Interviews conducted with correctional officials in Ontario reveal that, for insider reformers, community corrections have served their intended purposes quite well. Moreover, these purposes never included a substantial reduction of the prison population itself. The contributions of the ethos of rehabilitation & community corrections to the accomplishment of decarceration are considered. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23034 / ISA / 1990 / 6716

McNamara, Patrick H. (42 Court Farm Ave, Ewell Epsom KT19 0HF UK), **Peer-Constructed Moral Attitudes: Cross-Cultural Findings among American and British Adolescents.**

¶ Previous research by S. Dornbush has underlined the importance of peer evaluative pressure in predicting adolescent moral choices when presented with written moral dilemmas, & raised questions about the internalization of moral standards in a modern society characterized by a diversity of standards & by considerable geographic mobility, both of which free individuals from constant observation & adult social controls. The effects of parents' strength of convictions & the time & attention they give to the discussion of moral issues with adolescent children have not been investigated. It is suspected here that, since baby-boom generation parents in the US grew up in a climate of challenge to & uncertainty concerning traditional values, & are likely to both be in the full-time paid labor force, they may spend less time with their children, thus reducing their moral influence on them. Proposed research focusing on Catholic adolescents in GB is described that will explore Ss' perceptions of their parents' values & the extent of communication between parents & children. It is expected that peer influence on moral choices will be significantly diminished within a cultural setting of greater consensus regarding tradition & in which fewer parents are both in the full-time paid labor force. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23035 / ISA / 1990 / 6717

Mechanic, David (Rutgers U, New Brunswick NJ 08903), **Determinants of Deinstitutionalization: Chaos or Opportunity?**

¶ Deinstitutionalization in the US was influenced by changing ideas & attitudes about the nature of mental illness & its treatment, the introduction of neuroleptic drugs, social research, legal activism, professional ferment, & political coalitions. The reduction of public hospital inpatients by 65% between 1955 & 1975 would have been impossible without expansion of social welfare. The contraction of social welfare in the 1980s helps explain many of the problems seen today. The challenge is to develop financial & organizational arrangements to assure a broad range of services to a widely dispersed population of patients with serious mental illness. Promising initiatives to deal with the fragmentation & dispersion of responsibility include case management, financing arrangements based on capitation, & the development of mental health authorities. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23036 / ISA / 1990 / 6718

Meeus, Marius T. H. (Dept Philosophy & Social Sciences Eindhoven U Technology, NL-5600 MB Netherlands), **The Influence of Social Factors on the Conceptual Structure and the Semantic Meaning of the Concept of Work.**

¶ The structural characteristics & the semantic structure of the concept of work & the influence of work-experience on that variable are studied in a replication of experiments conducted by P. Salmaso & L. Pombeni ("Work Experience & the Concept of Work" in Brandstätter, H., & Kirchier, E. (Eds), *Economic Psychology, Proceedings of the 10th IAREP Annual Colloquium*, Linz, 1985, 375-384). Focus is on the cognitive possibilities & restrictions that motivate people to work & on how new prototypic features can be used as motivational incentive to change how people view their work. Experiments were conducted exploring the influence of educational & social factors on the work concept of 30 university students. Results are used to construct a 5-point scale of prototypic features & exemplify the cognitive & semantic structure of the concept of work. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23037 / ISA / 1990 / 6719

Meier-Dallach, Hans-Peter (Cultur Prospectiv, Gasometerstr 28 CH-8005 Zurich Switzerland), **Leisure and the Decline of Classes.**

¶ Interview data obtained from 45,000 respondents in Switzerland are used to test the following hypotheses: (1) occupational classes remain leisure classes; (2) occupational classes change into leisure masses with different effects in different sectors; & (3) leisure classes are emerging, with the leisure market shaping its own strata & classes, reflecting new positions within the occupational structure of modern society. Results indicate strong & direct relations between class position & leisure activities. A model is presented that takes into account how specific mental & affective factors—ie, attitudes, orientations, & values—trigger, reinforce, or moderate the relationship between classes & their leisure activities. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23038 / ISA / 1990 / 6720

Meier-Mesquita, Cintia (Confin 54, CH-1723 Morly Switzerland), **The Integration Process of Migrants in Switzerland and in the Federal Republic of Germany—A Comparative Study.**

¶ A comparison of the integration of Italian & Spanish foreign workers in Switzerland, & of Italian & Turkish workers in the Federal Republic of Germany. The analysis is based on Peter Heintz's general theory of societal systems (*A Macrosociological Theory of Societal Systems*, 2 vols, Bern: Huber, 1972), as applied to the specific problems of foreign workers & minorities in general by Hans-Joachim Hoffmann-Nowotny (*Soziologie des Fremdarbeiter-problems* [Sociology of Foreign Workers], Stuttgart: Enke Verlag, 1973), in which notions of integration & assimilation were developed. Findings confirm the phenomenon of the "understratification" of the immigration society: immigrants enter the social & occupational structures of the immigration country at the very bottom. "Neofeudal distancing" is also identified, which is a result of a discriminating attitude based on the ethnic superiority of the native population. Analysis of path models reveals that, although the mechanism of integration in all ethnic groups is similar, many differences exist between the situations of foreign workers in Switzerland & Germany, particularly between Christian & Muslim workers. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23039 / ISA / 1990 / 6721

Melbin, Murray (Dept Sociology Boston U, MA 02215), **The City Problem Load.**

¶ The "city problem load" is the sum of all crises & predicaments that come to public attention via appeals for help. It can be plotted as a demand curve, & research in temporal epidemiology reveals that the load has distinctive cycles by time of day & day of work. When the agencies that comprise a city's welfare utility are not scheduled to match the timing of this demand, load shedding & load shifting occurs, with recognizable consequences for both the persons in trouble & for the organizations that are supposed to help them. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23040 / ISA / 1990 / 6722

Melossi, Dario (U California, Davis 95616), **Social Control and Punishment beyond the "Panopticon": Imprisonment in Mass Democracies.**

¶ It is argued that the symbolic function of punishment is the regulation of the normative order of society, & that punishment is increased when social & political instability & heterogeneity increase. Imprisonment as a form of punishment represents the ideal life of the bourgeoisie—the utopia of the orderly prison holding those who dare to reject that ideal life. With the onset of mass democracy, however, preoccupation with consensus has largely replaced the behaviorist domestication of the body that Michel Foucault saw as the core of his image of "panopticism." In contemporary societies, social control shifted from penal institutions to the whole network of community social institutions, & in so doing became the central problem of society. It is suggested that decarceration should be reconceptualized as the increasing loss of preeminence of closed or total institutions as core instruments of social control. A distinction should be made between Japan, continental Western Europe, & Australia, where decarceration has meant decreasing rates of imprisonment in the long term, & regions like North America & the UK, where imprisonment rates have increased, even if less so than other forms of control. It is suggested that these differences are due to correspondingly different degrees of social & political instability & heterogeneity. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23041 / ISA / 1990 / 6723

Melucci, Alberto (Dept Social Policy U Trento, I-38100 Italy), **Paradoxes of Post-Industrial Democracy: Everyday Life and Social Movements.**

¶ The self-referential nature of contemporary social movements & their submerged action in everyday life networks affects cultural as well as political patterns. The kinds of mediation & forms of representation that are required to enable communication between social movements & policy-making agents in postindustrial democracies are explored. Since the structure of political representation is rigid & unadaptable when confronted with the fragmentation & variability of emerging actors, new public spaces are required to create arenas in which civil society can express itself. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23042 / ISA / 1990 / 6724

Melucci, Alberto (Dept Social Policy U Trento, I-38100 Italy), **Frontierland. Collective Action between Actors and Systems.**

¶ Empirical research on social movements has been marked by a dualistic concentration on two distinct areas: structural variables & the orientations, representations, & ideologies of the actors. What is lacking is an approach concerned with action systems. Recent sociological contributions emphasize a more direct intervention by the researcher in the observed field. Methodological issues involved in research on new social movements are discussed, & epistemological & theoretical topics are addressed, including: collective action as a social construction; the role of the observer in the action field; the circularity between knowledge & action; & the contractual interaction between researchers & actors. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23043 / ISA / 1990 / 6725

Melucci, Alberto (Dept Social Policy U Trento, I-38100 Italy), **Collective Action as a Social Construction.**

¶ A cognitive & constructivist view of collective action is opposed to traditional dualism between structural preconditions & individual motivation. Collective action is a social construction that occurs in a field of opportunities & constraints. In an information society, the form of col-

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lective action is in itself a message, a symbolic challenge to the system. This perspective can help avoid some misunderstandings inherent in current debate on new social movements. The concept of collective identity as a cognitive & interactive construction can provide a way of linking the different analytical levels that constitute an empirical actor; & can also connect an actor's orientations & systemic environment. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23044 / ISA / 1990 / 6726

Mendes-Leite, Rommel (GREH/CEAQ U Paris V, F-75006 Paris France), **French title not provided** (Gender Role and Sexual Orientation in Everyday Life: A Question of Appearances?). (FRE)

¶ How male homosexuals in Brazil define themselves with regard to models of masculinity & femininity & their "inversion" is investigated, via interviews. Results show that traditional roles are in question, & that a new model is emerging that is not hegemonical. To analyze these ambiguous areas in the sexual culture, the socio-anthropological notions of "ambiguosexuality" & "social androgynization" are proposed. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23045 / ISA / 1990 / 6727

Menger, Pierre-Michel (Centre sociologie arts, 54 blvd Raspail F-75006 Paris France), **French title not provided** (Artistic Labor Markets and Socialization of Risk: The Case of Performing Arts). (FRE)

¶ Casual or intermittent work appears to be the main form of job allocation in the performing arts, where work & hiring occur on a project-by-project basis. The course of an artistic career typically combines short-term contracts & unemployment periods of varying length. Here, it is suggested that this system of employment is facilitated by a socialization of occupational risk whose costs are shared in three parts: (1) the cost, incurred by the worker, of constantly searching for work; (2) the relatively high level of hourly wages paid by the employer, which is conventionally believed to compensate for the uncertainty & irregularity in demand, & also serves to attract enough new entrants to this labor market to ensure flexibility in the production process; & (3) the unemployment insurance system, representing a major aspect of the public cultural policy for the arts. Using statistical & secondary data it is shown how the casualization of artistic labor markets is related to changes in the organization of production as well as to alterations of professional control over apprenticeship & hiring mechanisms. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23046 / ISA / 1990 / 6728

Merry, Sally Engle (Dept Anthropology Wellesley Coll, MA 02181), **Popular Justice in the Core and the Periphery: American Community Mediation in the Context of Global Popular Justice.**

¶ US conceptions of alternative dispute resolution have spread throughout the world, representing the transfer of legal technology from the core to the periphery; in addition, forms of popular justice have developed in the US that have been ideologically inspired by examples from the periphery. Here, using ethnographic data on community mediation reforms in the US & popular justice practices in Papua New Guinea, China, Sri Lanka, & India, the political & social meaning of these legal technologies in core & peripheral societies are assessed. A concept of popular justice as intermediate between state law & indigenous ordering is developed, & it is argued that differences in the relationship of the local community to the state in the core & periphery shape the nature of popular justice in each. Popular justice constitutes a significant segment of ordinary people's encounters with the legal system, thus providing insight into the relationship between the individual & forms of the state. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23047 / ISA / 1990 / 6729

Meštrović, Stjepan G. (Sociology Dept Texas A&M U, College Station 77843), **Durkheim's Stand on Fin de Siècle Culture.**

¶ The *fin de siècle* is examined as the social context for both the contemporary literature on modernity & Emile Durkheim's thought as it pertains to modernity. Conceptual linkages are made between Durkheim's writings & recognized forerunners of modernity theorizing: C.-P. Baudelaire & his description of "the dandy"; George Simmel & his emphasis on modernity as constant flux, movement, & change; Friedrich Nietzsche & the pragmatists. Durkheim's reactions to these thinkers & the *fin de siècle* spirit are analyzed, & it is concluded that, like Simmel, he should be considered as one of the first sociologists of modernity. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

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90S23048 / ISA / 1990 / 6730

Meštrović, Stjepan G. (Sociology Dept Texas A&M U, College Station 77843), **The Primacy of Durkheim's Conceptualization of Economic Anomie, and Its Neglect.**

¶ Emile Durkheim treated the concept of economic anomie as the penultimate cause of the other varieties of anomie (domestic, religious, intellectual, etc). This aspect of his thought has been completely overlooked by Robert K. Merton & others who linked anomie to crime & delinquency, while ignoring economic anomie. The context for Durkheim's original conceptualization of economic anomie is explored in the context of German *fin de siècle* economic theory, as well as Wilhelm Wundt's *Volkerpsychologie* (popular psychology). Particular emphasis is placed on Durkheim's 1887 reports on his study trip to Germany. Conceptual linkages are made to the various stock market crashes & economic catastrophes that have occurred in the twentieth century. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23049 / ISA / 1990 / 6731

Meyer-Fehr, Peter C. (Abt Psychosoziale Medizin Universitätsspital, Culmannstr 8 CH-8091 Switzerland), **Sex Differences in the Relationship between Social Support and Mental Health.**

¶ The significance of social networks & social support for the maintenance & restoration of mental health & for coping with social stress—the stress-buffer hypothesis—is examined based on survey data collected from adults (N = 500) residing in an urban community. Results indicate that sex differences in social support have an intervening effect on the stress-buffer process. Under conditions of high stress, women are subjectively & psychologically healthier than men, better able to mobilize social support, & less often affected by chronic burdens. These findings can be interpreted with reference to the sex-specific characteristic of personal networks: women tend to have closer, more emotionally supportive relationships, particularly women friends with whom they can discuss their personal problems. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23050 / ISA / 1990 / 6732

Mežnarić, Silvija (Instit Migration/Ethnicity Research, Trnjanska bb YU-41000 Zagreb Yugoslavia), **Gender and Ethnic Violence.**

¶ Mass mobilization centering on ethnic conflict in Yugoslavia in 1988/89 entailed a component of gender differentiation. Issues such as interethnic rape, sexual assault, & various constructs of traditional (fictional or factual) sexual habits were used to homogenize ethnic women in the process of ethnic closure & identity formation. Here, using newspaper accounts & personal interviews, examined are the practices & discourses surrounding sexual abuses & habits that were politicized, who politicized them, & when. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23051 / ISA / 1990 / 6733

Mežnarić, Silvija (Instit Migration/Ethnicity Research, Trnjanska bb YU-41000 Zagreb Yugoslavia), **Labour Market or Ethnic Market: Voluntary and Involuntary Migrations in the Eighties in Yugoslavia.**

¶ The ethnic labor market has become the major cause of internal migration in Yugoslavia in the 1980s, via voluntary (economic) & involuntary (ethnic pressures) forces. This political conceptualization of migration in Yugoslavia & its impact on a perceived ethnic homogenization process are examined, using statistical data, surveys, & interviews. State policies in dealing with internal migration are also discussed. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23052 / ISA / 1990 / 6734

Michalos, Alex (U Guelph, Ontario N1G 2W1), **Undergraduate Satisfaction with Interpersonal Relations: Survey Results from 38 Countries.**

¶ A 1985 survey of 18,000+ college undergraduates in 38 countries was conducted to test multiple discrepancies theory (MDT) in diverse cultures. Results for four domains are reported: satisfaction with one's family, friendships, & living partner, & self-esteem. MDT accounts for 55% of the variance in reported satisfaction with one's family life, 50% for friendships, 67% for living partner, & 52% for self-esteem; in all cases, the theory is more successful in accounting for female than for male satisfaction. Cross-cultural & gender differences in satisfaction are described, & compared to results for the total sample. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23053 / ISA / 1990 / 6735

Michalowski, Margaret (Statistics Canada, Ottawa Ontario K1A 0T6), **Mortality Patterns of Immigrants: Can They Measure the Assimilation.**

¶ Estimates of recent mortality levels are calculated for the Canadian-born population, the total foreign-born population, as well as for selected region-of-origin immigrant groups. The variability of immigrant mortality is evaluated using absolute & relative (to the indigenous population) levels of mortality; the influence of age on mortality patterns & trends is also considered. Results indicate that, apart from sex & age, place of birth contributes significantly to the observed diversity in mortality experience among foreign-born groups. These results are combined with concepts of social integration to arrive at a coherent, complex, & flexible measure of assimilation. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23054 / ISA / 1990 / 6736

Michelson, William (Centre Urban & Community Studies U Toronto, Ontario M5S 2G8), **The Behavioral Dynamics of Social Engineering: Lessons for Family Housing.**

¶ An examination of the dynamics of the effects on social behavior of housing design, & reasons behind these effects, based on survey, time-use, & observational data gathered from residents of 8 housing areas in Sweden during 1988. Half of the areas studied are experimental, in that their designers attempted to enhance social & intergenerational contact, & lessen household work & child care burdens through specific physical designs & forms of social organization; the other half are matched control areas. Findings show that while the experiments appear largely successful in terms of the desired effects, these effects are a function of an antecedent condition—residents' selection of particular housing situation; the effects of environment are not deterministic. Nonetheless, self-selection is carried out with specific reference to the experimental conditions, & attempts at "social engineering" are hardly irrelevant if based on a sound understanding of the relationship between human behavior & its environmental context. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23055 / ISA / 1990 / 6737

Michelson, William (Centre Urban & Community Studies U Toronto, Ontario 455 Spadina Ave M5S 2G8), **Grounding Time-Use in Microspace: Empirical Results.**

¶ An examination of the extent to which it is possible to utilize time-use measures to document the extent of differences in everyday behavior attributable to arrangements of common residential space, based on self-administered, precoded time-budget & observation data incorporating specific codes pertaining to the kinds of locations actually found in 8 housing areas in Sweden. Results indicate that microspaces support microeffects on behavior, observable within disaggregated segments of the population: the use of highly specific categories in measurement can in fact assess conditions underlying such minor but important differences in behavior. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23056 / ISA / 1990 / 6738

Midttun, Atle (Stiftelsen Bedriftsøkonomisk Institutt Norwegian School Management, PO Box 580 N-1301 Sandvika), **Markets as Multilevel Transaction Systems: Implications for Stability and Transformation.**

¶ It is argued that most markets are characterized by the simultaneous operation of several structuring principles, often reflecting a historic process of successive structuration. Three generic principles are discerned: (1) social, pre-, or substatel structuration; (2) structuration through formal government authority; & (3) structuration through competitive selection. On the one hand, these principles may be seen as contradictory elements, with different regulatory mechanisms & normative implications; on the other hand, the multidimensional regulation of markets may be seen as a redundant regulatory system, where market-structuration is anchored on several levels, supporting a given output. In the first case, multilevel structuration represents a political source of change. The diversity of structural principles with competing normative implications provides multiple opportunities to affect existing transaction patterns & distributive outcomes. In the second case, different regulatory levels serve to coherently support given outcomes & processes. Redundant organization thus implies that one has to do with functional equivalence or functional similarity, where the abolishment of a process or structure is

not sufficient to alter the distributive & allocative outcomes of a given market-system if another similar or functional equivalent can be activated. Casuistic examples from energy, shipping, & aviation are presented to illustrate conditions under which multilevel structuration contributes to stability vs change. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23057 / ISA / 1990 / 6739

Midttun, Atle (Stiftelsen Bedriftsøkonomisk Institutt Norwegian School Management, PO Box 580 N-1301 Sandvika), **Government-Industry Relations and Market Structure: Redundant Organization as a Limit to Change.**

¶ It is argued that most markets are characterized by the simultaneous operation of several structuring principles, often reflecting a historic process of successive structuration. Three generic principles are identified: (1) social, pre-, or substatel structuration; (2) structuration through formal government authority; & (3) structuration through competitive selection. Through an analysis of government-industry relations in three market systems (energy, telecommunications, & aviation), discussed is how the interplay between several structuring principles serves to give these markets a redundant organization (ie, a given market-system is upheld by more than one structuring principle or set of structuring factors). It is shown that, for all three markets, in the face of formal liberalization, redundant or potentially redundant organization (of government-industry relations) provides opportunities for effective interventions from market actors to activate alternative latent structures to preserve the status quo & uphold traditional distributive outcomes. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23058 / ISA / 1990 / 6740

Mieko, Hinokidani & Shoji, Sumita (Osaka City U, Sugimoto Sumiyoshi-ku Japan 520), **A Study on the Changing Process of Housing Tenure in Japan.**

¶ Using population & housing census data for 24 large Japanese cities, correlations between tenure composition & other related statistical variables are examined at 5- or 10-year intervals between 1941 & 1983, seeking to answer the questions of how & why owner-occupied housing has increased since WWII & how the Japanese experience differs from that of other advanced countries. Special attention is paid to the reconstruction period & subsequent urbanization process as a determinant of both change & geographic disparity in housing tenure composition. Before WWII, rental housing was predominant, but the war damaged much housing & new construction changed this pattern in favor of owner-occupied housing. The incorporation of surrounding rural areas into cities has significantly contributed to increased owner-occupation. The Japanese experience suggests that the nature of owner-occupation differs by geographical location & time frame. The changing process of housing tenure in Japan reflects relatively late & rapid urbanization & limited land resources. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23059 / ISA / 1990 / 6741

Mies, Maria (FB Sozialpädagogik, Mainzerstr 5 D-5000 Cologne 1 Federal Republic Germany), **A Materialist Analysis of Eco-Feminism.**

¶ The women's question & the ecology question are, together with the colonial question, the most burning issues at the end of this century. Here, the material connectedness of these issues is discussed, & the failure of classical analysis to solve these questions stressed. Trends in the feminist discourse known as ecofeminism are discussed, & a materialist analysis of ecofeminism is presented, based on a nondualistic view of life & life processes, & involving a critique of the immanence-transcendence philosophy of modern society, including its projects of enlightenment & emancipation. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23060 / ISA / 1990 / 6742

Miguel, Faustino (U Autònoma Barcelona, E-08193 Bellaterra Spain), **Industrial Relations in Spain.**

¶ The institutionalization of industrial relations in Spain is taking place in a very different context from that of the European democracies; various factors of this process are considered here. In terms of the political context, trade unions emerged weak from the Franco dictatorship. The economic crisis forced the unions to enter the process of political bargaining from a subordinate position; they then entered a phase of consolida-

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tion. Examined also is the specific political framework of 1982, with its close ties between the government & the UGT (later broken) & the confrontation between the government & the CC.OO. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23061 / ISA / 1990 / 6743

Miguel, Faustino (U Autónoma Barcelona, E-08193 Bellaterra Spain), **Unemployment in Spain Today.**

¶ The unemployment rate in Spain continues to be among the highest in the European Community, despite having dropped from 21% to 17% between 1987 & 1989. The social groups most affected by unemployment are examined, & the reasons, both social & work-related, behind this situation are considered. The changes that have accompanied the lowering of the unemployment rate are also discussed. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23062 / ISA / 1990 / 6744

Mihalchuk, Ynna Petrovna (Semashko St 1/12, Moscow USSR), **On Language Politics in the U.S.S.R.**

¶ The struggle for a national language is a means of liberation of a people. Soviet science has considered such a struggle solely as a feature of capitalist reality. In the socialist states, particularly the USSR, the proclaimed right of the constituent peoples for equality was considered to be a guarantee for equality in development of their languages. However, the crisis in ethnic policy included many problems in the sphere of native languages. The spread of a national movement was seen in the change of attitude toward the right to a mother tongue. Changes in the laws on the ethnic languages adopted in several republics are reviewed; the language of the historically authentic population of the republic became its official language. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23063 / ISA / 1990 / 6745

Mikolji, B. H. (Rochester Instit Technology, NY 14623), **A Paradigm for Intersystem Linkages.**

¶ Capitalizing on theoretical leads derived from systems analysis (eg, see Bertalanffy, L. von, *General System Theory*, New York: Braziller, 1968) & using notational symbols of contemporary mathematics, systems are presented as quadruples of attributes (material, information, time, & space), functions (Cartesian product between attributes), subsystems, & relations. Unlike previous conceptualizations in sociology (eg, see Habermas, Jürgen, & Luhmann, Niklas, *Theorie der Gesellschaft oder Sozialtechnologie* [Theory of Society or the Social Technology], Frankfurt: Suhrkamp, 1971; or Parsons, Talcott, *The Social System*, New York: Free Press, 1951), the paradigm is applied to action systems, an action being a transformation in a situation encompassing both the system & its environment following some maxim. Carriers of action can be humans or artifacts, or a combination of the two; sociotechnical systems are instances of the intersection of action producing formations of the last type. The paradigm has been found to validly apply on the microlevel (ergonomics), the mezzolevel (organizations, sociology of work), & the macrolevel (technology assessment & technology forecasting). (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23064 / ISA / 1990 / 6746

Milić, Vojin (Cetinjska 8/IV, YU-11000 Belgrad Yugoslavia), **Recent Trends in Science and Technology in Developing Countries.**

¶ An analysis of science & technology (S&T) trends in developing countries (DCs) over the past twenty years, drawing on UNESCO & other statistics. Factors contributing to differences in S&T development among DCs include: degree of S&T development attained during the previous period(s); differences in policies; & societal instability caused by wars, military coups, & civil wars. Existing differences among DCs in S&T are considerably larger than those apparent between semi-industrialized DCs & less developed industrial countries. In some DCs, larger, more diversified, & increasingly indigenized S&T institutions have developed, especially in higher education, leading to further S&T advancement. Nevertheless, S&T development during the past two decades has been much less rapid than had been expected in the 1950s & 1960s. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23065 / ISA / 1990 / 6747

Miller, George A. (Sociology Dept U Utah, Salt Lake City 84112), **Indicators of Organizational Structure in Four Nations.**

¶ A causal model of organizational structure is evaluated using the com-

monly employed indicators & data from heterogeneous samples of organizations from the US, Sweden, Jordan, & prerevolutionary Iran. Analysis indicates that both indicators & theoretical models of organizational structure are clearly relevant to very diverse national contexts, & therefore suggests that organizational structure may well be "culture free." Data on Sweden, however, shows some unique effects of culture or national context. It is concluded that using multiple indicators & more rigorous methodology in different cultural contexts will result in greater sophistication & theoretical synthesis. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23066 / ISA / 1990 / 6748

Miller, S. M. (Sociology Dept Boston U, MA 02215), **Citizenship and Market: Contradictions and Convergences in the United States.**

¶ T. H. Marshall's conceptualization of citizenship rights is extended in the US in two ways: to new groups (eg, women, the handicapped, minorities, homosexuals & lesbians) & to new activities (eg, clean air & water). Increasing pressure is felt to move to private markets & prices as the presumably cost-effective way of achieving rights & improving collective services. Here, focus is on three related issues: (1) the distributive consequences of different market situations; (2) whether rights can be maintained or extended through market mechanisms; & (3) whether governmental bureaucracies can be modified to improve their performance, thus competing more effectively in the political realm with market approaches. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23067 / ISA / 1990 / 6749

Miltová, Alena (Instit Philosophy & Sociology, CS-110 00 Prague 1 Jilská 1 Czechoslovakia), **The Use and Abuse of Sociology in Czechoslovakia from 1918 to 1989: Comparative and Critical Reflections.**

¶ Based on analysis of research projects & programs, & a content analysis of published monographs, six successive periods in the history of Czechoslovak sociology are identified according to the types of use (or abuse) of sociological knowledge. During 1918-1938, sociology focused on: the prevention & amelioration of negative social consequences of controversial economic development; social-pathological effects; & analysis of the educational system, family policy, & army life. During 1939-1945, sociology was restricted to research on the social situations of weaker social groups. After 1948 sociology was abolished as useless & dangerous theory. In the 1960s it was reestablished as a multifocused discipline, though ideological issues were neglected. After 1969, sociology came to serve an ideological function, with most subfields reduced to sociotechnical functions. A majority of important topics were either deformed, abused, or directly prohibited. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23068 / ISA / 1990 / 6750

Ming, Sun jai & He, Chen Ren (International Politics Dept Fudan U, Shanghai People's Republic China), **Society and Politics of Shanghai's Youth Workers.**

¶ An attempt is made to identify the ideas of Shanghai's young workers in these years of reform & opening in the People's Republic of China, with focus on: their purpose for work, occupational ideals, consciousness of social involvement, attitudes toward new reforms, outlooks on life, concepts of consumption, social contacts, & basic political knowledge, socialization, identity, & participation. Questionnaire data collected from a random sample of 1,000+ young workers from several enterprises demonstrate a wide variety of educational levels, occupations, & political stations; significant differences are also revealed between young workers & graduate students. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23069 / ISA / 1990 / 6751

Mingione, Enzo & Calza-Bini, Paolo (U Milan, I-20122 Italy), **Profiles of Youth Unemployment in Italian Cities.**

¶ A comparison of changes in the youth employment structure of northern vs southern Italian cities, with focus on the impact of job mobility & the diffusion of short-term opportunities of work in the services, both advanced & traditional, on the social profiles & behavior of young unemployed, with attention to differences between males & females & among social groups. Findings show that youth unemployment rates are much higher in southern cities, & that there is a large stratum of long-term unemployed. Women are particularly hard hit by the situation & the lack of working opportunities: they enter "culturally" into the labor market

but are de facto rejected in large numbers. The relatively lower rates of unemployment in northern cities & in Rome, in particular, reflect principally increasing turnover in the labor market. School leavers experience a period of "experimenting work," mainly in small concerns & in the services. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23070 / ISA / 1990 / 6752

Minguet, Guy (ROPS, BP 808 F-49005 Angers France), **French title not provided** (Metaphors of Enterprise and Employer's Organizations). (FRE)

¶ A metaphoric analysis of ways in which employers & their organizations manipulate specific images; eg, needs, open system, adaptation behavior, ecology, natural selection, body & members, etc. They develop a biological analogy & basically consider the enterprise as a living cell—a natural organism. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23071 / ISA / 1990 / 6753

Minichiello, Victor (La Trobe U, Melbourne Victoria Australia), **Admitting Nursing Home Residents: A Case Study in the Politics of Policy Implementation.**

¶ Examined is how directors of nursing homes exercise discretionary power when selecting nursing home residents, based on in-depth interviews with nursing home directors & observations of the unwritten rules that they follow when making decisions on applications. Data were collected in 1983-1984 & 1988-1989 to uncover practices prevailing before & after the introduction of changes in government policies affecting admission procedures & funding arrangements. It is shown that directors of nursing homes have very different objectives from those stated in government policies, & that ministerially expressed policy can constrain the action of directors & others involved in the nursing home industry. Implications for restructuring the nursing home industry are also discussed. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23072 / ISA / 1990 / 6754

Mirchev, Michael (Instit Youth Studies, Tchervena Iskra str 17 BG-1619 Sofia Bulgaria), **The Image about the Substance of Socialism and Political Activity of Young People Today.**

¶ For some decades, the young generation in Bulgaria has not been an independent subject in social & political life, despite their enormous potential for solving social problems & their desire to initiate social action. The young generations were prepared for life, educated, & organized by school, the Komsomol, the Communist Party, their parents, & other social institutions, allowing them a bright future, but depriving them of full social & creative participation in the present. The benefits & drawbacks of such practices are explored, & socialism is discussed as both a humane benefactor & an exploitative suppressor. Ways that these paradoxes stimulate the current political & ideological evolution of the young are examined & illustrated using empirical data. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23073 / ISA / 1990 / 6755

Mirskaya, Elena Z. & Ignatyev, Andrey A. (Instit History Science & Technology, Staropansky 1/5 Moscow 103012 USSR), **Science Policy and Human Factors: The Experience of Developing Countries.**

¶ Most nations seeking to develop their science have recognized the need to intensify science policy. Fulfillment of this task, however, depends on the true behavioral mechanisms operating in science. Actual cooperation & professional relations in science can differ substantially from those suggested in administrative agencies, a dichotomy that can lead to unexpected & undesirable effects of administrative actions. A sociological analysis is presented of science & technology in a number of developing countries, revealing that the main reason for hindered scientific development is neither a relatively low level of expenditure nor the predominance of the so-called traditional culture, but rather, mechanisms of international integration that came into existence as a result of colonial rule or some other kind of dependence. These behavioral mechanisms & resultant value orientations have not led to a genuinely creative atmosphere, & investments & instructions of state agencies cannot counterbalance such a social situation. Developing nations are a convenient object for study since their science has no traditions, & the effects of administrative actions are manifested in an obvious way. However, some of these problems are also found in industrialized nations, where human factors essentially restrict & sometimes even block economic & administrative sanctions. Thus, the experience of developing countries has global significance.

Improvement of professional relations can help this situation. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23074 / ISA / 1990 / 6756

Mishra, Saraswati (Dept Sociology RDVV, Jabalpur 482001 Madhya Pradesh India), **Old People in New Indian Society: Sociological Facts on Some Issues.**

¶ The problems of old age are increasing partly due to the rising proportion of aged people in the Indian population, but primarily owing to their declining roles & status in society. Empirical research on 720 retired people & 46 residents of old age homes demonstrates that the aged want to remain fully integrated in society, but that only the more resourceful are able to lead a satisfactory life. For the welfare of the ill-equipped, resourceless aged, public aid must be increased, & the family's capacity to take care of its aged members strengthened. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23075 / ISA / 1990 / 6757

Mitev, Peter-Emil (U Sofia, BG-1504 Bulgaria), **Administrative System, Socialization and Desocialization of the Young People.**

¶ Society is regarded as a complex structure having different "stories" (ie, world, regional, national, & subnational levels) & different types of time unity (past, present, & future). On this basis the peculiarities of the East European block society, ie, its specific forms of socialization & concurrently destructive processes of the social relationships, are analyzed. An answer to the problem of desocialization which is deepening in the process of *perestroika* (restructuring), & the formation of new socializing mechanisms are sought. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23076 / ISA / 1990 / 6758

Mitev, Peter-Emil (U Sofia, BG-1504 Bulgaria), **Typology of Stalinist Systems.**

¶ The multiformity & evolution of Stalinist-type social systems are regarded as a movement between a command-&-administer & an economic pole. Five fundamental types, based on degree of repressivity & de-economization, are defined: (1) Kampuchean (absolute Stalinism); (2) Korean (perfect Stalinism); (3) Stalinist-Maoist (original Stalinism); (4) Neo-Stalinist (liberalized Stalinism); & (5) Yugoslavian (anti-Stalinist Stalinism). The types of motion between these forms & the system's output variants are discussed. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23077 / ISA / 1990 / 6759

Mitrikas, Alfonsas (Instit Philosophy/Sociology/Law Lithuanian Academy Science, 1/46 Michurino Vilnius 232600 USSR), **On the Problem of Economic and Social Accounting with Time Use Data.**

¶ Methodological approaches for a population's time use data for the determination of socioeconomic changes are discussed. Polymodality of social time makes the problem more complex, as does the way in which social time is viewed on the level of a concrete integrity—an element of the social structure—of the human lifetime, reflecting the connection of objective & subjective. Via the determination of its time vector, an attempt is made to limit the polymodality of social time by more simple elements of change. The meaning of the circumstances of the economy of time under modern scientific-technical progress is also discussed, focusing on the application of time-budget data. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23078 / ISA / 1990 / 6760

Mitter, Swasti (Dept Management Brighton Polytechnic, BN2 4AT England), **Women, Politics and the International Economy.**

¶ Computer technology has brought about fundamental changes in the strategies of business competition. Instead of relying on the Fordist principle of mass production, a quick response to market demand has now become a more appropriate strategy. The flexibility offered by computer-aided machines is allowing companies to replace the economies of scale by the "economies of scope." This same flexibility is also being achieved by means of massive decentralization of work to smaller subcontractors, known as flexible specialization, which has been hailed by male socialist economists & the defenders of free market mechanisms as the beginning of a new era. Feminist scholars, both from the First & the Third Worlds, however, show justifiable apprehension about this changed world of work & its impact on women. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

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90S23079 / ISA / 1990 / 6761

Mlicki, Marek K. (Instytut Filozofii i Socjologii Polskiej Akademii Nauk, Nowy Świat 72 PL-00-330 Warszawa), **Ethics and Social Traps.**

¶ All social systems maintain a dynamic equilibrium in order to survive & expand. Moral norms temper changes & safeguard the basic rights of system elements—human beings. Here, the effects of breaking moral norms on social systems is examined, with attention to the case of social traps. In most conflicts, a mutually accepted set of norms keeps the intensity of disagreement at a safe level. In certain conditions, however, agents are tempted to resort to prohibited strategies; if they do so, they set in motion the mechanism of an "immorality trap," i.e., a self-perpetuating process that threatens the basic needs of conflict participants & changes important relations within the system; examples of this trap may be found in gang wars or bribery. A social system can be destroyed by the immorality trap, but sometimes, equilibrium is regained, e.g., if the agents withdraw, the scope of conflict decreases, or the trap is reversed. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23080 / ISA / 1990 / 6762

Moessinger, Pierre (Institut psychologie U Fribourg, CH-1700 Switzerland), **Perfect Justice Procedures.**

• Complete paper available from SA Document Delivery Service prepaid at \$0.25 per page plus \$1.50 search & postage. Length of paper: 11 pp.

¶ The field of procedural justice views people as more interested in issues of process than in issues of outcome. Perfect justice procedures, on the other hand, start from a different premise in which there is no conflict between process & outcome. Perfect justice procedures thus rule out envy. At the core of such procedures lies the "divide-&-choose" procedure (one divides, the other chooses), which guarantees that individuals are satisfied with outcomes. The divide-&-choose principle is extended here to n individuals, the sharing of nondividable goods, job allocation, & social satisfaction. The introduction of this principle into social psychology & sociology is proposed, & a comparison between equity & satisfaction is outlined. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23081 / ISA / 1990 / 6763

Moghadam, Valentina M. (World Institute Development Economics Research, Annankatu 42 C SF-00100 Helsinki Finland), **Revolution Engendered: Women and Politics in Iran and Afghanistan.**

• Complete paper available from SA Document Delivery Service prepaid at \$0.25 per page plus \$1.50 search & postage. Length of paper: 61 pp.

¶ Although the sociology of revolution & the sociology of gender issues have rarely met, it is argued that revolutions entail contention not only over political power & economic change, but also over definitions of culture, including gender, the structure of the family, & the position of women. A framework for analysis that integrates the feminist approach to gender issues & the social-scientific study of revolution is applied to the cases of Iran & Afghanistan. In each case, "the woman question" figured prominently in the discourse of the revolution, the policies of the new state, & the rhetoric of the opposition. The gender dimension is emphasized in explaining the course & outcome of each revolution, & the concessions regarding women's status that have been made by each state as a result of political opposition, economic exigencies, & other realities are described. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23082 / ISA / 1990 / 6764

Moghadam, Valentina M. (World Institute Development Economics Research, Annankatu 42 C SF-00100 Helsinki Finland), **Islamist Movements in the Middle East: Causes, Consequences, and Antinomies of Islamic Populism in Iran.**

¶ The emergence of political Islam throughout the Middle East, particularly the establishment of the Islamic Republic in Iran, has been explained largely in terms of characteristics intrinsic to Islam, & especially to Shiism. The causes & consequences of Islamist movements & their variable strength across nations are examined sociologically; i.e., ideological developments are linked to variables associated with state power, class structure, & economic & political processes, at the levels of nation, region, & world system. Following a brief comparative discussion, focus shifts to the salient features of the Iranian Revolution & the Islamic Republic, emphasizing the combinations of religion & politics, the tradi-

tional & the modern, theocracy & parliamentary republic, & the antinomies of Islamic populism. The structural causes of the 1978/79 revolution, the course of postrevolutionary power conflicts, & the reintegration of Iran into the world system are analyzed in terms of the populist nature of the revolution, the petit bourgeois nature of the leadership, & the limited transformative potential of such a revolution. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23083 / ISA / 1990 / 6765

Mohan, Raj P. & Wilke, Arthur S. (Dept Sociology Auburn U, AL 36849-5209), **Tradition and Modernity as Polarities of Intellectuality: The Cases of Tagore and Gandhi.**

¶ The intellectual competition between the realm of ideas of two Indian intellectuals—Rabindranath Tagore representing modernity & Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi representing Indian tradition—are explored, arguing that these two polarities illustrate the underlying tension that manifests itself among Indian intellectuals today. Tagore represents the school that would like to strengthen the traditional Indian culture, as well as assimilate Western cultures & ideas; for Tagore cultural plurality was the only way to save humankind. Gandhi on the other hand was in favor of strengthening & isolating Indian culture in order to develop strong nationalism on the Indian continent. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23084 / ISA / 1990 / 6766

Mohanty, S. (Dept Anthropology & Sociology Sambalpur U, Burla 768019 Orissa India), **Female Prisoners and Their Vocational Training Programmes in India.**

¶ A discussion of issues concerning female prisoners in India & the vocational training provided to them for reformation & rehabilitation. Major studies of female criminality on the global level are reviewed, & gaps in the studies undertaken in India identified. Suggestions are made for the improvement of existing vocational training programs & the introduction of new programs. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23085 / ISA / 1990 / 6767

Mok, A. L., **Let Landscape Architects Speak.**

¶ Landscape architecture (LA) is discussed as a subject of sociological inquiry. For the sociologist of occupations, there is the challenge of putting theories of professions & professionalization to the test. Since landscape architects design & create environments with natural materials, they are also interesting to the student of the arts. Some, however, even within the occupation itself, doubt the creative element & see the landscape architect as only capable of implementing the design goals set by others; thus, students of patronage & sponsorship may find LA of interest. To many, LA still carries the historical notion of luxury & property ownership; as such, it may also be of interest to the study of class & stratification. Here, a theory of occupation formation is applied to LA in attempt to determine whether a process of occupational formation has taken place, & if so, what the outcomes may be. Occupational formation is the process by which a distinct part of the societal division of labor becomes habitually performed by actors with specific knowledge & skills & then institutionalized & legitimated. As groups, occupations mediate between the individual practitioner & those outside the occupation. In LA, outsiders are of great importance & boundary control is almost a daily concern. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23086 / ISA / 1990 / 6768

Møller, V. (Centre Social & Development Studies U Natal, Durban Republic South Africa), **Spare Time Use and Perceived Well-Being among Black South Africans.**

¶ An exploratory questionnaire study conducted in 1989 in three South African metropolitan areas among black township youth (ages 15-25, predominantly Zulu & Xhosa speakers) of both sexes inquired into spare time habits, activities, & participation rates, & leisure aspirations, satisfactions, preferences, & barriers. Ss also kept activity diaries for a specific weekday & a weekend day. Preliminary analysis of the time-budget data are discussed with reference to Ss' overall life satisfaction & future outlook. Policy implications for reducing inequalities in a socially divided society are considered. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23087 / ISA / 1990 / 6769

Moltzer, Gerold, Tan, H. H. & Broersma-Van Der Meulen, M. J. (Academic Centre Dentistry Amsterdam, Louwesweg 1 NL-1066 EA Netherlands), **Job Satisfaction of Dentists in the Netherlands.**

¶ Interview data from 200 dentists in the Netherlands are used to examine their sociodemographic background, practices, working conditions, & job satisfaction. Of respondents, 80% declared they were in general (very) satisfied with their work, 11% were more or less satisfied, & 4% were dissatisfied. The main motives for working in dentistry were: being one's own boss, putting technical & medical interests into practice, being of service to others, contacts with all kinds of people, & high income. Sources of dissatisfaction were: physical fatigue, working under constant time pressure, treating patients who are afraid, isolation, & bureaucratic regulations of the health care system. About 75% feel that dentistry will change in the future because of different disease patterns, the surplus of dentists, & the effectiveness of prevention. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23088 / ISA / 1990 / 6770

Mommass, Hans (Dept Leisure Studies Tilburg U, NL-5000 LE Netherlands), **Leisure, Culture and Lifestyle.**

¶ A brief overview of the use of the concept of lifestyle within the realm of the study of leisure & culture is provided, distinguishing between individualistic & societal approaches & between inductive-descriptive & social-analytical ones. Suggestions are made for a sociologically informed lifestyle research that will go beyond the social-determinants or pattern approach often found in lifestyle research. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23089 / ISA / 1990 / 6771

Moncada, Alberto (Martín de los Heros 39, E-28008 Madrid Spain), **Catholic Sects: Opus Dei.**

¶ Based on analysis of legal documents, books, pamphlets, & in-depth interviews, the nature & behavior of Oriental-American religious sects, eg, the Unification Church, are compared with those of Opus Dei, a former Catholic lay order that began in Spain, which recently underwent ecclesiastical & social changes. Described is the evolution of Opus Dei from a platform to influence politics, the economy, & the media, mostly in Spanish-speaking countries, into a network of schools & other educational & recreational institutions that cater to children & youth of the Catholic middle & upper classes. Strategies of recruitment & handling of new members, especially in regard to brainwashing & economic dependence, resemble those used by the leaders of the Unification Church. Similarities between US & Mediterranean sects are presented. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23090 / ISA / 1990 / 6772

Mongardini, Carlo (Dipt Studi Politici U Roma, I-00185 Italy), **The Concept of Economic Action and Its Limits in Interpreting the Social.**

¶ The concept of "social action" can be misleading in sociological analysis. It does not permit reduction to a single interpretive model because changeable & opposite psychological elements, in different measure, interfere in the agency. In response, Vilfredo Pareto, Georg Simmel, & Max Weber tried, in different ways, to single out different & opposite elements or typologies in social action. In recent decades, some currents in sociological theory have attempted to reduce social action to the schemes of economic rationality. However, this abstract rationality presents limitations in interpreting sociality while introducing serious distortions in sociological reasoning. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23091 / ISA / 1990 / 6773

Monk, Abraham & Cox, Carole B. (School Social Work Columbia U, New York NY 10025), **Home Care Services for the Aged: An International Perspective.**

¶ Home care in Argentina, Canada, England, the Netherlands, Norway, & Sweden between 1987 & 1989 is examined, focusing on the policies, planning, operation, & delivery of innovative community-based services, & an attempt is made to design a conceptual model that could guide similar services in other countries. Data were obtained via primary & secondary sources, & from open-ended interviews conducted with key respondents, including national cabinet ministers, community leaders, direct service providers, service beneficiaries, & advocacy groups. Qualitative analysis indicates that all six countries adopted or are in the process of generating policies recognizing home-delivered services as either an al-

ternative, or as desired replacement of institutional care. These policies tend to acknowledge the closer linkage between acute hospital care & home care, & between the latter & a wide array of community services & sheltered housing programs. Government funding through some form of health insurance program is common to all countries. Recommendations are made for service development, proposing an open care system that integrates both home care & institutional care in terms of assessment, determination of eligibility, case planning & management, & actual treatment provision. New strategies are also recommended for manpower development. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23092 / ISA / 1990 / 6774

Moodley, Kogila (U British Columbia, Vancouver V6T 2B3), **Women in South African Resistance.**

¶ An exploration of the role of South African women in exiled liberation movements as well as in internal opposition groups such as the United Democratic Front, liberal parties, & women's protest groups. It is concluded that while much of the literature glorifies the political militancy of South African women to the extent of romanticizing progressive individuals, women's inclusion in the hierarchy of opposition movements remains stereotypical & minimal. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23093 / ISA / 1990 / 6775

Mookherjee, Harsha N. (Tennessee Technological U, Cookeville 38505), **Comparison of Perception of Well-Being among Metro and Non-Metro Populations in the United States.**

¶ A comparative investigation of sociological variables associated with the general public's perception of well-being in metropolitan vs non-metropolitan areas in the US, based on data from General Social Surveys conducted by the National Opinion Research Center in 1978 & 1988. Demographic variables, eg, sex, age, marital status, education, financial status, & location of residence, are considered as independent variables, & a composite score of subjective well-being is treated as the dependent variable. Results of regression analysis are presented & differences in perception of well-being & its predictors are discussed. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23094 / ISA / 1990 / 6776

Mooney, Patrick H. (Dept Sociology U Kentucky, Lexington 40506), **The North American Farm Alliance: Coordinating Local Movement Centers.**

¶ The farm credit crisis of the 1980s spawned numerous "local movement centers" in the US Midwest & Great Plains regions. These centers were primarily defined by state borders due to variation in banking laws. Coordination of these movement centers was provided in the form of a coalition structure known as the North American Farm Alliance (NAFA). While the formal organization of NAFA occurred after the emergence of the local movements, an informal network of local leaders was already in place as a result of the US Farmers Assoc, which functioned as an abeyance structure, carrying a pre-McCarthyism analytical framework that resonated with young farm men & women influenced by the campus-based movements of the late 1960s & early 1970s. The analysis, tactics, & objectives of the NAFA & its roots in the US Farmers Assoc are examined. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23095 / ISA / 1990 / 6777

Morawski, Witold (Instytut Socjologii Warszawa U, Karowa St 18, PL-00-324 Poland), **Workers' Participation in a Socialist Country.**

¶ It is argued that neither Karl Marx's optimistic vision of de-alienation of work as the result of the liquidation of the capitalist system nor Max Weber's pessimistic prognosis about the centralization of power in the hands of bureaucratic or professional elites are fully realized in socialist countries. Empirical arguments show that industrial democracy institutions (eg, trade unions & self-management bodies) are fighting to transform the asymmetric system of power into a more democratic one. These attempts are rooted in mass social protests in Poland, while in Yugoslavia political factors are paramount, & in Hungary, economic reforms are urged. In the USSR the question of self-management has been recognized as important for ideological reasons rather than practical ones. Various contextual factors have shaped practical experiences in economic democracy & have led in Yugoslavia & Poland to the formulation of the socialization paradigm of economic reform. The rejection of the statist order

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presents marketization & privatization options, which pose new threats to socialization. A thesis of a multisectoral economy is proposed as a compromise result. Though a full-fledged self-managed firm will not become a dominant form of industrial organization in the near future, various participation & codetermination schemes now have an opportunity to flourish. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23096 / ISA / 1990 / 6778

Morawski, Witold (Instytut Socjologii Warszawa U, Karowa St 18 PL-00-324 Poland), *From Politics of Economic Reform to Reform of Politics.*

¶ Economic reform in Poland has taken three different types: decentralization, socialization, & marketization-privatization. Decentralization still reflects the optimism of bureaucratic socialism, i.e., that the state is capable of making the best allocative decisions & that these decisions will meet the objective needs of the society. This approach led to "lame pluralism," which was limited to hidden semipublic bargaining over the distribution of benefits within various institutions of the state & economic administration, & did not extend to the entire society. It consequently led to the cyclical regulation of social-political tensions. The socialization paradigm was the next step in the reform processes: trade unions & self-management bodies were to fill in the gap between the power center & the society. However, the trade union Solidarity was not acceptable to authorities because it was also a vast social movement, & new trade unions (created from above) & self-management bodies (accepted by the crews) were viewed as forms of concessional democracy rather than genuine democratic institutions. Failures of those two types of economic reforms led to a questioning of the socialist state in the late 1980s, & thus to the development of the marketization-privatization option. The failure of this approach caused not only the deepening of the economic crisis but also an awakening of society. In the process of creating a market economy & a parliamentary democracy the importance of procedures, rather than goals, is stressed. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23097 / ISA / 1990 / 6779

Moreno, Luis (CECOMS, Alfonso XII 18-5 E-28014 Madrid Spain), *Spanish title not provided* (The Ethnic Dimension of the Spanish State (*Estado de las Autonomías*)). (SPA)

¶ A nationalist upsurge of ethnoterritorial political movements took place in Spain during the 1970s, coinciding with a challenge to the hypercentralist state enforced by Franco's dictatorship. With the subsequent transition to democracy, the new Constitution of 1978 adopted a quasi-federal structure that reflected the pluriethnic nature of Spanish society. In Spain, the nationalities of Catalonia, the Basque region, & Galicia have traditionally shared an ethnic configuration as minority nations with similar perceptions, interpretations, & aspirations for home rule. Here, it is contended that the realization of ethnic & spatial differences is crucial for the understanding of the process of modernization & social change occurring in Spain at the turn of the century. Future scenarios in the center-periphery dichotomy that are present in the development of the Spanish *Estado de las Autonomías* (State of Autonomies) are considered. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23098 / ISA / 1990 / 6780

Moreno, William J. (COPPA, Casilla Postal 1432 Lima 100 Peru), *Modelos de autogestión en la experiencia peruana* (Models of Self-Generation in the Peruvian Experience). (SPA)

¶ In searching for solutions to the problems of poverty in Peru, conventional models are usually employed, resulting in such plans as the reforms of 1968-1975. The various governments & their economic policies have shown a lack of imagination & little willingness to confront the roots of this national problem, persisting in the private & state-run endeavors of importing foreign capital & markets, & in the use of repression in support of a privileged elite. However, rural & urban workers with their accumulated experience of struggle have developed different models of self-direction & are protagonists of a different culture, environment, & way of life. These Peruvian models of self-direction & their possibilities for the future are described. Tr & Modified by J. Taylor (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23099 / ISA / 1990 / 6781

Morgan, David H. J. (Dept Sociology U Manchester, M13 9PL

England), *Institution and Relationship within Marriage.*

¶ Data from an investigation into marriage guidance conducted in GB are used to investigate the ambiguities & limitations of the formulation of marriage as having undergone a historical shift from an institution to a relationship. It is argued that more multidimensional & less evolutionary understanding of this construction will enable sociological analysis to explore the different mixes of institutional & relational elements within marriage, as well as provide a way of conceptualizing different understandings within marriage & between men & women. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23100 / ISA / 1990 / 6782

Morissette, Pauline (4019 Ave Hingston, Montreal Quebec H4A 2J6), *French title not provided* (The Stress of Professional Life: The Starting Point of Women's Risk Consumption of Alcohol). (FRE)

¶ Qualitative in-depth interview data obtained from approximately 30 working women who scored 2, 3, or 4 on an alcohol abuse inventory (SMAST) shows that two main socioprofessional factors have caused women to increase their alcohol consumption: (1) a crisis-provoking event, e.g., a demotion; & (2) daily frustrations generated by work conflicts, violent relations with clientele, or powerlessness to help them, & quantitative or mental job pressures, all of which create tension & great fatigue. It is shown that when these situations are experienced in a context of professional isolation or a depersonalized working environment, the level of stress is increased; the effects of age are also discussed. The link among some personal characteristics (need to succeed, orientation to detail, etc) that, when they clash with barriers to success & self-fulfillment, are perceived as great stress generators, is explored. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23101 / ISA / 1990 / 6783

Morow, R. A. & Torres, C. A. (Dept Educational Foundation U Alberta, Edmonton T6G 2G5), *Theories of Hegemony vs Legitimation: Implications for Political Sociology and Education.*

¶ From the perspective of theories of hegemony, political domination does not refer exclusively to a particular way of ruling a society or of maintaining order & consent. Focus is rather on how the dominant class & class-constrained entity operate to obscure perception of underlying societal contradictions & divisions. Such analyses also tend to underestimate the authentic commitments & loyalties engendered even under conditions of structural violence. Scholars that use the concept of legitimation, on the other hand, tend to focus on reformist efforts to avoid political crisis, but tend to imply that consent from the subordinate classes is simply given. As a consequence, the quality of the underlying political system is not usually assumed to be critical, thus the possibility of a "pseudo-consensus" is glossed over. In short, both the concepts of "hegemony" & "legitimation," respectively of Marxian-Gramscian & neo-Weberian origin, share reference to the notion of rule through consensus rather than simply by coercion as the foundation for understanding political domination in liberal democratic, capitalist societies. However, neither the epistemological, structural, social-psychological, or normative underpinnings of both concepts, nor their use in the context of sociological theorizing about education, are adequately understood. The theoretical & historical context in which both concepts are being used in contemporary radical analyses of education in advanced capitalist societies is discussed, & the strengths & limitations of each are examined. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23102 / ISA / 1990 / 6784

Morris, Meaghan E. (123 Bundeena Dr, Bundeena New South Wales 2042 Australia), *Life as a Tourist Object.*

¶ For most of the twentieth century, the quest for national identity was a defining theme of white Australian historiography. It was commonly narrated as a story of nascent subjectivity, in which the young nation-idealized as a white, male hero-would attain independence first from the mother country (GB), & later from "Big Brother" (the US). In the 1950s-1970s, the identity question was often posed & debated through the figure of the Australian tourist abroad (e.g., as in Bruce Beresford's film, *The Adventures of Barry McKenzie*, 1972). In the 1980s, as Australia's own tourist industry gains in economic importance, Australian culture has begun to be debated as a potential tourist object: identity is less a goal to be achieved than an image to be promoted (e.g., see Peter Faiman's film *Crocodile Dundee*), & Australians are asked to restructure aspects of their culture to better attract foreign tourists. In this process, the historic others to the heroic white male subject-aboriginal

peoples, immigrants, even women—may gain in symbolic status, if not always in political power, in their assumed desirability from the perspective of tourists. The tensions & ambiguities of this change are explored in relation to the history of a single tourist site, Sydney Tower, 1968-1988. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23103 / ISA / 1990 / 6785

Mortimer, Jeylan T., Finch, Michael, Owens, Timothy & Shanahan, Michael (U Minnesota, Minneapolis 55455), *Work Experience and Adolescent Development*.

¶ An examination of the effects of the earliest work experience on the development of key psychological orientations & their implications for life course, drawing on data obtained from the first wave of a 4-year ongoing longitudinal questionnaire study of urban high school students ($N = 1,001$ ninth graders) randomly chosen from the St. Paul, Minn, school district. Of respondents, 82.5% had some employment experience (a job outside the home at least once a week for pay); 57% began to work at age 12 or younger. Focus is on the determinants of the age at which employment is initiated & the kind of initial work experience. Also considered are: the implications of the duration (length of time) & intensity (average hours worked per month) of employment; the average complexity of work over the work career; & the experience of working in informal (private household) vs formal employment contexts. Causal modeling techniques are used to examine the effects of these dimensions of the adolescent work career on the psychological dimensions of self-esteem, depressive affect, internal-external control orientation, & plans for the future. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23104 / ISA / 1990 / 6786

Mosconi, Giuseppe, Faccioli, Franca & Piccolo, Marco (Dipt Sociologia U Padua, I-35100 Italy), *Research on Public Order and Penal Control in Italy*.

¶ Italian studies on criminality & social control through criminology & penal law can be classified in four sections: (1) law & social control; (2) criminality & criminology; (3) juvenile justice; & (4) women & criminal law. The heuristic value of the social control category of study is discussed, linking the main tenets of classical sociology to the present structure & functions of social control. Studies about criminality & criminology have focused mainly on organized criminality & terrorism, while the so-called "criminal question" has been discussed from the perspective of transcending the limits of so-called critical criminology. Research on juvenile justice & delinquency has covered two main aspects: the scientific value of categories like "responsibility" & "social dangerousness," & the increasing processes of decarceration & depenalization, emphasizing the relationship between criminal justice & other formal & informal agencies of social control, in the more general framework of recent penal procedural reform. Studies on women have stressed particularly the relation between social control of vs by women. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23105 / ISA / 1990 / 6787

Mosconi, Giuseppe, Pavarini, Massimo & Di Lazzaro, Alberto (Dipt Sociologia U Padua, I-35100 Italy), *Decarceration and Alternatives to Imprisonment in Recent Italian Legislation*.

¶ After examining legal & technical aspects of recent Italian legislation providing for a number of different decarceration instruments, the effects of the actual enforcement (or lack thereof) of such legislation are discussed. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23106 / ISA / 1990 / 6788

Moshkalo, Vyacheslav V. (Instit Linguistics Soviet Academy Sciences, Semashko St 1/12 Moscow K-9 103009), *Problems and Types of Bilingualism among the Baloches*.

¶ With the progress of human civilization & the growth of scientific & technical innovation all over the world, the problems of bilingualism & polylingualism are becoming significant. These problems are examined in a case study of the Baloches, a population of about 5 million, divided among Iran, Afghanistan, & Pakistan, with some 20,000 in the USSR also. Centuries of living among other peoples have had a great influence on the Baloches & their language. There are several types of bilingualism among the Baloches: in Iran—Balochi-Persian; in Afghanistan—Balochi-Dari & Balochi-Pashto; in Pakistan—Balochi-Urdu, Balochi-Pashto, Balochi-Lasi, & some others; in Soviet Turkmenia—Balochi-Russian, Balochi-Turkmenian, & Balochi-

Turkmenian-Russian. These types of of bilingualism & problems connected with it are analyzed, & the linguistic situation in Balochistan is described. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23107 / ISA / 1990 / 6789

Motta, Roberto M. C. (CFCH-DCS U Fédéral Pernambuco, 50739 Recife Brazil), *Trance and Feast in Afro-Brazilian Cults: A Durkheimian View*.

¶ Based on intensive fieldwork, involving semiparticipant observation, conducted among Afro-Brazilian cult centers (*terreiros de Candomblé*), it is argued that the ecstatic trance that is the hallmark of *Candomblé* represents the coincidence, amid song, dance, & the blood of animal sacrifices, of collective & individual consciousness, very much along the lines of Emile Durkheim's view of feast, communion, church, & knowledge (eg, see *The Elementary Forms of Religious Life* (1912)). The cognitive & affective faculties of the devotee are saturated with the strength, radiance, & overflow of the message he receives from his group. Trance seems to constitute a moment of collective effervescence that turns into the very matrix of symbol & identity. Yet, no matter how apparently exotic or bizarre, Afro-Brazilian trance is but a privileged instance of a universal phenomenon: such trances parallel the occurrence & actions of sports events, aesthetic appreciation, performance & rapture, political agitation, & scientific gatherings. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23108 / ISA / 1990 / 6790

Motta, Roberto M. C. (CFCH-DCS U Fédéral Pernambuco, 50739 Recife Brazil), *Les Petits Religions du quotidien* (The Little Religions of Everyday Life). (FRE)

¶ Understood as the emblems or signs of groups that coalesce & disappear according to the fluctuations of social energy, totems belong to the realm of everyday life, ie, to gatherings of a markedly fleeting character that may be of a festive, erotic, professional, or even scientific kind. These meetings are the source of the successive identities of each individual. Totemic gatherings also involve the sharing of a "secret" & operate through symbolic or tangible forms of communication that are equivalent to the totemic banquets of the classical ethnological & psychoanalytical literature. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23109 / ISA / 1990 / 6791

Moulin, Claude L. (Faculty Social Sciences U Ottawa, Ontario K1N 6N5), *Cultural Tourism Development and Planning: A Search for Meaningful Experiences*.

¶ Cultural tourism, defined as a leisure activity that allows the tourist to enrich his/her knowledge of the tangible & intangible heritage of an area, a site, or a region, is studied from the viewpoint of the tourist, in order to promote his/her encounter with other dimensions of life & spiritual experiences. The role of cultural tourism development is to enhance the mental "schemes" of a nation, requiring tools of presentation & interpretation. To successfully achieve this development, attention must first be focused on human psychological factors, specifically on the inner intellectual & spiritual well-being of the individual. The individual who is momentarily a tourist, through the adventure of the mind & spirit, can discover other meanings & perspectives on life, time, space, humanity, the world, & its creations. Cultural tourism can develop aesthetic values as well as inner spiritual values. Perspectives on tourism, the tourism product, & tourists' human potential & intellectual qualities must be changed. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23110 / ISA / 1990 / 6792

Moum, Torbjørn A. (Dept Behavioural Science Medicine, PO Box 1111 N-0317 Oslo 3 Norway), *Subjective Well-Being as a Predictor of Non-Response in Sociological Surveys*.

¶ Broad population sociological surveys typically lose at least 20% of their targeted sample because of refusals or lack of resources for a sufficient number of call-backs. Here, it is assessed to what extent nonresponse systematically distorts the level & pattern of subjective well-being in a given population. Questionnaire data from a medical screening study using self-reported quality-of-life measures are available on 75,000 Norwegian adults, constituting more than 90% of eligible participants. Immediately after the screening, all screenees were asked to fill out a second questionnaire to be returned to the investigators by mail. The response

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rate for this second questionnaire was quite typical—84%. Comparing the responses from the total population of screenees with those from the second questionnaire allows some tentative conclusions to be drawn about the quality of life among typical nonresponders. Attrition seems to occur at both extremes of subjective well-being, depending to some extent on the age of the respondent. Other copredictors of nonresponse include morbidity, functional impairment, job stress, job self-determination, sex, & marital status. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23111 / ISA / 1990 / 6793

Moyano, Ed (Dept Economie & Sociologie Rurales U Cordoba, Alfonso XIII 19 E-14071 Spain), **Les Organisations agricoles en Europe** (Agricultural Organizations in Europe). (FRE)

¶ In response to the diversity of factors influencing European farmers (product & input prices, public aid, labor rates, & investment costs), various models for the expression of agricultural interests have evolved. However, a model successfully addressing the politics of agricultural structures, eg, may not suffice in interprofessional relations with industry. Choice of model—cooperation, general vs specialized trade unions, etc—may depend on: (1) the characteristics of the sphere in which collective action is developed; (2) the social & economic status of concerned farmers; & (3) the judicial & institutional framework bearing on differing interest groups. Tr & Modified by J. White (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23112 / ISA / 1990 / 6794

Mroczkowski, Tomasz, Linowes, Richard & Hanaoka, Masao (4400 Massachusetts Ave NW, Washington DC 20016), **Management Control Transfer and Cross-Cultural Clash: A Study of U.S. Executives in Japanese Companies**.

¶ A report of the results of a survey of US managers employed in subsidiaries of Japanese financial service companies operating in the US. The companies studied have largely maintained centralized control exercised by Japanese top management, who continue to use predominantly Japanese management practices that often clash with the career expectations of white-collar professionals. The relatively slow pace of "localization" of employment practices results in a fairly significant margin of dissatisfaction among the US managers, many of whom leave the organization. This result contrasts with the largely successful use of Japanese management practices with blue-collar work forces in the US & UK. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23113 / ISA / 1990 / 6795

Mukerji, Chandra (Communication Dept U California San Diego, La Jolla 92093), **Territorial Symbolism in Seventeenth-Century French Formal Gardens: The Convergence of State and Feudal Images**.

¶ Using Keith Thomas's ideas about the changing meaning of nature in early modern Europe (*Man in the Natural World*, New York: Pantheon Books, 1983) the social meaning of land in seventeenth-century French formal gardens is explored, focusing on how French society combined elements of feudal culture & the culture of the modern bureaucratic state, both of which defined land as the basis for social power. Both these meaning systems appeared in the design of the great gardens of the period. The myriad borders delineating beds & groves of trees emphasized the territoriality of land by creating map-like parcels in the overall design, & the statues & fountains in the garden beds celebrated (for the most part) the image of the king as divine ruler. Together they presented a view of the earth as the basis for social standing & claims to power that is missing from Thomas's model of nature in the period. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23114 / ISA / 1990 / 6796

Mulder, A. F. (Corn van der Lijnlaan 22, NL-2024 BB Haarlem Netherlands), **Squares in the Inner City as Leisure Places**.

¶ The ever-increasing number of motor cars in Mediterranean inner cities are a menace to small green open spaces & squares. It is argued that the increasing pressure of parked vehicles will erode the social, educational, & health functions of small open spaces as: an area for children to play, a place for elderly inhabitants of the neighborhood to meet each other, & as a leisure area for workers' use. Another negative aspect of the car's presence is the risk of uncontrolled criminal activities in dilapidated open spaces. The larger squares also have very important social, cultural, & tourist functions that ought to be safeguarded. A coordinated strategy of survey & design is urged & a municipal policy is suggested

to revitalize & rearrange the open spaces in the interest of the town's population & also for tourism. A survey on visitor's behavior at squares is an essential first step in that revitalization process. A method for such a survey is described that is designed to register the number of square visitors at different moments of the day, the time they spend in different parts of the square, & their pattern of behavior. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23115 / ISA / 1990 / 6797

Müller, Hans-Peter (Institut Soziologie U Heidelberg, D-6900 Federal Republic Germany), **Durkheim's Sociological Kantianism. A Critical Reconsideration of the "Physique des Moeurs et du droit"**.

¶ The content & structure of Emile Durkheim's sociological Kantianism is delineated by analysis of his lecture course, the "Leçons de Sociologie. Physique des moeurs et du droit" (Lessons of Sociology. Constitution of Morals and of Law), posthumously published in 1950. This rather little known text is an important link between the early & the late Durkheim, revealing methodology & method of his sociology as a moral science & presenting an outline of the multiple realities of the highly diversified moral life in modern communities. Durkheim's selective appropriation of Kantian ideas—eg, the takeover of Immanuel Kant's description of morality (categorical imperative, freedom & autonomy of the will & the moral character of duty) into a Cartesian explanatory frame—is examined, with attention to the interplay of familial, occupational, & civic morality, & their embeddedness into the universalistic code of humanity & the cult of the individual. Limits & weaknesses of this sociological Kantianism are identified in an attempt to assess Durkheim's legacy for a sociology of culture in general, & the moral economy of contemporary forms of life in particular. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23116 / ISA / 1990 / 6798

Muller, Jo, Cloete, Nico & Pillay, Sury (U Witwatersrand, 2050 Johannesburg South Africa 2001), **In Transit: Transitional Intellectual Practice in a Transitional Society**.

¶ Over the last decade in South Africa, intellectual activity has come under intense scrutiny from the liberation movement, the unions, the state, & from intellectuals themselves, most of which have assumed a modernist view. Theoretically, this scrutiny has reached an impasse, which is suggested to arise from an overhomogenized view of South African society & intellectuals. Growth of policy research agencies across the political spectrum masks the wide divergence among intellectuals themselves about their relation to knowledge, interest, & struggle. It is argued that some intellectuals operate in a unreflectively modernist way, which creates problems that can only be solved when they problematize their own practice. It is suggested that some intellectuals are beginning to develop a postmodernist practice & it is shown that they too encounter problems insofar as they have slid into this new practice without fully understanding its dynamics & relation to the specificity of hybrid South African social reform. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23117 / ISA / 1990 / 6799

Muller, Pierre (CRA-FNSP, 27 rue Saint Guillaume F-75341 Paris Cedex 07 France), **La Politique aéronautique française entre l'Etat et le marché** (French Aeronautical Policy between the State and the Market). (FRE)

¶ The evolving relationship between the state & the aeronautics industry in France is described. Until the 1970s this relationship was based on a "state armory" rationale, with priority given to military development & the goals of the central administrative elites. With commercial sector enlargement & international environmental upheaval, new strategies have appeared based on a market-based rationale. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23118 / ISA / 1990 / 6800

Müller, R., Braun, B., Milles, D., Pape, S. & Behrens, J. (U Bremen, D-2800 33 Federal Republic Germany), **Regulation by Experts of Status Passages in Employment. The Example of Industrial Doctors**.

¶ The role that experts & professional people play in the regulation of status passages in the labor market both in general & within a company, is investigated, taking industrial doctors as an example, with focus on their writing of expert opinions regarding an employee's capacity to work & efficiency. The requirements of the occupational role are fixed by statutory & contractual regulations, which are analyzed for role conflicts.

The decision-making situations in which expert opinions are produced are assessed through analysis of data obtained via 300 written & 72 oral interviews, self-documentation, & participant observation. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23119 / ISA / 1990 / 6801

Müller-Jentsch, Walther (U-Gesamthochschule Paderborn, D-4790 Federal Republic Germany), **Co-Operation or Elimination? New Patterns of Interest Intermediation at the Micro-Level.**

¶ The "third industrial revolution" is not only transforming the production system & the occupational structure, but also putting labor institutions under severe stress. Traditional patterns of trade unionism & labor institutions, established under the Taylorist/Fordist regime, are challenged by managerial rationalization & human-resources strategies, new technologies, & the growing heterogeneity of the labor force. Some forms of collective interest representation are more suitable to match the new challenges; other forms might be forced to make "U turns." Since production requires high-trust labor relations, it is especially the adversarial & competitive type of job-control unionism whose survival is threatened. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23120 / ISA / 1990 / 6802

Munakata, Tsunetsugu (1-32-21 Yaqiyaya, Funabashi Chiba 274 Japan), **Changing Care Delivery for the Mentally Ill in Contemporary Japan.**

¶ As Japanese families have decreased in size in conjunction with urbanization & industrialization, psychiatric facilities have developed as an alternative to or as a backup for families with mentally ill members. The average length of hospitalization for mental illness in Japan has been among the longest in the world. However, social services have recently developed to meet the individualized needs of patients, & mentally ill persons are now permitted to lead more normal community & work lives than before. Also, analysis of 1983-1988 poll data indicates significant changes in attitudes of the Tokyo population toward the mentally ill: 1988 survey results reveal more favorable attitudes toward mentally ill persons leading normal work & community lives than toward acquired immune deficiency syndrome patients. In addition, admissions ratios & length of hospitalization have decreased for patients under age 45, which is attributed to increases in family wealth, reductions in the need for outside work, & decrease in extreme psychotic symptomatology. In conjunction with these changes, the New Mental Health Act implemented in 1988 provides for a system of informed consent, a tribunal for auditing relevance of admissions & treatments, & governmental subsidy for enhancing social & rehabilitation services. However, improvement in respect for patient rights & enhancement of social services is expected by only approximately 20% of a nationally randomized sample of Japanese psychiatrists, according to a 1989 survey. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23121 / ISA / 1990 / 6803

Murie, A. S. & Forrest, R. S. (Heriot-Watt U, Edinburgh UK), **Privatisation in Britain: Socio-Spatial Polarisation and the Privatisation of Housing.**

¶ Privatization has been a major component of the policies of the Thatcher government in GB over the last decade. These policies have involved what has been described as the largest transfer of property since the dissolution of the monasteries in the fifteenth century. In practice, privatization has taken a wide range of forms, involved different processes, & had widely different distributional consequences. The term privatization too easily obscures these differences & assumes a simple transformation to straightforward market processes. Following a discussion of some of the different elements embraced within privatization as a whole, focus shifts to the largest single privatization program of the decade—the sale of council & other social rented housing, drawing on a wide range of data to argue that these sales have involved very different processes & outcomes than other privatizations. Aspects of the social & spatial impact of housing privatization & of the process of market adjustment following privatization are summarized, & it is argued that council house sales have targeted a section of working class households & involved a redistribution of resources within that class. It has also involved a redistribution in favor of those in the affluent South & East of England. In the longer term, the ownership of most former council housing is likely to remain with individual affluent working households. It is important to specify forms & types of privatization & not to treat it as a uniform process

with similar consequences, assumed from what is an ideologically loaded category. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23122 / ISA / 1990 / 6804

Mursak, Janko & Črnivec, Živka (U Ljubljana, YU-61000 Yugoslavia), **French title not provided** (Education, Structure of Education and Economic Efficiency in Yugoslavia). (FRE)

¶ The correlation between economic efficiency & level of education of the employed does not appear valid in Yugoslavia. Although the level of education of the employed is, when compared with developed countries, relatively low, certain differences among autonomous republics in Yugoslavia are evident, eg, employed workers in the more developed republics in the north have a lower level of education, but show higher economic efficiency. Reasons for this are attributed to sociopolitical factors, including several anomalies in employment policy & educational strategy, cultural differences, & historical development. A framework that better utilizes existing knowledge is suggested. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23123 / ISA / 1990 / 6805

Myers, George C. & Muschkin, Clara G. (Center Demographic Studies Duke U, Durham NC 27706), **Return Migrant Status and Socioeconomic Attainment in Puerto Rico.**

¶ An exploration of the direction, magnitude, & form of the relationship of return migrant status to economic attainment among persons in the Puerto Rican workforce in 1980. A significant portion of the literature on Puerto Rican migration views return migrants as an elite group, with greater potential for economic success than the rest of the island's workforce. According to this perspective, the competitive advantage of return migrants in the labor market resides in two factors: (1) there is an initial selectivity of outmigration from Puerto Rico, such that persons are more likely to migrate who possess attributes, eg, education & job skills, that may enhance the possibilities of success in the job market; & (2) the migration experience is in itself often considered a human capital asset, in terms of resulting increases in skill levels & motivation to success. Here, data from the Public Use Microdata Sample of the 1980 Puerto Rican Census of Population are used to examine whether return migrants experience advantages in the Puerto Rican labor market, as measured by wage inequality between return migrants who resided in the mainland US in the last ten years & nonmigrants in 1980. Returnees & nonmigrants are compared in terms of resources for income attainment, including education, age (as a measure of work experience), vocational training, & ability to speak English. The direction & magnitude of the differences are indicative of the net outcomes of selective migration processes. Also, a series of regression models is used to determine the independent effects of return migrant status on job income, when differences in individual characteristics are taken into consideration. The proposed regression models not only indicate the independent effects of return migrant status on wages, but also may be used to explore the extent to which migration status operates as a contextual effect for individuals in the workforce. It is possible, through the analysis of interaction effects, to identify variation in the processes by which the income levels of returnees & nonmigrants are determined. Differences in these processes are indicative of an additional dimension of wage inequality associated with migration status. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23124 / ISA / 1990 / 6806

Nachmias, Chava & Palen, John (U Wisconsin, Milwaukee 53201), **Neighborhood Revitalization and the Community Question.**

¶ The community question is addressed by examining patterns of participation in neighborhood life & degree of neighborhood attachment, in a revitalized neighborhood in a large midwestern city. Data were gathered as part of a larger project designed to examine the nature, processes, & extent of urban regeneration & revitalization in older working class neighborhoods, via telephone interviews conducted in 1981 using a pre-tested structured schedule (N = 855). The following questions are examined: To what degree do interpersonal relations in revitalized neighborhoods suggest a "lost" or "saved" community, or one of "limited liability"? To the extent that the community functions of the neighborhood are multidimensional, what is the overall level of participation in community uses of the neighborhood, & are there differences between old-timers & newcomers, homeowners & renters? Finally, how does the level of participation relate to perception of the neighborhood as a community? Structural equation models incorporating random & nonrandom measurement

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errors were used to estimate measurement & causal models for the total sample & subgroups of residents, using the maximum likelihood procedure of the LISREL VI computer program. The results indicate that in working class neighborhoods under revitalization, residents are more likely to take an active part in community life, & that participation is greater for old timers & homeowners. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23125 / ISA / 1990 / 6807

Nader, Laura (Dept Anthropology U California, Berkeley 94720), **Harmony Law Model: Transformation or Pacification?**

¶ Popular justice movements may share similar features, eg, community mediation, but their point of origin & their purpose may render them very different. Strategies of minimizing conflict & maximizing order by managing interpersonal conflicts rather than root causes are compared with an opposing strategy that examines root causes of social problems as central to the strategy of preventing social conflict. An ideology of harmony precludes attention to root causes & a therapeutic culture in the guise of popular culture supplants existing community values. The relationship between styles of disputing processes & the political conduct of governments & economic & religious institutions is considered, with focus on consequences for litigant justice systems. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23126 / ISA / 1990 / 6808

Nag, Moni (Population Council, 1 Dag Hammarskjöld Plaza New York NY 10017), **Sex Preference and Its Effect on Fertility in South Asian Countries.**

¶ Attitudinal surveys & other data from South Asian countries are examined, focusing on the sex ratio of children in the population, sex differentials in infant & child mortality, people's responses to questions related to desired sex composition of children, & the sex ratio in the 0-4 age group. Results indicate a decreasing trend of son preference in Pakistan in recent years but an increasing trend in Bangladesh, India, & Nepal; however, effects on fertility of son preference are not clear. Some East Asian countries have stronger son preference than South Asian countries, but have attained lower fertility levels than the latter; eg, the strong son preference in China has only a small effect on the country's fertility level. However, in South Asian countries where chances of infant & child mortality are still generally high & the typical preference is for at least two living sons at old age, the fertility level will continue to be high unless infant & child mortality declines & /or son preference is eliminated or minimized. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23127 / ISA / 1990 / 6809

Nagl, Ludwig (Institut Philosophie U Vienna, A-1010 Austria), **Obsolescence of the Production Paradigm? Jürgen Habermas's Critique of the Alienation/De-Alienation Scheme Revisited.**

¶ In his twelve lectures in *The Philosophical Discourse of Modernity* (1983), Jürgen Habermas tries to defend—by various critical delimitations—core assumptions outlined in *The Theory of Communicative Action* (1988 [1981]; see IRPS No. 41/88c00922 & 88c00923), including his negative assessment of the classical concept of alienation/de-alienation. Habermas, in general, assumes that the “linguistic turn,” which constitutes twentieth-century modern philosophy, can be challenged neither by classical nor by postanalytic arguments: it must, therefore, form the core of any valid theory of society. This assumption backs his far-reaching claim that the concepts of alienation of, eg, Jean-Paul Sartre, Herbert Marcuse, Agnes Heller, & G. Marcuse are all outdated, since they derive from a “philosophy of consciousness” that is irretrievably passé. Here, it is argued, in opposition to Habermas, that some of the central ideas of a classical philosophy of reflection are necessary prerequisites of every (even a communicative) theory of alienation. It is also identified how Habermas himself is forced to clandestinely reintroduce motives of a subject/object philosophy into his theory of a sociolinguistic intersubjectivity. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23128 / ISA / 1990 / 6810

Nahoum-Grappe, Veronique (EHESS-CNRS, 54 blvd Raspail F-75006 Paris France), **Drink and Eat: Social Imaginary and Cultural System Linked to Excesses in French *quart monde*, Where Poverty and the Fringe Way of Life Are Mixed Up.**

¶ A discussion of the meanings & imagery associated with eating &

drinking among poor & fringe families in France. Focus is on the imagery linked to & social uses of excessive & /or measured consumption of meals & drinks. It is considered whether foodways are planned into a diachronic project, in which economic possibilities are connected with & ideas related to eating & drinking. Also considered is the importance of cultural provision in social foodways. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23129 / ISA / 1990 / 6811

Nair, Sobha Sankaran (Aswathi, Temple Rd Ulloor Trivandrum 695011 India), **Health Sociology in India—A Study of Nutrition and Health Education Components in India's Primary Health Care System with Special Reference to Women and Children in Kerala.**

¶ The role of Integrated Child Development Service (ICDS) projects in India in promoting knowledge about nutrition & health among women & children is examined, focusing on children under age 6 & pregnant & lactating women. Intervention programs examined emphasize immunization, supplementary nutrition, & health education. Interview & questionnaire data were gathered from: 200 children & 100 mothers who were beneficiaries of ICDS programs in 4 areas, 50 nonbeneficiary children & 25 nonbeneficiary mothers, & teachers of 20 Anganwadis (nursery schools). Results indicate that program beneficiaries were more conscious of health & hygiene, more aware of basic childbearing & -rearing issues, & had better health habits than the other women. Also, experimental group children were more healthy & more intelligent. The success of the project is attributed to: (1) the basic education of mothers & higher educational level of teachers, & (2) socioeconomic & environmental factors. Urban areas with poor housing, common toilet, & open drainage impeded improvements in health behavior. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23130 / ISA / 1990 / 6812

Nalini, Bralini (Dept Sociology Madurai Kamaraj U, 625021 Tamil Nadu India), **Leadership of Foreign Returned Professionals in the Social Transformation of India.**

¶ An examination of the role played in the modernization process by professionals who have stayed in Western countries for a few years & returned to India. Empirical data from 200 respondents from 3 cities in Tamil Nadu, southern India, indicate that they are likely to influence their family members, clients, & neighbors. It is concluded that the social transformation they instigate through cultural assimilation is very slow. Also, the value change they have gone through is partial, consequently they find themselves in a state of ambiguity. The concept of marginality is used to explain their situation. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23131 / ISA / 1990 / 6813

Nandy, Ganesh (Institut Alternative Development Research, Oslo Norway), **Maldevelopment among Tribes and Casteless in the Eastern Zone of India.**

• Complete paper available from SA Document Delivery Service prepaid at \$0.25 per page plus \$1.50 search & postage. Length of paper: 21 pp.

¶ The casteless & the tribal people of eastern India—namely, the Boroos, Kukis, Totus, Gorkhas, Jharkhandis, Rajbansis, etc—are subjected to structural violence, the consequence of which is imposed maldevelopment. With no grass-roots-oriented socioeconomic reforms, the patron-client type of benevolent political reform has led to unbalanced development: overdevelopment for the privileged strata, & underdevelopment through deprivation & suppression for the majority. A time-series empirical analysis of class & strata formation, considering income, property, & privileges, illustrates different aspects & trends of maldevelopment in this part of India. Measures are suggested for the alleviation of this maldevelopment. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23132 / ISA / 1990 / 6814

Narita, Motoko & Saeki, Toshio (U Tsukuba, Japan 305), **A Study on the Mechanism of Sexism Strategies in the Discourse of Media Reports on Women's Sports in Japan.**

¶ Though all classes of women in Japan can now take part in all types of sports, there is still repression in women's sports of a new type that is not focused on inequality at the level of social institutions, but on ideological sexism at the level of the operation of social consciousness by the media. Detailed content analyses were conducted of women's sports reports

published in 3 major national Japanese daily newspapers in 1965, the early stage of popular sports for women, & in 1985, when women's sports had achieved some stability. The strategies employed in women's sports reports to legitimate sexism are compared for the 2 years, revealing that they were more ingenious, complicated, & invisible in 1985 than in 1965. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23133 / ISA / 1990 / 6815

Navarro, Vicente (Johns Hopkins U, Baltimore MD 21205), *The Crisis of the Welfare State and Its Implications for Health and Health Care*.

¶ An examination of: (1) the major policies of austerity followed by the US government & the assumptions that sustain them, & (2) the impact of the Soviet & Eastern European crisis on US social policies. Some of the major postulates that guide neoliberal policies carried out by conservative, liberal, & some progressive governments, are critically analyzed, & their implications for social policy are assessed. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23134 / ISA / 1990 / 6816

Navridis, Klimis (Dept Psychology U Ioannina, Greece), *Changements sociaux, histoires de familles et rapports à l'argent dans une communauté rurale en Epirus* (Social Changes, Family Histories, and Consumer Relations in a Rural Community of Epirus). (FRE)

¶ Socioeconomic & social anthropological research conducted over the last few decades in the rural Greek milieu has revealed an ongoing rate of change at the level of structure-process as well as at the symbolic level, change that manifests itself in family relations, consumer behavior, etc. To explore how peasants experience these changes & the part they take in this process, data are reported from a research project conducted in Epirus in a rural community that, during the last twenty years, has undergone rapid development due to particular cultivation promoted by efficient cooperative initiatives. Analyses of 22 life stories are used to construct the histories of 7 specific families; one is analyzed in depth from a psychosociological view, linking various changes on the social level with changes on the family level & the evolution of its individual members. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23135 / ISA / 1990 / 6817

Nayar, P. K. B. (Centre Gerontological Studies, Aswathi Ulloor Tri-vandrum India), *Problems and Needs of the Aged in India*.

¶ The changes in the social structure & values in India since 1950 & their implications for the elderly are examined. During this period, there has been a steady increase in the 60-plus population, which is expected to quadruple by 2025. Major shifts in the demographic, economic, & social spheres have affected the old adversely: family structure has been changing, the social & emotional support that the traditional family provided for the old has been weakened, & increasing poverty & unemployment have made the old their worst victims. The Old Age Pension Scheme & other income support programs for the elderly have benefited only a fraction of the target group, & geriatric medicines & other health care measures have not been popular. The needs of the old in four areas—physical support, emotional support, income support, & specialized medical support—are identified, & ways of providing for them are explored. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23136 / ISA / 1990 / 6818

Nedelmann, Birgitta (Institut Soziologie U Mainz, D-6500 Federal Republic Germany), *Tensions between Subjective and Objective Culture*.

¶ It is argued that contemporary sociology of culture would profit from a systematic consideration of Georg Simmel's classical theory of culture. Here, Simmel's hypothesis of the increasing tension between subjective & objective culture is discussed, & an attempt is made to identify: (1) empirical phenomena that can be interpreted as indicators of a Simmelian "cultural crisis" (ie, exaggerated individualism vs exaggerated objectivism); (2) the social mechanisms by which individuals express their resistance against pressures from the objective culture; & (3) the interlinking mechanisms between subjective & objective culture, & when & why they fail. Simmel's hypothesis is conceptually & theoretically refined, & some empirical phenomena are reformulated as research problems of contemporary sociology of culture. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23137 / ISA / 1990 / 6819

Nef, Rolf (Cultur Prospectiv, Gasometerstr 28 CH-8005 Zurich Switzerland), *After the Collapse of the Value Consensus—The New Conflicts about Transport Policy in Switzerland, 1975-1989*.

¶ The period 1950-1975 has been characterized in Switzerland—as in other highly developed European societies—by a rapid increase of (private) motorization & by enormous public investments in the enlargement of the highway system. Consequently, spatial mobility by means of private transport in this period has turned into a highly esteemed, rarely contested value—especially in the affluent centers. However, since the mid-1970s this consensus has progressively collapsed. The traffic-induced deterioration of the quality of life has become more & more visible, & transport policy is today one of the most conflictual policy arenas in Switzerland. Two environmentalist or green parties have recruited former partisans of centrist & leftist parties, & the motor-car party—located at the Right end of the political spectrum—was formed to defend the freedom of motorists from traffic-restrictive measures & to attack the environmentalist bureaucracy. Analysis of outcome data on recent national & canton elections shows that both newly formed political groups have some success in the highly urbanized areas—a clear indication of a pronounced, formerly ideological, polarization in the structural centers. An analysis of the outcomes of 11 national referenda on transport policy using data from 3,000 Swiss communities is used to determine the overall size & spatial distribution of the 3 different trends (strong-, soft- & anti-environmentalist). The overall size of the strong environmentalist movement is much greater than the green parties' vote-share in national & canton elections—an indication of the fact that the newly developed conflict structure significantly changed the importance of environmental concerns in many old parties, too. Furthermore, strong environmentalists are overrepresented in highly urbanized &, with regard to transport issues, ideologically polarized areas. Anti-environmentalists are overrepresented in rural regions & also in the French-speaking part of Switzerland, where, in spite of the general value change, the formerly consensual private-transport-oriented development ideology is still common. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23138 / ISA / 1990 / 6820

Nefsky, Marilyn F. (U Lethbridge, Alberta T1K 3M4), *The Impact of the Defeat and Occupation on Japanese Religion*.

¶ Though unique in their impact, WWII & the Allied Occupation were in many ways less a driving force than a catalyst for changes set in motion long before Japan's defeat in 1945. The primary impact was short term—ie, the period from the defeat to 1960, when the Occupation ended & Japan moved toward rehabilitation & revitalization—but there were some long-ranging effects, contributing to Japan's achievement in becoming one of the world's greatest industrialized nations. To understand this impact, consideration is given to the ethos & goals of the Allied Occupation & its attempt to decentralize the prewar religious ideology. The religious context of contemporary Japan is viewed in terms of the secularization & privatization processes functioning in the postwar period; religion in general, as well as organized Buddhism, Shinto, & the New Religions, are discussed. Data collected from primary sources such as opinion polls & national surveys, & secondary sources such as anthropological & sociological studies, current newspapers & magazines, monographs, general histories, legal documents, & personal interviews serve to indicate the direction of three relevant trends in postwar Japanese religion: (1) the conscious attempt by prewar oligarchs to create & inculcate a religious ideology directed toward building a strong nation; (2) the oscillation of the Japanese religious consciousness, emerging & submerging according to socioeconomic & political events; & (3) the discrimination in generational responses, the greatest impact felt by those socialized & educated during the protracted period of the Pacific War. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23139 / ISA / 1990 / 6821

Neil, Cecily C. & Snizek, William E. (Dept Sociology Virginia Polytechnic Inst & State U, Blacksburg 24061), *Job Characteristics, Sex Role Attitudes, and Perceived Gender Discrimination in the Workplace*.

¶ An examination of the processes underlying gender discrimination in a large Australian government research organization, focusing on discrimination that occurs after the initial assignment of employees to career streams or ladders. When questioned, 37% & 41% of the female employees surveyed stated that they regularly had experienced, respectively, promotional or day-to-day discrimination. Based on analyses of data col-

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lected from 625 female & 512 male employees, evidence is presented for a vested interest explanation of promotional discrimination, while the concept of role confusion appears to best explain day-to-day discrimination. These findings highlight the need to recognize & treat different forms of gender discrimination in the workplace as analytically distinct. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23140 / ISA / 1990 / 6822

Némedi, Dénes (ELTE Instit Sociology, H-1052 Budapest Hungary), **Durkheim and Hamelin.**

¶ The well-known & well-documented friendship of Emile Durkheim & Hamelin did not preclude serious disagreements over basic problems of the theory of knowledge. Hamelin, in his *Essai sur les éléments principaux de la représentation* (Essay on the Principal Elements of Representation), severely criticizes Durkheim's sociological theories of ethics & classification from an idealist & slightly Hegelian point of view. Durkheim, in *Les Formes élémentaires de la vie religieuse* (The Elementary Forms of Religious Life) 1912, departs from basic tenets of French neo-Kantianism, avoiding the explicit criticism of Hamelin. Examined from the perspective of the latent debate between Durkheim & Hamelin, Durkheim's epistemological suggestions look much more radical than generally supposed & foreshadow some of the basic dilemmas of the sociological theories of science. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23141 / ISA / 1990 / 6823

Neuendorff, Hartmut & Becker, Christa (Institut empirische Kultursoziologie U Dortmund, D-4600 Federal Republic Germany), **Steelwork in Change—Continuity and Change of Work-Related Interpretation Patterns (World Views) and Biographical Intentions of Different Generations.**

¶ The Ruhrgebiet, the most densely populated industrial region of West Germany, dominated by coal mines & steel plants, is undergoing an unusually rapid process of change toward a more heterogeneous industrial structure. Here, the impact on workers of the substantial reduction of jobs, & of the introduction of new computer-controlled machinery & new forms of job design & shopfloor participation, is examined, based on unstructured biographical interviews conducted with steelworkers from a Dortmund steel plant. Particular focus is on "interpretation patterns," i.e., sociocultural worldviews as a self-contained level of "objective" meaning structures. Hermeneutic interpretation of the interviews reveals interviewees' everyday methods of maintaining, adapting, reshaping, or abandoning their own theories on the ongoing process of modernization & its effects on their working & family life & their biographical intentions. Several individual case studies are presented of steelworkers & their families in an attempt to reconstruct the process of change as represented in commonly shared worldviews. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23142 / ISA / 1990 / 6824

Nevers, Jean-Yves (CNRS U Toulouse II, F-31058 Cedex France), **Trends in Local Government and Models of Leadership in France since the End of the Nineteenth Century.**

¶ Until recent reforms of the last decade, centralization had traditionally been considered an essential & permanent characteristic of the French state; local government never exercised real community power. The "notable," a local leader whose main role was to manage the center/periphery relationship, provided the only relevant local leadership. Now, however, autonomy & diversity are found in local government, especially in cities. Characteristics of community structures, local political processes, & municipal bureaucracies as well as the local/central relationship are important determinants of the autonomization & diversification processes in local government. After examining trends in participation & turnout, the role of political parties, relationship between elected leaders & municipal bureaucrats, & local expenditures since the codification of the municipal rules, several models of local leadership are presented—clientelist, partisan, notabilitarian, & participationist—and their historical transformation is analyzed. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23143 / ISA / 1990 / 6825

Nichols, Woodrow W. (Dept Geography North Carolina Central U, Durham 27707), **American Residential Segregation in Southern Metropolitan Municipalities.**

¶ US census data confirm continuing residential segregation in the

South. Here, data from municipal, county, & state sources are used to perform a more detailed study of such segregation in selected NC metropolitan municipalities. Correlation & regression analyses of segregation indices with data on zoning ordinances & practices, financial support & racial content of school districts, & the allocation of public services reveal that: (1) zoning power has been used with the intent of disadvantaging minority groups, especially blacks; (2) there is a link between residential separation by zoning in southern suburban municipalities & of racial separation because of separate school districts; & (3) local governments have manipulated distributions of public services to benefit certain areas, to the disadvantage of others. After years of court conflict, exclusionary zoning is still widely practiced in the US, separate racial school districts still exist, & local decision making with respect to public services within a region can discriminate against communities. New insights & solutions with respect to "opening up the suburbs" in southern metropolitan areas probably rest with the legislative branches of each state. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23144 / ISA / 1990 / 6826

Nicolaou-Smokoviti, Litsa & Baldwin, Burt (U Piraeus, Greece), **Alienation and Burnout in the Case of Professional Women in Greece.**

¶ Although participation of Greek women in the professions has increased in the last few decades, women continue to be under-represented, -hired, & -promoted in the technical professions. Technological development in Greece is expected to draw more women into the technical professions in the 1990s. Seeking to know the social profile of women in technical careers, to understand their needs & experiences, & to define interrelationships & factors that may negatively influence their professional adjustment & development, a sample of 224 Greek women active in such careers were interviewed in 1989 regarding various aspects of their work & private life. The findings are described from a social/psychological viewpoint. Further research & new policies that could enhance the motivation & adjustment of qualified women in the technical professions are discussed. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23145 / ISA / 1990 / 6827

Nicosia, Franco & Venkatesh, Alladi (U California, Berkeley 94720), **Time, Technology and Household Work—A Critical Analysis.**

¶ The relationship between time, technology, & household work is critically examined, focusing on four basic formulations & their underlying dynamics: (1) states that the use of technology results in increased discretionary time, & in turn enables the user (i.e., the household) to determine how the freed-up time should be spent; (2) states that technology reduces the effort required to perform task- & work-related activities, permitting the households to engage in developmental activities & enhance their quality of life; (3) postulates that the derivation of benefits from technology requires a certain level of competence or familiarity with it; & (4) suggests that given certain criteria by which to evaluate the consequent benefits of technology, one can empirically establish whether the technology results in improved conditions for the household or if so much effort is required to adopt the technology that the effect on discretionary time is negative. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23146 / ISA / 1990 / 6828

Niedzielski, Henry (U Hawaii, Honolulu 96822), **Linguistic and Anthropological Results of Nine Centuries of Polish-Jewish Common History.**

¶ Jews settled in the area of Poland centuries ago—possibly before the first Polish state was created in 966. However, a turning point occurred with the First Crusade in the late eleventh century when, designated as their worst foes by the Crusaders, Jews were expelled from country after country; by the fourteenth century, most of them had found shelter in Poland. At the time of the German invasion in 1939, Jews represented 10+% of Poland's population. Nine centuries of generally peaceful cohabitation of Jews & Poles resulted in mutual cultural, anthropological, & linguistic influences. Yiddish lexical & morphological borrowings from Polish in such domains as agriculture, housing, & food are examined, along with Polish vocabulary of Yiddish origin in such fields as technology, crafts, & human physiology. Photographs of Polish Jews & Gentiles show the considerable extent to which these two peoples had intermingled before the Jews were almost entirely wiped out by the Hitlerite invaders. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23147 / ISA / 1990 / 6829

Niemi, Iiris I. (Central Statistical Office, PO Box 770 SF-00101 Helsinki Finland), **Systematic Error in Behavioural Measurement: Comparing Results from Interview and Time Budget Studies.**

¶ The time-budget method provides a reasonable, reliable means of evaluating the validity of information collected by other survey methods. Here, interview responses from the Labour Force Survey on actual hours worked were compared with accounts of time used on paid work reported in time diaries. Wage & salary earners showed insignificant measurement error, while own-account workers remarkably overreported their weekly hours worked. Systematic error appeared especially as a function of misunderstanding questions or of the memorability of an activity. Errors caused by undifferentiated activities were aggravated when the social desirability of some measurable behavior varied among different groups, & more trustworthy data were obtained when an activity was clearly differentiated from other time use. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23148 / ISA / 1990 / 6830

Niit, Toomas (Dept Sociology Instit Philosophy/Sociology/Justice, Mundi 3 Tallinn 1 Estonia USSR), **Housing Characteristics, Family Relations, and Family Lifestyle: An Empirical Study of Estonian Families in New Public Housing Estates.**

¶ It is theorized that a family household should be described as a unity of place, activity, & relations, all of which must be considered jointly. To illustrate this notion, reported here is a study of 200 families in new housing estates in Tallinn & Tartu (Estonia, USSR), in which father, mother, & a teenage child completed a questionnaire that included several scales (eg, Rotter's Locus of Control & Moos's Family Environment scales) & questions about family relations & activities, the location of furniture & material artifacts in the apartment, & the locations of about 20 activities for each family member. Six clear facets of privacy preferences are distinguished—solitude, openness, intimacy, reserve, avoidance of interaction, & anonymity—privacy indexes constructed for all family members. Also described are relationships between residential density as a place characteristic, family relations, & 11 activity indexes (constructed on the basis of frequencies of 35 activities, eg, watching TV, playing musical instruments). Through family activity patterns, several family lifestyles are distinguished, which are considered in relation to housing characteristics. Implications of the findings for apartment & neighborhood design are discussed. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23149 / ISA / 1990 / 6831

Nikolic, Mihajlo (Teslina 19, Belgrade Yugoslavia), **Social Motion and Substitution.**

¶ A contribution to the categorial apparatus of sociometry (which differs in subject & tasks from sociometry). The importance of linking the categories of autonomous measure & substitution is emphasized, introducing the categories of substituentum (Sd) & substituens (Ss). The history of living & social systems can be easily explained when connected with Ss. On the biological level, substitution begins as metabolism, revitalization, reanimation, or regeneration. In society there appear new Ss: reproduction, reorganization, reconstruction, simulation, representation, compensation, sublimation, etc. The functions of Ss are various—productional, expressive, protective, eschatological, intermedial, etc. Under the influence of social stratification, Ss becomes excessively independent & alienated from some Sd, explaining the occurrence of social conflicts. The solution is in the restitution of complementarity of Ss & Sd on a higher level, which means the creation of Ss that will be complementary to the autonomous measure of each human being taking part in the creation of Ss. Certain inalienable human rights cannot be replaced by anything, so each person should have the right to choose Ss of his autonomous measure. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23150 / ISA / 1990 / 6832

Niosi, Jorge E. & Hanel, Petr (CREDIT U Québec, Montreal H3C 3P8), **Les Transferts de technologie par les sociétés d'ingénierie (Technology Transfer by Engineering Firms).** (FRE)

¶ Among the many actors transferring technology abroad, engineering & construction firms play a special role. They transfer more appropriate technology for the needs of Third World countries, since it is put to use in a productive way within the firm, & is centered on available energy & infrastructure more than on research & development. They also share

their knowledge more easily, because they are active in the final phase of the product life cycle. The analysis is based on an ongoing research project on international technology transfer by Canadian engineering & construction firms. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23151 / ISA / 1990 / 6833

Nishihara, Sigeki & Tanaka, Aiji, **Religion and Politics in Japan.**

¶ An examination of the relationship between religious orientation & the demographic political system in Japan. After discussing the historical development of various streams of religious movements in Japan, data from several cross-national opinion surveys are examined, showing that the Japanese have very low levels of religious orientation compared with other democratic nations; they are not atheistic or against religion, but rather are agnostic or consider the religious mind not to be important. This ambivalent orientation seems to derive from their polytheistic culture, involving numerous gods. Two major questions concerning the politico-religious relationship are discussed: (1) why the religious party in Japan, namely the Clean-Government Party (Komeitoh), has not been popular in this Buddhist nation; & (2) the question of the separation between state & religion, paying particular attention to the relationship between Shintoism & the state. It is concluded that the polytheistic culture of Japan is not incompatible with the pluralistic values of democracy. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23152 / ISA / 1990 / 6834

Noll, Heinz-Herbert (ZUMA B2, D-6800 Mannheim 1 Federal Republic Germany), **Changing Living Conditions in the Federal Republic of Germany during the Eighties.**

¶ Various social indicators are used to identify & analyze significant changes in living conditions in West German society during the 1980s, using empirical evidence, with focus on changes in such life domains as the family, employment, income & consumption, education, & housing. Recent changes in social structure & inequality are described, & an attempt is made to assess whether there has been a mere horizontal diversification of lifestyles or whether social change has favored some identifiable groups of society & disadvantaged others. The trend toward a more segmented society is discussed, along with implications for the traditional view of social inequality in terms of class structure & social stratification. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23153 / ISA / 1990 / 6835

Noordenbos, Greta (Dept Women's Studies, Wassenaarseweg 52 NL-2333 AK Leiden Netherlands), **Publications of Men and Women Academics: A Comparative Study.**

¶ Much earlier research has concluded that men publish more than women. Here this finding is tested based on questionnaires completed by 66 pairs of men & women working at Rijks U Leiden, Netherlands, matched on the year & fields in which they started their academic career, & the rank to which they were first assigned. Results reveal that women published slightly more than men, & that married women published slightly more than single women. Methodological shortcomings of earlier research are criticized, & suggestions offered to improve research on the position & functioning of women at the universities. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23154 / ISA / 1990 / 6836

Norden, Gilbert (Institut Soziologie U Vienna, A-1080 Austria), **Owning Sporting Goods and Usage Frequency: A Profile Analysis.**

¶ The relationship between sporting goods ownership & frequency of usage activity was examined through a profile analysis of a representative sample of 1,977 Austrians classified as high or intermediate on each dimension on the basis of their responses to a survey. Results of discriminant analysis with sociodemographic factors & leisure activities as discriminating variables indicates that four subgroups can be systematically characterized. Owning more sporting goods than average & using them frequently seems to be associated with a more active leisure style. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23155 / ISA / 1990 / 6837

Novaes, Simone B. (Centre sociologie éthique CNRS-IRESO, 59-61 rue Pouchet F-75849 Paris Cedex 17 France), **French title not provided (Individual, Subject, Person: Social Facts as Subjective Experience).** (FRE)

¶ A discussion of whether the sociologist is justified in examining social

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facts, particularly those related to the body (sexuality, illness, death), at the level of subjective experience. Each social actor is situated socially, & also has a personal history, which is often conflictual & contradictory. The sociologist therefore needs analytical tools that provide access to the relational & institutional dimensions of subjective experience. Here, three terms—individual, subject, person—are compared that can be used to approach the social actor's conduct in its singular dimension. Using the case of abortion as an example, it is shown how each term can permit objectification of the social dimension of subjective experience. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23156 / ISA / 1990 / 6838

Novak-Pešek, Mojca (Instit Sociology, Cankarjeva 1 YU-61000 Ljubljana Yugoslavia), **Dependent Industrial Development of Yugoslav Regions.**

¶ Transfer of industrial technologies is of special importance for those social systems where the industrial transition has taken place by adaptation of industrial changes elsewhere & has consequently been primarily controlled by exogenous agents. It is suggested that peripheral latecoming into this worldwide process determined patterns of Yugoslav industrial development. Historiographical data are used to describe some prerequisites for industrialization, with focus on how Yugoslav social systems entered the industrialization processes. The absence of endogenous elites who could control the transfer & adaptation of industrial changes autonomously was the main characteristic of Yugoslav industrial transition; hypothetically, it determines contemporary processes as well. A change of dominant political agents during WWII stymied the direct transfer of industrial changes (ie, technologies, capital & knowledge supply, & flow of experts). Later, new dominant agents tried to introduce these changes by intensive technological transfer & by accumulating capital debt. Thus, the pattern of peripheral industrial development established during the industrial transition persists despite a change of dominant agents & new regulating mechanisms. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23157 / ISA / 1990 / 6839

Nowak, Leszek (Poznan U, PL-60965 Poland), **On Classes within Science.**

¶ An examination of the Marxist class approach to science, arguing that, while the critique that this approach misses the essence of science is correct, the alternatives often proposed do not overcome its weaknesses—eg, the solidarist approach or the notion that the ideological beliefs of the community serve to cover inner social divisions. Here, a model of the social structure & development of science is presented which explains that class-like differentiations in science lead to epistemological progress due to science's relations with other social forces, rather than to its autonomy. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23158 / ISA / 1990 / 6840

Nurminen, Eija & Roos, J. P. (Dept Social Policy U Helsinki, SF-00100 Finland), **Family Models between Generations and Classes.**

¶ An investigation of how people present the development of their parental relationships in their life stories, including both their own childhoods & their present role as parents. These relationships have changed dramatically during one generation & new parental roles are expressed in family models in which parenting is increasingly experienced as one of many life choices. The childhood & parenting experiences of both generations are discussed, along with class differences inside families & ambivalent family situations; three "models of life" relative to different situations of socialization are identified. It is concluded that the cultural development of society has been accompanied by a weakening of men's position inside the family in their relationships with both their wives & their children, & also in their position as children. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23159 / ISA / 1990 / 6841

Nzimande, Blade & Maré, Gerhard (U Natal, 4001 Durban Republic South Africa), **Ethnicity and Nation-Building: The Violence of Natal, South Africa.**

¶ The violence in Natal, Republic of South Africa, has claimed nearly 2,000 lives over the past three years. It is argued that ethnic mobilization has been fostered by regional class interests & the apartheid state, both of which emphasize the notion of the "Zulu nation." Such identification has served as a conservative counter to a larger, & potentially revolutionary, identification with working class & /or national mobilization. It is

suggested that while contemporary ethnic identification resonates strongly against a precapitalist & historical regional cultural distinctiveness, such identification must be set against a background of manipulation, creation, & reinterpretation of the past. "Zuluness," in the form that it now takes, is contested, & that contestation lies, in part, behind the violence. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23160 / ISA / 1990 / 6842

Oberschall, Anthony (U North Carolina, Chapel Hill 27599-3210), **Social Hierarchies.**

¶ Unorganized, multilateral transacting in a group results in a hierarchy of ranks when one of the resources wanted is a positional good, such as leadership, authority position, social standing, & position on an evaluation (artistic, sports, moral excellence, etc). Restricted competition results from the formation of distributional coalitions & leads to ascribed status. Otherwise, open competition prevails & leads to achieved status. The degree of openness of competition, group attributes (size, heterogeneity, permanence), & the scarcity of resources controlled by the competitors in relation to demand account for the shape, internal boundaries, & structure of the social hierarchy or stratification system. Illustrations & applications of this theory are the Victorian class structure of GB, eighteenth-century German *Stände* (standing), the estates of classical Rome, & Hindu castes. Some inferences are made about the value integration, stability, & endurance of various social hierarchies. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23161 / ISA / 1990 / 6843

O'Brien, David J. & Whitehead, Christina (Dept Rural Sociology U Missouri, Columbia 65211), **Evaluation of a Rural Social Service Delivery Program.**

¶ An evaluation of the "1440 Program" in Mo explores the role of applied sociology in establishing a novel approach to social service delivery. In the midst of the farm crisis in the Midwest, the US Congress appropriated funds to provide emergency social services to displaced farmers & their families. The Mo program, which was administered by the U of Missouri Cooperative Extension Service, established a rural community service coordinator program that placed mental health professionals in county extension offices. Although the program initially experienced considerable opposition from traditional agricultural interests in the Extension Service, the program administrators employed sociological principles to create organizational mechanisms that eventually succeeded in integrating the mental health professionals into their new settings. The success of the program in creating new approaches to the solution of social problems suggests some creative roles for applied sociology in the future. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23162 / ISA / 1990 / 6844

O'Connor, Justin & Wynne, Derek (Dept Social Science Manchester Polytechnic, M15 6BH England), **The Uses and Abuses of Popular Culture: Cultural Policy in the 1990s.**

¶ A discussion of the current crisis in European cultural policy. An overview of the history of cultural policy reveals how a particular definition of culture both promoted & was promoted by cultural policy. It is argued that this traditional cultural policy has repeatedly set itself against & denigrated popular commercial cultural forms & practices; it has elaborated a notion of pure or high culture in opposition to culture supposedly driven by money & appeal to the lowest common denominator. Unless such cultural policy confronts its own past distinctions & constructions, it will be unable to meet the challenge of the new commercialism. Major developments of the last fifteen years in popular music, video, TV & broadcasting, & arts-led urban regeneration, are outlined. Cultural policy must begin to explore what is vital & creative in commercial-popular culture, & the particular dynamics & contradictions of its production & consumption. The nature of a democratic cultural policy is considered. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23163 / ISA / 1990 / 6845

Ocqueteau, Frédéric (Centre recherches sociologiques droit & institutions penales, 4 rue de Mondovi F-75001 Paris France), **Le Secteur privé de la sécurité: réflexions sur les méthodes d'approche en Europe** (The Private Sector of Security: Reflections on Methods of Approach in Europe). (FRE)

¶ The security business has become a central feature of social regulation processes in Western Europe. Here, attention to this phenomenon by the

disciplines of economics, sociology, history, & political science is examined. Described are paradigms, perspectives, research designs, & access to data, relative to each discipline & to each European country. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23164 / ISA / 1990 / 6846

Odebiyi, Adetanwa I. & Ogedenge, Rachael O. (Dept Sociology/Anthropology Obafemi Awolowo U, Ile-Ife Oyo State Nigeria), **Mentally Disturbed Patients in Nigeria: Problems and Prospects.**

¶ An examination of the degree of acceptance/rejection of the mentally ill among different socioeconomic categories in Nigeria, comparing the attitudes of those who had or had not had some contact with the mentally ill. The social categories examined included indigenous members of the society, Western-trained university lecturers, significant others of former mentally disturbed patients, & Western orthodox psychiatrists. The findings reveal unfavorable societal reactions to the mentally ill or disturbed, especially among indigenous members of the society who had had no contact with such people. Western-trained university lecturers showed more accommodating attitudes, but wanted no intimate/permanent relationship with the mentally ill. Among significant others, spouses tended to desert such patients, but other relatives were more tolerant, although they tried to conceal the illness from outsiders. While psychiatrists would try to help the mentally ill professionally, their personal attitudes were negative. Policy implications are discussed. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23165 / ISA / 1990 / 6847

O'Donnell, Katherine (Hartwick Coll, Oneonta NY 13820), **Decoding Ideology via Institutional Voice.**

¶ A development of Raymond Williams's (*Marxism and Literature*, London: Oxford U Press, 1977) characterization of hegemony as lived process. Using labor/management discourse data & Michael A. K. Halliday's (*An Introduction to Functional Grammar*, London: Edward Arnold Ltd, 1985) systemic framework, the "voices" & "registers" of labor & management as they struggle over meanings are analyzed. Particular focus is on whether the lexico-grammatical patterns identified by Gunther Kress & Robert Hodge (*Language as Ideology*, London: Routledge & Kegan Paul, 1979) for written texts operate in a similar fashion in conversation, & on how repetition & variation in key ideological forms differ across communicative channels. Ideological positions shared, & not shared, by labor & management are examined, & this particular discourse is placed within the context of industrial relations under capitalism. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23166 / ISA / 1990 / 6848

O'Dowd, Liam & Ryan, Colm (Dept Social Studies Queen's U, Belfast BT7 1NN Northern Ireland), **Economic Restructuring and Ethnic Inequality on the European Periphery: The Case of Northern Ireland.**

¶ An investigation of the persistence of religious inequality in the Northern Ireland labor market between 1971 & 1989, specifically, why Catholics have remained more than twice as likely to be unemployed as Protestants despite a radical restructuring of the local economy in the same period. It is argued that explanations for persistent ethnic-communal inequality largely ignore the impact of the global restructuring of production on Northern Ireland as a peripheral region; at the same time, existing theories of economic restructuring do not adequately account for the durability of ethnic social relations. Evidence from an ESRC-funded study of two Northern Ireland localities is drawn on to demonstrate the complex interaction of economic, political, & cultural processes that shape ethnic-communal relations in the area of employment. Implications for assessing the impact of global economic restructuring on peripheral regions are considered. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23167 / ISA / 1990 / 6849

Oegema, Dirk & Klandermans, Bert (Dept Social Psychology Vrije U Amsterdam, NL-1007 MC Netherlands), **The Erosion of Support: Perceived Political Changes and Participation in the Peace Movement in the Netherlands.**

¶ Between 1986 & 1987, support for the Dutch peace movement dramatically declined. Here, this is explained in terms of a decreasing mobilization potential & a disintegration of the movement's networks. Between May 1985 & May 1987, 4 telephone surveys were conducted of: the citizens of 4 Dutch towns ($\Sigma N = 913$) & activists in 10 peace groups ($\Sigma N = 104$). Analysis indicates: (1) the decision to deploy cruise missiles in

the Netherlands made the movement seem powerless, having failed to reach its goal; & (2) with the INF treaty of Dec 1987 in sight, more influence was ascribed to the movement, although it was then perceived as obsolete, since its goal was within reach. Thus, as a consequence of failure, success, & the disintegration of the movement's networks, the support of sympathizers decreased. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23168 / ISA / 1990 / 6850

Oke, E. Adewale & Yoder, P. Stanley (Faculty Social Sciences U Ibadan, Nigeria), **Knowledge and Practices Related to an Expanded Programme of Immunization (EPI) in Niger State, Nigeria.**

¶ Data from focus group discussions with mothers of young children in two local government areas of Niger State, Nigeria, representing a heavy concentration of rural Nupe, Gwari, & Hausa, are used to examine knowledge of & practices related to the Expanded Programme of Immunization (EPI). While it was expected that mothers would be the primary caretakers & decisionmakers with respect to children's illness, fathers actually have the final say; also, elderly women are very knowledgeable about illnesses. Findings reveal a remarkable level of awareness of the existence of EPI but a low level of participation, varying from village to village. Many of the mothers participated because they were encouraged to by village leaders or because of the example of other mothers. The mothers also reported that health workers told them that immunization is for the overall good health of their children. It is recommended that these channels of health communication be further explored & strengthened. Exposure to basic principles & practices of health education & adequate provision of facilities are also needed. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23169 / ISA / 1990 / 6851

Oladimeji, Benedicta Yetunde (Faculty Health Sciences Obafemi Awolowo U, Ile-Ife Nigeria), **Type "E" Stress in Professional Women in a Modernizing Society.**

¶ An analysis of the stress response patterns of a random sample of educated, professionally trained women, involved in self-employed or wage-earning work activities in urban areas of a modernizing society, based on data obtained via the Type E Stress Inventory (Braiker, 1986). This instrument identified the respondent's stress risk profile, typical attitudes, beliefs, assumptions, & values, & stress-related symptoms. Descriptive statistics are presented, & findings discussed in terms of the relevance of the Type E stress concept in the cultural milieu of the modernizing society. Implications for the primary mental health care of women are considered. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23170 / ISA / 1990 / 6852

Oldenquist, Andrew (Philosophy Dept Ohio State U, Columbus 43210), **Autonomy, Social Identities, and Alienation.**

¶ The communitarian theory of alienation, whose roots are in the work of Emile Durkheim, explains alienation as the loss of social identity & of a sense of possession regarding one's community. Here, the apparent conflict between autonomy & social identity is addressed. To the autonomous individual, social affiliations are optional & voluntary; in the communitarian or organic conception of society, they are essential & not necessarily voluntary. An autonomous person's values are self-developed, & group values need not influence them; "community" implies identifying with the values of a social group. Autonomous individuals say they do not have to be anything in order to flourish, while communitarians say they do. It is argued that autonomy is not an unqualified good, that good societies set significant boundaries to the autonomy of members, & that an unqualifiedly autonomous person will have some of the psychological marks of alienation—meaninglessness, normlessness, etc., that Melvin Seeman has proposed. This is paradoxical if autonomy is seen as a primary mark of liberation from alienation. It is argued that this is a mistake, based on confusing political autonomy in the sense of political freedom with individualistic autonomy as liberation from alienation, which is ultimately incoherent. Social identities should not be viewed as oppressive: if autonomy is the freeing of the individual from social shaping & conditioning, it is a primary cause of alienation. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23171 / ISA / 1990 / 6853

Olin, Kalevi A. W. (Dept Social Sciences Sport U Jyväskylä, SF-40100 Finland), **Social Integration of Foreign Professional Players**

into Sport and Society: Migration Perspective.

† The theory of migration is used to examine the situation of foreign professional players who have joined Finnish sports leagues. Integration into a new sociocultural environment is a complicated social process. Data collected by mailed questionnaire from foreign players in 3 Finnish leagues—basketball, ice hockey, & volleyball ($N = 20, 28, \& 13$, respectively) are analyzed by cross-tabulation. The findings demonstrate how these players have been integrated into both sport & society in Finland. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23172 / ISA / 1990 / 6854

Oliveira, Brígida Orlandina de García (Colegio México, Código Postal 01000 Mexico DF), **Spanish title not provided** (Fertility, Work, and Women's Subordination). (SPA)

† A discussion of the consequences for women of the economic, social, & demographic changes occurring in Mexican society in recent decades. It is shown how wage & industrialization policies, high inflation, & a decrease in social security have contributed to increasing female labor participation, as a means to ensure household daily survival among poor sectors. The marked fertility decline since the mid-1970s is attributed to family planning policies & increases in female educational levels. Possible implications of these changes for women's subordination are discussed. It is argued that a redefinition of the female condition should involve changes in access to & control of economic resources, & participation in the decision-making process, particularly with regard to birth control, entry to the labor market, socialization of children, participation in collective or individual actions for the defense of rights, & modalities of opposition to traditional forms of gender relationships. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23173 / ISA / 1990 / 6855

Olsen, Marvin E. & Harris, Craig K. (Dept Sociology Michigan State U, East Lansing 48824), **Energy Consumption, Societal Development and Energy Policy.**

† It has long been assumed that societal development is inexorably linked with, & dependent on, steadily increasing energy consumption. While this relationship has been demonstrated in the past in regard to gross national product per capita, several studies have indicated that it does not necessarily hold for other indicators of national social development & quality of life. Moreover, in recent years, energy consumption has become "uncoupled" from economic development in the US & many other industrial societies, but not in most developing countries. The extent of that uncoupling in both industrialized & developing societies is examined in regard to both economic & social development, the degree to which uncoupling can be attributed in industrialized societies to a shift from manufacturing to service economies, & in developing societies to greater reliance on alternative energy sources, is explored, based on UN data analyzed using multiple & partial regression equations. Implications of the findings for national energy policies in both industrialized & developing countries are discussed. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23174 / ISA / 1990 / 6856

Olson, Philip G. (U Missouri, Kansas City 64110), **The Effects of Changes in Family Structure on Eldercare in the People's Republic of China.**

† Care of the elderly in the People's Republic of China (PRC) has long been a central concern of family units. In traditional China, the large size of the family in rural areas ensured that older persons would be cared for. As China has modernized, there have been significant changes in its economic, political, & social systems, which affect the family. Modernization has led to an increase in the number of elderly, at the same time that PRC population policies have restricted the number of children; thus, the society faces significant issues in eldercare. Drawing on a survey of 1,000 married women ages 20-90, conducted in Lanzhou in 1985, explored are changes in family structure & how these affect care of the elderly. Attitudes of & toward being old vary by family size & by cohort group. Other variables that influence care of elders include education level & composition of the family of the previous generation. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23175 / ISA / 1990 / 6857

Olupona, Jacob K. (Obafemi Awolowo U, Ile-Ife Nigeria), **Religious Fundamentalism and the State in Nigeria.**

† An examination of the relationship between the state & religious fun-

damentalist groups, which are becoming increasingly widespread in contemporary Nigeria. The resurgence of charismatic evangelical groups, Pentecostal renewal, & Islamic revival movements in the 1970s & 1980s pose serious challenges to the secular values of a pluralistic nation-state. Here, focus is on the role of these fundamentalist faiths in Nigeria's political & social life. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23176 / ISA / 1990 / 6858

Olzak, Susan M. & West, Elizabeth (Dept Sociology Cornell U, Ithaca NY 14853), **A Model of Ethnic/Racial Competition and Conflict.**

† Competition theory emphasizes that factors activating ethnic boundaries ignite ethnic conflicts & mobilize ethnic organization. Ecological theory suggests that ethnic competition intensifies ethnic boundaries when two or more ethnic populations try to acquire the same valued resources, eg, jobs, housing, or marriage partners. This ecological perspective suggests that competition processes spark ethnic conflict when ethnic groups exploit the same limited resources. Here, these ecological themes are applied to two types of collective actions: ethnic conflicts & formation of ethnic organizations. Focus is on the effect of ethnic competition on (1) the rates of ethnic & racial conflict in US cities, & (2) the rates of founding of ethnic newspaper organizations in US cities around 1900. Results show that factors that raise levels of competition among ethnic populations also raise the rates of both kinds of ethnic collective action. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23177 / ISA / 1990 / 6859

Onuoha, Nelson (London School Hygiene & Tropical Medicine, WC1E 7HT England), **Impact of Bridewealth on Age at Marriage in Nigeria.**

• Complete paper available from SA Document Delivery Service prepaid at \$0.25 per page plus \$1.50 search & postage. Length of paper: 15 pp.

† Analysis of survey data obtained in 1972/73 ($N = 1,706$ females & 1,513 males) & in 1989 ($N = 120$ females & 120 males) reveals that a new & late marriage pattern has emerged among Igbos in Nigeria. This conclusion is supported by the observation that the cultural practice in the area of bridewealth—especially when it is high—has been affecting the timing of entry into marital unions by forcing prospective grooms to postpone taking a bride until they have accumulated sufficient wealth. This delay in marriage quickly translates into late age at marriage for both males & females & is in turn expected to affect marital fertility. However, it is still too early to assert with certainty that later marriage among the Igbo is capable of instigating demographic innovation, especially because of the reported preference for large family sizes among late-marrying respondents. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23178 / ISA / 1990 / 6860

Oommen, T. K. (Centre Study Social Systems Jawaharlal Nehru U, New Delhi 110067 Haryana India), **Internationalization in Contemporary Sociology: A Perspective from the Developing Countries.**

† Sociology is a product of the European renaissance; its destiny is inextricably bound with the history of the nation-state in which it is practiced. In the case of developing nations that are also ex-colonial countries, colonialism blocked their version of renaissance & the rise of an authentic middle class rooted in their culture. Internationalization of sociology should not be attempted without first developing authentic national traditions in sociology. This is a necessary condition for liberation from the mental captivity of the "intimate enemy." (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23179 / ISA / 1990 / 6861

Oommen, T. K. (Centre Study Social Systems Jawaharlal Nehru U, New Delhi 110067 India), **Sociology for One World: An Asian Perspective.**

† The theme "sociology for one world" encapsulates two analytically separable but epistemically intertwining dimensions: the unit of study & the purpose of analysis. The sustainability of the conventional distinction between traditional, primitive, or agrarian societies & modern, advanced, or industrial societies is examined, & the primary referent of the unit of discourse in sociology—ie, polity, economy, culture, or civilization—is identified. The discussion draws on the historical experience & the empirical context of South Asia. The rhetoric & reality implied in the theme of discourse are considered. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

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90S23180 / ISA / 1990 / 6862

Opielka, Michael (Institut Social Ecology, Hennef 41 D-5202 Wiedershall Federal Republic Germany), **Social-Ecological Perspectives on the Development of European Social Policy.**

¶ After summarizing the emerging importance of European social policy as a system of social regulation, the most likely tendencies as well as potential ideal types of alternatives are discussed. These social-political regulation systems are confronted with their social-ecological resources as well as with their reverse impacts. It is argued that social-political developments depend on economic growth &/or increasing consumption of natural resources. Their effect on regional sociospatial developments & disparities is assessed, & an attempt is made to outline a social-ecological theory of social policy with special reference to the transnational & more administrative-political (than class-oriented) character of social policy at the European level. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23181 / ISA / 1990 / 6863

Opielka, Michael (Institut Social Ecology, Hennef 41 D-5202 Wiedershall Federal Republic Germany), **The Concept of "Community" as a Basic Category of Social Ecology in an Information-Theoretical Perspective.**

¶ A social theoretically grounded criticism of the bio-ecological concept of community & its limitation to the morphological-physical idea of space is offered. An information-theoretical & cybernetical revision is presented that is congruent with the works of Gotthard Günther, G. W. F. Hegel, Talcott Parsons, & Johannes Heinrichs, among others. The groundwork is laid for a concept of community (*Gemeinschaft*) as a relational system of communication (culture) &, therefore, as a basic sociological/social-ecological category. It is argued that there is a logical difference between different kinds of spaces (physical, social, informational, two- & more valued logic), which has far-reaching consequences for the possibility of empirical formalization. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23182 / ISA / 1990 / 6864

Opp, Karl Dieter (Institut Sociology U Hamburg, D-2000 13 Federal Republic Germany), **Social Structures, Institutions, and Processes of Collective Action: Results of a Computer Simulation.**

¶ A model is proposed that explains how collective political action develops over time under different structural constraints & given institutional settings. Implications of the model are ascertained by computer simulations. Two kinds of actors are distinguished: (1) The state (government, parliament, police, courts, bureaucracies) is endowed with the power to provide certain public goods & to impose costs on citizens by repressive action. The state attempts to gain public support & prevent collective political action by citizens. (2) Citizens (or members of a collectivity) try to instigate the state by collective actions to provide public goods. Each citizen has a certain preference for a public good, a belief about the efficacy of his actions on providing the public good, a certain extent of perceived obligation to engage in collective action under certain conditions, & expectations of more or less positive incentives & costs in the case of contributing or not contributing to collective action. Citizens may further be members of groups neutral to, encouraging, or discouraging protest. Both types of actor choose those actions from which they expect the highest utility. The proposed model assumes a certain distribution of incentives in the collective, although any distribution is possible. Processes of collective political action can be evoked by a critical event (eg, a nuclear reactor incident), which can change the values of the incentives & lead to processes of mobilization among the citizens & to reactions from the state that affect the extent of collective action in specific ways. The model is applied to a "typical" citizen & to three generated data sets: (A) a normal distribution, (B) a U-shaped distribution, & (C) a rectangular distribution of incentives. For the normal distribution, collective action initially rose & then completely dissipated; the standard deviations remained stable. For the U-distribution, collective action first increased & then oscillated around a certain value; a polarization emerged—the standard deviation of the net utilities of political action rose. These results are explained by the assumptions of the model. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23183 / ISA / 1990 / 6865

Orlov, A. V. (Institut Ethnography Soviet Academy Sciences, 19 dm Ulianov St Moscow 117036), **National-Cultural Development of Ethnic Groups in the Ukraine.**

¶ An examination of national-cultural processes in the Ukraine, based on an ethnosociological survey conducted in 1989 that explored the behavior & ethnocultural orientations of ethnic groups. Historical shifts in their consciousness & reactions to current changes are identified, & stability & renewal in the spiritual phenomena of daily culture, ethnic stereotypes, & problems of uneven sociocultural development are examined. Forms of interethnic interaction & contents of integrative processes in national-cultural development are considered, with attention to the role of social, political, ethnolinguistic, & cultural factors in interethnic communication, as well as their influence on the processes of reproduction of the national life of ethnic groups. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23184 / ISA / 1990 / 6866

Ortega, Felix (U Autónoma Madrid, E-28040 Spain), **El mercado de trabajo de los sociólogos** (The Labor Market of Spanish Sociologists). (SPA)

¶ The labor market conditions that Spanish sociologists encounter are investigated, based on secondary data from the Colegio de Doctores & Licenciados en Políticas & Sociología & questionnaire & interview data collected from working sociologists. It is argued that these conditions are derived from the role of sociology in society. Attempts by the university to institutionalize sociology under Francisco Franco's dictatorship resulted in: theoretical dependence on other national sociologies, excessive reliance on ideology, & inadequate university curriculum. In addition, when the dictatorship ended, sociologists focused on legitimating the democracy. Consequently, the sociologist's role in the private sector has not yet been clearly defined. It is concluded that there is little relationship between the theoretical & ideological content of academic sociology & the demands & social realities within which professional activity occurs. Tr & Modified by J. Taylor (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23185 / ISA / 1990 / 6867

Ortega, Suzanne T. & Johnson, David R. (Dept Sociology U Nebraska, Lincoln 68588-0324), **Urban/Rural Differences in the Structure and Consequences of Social Support.**

¶ An investigation of whether informal support systems are equally effective in buffering financial stress in rural & urban areas, based on data from a representative sample of 2,400 Nebraskans. Urban/rural differences in five dimensions of social support are examined, & a model is developed to evaluate the extent to which social support mediates the relationship between economic distress & psychological depression; particular attention is given to urban/rural interaction effects. Structural equation methods are applied to test the model. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23186 / ISA / 1990 / 6868

Orusbaev, Abdykadyr (Institut jasyka & literatury, Leninskij pr 265-a Frunze 71 AN Kirghiz 720071 USSR), **Language Ecology.**

¶ The metaphor of language ecology (LE) relates to the attitudes of both society & the individual toward language. Legal guarantees of language preservation & development are of major importance for polyethnic states such as the USSR. The dominant components of LE are language policy (LPo) & language planning (LPI). Democratic LPo insures the status of constituent state languages. LPI serves to translate LPo ideas into reality; it also regulates the functioning of languages in terms of spheres of usage. In polyethnic states, LE must address problems not just of bilingualism but of polylingualism. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23187 / ISA / 1990 / 6869

Orzack, Louis H. (PO Box 457, New Town Branch Boston MA 02158), **Professions and International Authority: European Community, OECD, GATT, UK, USA, and USA/Canada.**

¶ A comparative multidimensional analysis of the diverse relationships of professions with public authority in national, international, & supranational contexts. Examined are: (1) Organization for Economic Cooperation & Development (OECD) recommendations concerning anticompetitive practices in markets for professional services; (2) efforts by the European Economic Community (EEC) to facilitate cross-border migration & offerings of services by qualified individuals from member countries; (3) efforts undertaken jointly by national governments through the General Agreement on Tariffs & Trade (GATT) aiming to remove barriers to international trade in services; (4) efforts by the UK House of

Lords & the Dept of Trade & Industry to examine the impact of UK professions deriving from the EEC's "General System" Directive for recognition of higher education diplomas; (5) in the US, efforts by the Federal Trade Commission to inhibit anticompetitive practices by individual professionals or by related boards & associations, & actions by an interested profession—nursing—to persuade the federal government to create a national research center focused on its concerns; & (6) the Canada-US Free Trade Agreement to remove trade barriers limiting services by each country's nationals, including change of licensing & certification measures discriminatorily impairing access to markets. In the instances analyzed, professions act either independently, in some degree & type of coordination, or through especially created representational & contact organizations. Complexities of interactions are reviewed. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23188 / ISA / 1990 / 6870

Osteria, Trinidad S. (Inst Southeast Asian Studies, Heng Mui Keng Terrace Pasir Panjang Singapore 0511), **Families of the Poor in Four Asian Cities: An Illustration of Empirical Research.**

¶ The effects of migration & adjustment to urban life among poor migrants & their families in slums & squatter settlements of four Asian cities—Bangkok, Thailand, Manila, Philippines, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, & Jakarta, Indonesia—are examined, drawing on quantitative & qualitative data obtained via survey, participant observation, key informant interviews, & focused group interviews. Contrary to expectations of a pervasive culture of poverty characterized by disengagement, the nonintegration of the poor into the major societal institutions, segregation, & discrimination, findings suggest that the slum dwellers are highly ingenious, creative, & well-adapted to their environments: in the process of living in slums, new techniques for survival have been devised, & pragmatism has come to govern their lifestyle. Slum dwellers' responses to events, circumstances, & ideas is viewed within the context of their capability to deal with the consequences of their actions. Economic & other opportunities are the major force in motivating migration to cities. Also, a community feeling is identified as a definite asset in improving social conditions. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23189 / ISA / 1990 / 6871

Osterman, Paul. **The Possibilities and Limits of Full Employment in the US.**

¶ The consequences of full employment are examined via data from a survey conducted among the population & labor force of Boston, Mass. Boston was selected because it experienced a very strong economy in the 1980s, much stronger than that of the US as a whole. The findings suggest what full employment can & cannot accomplish in the US context. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23190 / ISA / 1990 / 6872

Ostroot, Nathalie & Snyder, Wayne (Grand Valley State U, Allendale MI 49401), **Lifestyle Changes across Three Centuries: Aix-en-Provence 1695-1982.**

¶ An analysis of how changing socioeconomic structures in Aix-en-Provence, France, have affected lifestyles from the end of the seventeenth century until the present, based on results of social monitoring. Important shifts in the socioeconomic structure are identified: the French Revolution virtually eliminated two social classes—the nobility & clergy—although there was no accompanying economic revolution. Even during the industrial revolution of the nineteenth century, Aix-en-Provence retained the lifestyle of a sleepy country town, where its citizens recalled the glory of Aix when it was the administrative & cultural center of the once-independent country of Provence. Major lifestyle changes became apparent only after WWII, when Aix became one of the most popular cities in France due to its highly desirable geographic & climatic situation. The evolution of lifestyles since this time is considered. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23191 / ISA / 1990 / 6873

Ostrow, James M. (Dept Behavioral Sciences Bentley Coll, Waltham MA 02154-4705), **Sociology and the Prejudice of Determinate Being: Description and Experience.**

¶ The social sciences are predisposed toward what Maurice Merleau-Ponty calls "prejudice of determinate being,"—a composite view of the relationship of subject & world. This prejudice underlies methodological constraints on the validity of claims made or not made about the objects

of documented observations. It is argued here that an escape from the prejudice of determinate being is necessary. That step would make it possible to locate the fundamental social structure of human experience, & establish phenomenological reflection as a philosophical precedent for sociological theorizing. The neglect of John Dewey in favor of George Herbert Mead & of Merleau-Ponty in favor of Alfred Schütz in the history of sociology is unfortunate. The radical implications of their writings for sociological theory are explored. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23192 / ISA / 1990 / 6874

Ostrow, James M. (Dept Behavioral Sciences Bentley Coll, Waltham MA 02154-4705), **The Sociohistorical Banks of Experience: From Husserl and Schütz to Merleau-Ponty and Dewey.**

¶ A call is made for phenomenological sociology to move away from the thought of Edmund Husserl & Alfred Schütz to that of Maurice Merleau-Ponty & John Dewey. Implications of this shift for an approach to the historicity of self that synthesizes micro & macro theoretical concerns are explored. It is suggested that phenomenological reflection on immediate experience is not only compatible with macrosociological reflection, but may be seen as its philosophical precedent. This claim is impossible to defend using the Husserlian notion of a meaning-constituting transcendental subject, which lies at the heart of Schütz's conception of phenomenology & its role in the social sciences. If that notion is abandoned, experience need no longer be reduced to a stream of consciousness & its posited objects. The value of Dewey's ideas for the development of a sociological theory of experience is discussed. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23193 / ISA / 1990 / 6875

O'Toole, Richard & O'Toole, Anita W. (Kent State U, OH 44242), **Comparative Research on Recognition and Reaction to Child Abuse and Neglect.**

¶ Problems in recognition & reaction to child abuse & neglect can result in a failure to protect maltreated children or in trauma for the falsely accused due to labeling or even the removal of the child from the home. The problem is exacerbated by vague & conflicting definitions of maltreatment & criticism of professionals who act "too quickly" & violate family autonomy or act "too slowly" & fail to protect the child from abuse or even death. Here, research on the recognition & reaction to child abuse & neglect by physicians, nurses, social workers, teachers, & law enforcement officers is reported, based on their responses to vignettes & to open-ended interview questions. The diagnostic behavior of these groups in the US & physicians in Northern Ireland is compared. Variations are related to the profession's theories of maltreatment, their data collection technologies, professional & organizational roles, & their place in the inter-organizational system for dealing with child maltreatment. Implications for policy & practice are discussed. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23194 / ISA / 1990 / 6876

Ouma, Stephen O. A. (Dept Government U Strathclyde, Glasgow G1 1XQ Scotland), **Alternatives to the Welfare State in the Third World.**

¶ The concept of the welfare state is examined as: (1) a social system from three political perspectives—the new Right, Marxism, & social democratic; & (2) a program of social welfare benefits to the citizenry. Particular attention is paid to the socioeconomic premises of the welfare state & the various ways proposed for the development & management of social welfare. Characterizing the welfare state as essentially distributive, its aims, benefits, & costs are critically examined. It is concluded that it is bound to sap enterprise & initiative, raise false expectations, entrench institutional immobilism, & unduly retard national development drives. Given its very low levels of economic development, the Third World can ill-afford the luxury of distributive economics. It is further argued that the welfare state as manifested in Western Europe & North America largely benefits the minority middle class & is therefore not the best political solution to the problems of poverty, inaccessibility, & underdevelopment in the Third World; several alternatives are proposed, eg, regulated state provision, commercial provision, self-help, mutual aid, & social development. Social development is conceived as the most appropriate, since it entails not state-sponsored welfare, but rather locally-based or grass-roots development. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23195 / ISA / 1990 / 6877

Ouweneel, Piet (Erasmus U Rotterdam, NL-3000 DR Netherlands), **Is Happiness a Fixed Trait? Test of the Thesis That Improving Life Does Not Raise Satisfaction with It.**

¶ The belief that people can be made happier by providing them with better living conditions is challenged by the theory that happiness is a fixed trait, rather than a state. A review of longitudinal survey data on life satisfaction reveals that people tend to stick to a given appreciation of life unless drastic changes take place; eg, bereavement, impairment, & social failure do lower happiness lastingly, though not equally for individuals; individuals also differ in initial levels of happiness. At the macrolevel, an analysis of differences in average happiness between nations shows that at least 50% of the variation reflects differences in societal quality, whereas the rest can partly be explained by cultural characteristics, eg, childrearing values. It is concluded that happiness is not strictly a trait, & therefore can be promoted. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23196 / ISA / 1990 / 6878

Pachauri, J. P. & Keemattam, Augusthy (Dept Sociology Garhwal U, Srinagar-Garhwal Uttar Pradesh 246174 India), **The Life Style of the Hermits of Rshikes: A Sociological Study.**

¶ An attempt is made to explore the lifestyle of the hermits of Rshikes, India, who retire to the solitude of the foothills of the Himalayas & the banks of the river Ganga. Though a process of stratified random sampling, 36 cases were selected for detailed analysis, using data obtained via repeated visits & interviews. Focus is on Ss' (1) marital status, (2) relationship with families, (3) material possessions, (4) monetary income, (5) collecting of *bhiksha*, (6) use of energy, (7) movement, (8) pattern of work, & (9) ascetical practices. It is shown that age-old ideals are maintained by the hermits of Rshikes, despite the influence of modern life. The study also throws light on the secluded life of the *sadhus*. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23197 / ISA / 1990 / 6879

Pacinelli, Antonio, Carboni, Carlo & De Marcellis, Sara (Istit Statistica U G. S'Annunzio, Pescara Italy), **Methodology and Class Analysis. A Markovian Approach.**

¶ A discussion of projected research to be conducted in Italy. Official data & findings of a national survey are used to examine the national class structure & to calculate class tendencies & probabilities of social mobility. Analysis will utilize sample theory, the Markovian approach, & multivariate methods. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23198 / ISA / 1990 / 6880

Padavic, Irene (Dept Sociology Florida State U, Tallahassee 32306), **Race Differences in the Response of Factory Women to Economic Hardship in Southern Rural USA.**

¶ Results are reported from a project examining unemployment & sub-employment among manufacturing workers in a poor, rural, southern US county that relies on manufacturing for most of its employment. The South's economic boom during the 1970s brought relatively little change to poor rural areas or to the economically disenfranchised. Workers find themselves in low-paying operative jobs with little job security. The differential impact of job displacements on rural manufacturing workers is investigated here, based on interviews with workers subject to frequent layoffs by the major employers in a poor, "black belt" southern county. Specifically examined are: (1) the strategies that workers in these industries employ for coping with their sub- & unemployment; & (2) the differential impact of sub- & unemployment on both black & white men & women. Hypotheses are examined about race & sex differences in employment history, likelihood of being sub- or unemployed, use & effectiveness of economic & social support systems, & subsequent labor market experience. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23199 / ISA / 1990 / 6881

Pahl, Jan (Centre Health Services Studies U Kent, Canterbury CT2 7NF England), **Money and Marriage and Family Living Standards.**

¶ Research on intrahousehold financial arrangements is used to explore the tension between the economic & the social, & between different ideological constructions of marriage & the family. Results of a British interview of 102 couples (together & separately) suggest that control of the intrahousehold economy is related not only to economic variables, eg, in-

come level & patterns of employment, but also to ideologies about the nature of marriage. Households in which there is no joint bank account, & where the husband controls finances, are characterized by high levels of male dominance in decision making & by greater marital unhappiness for both husband & wife. Offered in conclusion is a discussion about the implications of different financial arrangements for the standard of living of individuals within households. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23200 / ISA / 1990 / 6882

Pais, José Machado (Cidade Nova Edifício 27/28 3A, P-2670 Loures Portugal), **The Symbolology of Leisure in Youth Rites.**

¶ An examination of everyday rites of leisure among young people of different social backgrounds. It is shown that these rites differ & are lived in different ways, & that their fundamental components, establishment, & legitimization also differ. The rites typify important differences between young people, thus supporting the notion of different youth cultures. It is argued that youth should be seen not only as a unity (stage of life) but also as a diversity (of different social situations). (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23201 / ISA / 1990 / 6883

Pakulski, Jan (U Tasmania, Hobart 7001 Australia), **Mass Movements and Social Class: A Critical Examination of the Middle/New Class Thesis.**

¶ A critical examination of class interpretations of social composition & the character of mass social movements—middle class interpretations of solidarity, & "new class" interpretations of the Western "eco-pax" movements—in terms of theoretical consistency & empirical fit. It is argued that these accounts are theoretically deficient & do not fit well with empirical data on the social composition of movement supporters. An alternative explanation is suggested, in terms of generation, situs, sociopolitical peripherality, & mobility. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23202 / ISA / 1990 / 6884

Palgi, Michal (Instit Research Kibbutz U Haifa, Mount Carmel 31999 Israel), **Economic Crises, Changes in Perceptions and Attitudes to Women's Work: The Case of the Israeli Kibbutz.**

¶ In efforts to overcome economic & social crisis, leaders in the kibbutz movement have suggested structural & organizational changes, including: (1) emphasis on profitability of work groups; (2) restructuring of the education sphere; (3) giving responsibility to the family for services previously provided by the collective; & (4) material rewards for hard or undesirable work. Here, with reference to equity theory, three areas are addressed: the effects of changes in kibbutz work life on women; the attitudes of women & men toward these changes; & the expected outcomes of these changes for women. Analysis is based on a content analysis of suggested changes & the discussions surrounding them, & results of a telephone survey & field survey (N = 750 & 700 respondents, respectively) using close-ended, Likert-type questions. T-tests, analysis of variance, & standardized betas show that changes occurring in the kibbutz mainly affect perceptions of & attitudes toward women's work, but have also affected men both in the work & home sphere. While there are no changes in the division of labor between men & women in the public sphere, the demand placed on women for greater profits results in more domestic obligations for both men & women. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23203 / ISA / 1990 / 6885

Palm, Jürgen (German Sports Federation, Otto-Fleck-Schneise 12 D-6000 Frankfurt 71 Federal Republic Germany), **National Economic Situation and Sport Participation.**

¶ An investigation of the extent to which participation in sport depends on economic conditions. Five "rich" countries (US, Canada, Japan, Federal Republic of Germany, & Sweden) were compared with 5 "poor" countries (Argentina, Mexico, Mauritius, Philippines, & Laos) in terms of population, gross national product, gross national product per capita, & the sport participation rate. Findings do not reveal an automatic unilateral relationship between income & sport participation: the economic status of the wealthy nations is on average 12.4 times higher than that of the others, while sport participation rate is 4.2 times higher. The influence of economic conditions on sport programs, facilities, materials, target groups, & the media are analyzed, & limitations & facilitations of the goal "sport for all" are assessed. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

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90S23204 / ISA / 1990 / 6886

Palme, Joakim (Swedish Instit Social Research, S-106 91 Stockholm), *Pension Regimes under Changing Economic Conditions.*

¶ The oil crisis of the mid 1970s marked an end to the golden age of economic growth experienced by Western nations during the postwar period, growth that had been paralleled by a rapid expansion of the welfare state. Recent comparative research has shown that countries have responded differently to the crisis of the welfare state in terms of changes in public social expenditure. Here, the development of old age pension rights since the early 1970s in 18 Organization for Economic Cooperation & Development countries is examined in a test of current theories of welfare state development under changing economic conditions. Several factors behind cross-national variation in changes of these entitlements are discussed, including economic growth rates, partisan politics, & demographic shifts, as well as more institutional aspects of the pension schemes. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23205 / ISA / 1990 / 6887

Palmlund, Ingar (Clark U, Worcester MA 01610), *Evaluating the Risks and Benefits of Technology: The Case of Pharmaceuticals for Global Population Control.*

¶ Population policy is at the core of social interaction in families, ethnic groups, & nations, as well as internationally. During recent decades an array of technologies, most of them labeled as pharmaceuticals, have been developed & promoted as a means to facilitate population control. A theoretical framework for interpreting the social dynamics of the benefits & risks of technology is presented, & applied in the case of the societal evaluation of pharmaceuticals for contraceptive purposes in global population politics. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23206 / ISA / 1990 / 6888

Palmore, Erdman B. (Duke Medical Center, Box 3003 Durham NC 27710), *Consequences of Rapid Population Expansion for Elders: The Case of Egypt.*

¶ Egyptian birthrates remain high at 40 per 1,000, despite government campaigns to lower them, due to several factors: traditional opposition to abortion & contraception, the economic advantage children represent to members of the lower classes, lack of adequate old age pensions, & nationalistic desires to increase the strength of Egypt. However, death rates have dropped sharply to only 8 per 1,000, resulting in a rapidly expanding population. Negative consequences for elders are identified: eg, the proportion of the population who are elders is decreasing, which reduces the concern for elders, & hence the amount of resources devoted to programs for elders; similarly, rapid population expansion drains resources from general economic development & the provision of basic services to all ages, but especially to elders. It is concluded that the high birthrate is the major problem for Egypt in general & for Egyptian elders in particular. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23207 / ISA / 1990 / 6889

Palumbo, Mauro (Instit Political Science U Genoa, I-16126 Italy), *Italian title not provided* (The Respondent's Constructs and the Researcher's Constructs in Field Research). (ITA)

¶ A discussion of the problem of question reliability in field research instruments, particularly with respect to consistency of constructs among social researcher, interviewer, & respondent. A typology based on the kind & level of construct consistency is presented that distinguishes "adequate," "forced," & "invented/construed" data, as well as assesses the interviewer's influence in different situations. It is suggested that the correspondence of constructs in questionnaires utilizing both multiple-choice questions & in-depth interviewing can only be verified in the field. It is argued that, while some "forcing" of the respondent's constructs into categories built by the researcher is necessary, it is possible to improve the quality & reliability of data. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23208 / ISA / 1990 / 6890

Pandharipande, Rajeshwari V. (Dept Linguistics U Illinois, Urbana 61801), *Ethnic Dimensions of the Notions of "Coherence" and "Cohesion": Discourse Structure in Indian Languages.*

¶ The question "What is a well-formed discourse?" is a major issue in the current literature on discourse analysis. Various parameters/

conditions have been proposed. Reinhart (1983) views "coherence" & "cohesion" as two major conditions of well-formed discourse; but for a discourse to be coherent & cohesive, all sentences of the text should be formally connected (with explicit semantic connectors), & every sentence should be appropriate to the underlying theme of the discourse. It is argued that these criteria are too narrow & rigid as conditions of well-formed discourse/text across languages; eg, in expository discourse in a number of Indian languages, a discourse may not be well-formed even when all the formal semantic connectors are present, & a discourse may be well-formed even when no explicit semantic connectors are present. In a discourse in the Indian languages, the sentences do not have to be linearly connected by explicit semantic connectors, so long as they are individually & directly connected to the central theme. It is argued that the conditions of the well-formed discourse proposed by Reinhart are applicable mainly to Western discourse. In Indian & other languages, these conditions can be understood only by taking into account the underlying conceptual framework that influences the structure of a discourse. Also discussed are the relevance, importance, & crucial role of a long & well-established oral tradition for the development of Indian discourse. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23209 / ISA / 1990 / 6891

Pandharipande, Rajeshwari V. & Mishra, Mithilesh K. (Dept Linguistics U Illinois, Urbana 61801), *The Role and Function of Metaphor in the Language of Religion.*

¶ In a discussion of metaphor in the (Sanskrit) Upanisadic texts of Hinduism, in particular, & in the language of religion, in general, several major points are considered: (1) a metaphor does not always have an independent meaning, & its meaning is contextually determined, in that the same metaphor used in religious & nonreligious contexts can have different meanings; (2) the use of metaphors in a religious discourse is neither optional nor ornamental, since they are the only device available to communicate rationally the religious content; & (3) there are no a priori structural criteria for either determining or predicting the (primary) unit of metaphor (ie, word, sentence, etc) in a discourse. By proposing a functionally based analysis of metaphors in the language of religion, & by contrasting it with the analysis of metaphors in nonreligious usages, the power of suggestion/suggestive meaning in the language of religion & in linguistic communication in general is explicated. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23210 / ISA / 1990 / 6892

Paniotto, Vladimir Illich (Heroev Revolucii 4, Kiev 252021 USSR), *Empirical Validity of Sociological Data.*

¶ In the chain of criteria (usually two or three) used to validate sociological data, the first criterion validates the test or measuring method, the second criterion validates the first, etc; the last link in the chain is termed the standard criterion, which has obvious validity. A classification of standard criteria is suggested: objective (direct observation, documents, etc) & subjective (information derived from knowledge accepted as given by self & others). Social variables are classified by the standard criterion, & this classification is used to depict the validation procedure. A new validity coefficient is also presented; it shows the loss of information resulting from substitution of a test or measuring method for the standard criterion, which can be compensated for by increasing the sample. The advantages of the standard criterion approach are illustrated with a case study of the "kindness test." (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23211 / ISA / 1990 / 6893

Pankratova, Victoria (Instit International Labor Studies, Kolpachny per 9a Moscow 101831 USSR), *Indian Government Policy in the Light of Hindu-Christian Rivalry.*

¶ The influence of religious & communal groups on state policy in multi-religious, multicomunal societies is examined, with focus on India & state policy toward the lowest sections of the Christian community. Legally India is a secular, democratic state, & discrimination on the basis of religion or caste is a criminal offense. In order to raise the status of the former untouchable castes & tribes, the state renders them special assistance, which, as a form of "positive discrimination," has resulted in acute rivalry among the backward communities. In addition, pressure from the religious majority—ie, Hindu—has compelled the state to exclude Christian converts from low castes & tribes from the system of state aid. Thus, actual political processes contradict constitutional norms, as well as principles of the secular state. Little hope is held for resolving this problem in the near future; rather, it will continue to aggravate social tension in India. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23212 / ISA / 1990 / 6894

Panwalkar, V. G. (Tata Instit Social Sciences, PO Box 8313 Deonar Bombay 400088 Maharashtra India), **Disaster Response in Recent Indian Floods.**

¶ A discussion of postdisaster politics, based on a case study of an area of Maharashtra, India, in the aftermath of a flood. A microlevel analysis identifies various decision-making levels & the nature of their interactions. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23213 / ISA / 1990 / 6895

Paoli, Maria Celia (Dept Sociology U São Paulo, 05508 Brazil), **Citizenship, Inequalities and Democracy: The Making of a Public Space in Brazilian Experience.**

¶ In recent years, Brazilian social & judicial research on the relations between justice, law, social inequalities, & conflicts has moved openly toward the field of politics, institutional & noninstitutional, in the sense that politics are central to the present-day dilemmas of constructing democracy in a radically unequal society. The legitimacy crisis of the traditional means employed in government & political practice provides the historical referent for the emergence of a redefined notion of citizenship, particularly with respect to the sense of & the means to achieve collective participation & access to social rights. Implications of the present situation for patterns of political sociability are considered, with attention to the perceptions of jurists & social scientists. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23214 / ISA / 1990 / 6896

Pappalardo, Adriano (Faculty Political Science U Salerno, I-84100 Italy), **Problems of Rationality in Political Behavior.**

¶ A critique is presented of some important applications of the rational choice approach in political science, starting with the paradox of collective action as formulated by Downs & generalized by Olson later on. It is argued that none of the solutions proposed by these & other authors is consistent with the axioms of the paradigm, or with a rigorous usage of game theory, or both. This suggests that the rational approach is not suited to deal satisfactorily with macroproblems of social & political research, & prompts a consideration of the results of smaller scale applications. The most recent literature on party competition is reviewed, with special emphasis on its inability to predict a multiparty equilibrium point, the extremely severe conditions for multidimensional solutions even with a two-party system, the inadmissibility of any incorporation of identifiers into rational explanations, & the theoretical & empirical problems surrounding the notion of rational voting. Narrowing the scope, then, does not make the theory more promising, although one might reasonably expect better returns from rational-choice-oriented (micro-) analysis of committees' decision making. In turn, however, this implies a more peripheral position than that devised by overambitious supporters of the approach, eg, William Riker. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23215 / ISA / 1990 / 6897

Paraguez, Manuel Jacques (Malaquias Concha 0185, Casilla 15317 Correo 11 Santiago Chile), **Las estrategias jurídicas de la comunidad en la democratización del poder a nivel local** (Community Legal Strategies toward the Democratization of Local Power in Chile). (SPA)

¶ A discussion of the development of community juridical strategies in the context of the transition toward democracy in Chile beginning in 1990. Power at the municipal level is formally subordinated to the Constitution but is in fact controlled by dominant groups, without the people's participation. An emergent popular collective actor, autonomously organized, is also present, but has no part in the allocation of resources. The resultant sociopolitical tension is analyzed. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23216 / ISA / 1990 / 6898

Pardo, Mary (Dept Sociology U California, Los Angeles 90024), **Latinas and Urban Grassroots Activism: Social Identities as a Mobilization Resource.**

¶ Addressing a research question central to the understanding of participatory democracy & social change—how individuals become engaged in grass-roots community politics—life history interviews with 40 Latina community activists & ethnographic fieldwork in their respective communities are drawn on to examine the processes by which women became community activists, focusing on: (1) the meaning of community activism as expressed by activists; (2) the processes by which they mobilize

others; & (3) the relationship of these meanings & processes to gender, ethnic, & class identity. Two Los Angeles, Calif, communities are compared: one is predominantly Latino & working class; the other is multiethnic & middle class. In both, however, the quality of neighborhood life in relation to urban development & land use drives grass-roots activism. A literature review reveals that few studies focus on ethnic women, or consider gender; women's participation is often treated as "an extension of the domestic role." A more fruitful approach to understanding the participation of minority women, specifically Latinas, in community activism would consider the transformation of the notions of gender & of ethnic identity within specific social, regional, & historical contexts. Women's political participation may depend on their success in redefining & renegotiating the domestic division of labor. Women may also transform gender-based social networks into political resource networks for grass-roots mobilization. Here, a conceptual model that captures the link between kinship, friendship, & ethnic networks & grass-roots activism is outlined. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23217 / ISA / 1990 / 6899

Parra Luna, Francisco (U Complutense Madrid Somosaguas, E-28023 Spain), **The Role of a Referential Pattern of Values in Social Research: A Systemic Perspective.**

¶ It has been shown that values are the cornerstone of human life & the essential traits of culture. It has also been shown that it is feasible to set up a referential pattern of values (a common quasi-universally accepted list of basic values) in order to: (1) serve as a normative frame of reference for personal fulfillment & satisfaction; (2) evaluate overall performance of sociopolitical systems, & organizations; (3) establish valid space-time comparisons; & (4) operationalize & quantify key sociological concepts (efficacy, change, deviation, social regression, socialization, social control, etc), which have never been measured in quantitative terms. On the basis of these possibilities, it is claimed that a referential pattern of values is urgently needed in social research. A method for setting up this pattern is suggested through a quantitative approach to the group of essential common values for individuals. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23218 / ISA / 1990 / 6900

Passeron, Jean-Claude (2 rue de la Charité, F-13002 Marseille France), **L'Usage faible des images: contribution à une sémiologie de la réception des oeuvres d'art** (The Weak Use of Images: Toward a Semio-Sociology of the Reception of Works of Art). (FRE)

¶ The "aesthetic of reception" is considered in the context of painting & music. Opposing the traditional view that aesthetic experience is unitary, a mixed impression of heterogeneous components is posited, & the theory is tested via in situ conversations & computerized, quantified observations of museum visitors' behavior. The data point to component acts of description, exploration, segmentation, interpretation, & appreciation. The results illustrate: (1) the weak use of images by spectators of pictorial art, & (2) the active presence of components of perception normally considered extrinsic to aesthetic appreciation. Tr & Modified by J. White (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23219 / ISA / 1990 / 6901

Pateva, Svoboda H. (80 L. Karavelov Str, BG-1000 Sofia Bulgaria), **Some Theoretical and Methodological Problems in the Research of Leisure Time of Youth.**

¶ An exploration of the diversity of theoretical approaches concerning the scientific study of the leisure-time behavior & activities by youths. Conceptual & methodological problems in such research are identified, & some solutions proposed. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23220 / ISA / 1990 / 6902

Patil, R. B. (Shivaji U, Kolhapur Maharashtra 416004 India), **Deserted/Divorced Women's Movement in Rural India: A Study of the Movement and Its Achievements.**

¶ The Stri Mukti Sangharsha Chalval, established on 28 Oct 1983 in Sangli District, India, has carried out *morchas*, *jail bharo andolan*, *rasta-roko andolan*, & conferences on various issues related to the problems of women in rural areas, including a conference of 700 women at Vita on 25 Sept 1989. From this organization, the movement of deserted/divorced women emerged in Sangli & Satara districts. Here,

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based on newspaper reports, pamphlets, journal articles, & discussion with activists & participants, this movement & its achievements are described. Data regarding the factual situation of deserted/divorced women, the conferences, resolutions, & demands of the movement, indefinite *dharana*, government responses & assurances, & the achievements of the movement are also analyzed. This movement, the first of its kind in rural India, has been successful in implementing some of its demands, but some remain to be fulfilled. Due to this movement, rural women have become confident that if they are organized, their problems can be solved. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23221 / ISA / 1990 / 6903

Patil, R. B. (Shivaji U, Kolhapur 416004 Maharashtra India), **Trade Union Democracy: A Study of Workers' Participation in Ichalkaranji.**

¶ An examination of membership participation in day-to-day functioning of trade unions as a critical measure of real union democracy, based on scheduled interviews composed of both open- & closed-ended questions conducted with 223 union members in Ichalkaranji, India, a fast developing city with textiles, sugar, & engineering as its major industries. Focus is on the background of trade unions in Ichalkaranji, indicators of union participation, levels of participation, & trends toward nonactive participation. Workers who did not actively participate cited reasons of personal/familial problems, low level of education, a preference for leaving everything to union representatives, & living outside the city. To make the union democracy operative, lines of action for unions & their members are suggested. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23222 / ISA / 1990 / 6904

Patrizia, David (U Ancona, Via Pizzecolli 37 I-60129 Italy), **Child Day Care Policies and Equal Opportunity.**

¶ Day-care policies in major industrialized Western countries are compared, paying special attention to the various kinds of services & keeping in mind the great economic, cultural, & population changes that have occurred in the last decade, especially the fertility decrease & the growth in mothers' participation in the labor force. Day-care policies are examined within the framework of different welfare state patterns & different cultural conditions affecting the policy area. The evidence shows that policies & programs for child care, especially those following the principles of a liberal state, have never been aimed solely or principally at children's welfare; their development has to be seen in the light of state action in policies relating to women's employment, & more generally to the maintenance & reproduction of the traditional role of women. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23223 / ISA / 1990 / 6905

Patrushev, V. D. (Instit Sociological Research Soviet Academy Sciences, Kryzzyanovskogo 24/35 Bldg 5 Moscow 1117259), **General and Special Features in the Use of Time Budget by the Working Population in the USSR and the USA.**

¶ A report on Soviet-American time-use research carried out in Jackson, Mich, & Pscov, USSR, with focus on general & special features of the time use of urban populations. Analysis shows that there are no intrinsic differences in time expenditures on base groups of activities. The amount of free time is about 20% in both groups, excluding Pscov women, who have about 15% free time. In Pscov, 4-7 more hours per week are spent on work & activities connected with work than in Jackson. The time spent on housework & childrearing is also greater in Pscov, though time expenditures on shopping are less than in Jackson. In both cities, about 50% of free time is spent on mass media. Changes in free time structure that have taken place over the last 20 years are identified. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23224 / ISA / 1990 / 6906

Patrushev, Sergey V. (Instit International Labor Studies, Kolpachny per. 9a Moscow 101831 USSR), **Masses, Movements and Changing Society: Key Points of Investigation.**

¶ In the 1970s & 1980s, new social movements (NSMs) began taking an active part in the search for new development alternatives. Many investigators consider NSMs as symptomatic of deep changes in the structure of modern Western society that reflect hitherto unknown problems & conflicts in social & political life. In contemporary social development two processes contradict each other: on the one hand, many problems require joint, collective action, solidarity, & overstepping the limits of concrete social groups, classes, & societies, while on the other, growing flexi-

bility, differentiation, individualization, & the drive for personal emancipation have caused joint efforts to be neglected. It is concluded that the possibility of further development mandates a conscious return to the community. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23225 / ISA / 1990 / 6907

Paulston, Christina Bratt (U Pittsburgh, PA 15260), **Ethnicity, Nationalism and Language Policies.**

¶ It is argued that the main linguistic outcomes of the prolonged contact of ethnic groups within a modern nation-state are language maintenance, bilingualism, or language shift. An understanding of language maintenance & shift & the social conditions under which they occur constitutes a major means of understanding educational language policies, which seek to regulate the interactions of ethnic groups within a nation-state. A language policy that goes counter to existing sociocultural forces is not likely to be successful. Here, the social variables germane to language in ethnic group relations are explored in a number of case studies. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23226 / ISA / 1990 / 6908

Pave, Francis (CSO-CNRS, 19 rue Amélie F-75007 Paris France), **French title not provided** (Should the Organization Be Considered Solely as a Mathematical Object?). (FRE)

¶ The organization as an object is a positivist challenge; it is not truly an object, but an ordered structure of interrelationships among elements that are not subjects, but social actors. How, then, can mathematics shed light on the organization as an object? This is possible in two ways: either quantitatively, by characterizing it according to types & measures, or in a formal nonquantitative manner using mathematical logic. This is what computer specialists do when they produce program models: computerization is a mathematization of organizations. This has consequences for the kind of organization produced. It is demonstrated that this mathematical object is not sufficient for comprehending the ordered structure of relationships among organizations; indeed, no discipline manages to explain it fully, since the organization is a multidisciplinary object. Organizational change requires more than a multidisciplinary approach: individuals or groups must be considered not as objects, but as social actors. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23227 / ISA / 1990 / 6909

Pawar, Manohar S. (Dept Criminology & Correctional Administration Tata Instit Social Sciences, PO Box 8313 Deonar Bombay Maharashtra 400088 India), **Justice Processing of Women in Developing Countries.**

¶ India's criminal justice process bristles with problems, notwithstanding the constitutional rights & procedural guarantees granted to the accused. While the justice process is important for all, it is crucial for the accused, particularly for accused women. They pass through all the different stages from arrest through prosecution & judgment, few of them smooth or expeditious. Their interaction with the police, advocate, court officials, & presiding officer highlights the hiatus between what is & what ought to be. For most women, this is a traumatic experience, during which they brave numerous & adverse economic, social, & psychological effects. It is hardly surprising that their attitude toward the law is generally negative. Much could be done to soften this kind of trauma. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23228 / ISA / 1990 / 6910

Pećujlić, Miroslav & Nakarada, P. Radmila (Faculty Law U Belgrade, YU-11001 6 Yugoslavia), **The Drama of Socialism—The Yugoslav Case.**

• Complete paper available from SA Document Delivery Service prepaid at \$0.25 per page plus \$1.50 search & postage. Length of paper: 17 pp.

¶ A comparative analysis, with emphasis on Yugoslavia, of the dramatically turbulent events occurring in the socialist world. It is argued that the genesis of postrevolutionary societies has resulted from the interplay of several factors: (1) semiperipheral civilizational milieu & an inferior formula of modernization; (2) messianic & authoritarian political elites; & (3) external military & political interventions in the post-WWII era. Also discussed are the nature of totalitarian & posttotalitarian social systems, & the sources of deep crisis & breakdown of authoritarian socialism. The illusion that automatic transition to prosperity & democracy is possible simply by introducing market mechanisms is criticized. The gen-

eral desire to transform Eastern European societies into modern market economies & parliamentary democracies is faced with major obstacles, including (A) a devastated economy; & (B) an upsurge of political extremism, revanchism, anti-Semitism, conservative traditionalism; & (C) an eruption of nationalism & separatism. It is suggested that, in the future, these societies may be characterized as: mixed peripheral societies, societies that have integrated the achievements of socialism & capitalism, or torn societies, oscillating between the two systems. The future shape of Eastern European societies depends to a large degree on the character & wisdom of social-political actors, & not only on the present reformist elites, movements, & parties, but on social classes & their reawakening energy. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23229 / ISA / 1990 / 6911

Peiro, Jose M., Hontangas, Pedro & Salanova, Marisa (Faculty Psychology U Valencia, E-46003 Spain), **School and Training as Hidden Unemployment.**

¶ An analysis of the schooling & training of youth as a "hidden unemployment" phenomenon, based on longitudinal data collected from 355 Spanish youth in Apr-May 1986, while in the second year of Formación Profesional I, & 1 year later when Ss were in one of the following situations: school (81%), unemployment (5%), & work (14%). Occupational intentions & plans, & propensity to leave school were examined at the initial data collection. Results show that 60% of students at time 2 had evidenced a clear propensity to leave for a job at time 1. Vocational maturity, work values, job-seeking behavior, & psychological well-being were compared among different subgroups at time 2. The implications of the transitions experienced by Ss on changes in such variables are discussed. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23230 / ISA / 1990 / 6912

Pekonen, Kyösti & Siisiäinen, Martti (U Jyväskylä, SF-40100 Finland), **Politics and the Elderly People in Finland.**

¶ An exploration of the emergence of the elderly as a political problem in Finland, & its consequences for the political system. The problem is examined from the perspective of the political organizing of the elderly that began in the 1970s. The basic causes for this were the growing number of the elderly, connected with their growing economic, social, & cultural resources. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23231 / ISA / 1990 / 6913

Pellegrino, Pierre (CRAAL-U Genève, CH-1211 4 Switzerland), **Transformations globales et structures locales** (Global Transformations and Local Structures). (FRE)

¶ An exploration of how various dimensions of contemporary space are transformed. As space becomes restructured: (1) it becomes more interdependent, (2) there are shifts of territorial orientation & function, & (3) new configurations & relationships develop that transform spatial ecology. Several ways to conceptualize future spatial relationships under conditions of ecological restructuring are discussed. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23232 / ISA / 1990 / 6914

Pellegrino, Pierre (CRAAL U Genève, CH-1211 4 Switzerland), **Art et imaginaire, espace et temps sociaux** (Art and the Imaginary, Social Space and Time). (FRE)

¶ The work of the imagination is presented as the submersion of culture, a deformation developed to the destruction even of signs. Is the imagination an imaging activity itself, reflecting not reality, but the means to penetrate reality more deeply? It is asserted that imagination saturates the means of expression, emptying them of effectiveness & prompting a reexamination of our own way of looking at the world of objects. Tr & Modified by J. White (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23233 / ISA / 1990 / 6915

Pels, Dick (U Amsterdam, NL-1012 CE Netherlands), **Treason of the Intellectuals: Paul de Man and Hendrik de Man.**

¶ A portrait is presented of Paul de Man & Hendrik de Man, nephew & uncle, in 1940, when they both began to collaborate, the nephew as a budding literary journalist, & his more famous uncle as chairman of the Belgian Workers' Party, with the German forces that occupied their

homeland. An attempt is made to explain the revolutionary temptation to which they both succumbed, with focus on the issue of cultural nationalism & the critique of rationalism & intellectualism. The proximity of a specific type of anti-intellectualism to a "soft" variety of anti-Semitism is noted. In addition to identifying the intellectual attractions of fascist ideology, the issue of intellectual treason is considered. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23234 / ISA / 1990 / 6916

Pendaries, Jean-René (GERM-CERCOM CNRS, Marseille-Nice France), **The Biographical Approach between the Social Flows Studies and the Life Stories Analysis.**

¶ Recent developments in the field of biographical analysis (eg, statistical longitudinal analysis of life course, & studies on the social organization & structuration of life cycles) raise the question of the correspondence of the biographical approach & life history analysis. Relationships between sociology, the biographical approach, & life history analysis must be reconsidered & reconstructed. It is argued that the life story can not define the status of the biographical approach: on the contrary, it is the definition sociology gives of the biographical approach that determines the sociological status of the life story; ie, the biographical approach has a theoretical priority over the life story & is methodologically broader. This understanding enables commonalities among different sociological approaches to life histories to be identified, along with the implications of specific uses of life stories by sociologists. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23235 / ISA / 1990 / 6917

Pennartz, Paul J. J. (Dept Household & Consumer Issues Agricultural U, NL-6700 HB Wageningen Netherlands), **Schemes and Codes, Key Concepts in the Analysis of Environmental Perception and Evaluation.**

¶ There is increasing evidence that the way humans perceive their surroundings is as important to understanding their appreciation of the environment as are the spatial features of the environment itself. The concepts of perceptual schemes (Neisser), interpretative schemes (Berger & Luckmann), & habitus (Pierre Bourdieu), are used to analyze data obtained via in-depth interviews with 60 architects, 50 other adults, & 71 adolescents. Ss were asked to sort several 24-picture series on the dimensions "pleasant-unpleasant" & "beautiful-unsightly," & then explain their decisions. Results of qualitative & quantitative content analyses indicate that immediate sensation of stimuli is relatively important within adolescents' perceptual schemes, while spatial qualities appear to be important in architects' perceptions, & interpretation appears to have a main role in adults' perceptions. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23236 / ISA / 1990 / 6918

Penny, Dawn (School Human Movement Studies Bedford Coll Higher Education, 37 Landsdowne Rd MK40 2BZ England), **The Relationship between Female Participation in Marathon Running and Women's Role in Society.**

¶ Questionnaires completed by 118 female entrants in the 1987 Southampton (England) Half-Marathon, as well as selected interviews, are examined to determine the relationship of participation to the traditional woman's social role & identity. Results show participants to be characteristically young, of high socioeconomic status, & without children. Findings suggest that the half-marathon can provide improved self-image & identity for women; however, in their everyday participation, women show a willingness to adapt their involvement to accommodate the expectations of the traditional woman's social role. In its present form, marathon running is compatible with that role, & reactions of others are, as a consequence, rarely hostile. The strength of the subconscious social definition of women's traditional inferiority is shown by participants' own doubts of their ability, surprise at achievements, & the subordinate place of marathon running in their lives. Increased collective action in groups or as club members is necessary if women are to achieve lasting changes in their societal role & identity. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23237 / ISA / 1990 / 6919

Penz, Otto (Dept Sociology U Calgary, Alberta T2N 1N4), **Reading Games: Ballgames of the North American Indians and in Late Medieval Europe.**

¶ Analysis of North American Indian & ancient European games &

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their texture reveals a surprising variety of common features. Here, relevant structural similarities (homologies) between ball games, in particular, are identified in a historical, cross-cultural (or trans-Atlantic) examination of folk football & racketball, employing a theoretical framework provided by the French *Annales* historians & Norbert Elias's theory of civilization. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23238 / ISA / 1990 / 6920

Peräkylä, A. (Goldsmiths' Coll U London, New Cross SE14 6NW England), **'Psychological Frame' as a Response to the Problems of Death and Dying.**

† An increasing literature in the last decades has pointed to the social & emotional isolation & powerlessness of dying patients in Western hospitals. This criticism has been accompanied by formulations of new humane standards for terminal care, which are an essential part of the emergence of a new socially & psychologically oriented medical discourse. Here, a report is presented on extensive ethnographic fieldwork conducted in a university hospital in Finland concentrated on the care of the dying. The new medical discourse is found to be a central resource in the vocabulary of the staff. Its use in everyday interactions is conceptualized here as a "psychological frame." The conditions & consequences of the use of this frame in naturally occurring situations are examined in detail. It is concluded that the frame neither criticizes nor results in changes in the prevailing patterns of care, but instead provides a legitimizing device for staff members to counteract actual or potential criticism. The emergence of the new medical discourse & accompanying psychological frame in the care of the dying seems thus not to have had a direct effect in transforming the care of the dying. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23239 / ISA / 1990 / 6921

Peres, Yochanan & Katz, Ruth (Tel Aviv U, Ramat-Aviv 69978 Israel), **The Socio-Cultural Context of Conjugal Stability in Israel.**

† It is argued that conjugal stability (CS) in Israel is maintained through social control, operating in a variety of ways, eg, via residence in small communities, religiosity, & socialization. Jewish communities throughout the world have tended to develop family-based control systems to compensate for the absence of formal coercive authority. Since the establishment of the Israeli state in 1948 these mechanisms have become gradually less vital, & CS is likewise decreasing. Here, data on family-oriented behavior in Israel are compared with parallel international data. Changes in Israeli family patterns over the last two decades are traced, & compared among various sectors, cohorts, & circles of society. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23240 / ISA / 1990 / 6922

Peretz, Henri (15 rue Vaneau, F-75007 Paris France), **French title not provided** (The Construction of Appearance on the Retail Clothing Salesfloor). (FRE)

† Between the production or creation of clothes & the wearing of them for any social purpose, there takes place the decisive step of selecting & buying them, involving a financial & cultural transaction with professional salespersons. These interactions were observed in several ready-made clothes stores in Paris, France, between upper class women & men & the salespersons who attended them. The "construction of appearance" is defined as a process of negotiation in which a professional tries to accommodate a particular client with clothing that produces a favorable self-image. Aspects of encounter that reflect the differentiation of the professional culture & the lay culture are identified, & the exercise of professional skill in the negotiation of size & fitting is discussed. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23241 / ISA / 1990 / 6923

Perinbanayagam, Robert S. (Hunter Coll, New York NY 10021), **Ethnic Conflict and Education in Sri Lanka.**

† In the ethnic conflict in Sri Lanka, the absence of opportunities for economic & social mobility has been a major complaint by both parties. This complaint must be viewed in light of two developments: (1) the phenomenal rise in population since WWII; & (2) the introduction of an educational plan in 1945 that provided education free of charge to all students from kindergarten to the university. These two developments created a large pool of educated unemployed who could neither go back & become peasants & workers like their fathers & mothers, nor secure places in the institutional structures that could employ them. These issues are devel-

oped as they pertain to the sociopsychology of self-esteem & familial obligations in a kin-oriented social organization such as Sri Lanka. The inability of the society to create institutional structures in which self-esteem & familial obligations can be fulfilled has led to frustration & rage, manifested in ethnic scapegoating & violence. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23242 / ISA / 1990 / 6924

Perulli, Paolo (DAEST, S. Croce 1957 I-30125 Venice Italy), **Experiences and Dilemmas of Micro- and Meso-Concertation in Italy.**

† Weakness of trilateral or bilateral central concertation can be a major obstacle to cooperative industrial relations as well as to social atmosphere. However, if industrial culture is well developed at the local level & practices of mutual adjustment & information sharing are rooted in actors' tradition at the enterprise level, concertation can be the outcome, as is the case in some Italian regions & large firms. Here, general rules characterizing these long-term industrial experiments are identified: relative independence of industrial relations from the business cycle, firm orientation toward internal & local representation, & territorial & local institutional subcultures. Qualitative data about firm & regional economic performance, union density, collective bargaining, & local political negotiations are offered. Small firm vs large firm & metropolitan vs peripheral models of concertation are described, & an attempt is made to develop cross-national comparative observations. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23243 / ISA / 1990 / 6925

Pessanher, Elin G. Da Fonte & Morel, Regina Lucia Moraes (IFCS/U Federal Rio de Janeiro, Brazil), **Life History, Professional Training and Political Socialization: The Formation of Brazilian Metal Workers' Identities.**

† Case studies of workers in the shipbuilding & steel industries of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, are used to examine the relationship between individual biographies, professional training, & political socialization. The research draws on interviews that attempted to distinguish personal & collective experiences. In the case of the steel industry, a state industry created in 1941 under the dictatorship of Getúlio Vargas, official propaganda & the control of the social reproduction of the workers influenced their personal lives & those of their families. Their professional identity was established by the state company, which, in turn, shaped the group's generational consciousness. In contrast, workers in the shipbuilding industry developed a strong professional identity & a trade-unionist tradition. Nevertheless, different political contexts established distinctions among generational identities between those whose political socialization occurred during the populist mobilization vs during the repressive military dictatorship. Constituent features of political socialization that influence workers' biographies are identified. In particular, professional socialization & political context characteristics play an important role in the rearrangement of generational life experiences. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23244 / ISA / 1990 / 6926

Peters, Hans Peter (KFA Jülich TUG, PO Box 1913 D-5170 Federal Republic Germany), **Social Responses to the Reactor Disaster of Chernobyl in the Federal Republic of Germany.**

† The 26 Apr 1989 reactor disaster in Chernobyl, USSR, had a great influence on public opinion, the political process, & even the everyday behavior of citizens of the Federal Republic of Germany. Here, described are how the West German population assessed the Chernobyl disaster & how this event influenced nuclear attitudes in general, with particular emphasis on how the credibility of information sources was subsequently evaluated. Data collected via 3 representative surveys conducted between Nov 1986 & May 1988, & by 25 explorative interviews with families, indicate that the major response to the event was uncertainty about its health consequences, which decreased only slightly between the time of the first & the third survey. The information given to the public by official sources was generally evaluated as insufficient—a tendency to underestimate rather than to overestimate the risk was perceived; information from citizens' action committees & ecological research institutes was used to correct the picture drawn by these sources. Implications of these results for governmental information policy are discussed. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23245 / ISA / 1990 / 6927

Peterson, Georgia L., O'Leary, Joseph T. & Meis, Scott (Dept For-

estry & Natural Resources Purdue U, West Lafayette IN 47907), **"Coming to America": Testing the Familiarity vs. Novelty Concept on the International Traveller.**

¶ A discussion of international tourism, with attention to demographic characteristics of the overseas traveler. The traveler, desiring to visit a foreign location, has an innate desire for adventure, & has willingly chosen a destination that is likely to be totally unfamiliar, both in degree & patterning of its strangeness. Such travelers often have an expressed need to be guided, to have set plans made before leaving, & to have someone there who speaks their language. Here, the results of an extensive survey of several countries conducted by the joint efforts of Tourism Canada & the US Travel & Tourism Administration are used to examine international tourism in relation to the US & Canada. In particular, West Germany is analyzed in terms of the novelty vs familiarity concept, in a test of Cohen's (1979) observation that: "Many of today's tourists are able to enjoy the experience of change & novelty only from a strong base of familiarity, which enables them to feel secure enough to enjoy the strangeness of what they experience." (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23246 / ISA / 1990 / 6928

Peterson, Richard T. (Dept Philosophy Michigan State U, East Lansing 48824), **Communication Theory and the Critique of Alienation.**

¶ An attempt is made to outline the normative aspects of a defensible theory of alienation. Metaphysical assumptions are avoided, & the need to think of values historically & to adopt a critical approach to the intersection of knowledge & power are emphasized. These aims are accomplished through a historicizing of Jürgen Habermas's communication ethic, supplemented by an aesthetic rationality of agency formation that, it is argued, is implicit in the politics of new social movements. The ethic & politics of agency are placed against the background of contemporary structural change. The division of labor is taken to be the key idea by which alienation theory can concretize itself historically in a way congenial to democratic criticism. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23247 / ISA / 1990 / 6929

Petkova, Kristina (Institut Sociology, 13A Moskovska St BG-1000 Sofia Bulgaria), **Individual Traits and Scientists' Research Behaviour.**

¶ The current interest in problem choice in science stems from developments in the sociology of science since Thomas S. Kuhn's *The Structure of Scientific Revolutions* (1970), opening possibilities for investigation of the subjective side of science & highlighting the application of social-psychological analysis. The main hypotheses examined here presuppose that: (1) various strategies of problem choice are distributed along the conservatism-risk-taking dimension; & (2) there is a correspondence between scientists' individual traits (eg, extraversion-introversion, neuroticism) & their strategies of problem choice. To test the first hypothesis, 6 parameters relating to risk-competitiveness, lack of consensus in the scientific community, paradigm change, novelty, necessity of additional professional training, & subjective probability of a quick solution—were examined among a sample of 200 Bulgarian scientists (natural sciences) via questionnaire; to verify the second hypothesis, the Ss were administered the Eysenck Personality Questionnaire (Eysenck, S., Paspalov, I., & Stetinsky, D., *Bulgarian Standardization of the Eysenck Personality Questionnaire*, 1984). Results of cluster analysis, calculation of means, standard deviations, & T-test reveal 8 personality profiles showing that scientists' strategies of problem choice match their individual characteristics. Thus, the study of scientists' personalities will enhance understanding of the mechanisms of scientific development. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23248 / ISA / 1990 / 6930

Petmesidou, Maria (Dept Sociology U Crete, Perivolia Rethymnou GR-74100 Greece), **State and Economy in Greece. An Attempt to Locate the Causes of the Reversal of Development.**

¶ An examination of the relationship between the state & the market in the context of the model of development followed by Greece in the post-war period, focusing on the ambivalence characterized by: the strong & extensive intervention of the state in the economy, but the inability of the state to bring about any of the structural changes required for sustained economic growth. The main issues addressed are: (1) the social processes influencing state policies for industrial development & technological change; (2) the importance of political credentials in the distribution of revenue, & the limited significance of market mechanisms; & (3) the

role of rentier interests in Greek society, & the low degree of consensus among social strata for the necessity of modernization. In an attempt to understand why processes of development in Greece have reversed since the late 1960s, the socioeconomic forces promoting development strategies in Greece vs those prevalent in other late industrializing countries are examined in relationship to the position of these countries in the internal division of labor. The prospects of technological change & economic development in Greece are considered, & alternative strategies for alleviating the present economic & political crisis are discussed. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23249 / ISA / 1990 / 6931

Petronoti, Marina (Centre Social Research, 1 Sophocleous Athens GR-105 59 Greece), **The Process of Mobility and Networks of Social Relationships. An Anthropological Analysis within Rural and Urban Contexts.**

¶ An examination of the nature & content of social relations established by internal migrants before & during their settlement in Athens, Greece, based on participant observation & life history data for 1940-1990. The network of their relations consists of both kin & nonkin who affect emigrants' perspectives & socioeconomic life; emphasis is on the extent to which such networks contribute to the social ascent of migrants who set up small enterprises as a means of survival. An attempt is made to find out whether migrants' geographical & occupational mobility is accompanied by a differentiation of their contacts, the form these contacts take, & the structures they compose, as well as to observe the ways in which informants behave toward each other & to explore their personal views about their social world & the principles on which they organize its constituent elements. It is found that such networks function as an informal structure of both sentimental & instrumental relations among migrants, kin, & townspeople. They provide migrants with information, financial or psychological support, help in daily life, etc, & tend to be stronger where family connections are loose. While these networks do not seem to enhance migrants' social position, they help them confront crises & eliminate or obscure the boundaries of the class system. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23250 / ISA / 1990 / 6932

Petropoulos, Nicholas P. & Shokos, John G. (National Centre Social Research, Sophocleous 1 Athens GR-10559 Greece), **Disaster Planning in Greece: Review and Prospects.**

¶ The level & effectiveness of natural disaster plan organization in Greece are assessed via: (1) analysis of existent disaster plans; (2) interviews with key individuals involved in the design & implementation of disaster plans; & (3) results of empirical studies on disaster intervention. Such planning began in the early 1970s, during the dictatorship, & since then has undergone radical changes, including demilitarization, specialization, decentralization, & internationalization. Today there are plans for a variety of natural disasters on three levels of operation: local, provincial, & national. These plans represent specialized versions of a more generalized disaster plan (*xenocratis*), & the responsibility for the design, implementation, & updating of the plans is dispersed among various governmental ministries. Though analysis reveals adherence to recognized disaster planning principles, there are some weaknesses, eg, the duplication of organizational efforts across disasters & the lack of provision for the development of local command posts in focused disasters. An opportunity to evaluate the plans in the process of implementation was provided by the Kalamata earthquake. Two recent developments that should improve the effectiveness of disaster planning are also discussed: (1) the formation of the European Center for the Prevention & Forecasting of Earthquakes, in cooperation with other Council of Europe countries; & (2) the proposed consolidation of all disaster preparation & implementation in the Ministry of the Interior. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23251 / ISA / 1990 / 6933

Petrusek, Miloslav (Institut Sociology, Jilská 1 CS-110 00 Prague 1 Czechoslovakia), **A Redistributive Hypothesis of Sources and Reproduction of Social Inequalities in the Socialist Type Societies.**

¶ Secondary analysis of official statistics & findings of two macrostructural studies of social inequalities carried out in Czechoslovakia in 1978 & 1984, as well as comparative data on Poland, reveal evidence of social differentiation; however, the type of differentiation identified does not correspond with the real structure of social inequalities. Although the social structure seems to be highly egalitarian, everyday social experience

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manifests a considerable span of social stratification. It is argued that such social differentiation is the result of two redistributive mechanisms: (1) macrostructural, as evident in the structure of wages, preferences, & legalized discriminations & privileges; & (2) microstructural, ie, the sum of strategies of social behavior of individuals, families, & other social groups. Macrostructural redistribution, apart from its economic functions, serves political & stabilization functions; at the same time, it decreases performance motivation. Microstructural strategies attempt to compensate for discrimination & social exclusion, & to create alternative mechanisms of social advancement. It is suggested that these structures are likely to continue to function during the current transition period. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23252 / ISA / 1990 / 6934

Pfenning, Winfried (Centre Social Sciences U Mannheim, D-6800 1 Federal Republic Germany), **Cross-National Differences in Union Structure and Chances for Transnational Cooperation.**

¶ International cooperation will be a major topic in the debate on union strategy, especially between European unions. Attempts to coordinate union behavior on a transnational level will be largely determined by existing union structures. Differences in union organization will affect the likelihood & the feasibility of coordinated action. A number of models showing how unions can coordinate their behavior are reviewed to demonstrate that supranational organizations are only one option. Qualitative & quantitative indicators are used to analyze some of the main differences in European union structures, & the relationship between organizational differences & chances for common union action are discussed. The forms of cooperation that will be most likely in the future are identified. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23253 / ISA / 1990 / 6935

Phelan, John M. (McGannon Communication Research Center Fordham U, Bronx NY 10458), **Procrustes for Mercury: The De-Fusion of Innovation.**

¶ The cliché characterization of the current era is that of an information age, where the latest innovations are globally dispatched instantaneously, & where trends & events are given exhaustive & immediate coverage. Analysis of the cultural forms that information takes outside of privileged elite channels indicates that news coverage of events & journalistic reportage of trends are: (1) dominated by the art form of the novel & film; & (2) animated by events of the past, which serve as the stuff of political & cultural myth. The cultural form of "objective" news constantly seeks templates from the past for present coverage. Driven by deadlines, news & commentary media are hostage to the calendar, archival footage, & major stories of the past, which does not achieve a historical perspective, but, rather, wrests past events from the realistic context of their original existence, & fictional stereotypes often prevail. News & views are stories, therefore, in a more literal sense than common usage implies. Analysis of media coverage of national & international conflicts & health issues illustrates the view of news as "olds." The forms of modern popular communications thus are the transnational industrialized descendants of the great epics of the past, which molded events to fit, & eventually to preserve, a national culture. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23254 / ISA / 1990 / 6936

Philpott, Stuart B. (U Toronto, Ontario M5S 1A1), **Metropolitan Retrenchment and West Indian Migration Dependency.**

¶ The small British West Indian colony of Montserrat manifests many of the problems of migration dependency found in the Caribbean. This dependence on permanent or temporary outmigration began with the end of slavery in the mid-nineteenth century & reached a peak in the early 1960s, when almost 33% of the island's population left for GB, rendering most village households reliant on migration remittances for survival. The inherent fragility of a socioeconomic system dependent on migration & remittances is examined via a comparison of data collected during the 1960s with that obtained during recent research. Recent changes connected with the curtailment of migration to the metropolitan countries, particularly GB & the US, & the increasing economic constraints under which many of the overseas migrants live, are discussed within the context of wider socioeconomic forces impinging on the region. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23255 / ISA / 1990 / 6937

Phizacklea, Annie & Wolkowitz, Carol (Dept Sociology U Warwick,

Coventry CV4 7AL England), **New and Old Technology Homeworking in the UK.**

¶ An examination of homeworkers' hidden contribution to real gross national product in the UK, especially the relative importance of white-collar as compared to manufacturing homework, typical conditions of work, & the numerical importance of ethnic minority homeworkers. Whereas local surveys & the experience of campaigning groups point to an expansion of manufacturing homework, especially among ethnic minority workers, UK Dept of Employment surveys have emphasized the growing number of highly educated people involved in nonmanual work at home. Here, an attempt is made to clarify the situation, drawing on national survey data, obtained from a postage-paid questionnaire published in a national mass market weekly women's magazine, & findings from 1989/90 face-to-face interviews with homeworkers. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23256 / ISA / 1990 / 6938

Picard, Michel (URESTI/CNRS, 27 rue Damesme F-75014 Paris France), **Tourisme international à Bali: intégration nationale et indigénisation régionale** (International Tourism in Bali: National Integration and Regional Indigenization). (FRE)

¶ Culture is both Bali's defining feature & the focus of tourist promotion. Westerners, Balinese, & other Indonesians repeatedly ask the question: "Can Balinese culture survive the impact of tourism?" Here, this question is challenged as being irrelevant. Tourism is not a force striking Bali from outside, but is a process transforming Balinese society from within. More precisely, touristification of a society blurs the cultural boundaries by which the local population can discriminate between what comes from within vs from outside. Therefore, rather than trying to assess the impact of international tourism on Balinese culture, an attempt is made to investigate what is meant by Balinese culture, via discourse analysis applied to: discourse originating from the Indonesian (national) level, specifying how regional cultures should further national culture; & discourse originating from the Balinese (regional) level, asserting the distinctive characteristics of Balinese culture. It is revealed that, on the one hand, the Balinese are using the fame of their island abroad to affirm the singularity of their culture vis-à-vis the tourists as well as the Indonesians; but on the other hand, their claim is defined within a frame of reference that is at the same time touristic & Indonesian. Thus, while tourism prompts indigenous populations to stress their identity by displaying their culture, it does so by integrating their society within the overlapping networks of the international tourist industry & of the nation state. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23257 / ISA / 1990 / 6939

Pinard, Maurice (Dept Sociology McGill U, Montreal Quebec H3A 2T7), **The 1960s Cycle of Protest and Routine Politics: Interdependence and Common Roots.**

¶ One of the most striking, but neglected, aspects of the cycle of protest of the 1960s & 1970s is its occurrence in many countries, including almost all those of the Western World. A dynamic model of the emergence of protest movements is developed, stressing their interdependence with increasing, concomitant, but variable changes in the routine political arena of these societies, & also focusing on structural & cultural determinants that may have been common to politics in all of them. It is contended that the new class arguments miss or underestimate the specific components of that change, ie, the growth of human, not financial, resources, particularly of the intelligentsia, to the exclusion of the educated managerial stratum. As for cultural forces, it is argued that the limited but important growth of new values like neoliberalism & postmaterialism, & changes in the salience of different sets of values were crucial, especially among intellectuals & students. Post-WWII structural changes in the Western world that produced these class & cultural developments are traced, & some of the determinants of the downswing of the cycle of protest during the 1970s & 1980s are identified. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23258 / ISA / 1990 / 6940

Pinch, T. J. (Dept Sociology U York, Heslington YO1 5DD England), **The Social Construction of Technology Testing.**

¶ In an analysis of the testing of technology, it is argued that just as experimental results in the natural sciences can be treated in terms of social construction, the same applies to the testing of technologies. The results of a pilot study (primarily involving interviews) of the testing of computer software are presented. An attempt is made to show how, in different sets of circumstances, engineers & others negotiate what constitutes an adequate & competent test of a technology. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23259 / ISA / 1990 / 6941

Piran, Parviz (103A No 18 Daneshvar St, Vanak Teheran 19918 Iran), **Awaiting a Disaster: Air Raids on Cities.**

¶ An examination of the sociological dimensions of disaster caused by wars, eg, air raids. Personal notes on air raid reactions (34 cases gathered by students of 2 methodology classes) & articles from newspapers & popular magazines published during an intense period of air raids are analyzed; participant observation data were also gathered after each air raid. Findings reveal the richness of the situation of disaster for evaluating human nature & behaviors that result from danger & selfish endeavors for survival, which undermine group norms, social values, & expectations. They also reveal the conflicts between the group & individuals & patterns of conflict resolution, & point out the importance of class differentiation in regard to the images of disaster & the social reactions that it stimulates. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23260 / ISA / 1990 / 6942

Pires de Lima, Marinús (Instit Ciências Sociais U Lisboa, Ave Forças Armadas P-1600 Lisbon Portugal), **French title not provided** (The New Management Strategies and the Labour Movement in the Economic Crisis). (FRE)

¶ An analysis of the main changes that occurred over the period 1974-1989 in the Portuguese shipbuilding industry, concerning both the labor process & industrial relations. Economic & political transformations are reviewed, & provide the context for a discussion of certain key issues, eg, work organization, management strategies, industrial relations, & conditions of work. The development of trade unionism & collective bargaining is compared with broader patterns of industrial relations in the metallurgical industry. Three fundamental periods are identified: (1) 1974/75—the revolutionary period, characterized by radical & spontaneous workers' social struggles; (2) 1976-1981—institutionalization of industrial conflicts through the progressive implantation & trade unions & political parties; & (3) 1982-1989—marked by the impact of the economic crisis, the policy of redundancies, unemployment, the increase of defensive action, segmentation of work, & subterranean economic strategies. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23261 / ISA / 1990 / 6943

Pires de Lima, Marinús (Instit Ciências Sociais U Lisboa, Ave Forças Armadas P-1600 Portugal (Tel: 73-22-72)), **Changements des rapports de travail dans les chantiers navals au Portugal: 1974-1989** (Changes in Work Relationships at Portuguese Dockyards: 1974-1989). (FRE)

¶ An examination of the impact of changing economic & political climates on management-labor relations in the Portuguese dockyards over three periods of time: (1) 1974/75, a revolutionary period characterized by direct, grass-roots action; (2) 1976-1981, during which industrial relations, trade unions, & political parties were institutionalized; & (3) 1981-1989, marked by the increased effects of economic crisis, instability of labor markets, & subterranean economy. Tr & Modified by J. White (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23262 / ISA / 1990 / 6944

Pires de Lima, Marinús, Oliveira, José G., Oliveira, Luísa, Cerdeira, Conceição, Rosa, Teresa, Dias, Isabel, Moura, Ana & Alves, Paulo (Instit Ciências Sociais U Lisboa, Ave Forças Armadas P-1600 Lisbon Portugal), **French title not provided** (The Changing of the Social Actors in a Developing Country: A Sociological Intervention in Setúbal (1988-1990)). (FRE)

¶ Preliminary results are presented of research undertaken in Portugal on the labor movement, based on the theory of social movements & the methodology of sociological intervention developed by French sociologist Alain Touraine. A survey was conducted in early 1988 of workers employed in firms located in Setúbal, a regional area that has suffered economic crisis & a high rate of unemployment. Setúbal is now benefitting from a special development program, largely financed by the European Economic Community. Trade unionism is facing a crisis in Portugal, as in other industrialized countries. However, Portugal is unique in that it is a semiperipheral, heterogeneous country, & was ruled by a dictatorship from 1926 to 1974. Thus in the Portuguese case, synchrony & diachrony must be considered jointly. Trade unionism affects both the functioning of a society & its historical change; it is a social actor as well as an actor of development. In Portugal, the state interferes with society as a political, economic, social, & cultural actor. Union strategy is more a

response to state action than to the initiatives of other social actors. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23263 / ISA / 1990 / 6945

Pitts, Ruth Ann (307-10011 116 St, Edmonton Alberta T5K 1V4), **Class Formation and Stratification Systems: Definitions of the Middle Class in Contemporary France and Britain.**

¶ An attempt to identify the theoretical approach to the study of inequality most appropriate to the new class of middle-level bureaucrats. French Marxists (Louis Althusser, N. Poulantzas) have had to come to terms with the growth of these midlevel jobs & their incumbents, who are not easily placed in Marxist ideas of class polarization. Whereas Marx discussed the petite bourgeoisie as falling into the proletariat, he could only see the role of bureaucracy as administering things. Poulantzas has used a nominal approach to inequality, stating that the relations of production continue to create classes without their being consciously organized. Other analysts, such as Jonathan Turner, utilize a realist approach in arguing that these positions may persist only when a perception of class intrudes into everyday life. Luc Boltanski shows that the French middle level may form a class on the basis of *cadre* exclusiveness; here, consciousness is part of the class definition, according to some French data. In GB, John Goldthorpe has studied the incumbents of middle-management positions, finding older promoted workers & young educated careerists. Without a concept of *cadre*, do these British middle-level incumbents still constitute a self-conscious class? In GB there seems to be a lack of any overriding everyday practice of middle-class position, & hence of class interaction. This comparison should shed some light on the role of consciousness in stratification systems. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23264 / ISA / 1990 / 6946

Pitts, Ruth Ann & Murray, Ken (307-10011 116 St, Edmonton Alberta T5K 1V4), **Linking Micro and Macro Views of Society: An Empirical Observation of Alienation in the Logging Industry of Western Canada.**

¶ An attempt is made to link micro with macro analyses in a study of the harvest of trees in British Columbia. Such a link is relevant to a theory of alienation because the actors create & renew interaction patterns on the basis of a view of themselves that ignores their place in the overall relations of production. The market acts as a system that links different symbiotic relations, not always recognized as socially determined. Empirical data are presented based on observations of log haulers who own their own trucks, & who thus are not proletarians in the Marxist sense. The positive mental health of these workers comes from their ability to define themselves as professionals in relatively stable relationships. They have the illusion of freedom because these relationships are a cash exchange & not a personal relationship. However, it is an alienated structure in that none of the actors conceive of their place in the patterns of interaction controlled by the market. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23265 / ISA / 1990 / 6947

Pizzini, Franca (Dept Sociology U Milano, I-20122 Italy), **The "Italian Case" in Obstetrical-Gynaecological Setting.**

¶ An ethnographic analysis of the interaction between women patients & medicine in obstetrical-gynecological settings, with focus on the Italian case & its particular blend of old traditions & modernization. Discussion centers on the management of power relationships within the context of the symbolic meanings involved in female body care & health & reproductive control, & stereotypes concerning sexual relations, maternity, & women in general. Several examples are used to demonstrate how Italian medical organizational procedures, on the one hand, & the linguistic & rhetorical organization of doctor-patient conversation, on the other, penalize the female patient; women's responses to this situation are explored. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23266 / ISA / 1990 / 6948

Pla-López, Rafael (U València, Burjassot C/Dr Moliner 50 E-46100 Spain), **Multidimensional Model of Historical Evolution.**

¶ A basic model of probabilistic learning is presented that includes a model of social systems with repressive interactions, scientific intercommunication, & generational relief. In this model, learning depends on the probability of the goal conditioned to the state of each individual system; this probability is the product of an intrinsic personal factor (that de-

pend on the individual state) & a repressive state factor (that depends on the other individual systems). An individual system can learn from the experience of other individual systems through scientific intercommunication. The state of the system is multidimensional & is described by several variables. The function of the probability of the goal conditioned to these values is adjusted so that the social system evolves from initial equi-probability to the successive predominance of some value of successive variables of state, modeling a process of historical learning. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23267 / ISA / 1990 / 6949

Planas, Jordi, Casal, J. & Masjuan, J. M. (U Autònoma Barcelona, Bellaterra Spain), *Itinerarios educativos del desempleo juvenil* (Educational Paths of Youth Unemployment). (SPA)

¶ Questionnaire data obtained from 2,000 youths aged 14-25 in 3 areas of Catalonia, Spain, are used to examine the relationships between unstable educational & employment paths. Emphasis is on: (1) the correspondence between unstable youth employment & school failure or dropping out, & (2) the nonschool formative components that influence this relationship. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23268 / ISA / 1990 / 6950

Platt, Jennifer A. & Hoch, Paul (U Sussex, Falmer Brighton BN1 9QN England), *The Vienna Circle in the USA and Empirical Research*.

¶ A discussion of the influence of the migration of the Vienna Circle of philosophers of science to the US on the development of sociological research methods. It has often been asserted that the positivism of the Vienna Circle had a significant impact on US sociology, & certainly these philosophers played a mediating role between the natural & social sciences; however, before their migration such movements as behaviorism & operationalism, which had important convergences with their ideas, were already established within US sociology. Analysis of data from interviews, publications, archives, & teaching materials suggests that the influence of the Vienna Circle was largely indirect, since most sociologists were not personally concerned with explicitly philosophical issues; the ideas of this group served to confirm existing tendencies rather than to produce radical change. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23269 / ISA / 1990 / 6951

Ploeg, S. W. van der (Dept Sociology Tilburg U, NL-5000 LE Netherlands), *The Expansion of Secondary and Tertiary Education in the Netherlands*.

¶ The rapid postwar growth in secondary & tertiary school attendance rates in the Netherlands is analyzed, with focus on identifying its societal causes, & testing explanatory hypotheses, eg, those postulating the effects of technical change & the rising importance of credentials & competition between individuals. Annual aggregated statistics for the period 1948-1985 are analyzed & results reveal few systematic effects from any of the hypothesized causes on school attendance rates. The contribution of societal developments to educational expansion appears to depend on the educational level, the type of education, & the time period concerned. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23270 / ISA / 1990 / 6952

Plotnikov, Sergei (Chernyakhovskogo St 8a 92, Moscow 125319 USSR), *Aesthetic Education and Cultural Policy*.

¶ The aim of aesthetic education is to develop qualities of the individual that determine his or her attitude toward nature, other people, & him- or her self. The criterion of the aesthetic development of individuals is argued to be the degree of harmony of their attitudes toward these three spheres of human existence. Art as a bearer of beauty is both a means to & an aim of aesthetic education. The degree of this harmony on a national or societal level is a measure of the degree of achievement of the aims of a cultural policy. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23271 / ISA / 1990 / 6953

Podilchak, Walter (Dept Sociology U Winnipeg, Manitoba R3B 2E9), *Fun: The Achievement of Situational Equality*.

¶ An investigation of theoretical distinctions between the social processes of fun & enjoyment, & their relationship to leisure. Respondents articulated that fun occurring at work involved an activity where a generalized

interaction with others was constructed for the reward & the creation of laughter. This interactive process was described as "being with others" or "friends," "helping people," & positive reinforcement from "evaluation by others." Findings point to the importance of the social structuring of interaction in a setting where social relationships are largely taken for granted. In effect, persons attempt to have fun at work as a means of challenging the hierarchical differentiation & control of work, & episodically restructuring the setting for horizontal differentiation & egalitarian control. The presence of fun at work indicates this interactional achievement. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23272 / ISA / 1990 / 6954

Podilchak, Walter (Dept Sociology U Winnipeg, Manitoba R3B 2E9), *Fun at Work*.

¶ Work is generally seen as an objective structural necessity & constraint of the individual for societal productive purposes. Historically, leisure developed as an antithetical institution whereby the individual was free from structural, particularly work, constraints. Here, in an investigation of young adults' social meanings of these terms, both work & leisure were understood as structures. Work involves doing an activity that "one has to do" (& does not necessarily like) for which one receives a reward, specifically, money; leisure involves doing what one wants in "free" time. This view of leisure has been strongly criticized for its individualistic & self-referential ontological & epistemological premises. These assumptions can be seen in respondents' articulation of the social meanings of fun & enjoyment. Both were seen to be processes contained within the work-leisure dynamic, though both simultaneously transcend these theoretical & disciplinary lines, & identify distinctive interactional & phenomenological social processes, respectively. Fun is defined as a social-emotional interactive experience in which persons deconstruct biographical inequalities to create a "social-human" bond of equality. Enjoyment & fun, respectively, reflect phenomenological interactive social process in leisure (& pleasure). Alternatively, enjoyment is the internalization of social experience for self-referential or appropriational purposes; while fun is an establishment & continuance of externalization processes in emergent, both necessary & sufficient conditions, of & within a social-human bond of equality. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23273 / ISA / 1990 / 6955

Pogorian, G. A. (Inst Philosophy & Law, Spandarian str 44 Yerevan Armenia USSR), *Open Field Research and Socio-Historical Context*.

¶ It is argued that sociology must return to some of its initial premises. The way that a sociologist conducts open field research seems to be a combination of participant observation & content analysis, such that the paradigm of quantitative research yields to that of qualitative research. Cultural-historical determinants influencing scientific knowledge are described, including the wider sociocultural conditions of the epoch, the style of thinking & ideology that affect the choice of scientific investigation trends, & the interpretive schemes of scientific explanations. Research on the sociohistorical environment is a specific task for sociological knowledge. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23274 / ISA / 1990 / 6956

Pokol, Béla (Eotvös Lorand U, H-1364 Budapest Hungary), *One Possible Luhmannite Sociology*.

¶ A development of Niklas Luhmann's theory of social differentiation is undertaken. Luhmann rejected Talcott Parsons's analytical systems approach & viewed systemic social mechanisms as real & concrete. In the 1960s & 1970s, it was a great problem for him to find the structures of empirical delimitation of the subsystems of society above the organizational systems level. Recently, he proposed that any subsystem of society could be delimited by its being organized around a binary code: eg, modern science is organized around the binary code of true/false, the law around the code lawful/unlawful, & the economy around the code profitable/unprofitable. Here, some corrections on this theorem are proposed. Luhmann's starting point—that communications in the professional systems of institutions are only dominated by special binary codes—is challenged, & it is argued that they are formed through several other aspects of evaluations; however, these can form professional communications only through the domination of the central binary code of each professional system. This correction brings Luhmann's theory closer to Richard Munch's theory of interpenetration & draws attention to Parsons's theory of professions, even though his analytical systems approach is found insufficient. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23275 / ISA / 1990 / 6957

Pollak, Martha D. (U Illinois, Chicago 60680), **The Education of a Profession: Architecture as Academic Discipline and as Artistic Profession.**

¶ Since WWII, architecture as a profession has veered sharply from its preoccupation with aesthetics toward a market-driven position. Here, examined is the architectural philosophy of a group of educators led by noted theorist Colin Rowe at Cornell U (Ithaca, NY) between 1965 & 1980. They attempted to stem this drastic change in the value of the profession through innovative teaching techniques, transforming architecture into an academic & intellectual discipline whose practitioners did not have to build in order to create architectural form. In establishing new artistic areas for architectural research, the Cornell school attempted to short-circuit the demands of contemporary labor markets. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23276 / ISA / 1990 / 6958

Ponomarenko, Lily A. (DOS, 1/127 fl 31 Zhitomir-23 Ukraine 262023 USSR), **International Languages and Their Role in Society Life.**

• Complete paper available from SA Document Delivery Service prepaid at \$0.25 per page plus \$1.50 search & postage. Length of paper: 13 pp.

¶ A world language can be either an artificial or a natural language used as a means of international intercourse. An examination of factors determining the expedience of using an artificial language or a natural language as a world one suggests the advantages of the latter. The promotion of a world language is a great contribution to the treasure-house of world culture. The wealth of such a language is important; its typological characteristics are not. In addition to enhancing the contribution of all nations to world culture, a world language provides access to the spiritual wealth of world civilization for all nations. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23277 / ISA / 1990 / 6959

Pool, Ian (Population Studies Center U Waikato, Hamilton New Zealand), **Emerging Substantive and Operational Issues of Integrated Population and Development Planning (PDP).**

¶ For almost two decades, integrated population & development planning (PDP) has been an ideal seldom achieved due to a lack of theoretical, conceptual, & analytical apparatuses & mechanisms for implementation. A critical prerequisite is to ground PDP policies & programs in substantive issues of population & social development. This has rarely been achieved; rather, PDP has viewed population growth as a uniaxial block to development, & has simplistically developed policies to limit births as a way to limit growth & foster development, which has typically been narrowly defined in traditional economic terms. A variety of examples are used to show that successful PDP requires: (1) a broader definition of development, (2) an expansion of both the time & subject-matter horizons of development planning, & (3) greater attention to population issues & the way that they are affected by demographic factors & diverse social & cultural contexts. It is concluded that such an approach will permit the more effective implementation of the 1989 Amsterdam Declaration, which views integrated PDP as a basic requirement for the harmonization of population & development. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23278 / ISA / 1990 / 6960

Portelli, Alessandro (U Rome, I-00161 Italy), **The Dual Literacy of an American Folk Culture.**

¶ The county of Harlan, Ky, may be described as both literate & nonliterate: ie, while functional illiteracy is 20+%, the narrative & musical oral tradition is highly developed & persistent. Thus, some residents are both illiterate, & therefore marginalized, in terms of the broader national culture, but fully literate in terms of local tradition. Individuals on the borderline of functional illiteracy & full traditional literacy appear able to convey the full sense of a historical era, even in highly sophisticated terms, while being perhaps unable to recall a single date or to clearly separate distinct events. In contemporary US society, however, the value of writing is higher than that of traditional oral forms. Thus, those who are fully literate only in traditional forms tend to be restricted to a narrower sphere, while the more educated members of the population tend to emigrate. Also, the difference in prestige is felt at all levels, & signs are evident that the marginalization implicit in alphabetic illiteracy is also eroding individuals' proficiency in traditional culture. A general cultural disorganization is the final result. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

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90S23279 / ISA / 1990 / 6961

Portocarrero, Patricia (Centro Mujer Peruana "Flora Tristan," Parque Hernán Velarde 42 Lima Peru), **Spanish title not provided** (Women, Men, Relations between the Genders in an Industry in Crisis: An Appeal for Integral Training). (SPA)

¶ It is argued that in the marketplace of developed as well as underdeveloped countries, a strict division of labor based on gender is apparent. Here, the participation of women in industry in metropolitan Lima, Peru, is investigated, based on interviews conducted over a four-year period. Results reveal how women's employment experience in manufacturing industries reflects gender differences in the areas of upward mobility, training, job classification, wages, & self-concept. The program of the Flora Tristan Centre for Peruvian Women is offered as a concrete example of the training & empowerment of women workers. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23280 / ISA / 1990 / 6962

Poston, Dudley L. & Shu, Jing (Dept Rural Sociology Cornell U, Ithaca NY 14853-7801), **Minority Group Residential Segregation and Social Differentiation from the Han in the People's Republic of China.**

¶ Patterns of residential segregation & social differentiation among the 55 minority groups of the People's Republic of China are examined to test the hypothesis that physical distance between majority & minority groups is positively associated with social distance & differences in socioeconomic structure. Residential distribution data for each of these ethnic minorities & the majority Han across the region's 2,378 counties & cities are analyzed, & 3 measures of social differentiation are constructed: educational, occupational, & industrial. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23281 / ISA / 1990 / 6963

Pot, Frank D., Christis, Jac & Fruytier, Ben (TNO Inst Preventive Health Care, PO Box 124 NL-2300 AC Leiden Netherlands), **Improvement of Work Organization, a Conditional Approach of Stress and Well-Being.**

¶ Although regulating work organization is even more difficult than regulating ergonomic aspects, the Ministry of Social Affairs ordered research to elaborate general phrases of work organization in the Dutch Working Environment Act, to be put into effect in 1990, carried out by the TNO Inst of Preventive Health Care, the Dutch Inst of Working Environment, Amsterdam, & the Inst of Social Science Research-IVA, Tilburg. The research has resulted in a methodology for description, assessment, & improvement of jobs, termed WOSWEB (work organization/stress/well-being). The approach is conditional in that it concerns features of work organization & not stress reactions & individual well-being. The methods of the research included review of the relevant literature, case studies, & expert interviews; preliminary results were tested in companies. As expected, it was found that strict regulation in the field of work organization is impossible. Nevertheless, the methodology developed can contribute to the development of improved solutions. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23282 / ISA / 1990 / 6964

Pothen, Kunankaril Pothen (Dept Sociology Indore Christian Coll, 452001 Madhya Pradesh India), **Retired College Teachers in the State of Madhya Pradesh, India: A Sociological Study.**

¶ Questionnaire & interview data collected from 100 retired college teachers in Madhya Pradesh, India, are used to examine: (1) respondents' (Rs') length of service; (2) whether their familial & social life after retirement is happy; & (3) the retirement families of government college teachers, as compared to those of private college teachers. On the whole, the health of Rs was very good, with the majority (75%) having happy marital & familial relations; 20% were widowers & 5% bachelors. Almost all Rs had gained a sense of accomplishment in their occupation; 20% felt that they were physically & mentally fit to work for several more years. Of the retirees' sons & daughters, 50% had opted for the teaching profession. Most Rs (60%) continued to be involved in reading, writing, & research; 20% were engaged in social services, 10% in religious work, & 10% in work related to teaching. Also, 80% recommended the teaching profession to others. Government college teachers received benefits from the Provident Fund & Pension, while private college teachers received only those from the Provident Fund. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

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90S23283 / ISA / 1990 / 6965

Pothan, Sosamma (Dept Sociology Government New Girls' Coll, Indore 452001 Madhya Pradesh India), **Aging and Retired Women in Urban Madhya Pradesh (India)—A Sociological Analysis.**

¶ Retirement does not affect women as badly as men in India because, due to extended families, women keep themselves busy at home, especially rearing grandchildren. However, analysis of data obtained via observations of & interviews with 72 women retired from schools or hospitals in Indore, India, reveals a direct correlation between happiness in retirement & marital status: the majority of unhappy Ss are either spinsters, widows, or separated from husbands. Another finding was that while the % of Christians in the general population is small, the % among retired women is high, indicating that Christian women were pioneers in female employment. Most Ss, including those who were in state government jobs & who now receive a pension, live with their own families or with a relative. Most Ss enjoy good health, & have taken up new household responsibilities to keep themselves engaged; developing a new hobby or interest is rare. The majority reported that their status in the family has not changed due to retirement. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23284 / ISA / 1990 / 6966

Potter, Harry R. (Dept Sociology & Anthropology Purdue U, West Lafayette IN 47907), **Norms, Laws and the Environment: Local Deviance from National Environmental Policy.**

¶ The issue of authority vs autonomy is a fundamental aspect of social relations. Here, the hegemony of the state is examined, & it is argued that its legitimacy is often in question at the local level. Focus is on norms, laws, & authority as sources of local differences & as the basis for challenging state authority. Specifically, the case of the "new environmental paradigm" is examined, which suggests a new worldview that poses a challenge to much existing authority. National environmental policy is often dependent on local compliance; however, that is problematic, depending on congruence between national & local interests & values. Several international examples are discussed, & the importance of paradigm shift based on social change for local & state authority structures is emphasized. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23285 / ISA / 1990 / 6967

Poujol, Geneviève (ERTAC-IRESCO, 59-61 rue Pouchet F-75017 Paris France), **La Création d'un ministère de la culture en France** (The Creation of a Ministry of Culture in France). (FRE)

¶ The birth of the French Ministry of Culture in 1959 & its ensuing development is described, within the specific administrative context of the French bureaucratic system. Attention is given to the transfer of responsibilities, the new ministry's secession from the Ministry of National Education, development of a bureau for general administration, problems of public service employment, & the role of the Ministry of Finance. The analytical model is also applied in a discussion of the birth of other non-governmental institutions. Difficulties met by the state in implementing new policies are considered. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23286 / ISA / 1990 / 6969

Poutsma, Erik (Economic Research Instit Small-/Medium-Sized Businesses, Italiëlaan 33 PO Box 7001 NL-2701 Zoetermeer AA Netherlands), **Automation and Future Work Organisation in Manufacturing.**

¶ Some argue that automation will enhance management control of the labor process & diminish the autonomy of the individual worker; ie, it will dequalify & polarize workers. Others maintain that automation will provide more worker autonomy & individual task control, leading to richer tasks & requalification. Central in the debate is the rise of new forms of work organization, opposed to the traditional Taylorist model. Examined here are changes made in the control regime for the sake of flexibility, introducing a new production concept, "flexible specialization." Results of a research program undertaken in the Netherlands jointly by the Economic Research Instit for Small & Medium-size Business & Delft U of Technology are utilized to explore the implications of new technologies for the quality of organization & work in small-scale production units, & to assess future developments, drawing on both quantitative & qualitative analyses of 19 case studies from various business sectors. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23287 / ISA / 1990 / 6968

Poutsma, Erik (Economic Research Instit Small & Medium-Sized Business, Italiëlaan 33 PO Box 7001 NL-2701 AA Zoetermeer Netherlands), **Automation and Control: Entrepreneurial Strategy in Small Enterprises.**

¶ Research on small & medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) in the Netherlands, including expert interviews, case studies, & questionnaire surveys, is drawn on to explore the specific effects of automation on job opportunities & contents in SMEs. The entrepreneur tends to dominate the management & the organization of work, & control is an essential feature of automation. A dual relationship between entrepreneurial control & automation is revealed: on the one hand, automation can have a determinist influence on the control itself (ie, formalization & standardization), & on the other hand, the entrepreneur may prefer a given control type (centralized or decentralized) & test the automation system in relation to that control. The entrepreneurial control strategy is particularly important for the development of industrial democracy, because here, there is a marked difference between smaller & larger enterprises. Small-scale enterprise is characterized by personal entrepreneurship: employment relations are personal & informal, & control is mostly exercised directly by way of hegemonic rules & consent. Improvement of working conditions in SMEs & the promotion of new forms of work organization will require an approach that integrates entrepreneurial & workers' objectives. The role of the trade unions in this effort is to establish & influence the contingent factors of automation & labor in SMEs, eg, by collective new technological, educational, & human resource standards; this entails a shift in orientation from individual, large-enterprise agreements to more collective agreements. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23288 / ISA / 1990 / 6970

Powers, Edward A. & Kivett, Vira R. (U North Carolina, Greensboro 27412-5001), **Kin Expectations and Kin Support among Older Rural Americans.**

¶ An investigation of the formal & informal support systems of the US elderly from the perspective of kin selection theory, focusing on: (1) differences in the expected level of assistance as well as the amount of help received from the range of affinal & consanguineal kin & (2) factors that explain the current level of support provided by each of the kin types in the family system. Analysis of interview data obtained in 1985/86 from 368 older adults in southeastern rural US reveals levels of assistance provided by each of 7 kin types—children, spouses of children, grandchildren, siblings, spouses of siblings, nieces & nephews, & cousins. The kin system of older rural persons is found to be extensive yet variable in levels of support. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23289 / ISA / 1990 / 6971

Poyatos, Fernando (U New Brunswick, Fredericton E3B 5A3), **New Perspectives in Language and Social Interaction Research through Nonverbal Communication Research.**

¶ A comprehensive discussion of research in academic possibilities & applications of nonverbal communication studies (NCS), defined in terms of the concept of social interaction as: the conscious or unconscious exchange of behavioral & nonbehavioral sensible & intelligible signs from the whole arsenal of somatic & extrasomatic systems & the rest of the surrounding environmental & cultural systems, as they all act as sign-emitting interaction components (& potential elicitors of further emissions), which determine the specific characteristics of the exchange. Social interaction research must be based on a realistic approach to discourse as an audible-visual triple structure—language (words), paralinguistic (word modifications & independent word-like utterances), & kinesics (gestures, manners, postures)—without dissociating it from the other sign-emitting somatic systems. To that should be added each specific culture's conceptualization, structuration, & use of both interpersonal & person-environment space (proxemics) & time (chronemics), also essential as interaction systems culturally, intercultural, cross-culturally, & across society. Included among NCS applications are: verbal-nonverbal interactive fluency, eg, with the blind, the deaf, the retarded, etc; cultural/subcultural kinesic inventories & atlases (eg, Andalusian kinesics); the lower classes' verbal-nonverbal etiquette; the novel as a contemporary/historical data source; verbal-nonverbal pedestrian/driver behavior; medical practitioner-patient nonverbal interaction; & film & theater. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23290 / ISA / 1990 / 6972

Prades, José A. (U Québec, Montreal H3P 3C8), **French title not provided** (Civil Religion or Mankind Religion? On the Durkheimian Anthropocentrism). (FRE)

¶ An examination of Emile Durkheim's writings reveals his religious or quasi-religious convictions. Here, focus is on the kind of faith Durkheim labeled (*la religion de l'humanité* (the religion of mankind)). The literature on the concept of "civil religion" (eg, Bellah, Wallace, Schofeleers) is reviewed, demonstrating that this form of religion constitutes but a minimal part of Durkheimian beliefs. The textual analysis proves very consistently that neither patriotism nor any kind of internationalism is a central object of Durkheimian faith. While Durkheim occasionally confessed his faith in science, in an analogical sense, the real object of the Durkheimian cult is the human condition of "a fully religious ideal." In opposition to other forms of theocentrism or cosmocentrism, Durkheim maintains an ultimate anthropocentric concern: for him, the human person is to the highest degree a very sacred thing, ie, a being who possesses a transcendent majesty that churches of all times attribute to their gods. The implications of Durkheimian sociology & the Durkheimian commitment to the science of man are considered. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23291 / ISA / 1990 / 6973

Preston, Jo Anne (Murray Research Center Radcliffe Coll, Cambridge MA 02140), **Qualitative Evidence of Occupational Mobility: The Writings of Nineteenth Century New England Women.**

¶ An unusual case of women's occupational mobility is examined based on the unpublished correspondence, diaries, & self-reflective narratives of 30 unmarried, native-born, wage-earning women in nineteenth-century New England. Their writings reveal that during the first two decades of industrialization, female millhands were able to become school teachers by using various resources at their disposal. After 1850, as female occupations became increasingly stratified & drew workers from noncompeting labor markets, this opportunity was closed. The strategies used by female operatives to better themselves by obtaining higher paying teaching positions are described, along with the process of mobility & its impact on subsequent life events, eg, the heretofore unexplained low marriage rates of this group. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23292 / ISA / 1990 / 6974

Price, Rumi K., Fraser, Vicki V., Dunkel, J., Wessely, S. & Robins, Lee N. (School Medicine Washington U, Saint Louis MO 63110), **Social and Psychiatric Correlates of Chronic Fatigue Syndrome in a General Population.**

¶ Chronic fatigue syndrome (CFS) is currently a fashionable diagnosis in general medicine. Characteristically, the patient complains of chronic or recurrent debilitating fatigue, in combination with bodily & neuropsychologic symptoms, which develop suddenly. Clinically, the typical profile of a CFS patient is a well-educated, upper or upper middle class young woman. The prevalence in general populations is unknown; it has been reported as high as 20% in a general medical setting. The etiology of CFS is unknown, although it was initially suspected to be postviral in origin. Because of the typical symptoms & demographic correlates of the patients, CFS has also been suspected as a subtype of depression. Data from the collaborative Epidemiological Catchment Area Program provide an opportunity to estimate population prevalence of CFS. While its instrument, the Diagnostic Interview Schedule, was not designed to make the diagnosis of CFS, it assesses many of the symptoms & criteria of CFS, as defined by the Centers for Disease Control in 1988. Presented here are: (1) population estimates of the prevalence of CFS; (2) sociodemographic correlates of symptoms & diagnosis of CFS; & (3) assessment of the extent of overlap between CFS & the major psychiatric disorders. These US results are compared with the results of a recent UK community survey. The issue of selection bias in clinical data is also discussed. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23293 / ISA / 1990 / 6975

Price, Rumi K. & Robins, Lee N. (School Medicine Washington U, Saint Louis MO 63110), **Socio-Economic Status and Antisocial Personality: Results from the Epidemiological Catchment Area Program in St. Louis.**

¶ The relationship between parental socioeconomic status (SES) when the respondent (R) was a teenager & clinical features of antisocial per-

sonality ((ASP) as defined in the *DSM-III*) is examined using data on St. Louis, Mo (N = 3,000) from the recent National Institute of Mental Health Epidemiologic Catchment Area Program. It is found that parental SES is not correlated with symptoms of ASP. While this finding may appear contradictory to a clinical impression, it is not surprising, if the disorder is transmitted from father to offspring & if father's low SES is a consequence of his ASP. To test this hypothesis, the causal relationship among the R's ASP, parental ASP, & parental SES is examined. To further understand how ASP can be a class-correlated disorder despite a lack of correlation between ASP & SES of origin, the continuity of social class across generations is also examined, as well as which associated features of ASP are correlated with the R's SES. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23294 / ISA / 1990 / 6976

Price, Rumi K. & Robins, Lee N. (School Medicine Washington U, Saint Louis MO 63160), **Race-Differential Entry to Drug Abuse Treatment: A U.S. General Population Study.**

¶ The Epidemiological Catchment Area project, a recent multisite psychiatric epidemiological survey initiated by the National Institute of Mental Health, found little difference in the lifetime prevalence of drug abuse between US blacks & whites. This finding contradicts the fact that, in drug abuse treatment facilities, the proportion of blacks is much higher than in their presentation in the total population. Here, sources of this discrepancy are explored using data on a sample 3,925 persons who reported use of any illicit psychoactive drug 5+ times. Three hypotheses that explain the overrepresentation of blacks in drug treatment are tested using logistic regression analysis: (1) different choice of drugs—blacks are more likely to abuse opiates, especially heroin, & drug treatment has traditionally been oriented for opiate abusers; (2) contact with courts—blacks, by virtue of their greater exposure to the justice system are more often detected as abusers & referred to treatment facilities; & (3) different health care services utilization patterns—drug-abusing blacks often attend drug treatment facilities, while drug-abusing whites more often use general psychiatric facilities. Implications for future drug abuse treatment strategies are discussed, & particular reference to the current epidemic of cocaine abuse. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23295 / ISA / 1990 / 6977

Probyn, Elspeth C. (U Montréal, Quebec H3C 3J7), **Speaking the Self: Feminist Enunciative Positions in Cultural Theory.**

¶ It is argued that the increasing use of the autobiographical in cultural theory & academic writing is largely due to the establishment of feminist theories & practices. The emergence of the autobiographical can be used to articulate a theoretical conjuncture: the rejection of poststructuralist notions of the subject & an acceptance of postmodernist theories of subjectivity. However, the use of the self in theoretical contexts & its positive political effects are, as yet, unexplored. An evaluation of usages of the self within theoretical contexts is proposed, & a model of the self as an analytic tool to specify particular conjunctural constructions of the individual within social formations is elaborated. It is argued that the self can be made to work at an epistemological level designating the bases of knowledge presupposed, & at an ontological level specifying the effectivity of the self. These two levels of analysis are necessary for the construction of feminist speaking positions that neither reify the experiential nor occlude the necessity of experience within the political agenda of feminist sociological theory. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23296 / ISA / 1990 / 6978

Pronovost, Gilles (U Québec, Trois-Rivières G9A 5H7), **The Social Uses of the Media: Time, Space, Sociability.**

¶ Data from a 1985 Canadian national survey on listening to recorded music (N = 2,013 respondents) are drawn on to examine some broader phenomena concerning the active social use of the media. It is shown that: (1) there is a prevalent relationship to time in the uses of the media that may be represented along at least two dimensions—the polarization between highly packed time full of activities or more spread time, & the presence or absence of media use strategies; (2) there are relationships between mobility in the consumption of media in the city & home-based consumption; & (3) there are three key aspects of sociability: (A) informal sociability, (B) the social interaction when listening to music with respect to an instrumental use of the media, & (C) the role social relationships play in the screening of information broadcast by the media. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

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90S23297 / ISA / 1990 / 6979

Pronovost, Gilles (U Québec, Trois-Rivières G9A 5H7), **A Sociology of Time for the Sociology of Leisure.**

¶ A sociological framework for the study of leisure is developed based on the theoretical foundations of the sociology of time. The specificity of leisure, as a social time, is distinguished from other social time in a typology based on history, the structure of activities, the meanings of time, & a time-scale. Leisure is seen either as a particular social time imbedded in many other social times or as a phenomenon in which one can distinguish several types of leisure time. Issues related to the relationship between social class & leisure time, the measurement of leisure time, & the management of time are also explored. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23298 / ISA / 1990 / 6980

Proulx, Serge & Tahon, Marie-Blanche (Dept Communication U Québec, Montreal H3C 3P8), **Peurs de la machine et magie de la technique: l'expression des peurs chez des usagers de micro-informatique** (Fears of the Machine and the Magic of Technology: Fears Expressed by Microcomputer Users). (FRE)

¶ Fears relative to computerization are identified based on a thematic analysis of in-depth interviews gathered during winter 1986 from 20 male & 20 female users of personal computers, most of them intellectual workers. Significant elements of the user discourse on their fears of the machine include: fear of a loss of memory, fear of dirty & defective machines, fear of wasting one's time, fear of not being able to learn, & fear of being manipulated. Sex differences with respect to such fears are discussed, & the quasi-magical relationship between users & technology is considered. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23299 / ISA / 1990 / 6981

Przeclawski, Krzysztof (U Warsaw, PL-00-325 Poland), **Tourism as a Factor of National and International Integration.**

¶ National integration could be perceived as unification around the common good, with individuals & social groups having the right to their own development. International integration may entail political, economic, or cultural unification (or all three), but with the preservation of national identity. Tourism is becoming a major factor in the growth of international integration, although some forms of tourism can lead to national or international disintegration. Sociological research on the functions of tourism should take into consideration system theory, the theory of the "collective stranger," & the theory of social disorganization & reorganization (eg, of localities visited by tourists). (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23300 / ISA / 1990 / 6982

Psathas, George (Dept Sociology Boston U, MA 02215), **The Study of Interaction in Everyday Life-The Methodology of Conversation-Interaction Analysis.**

¶ Conversation-interaction analysis focuses on mundane social activities in an attempt to understand how they are patterned, organized, & structured, particularly those activities that involve two or more persons, who are in direct contact, mutually aware, & responsive to one another. The theoretical & methodological assumptions of conversation-interaction analysis are explored, along with its empirical contributions to knowledge about interaction in everyday life situations. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23301 / ISA / 1990 / 6983

Pugliese de Castro, Myriam Mesquita (Núcleo Estudos Violência U São Paulo, CP 8105 05508 SP Brazil), **Spanish title not provided** (State and Society: The Violation of the Right to Life). (SPA)

¶ An examination of violent deaths in São Paulo, Brazil, between 1982 & 1986 based on analysis of official police data & newspaper articles. Four types of violent deaths were covered: those resulting from traffic accidents, homicides, robberies, & unexplained causes. Focus is on the characteristics of the deaths, the actors involved, the investigations, & the attribution of responsibility, & an attempt is made to characterize the responsibilities of both the state & society in such deaths. Results indicate that: (1) Deaths from armed robberies represent between 5% & 7% of total deaths, yet most police action focuses on such deaths, suggesting that the state attributes more importance to crimes committed against property & people than to crimes committed solely against the person. (2) Most of the deaths from traffic accidents result in the impuni-

ty of the accused. (3) The incidence of homicides is growing & so is the % of deaths resulting from actions by police agents. (4) Among deaths from unexplained causes, there are quite a few suspicious cases that could in fact represent deaths from police action whose investigation is being avoided. It is concluded that the sector of the state in charge of protecting life is not fulfilling its role; further, society at large seems to comply & even to support such inaction. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23302 / ISA / 1990 / 6984

Puig, Núria, Martínez del Castillo, Jesús & Pellegrino, Pierre (INEF-Catalonia, Barcelona Spain), **Spanish title not provided** (Sport Facilities as a Revelation of a Society: The Spanish Case). (SPA)

¶ The relationship of sport facilities to the social, political, cultural, & economic environment in which they are implanted is explored using data collected via closed questionnaire in 1986 from sport facilities in the 17 autonomic communities of the Spanish state, as well as from analyses of secondary statistical data. Results contribute to a theory of the relationship between sport, space, & social organization, as well as suggest new methodological perspectives for research in this field. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23303 / ISA / 1990 / 6985

Pundir, Jagdish Kumar (Meerut U, Uttar Pradesh 250005 India), **Peasant Movement and Social Transformation-The Case of Tikait's BKU Movement in North India.**

¶ The Bhartiya Kisan Union (BKU) in western Uttar Pradesh, India, has created a history in the 1980s under the leadership of Mahendra Singh Tikait. Through group action protests, the BKU has emerged as a force to ensure shared economic gains & to tilt policy decisions in favor of farmers. Several questions are addressed here: What has the BKU achieved for the farmers? What is its organization at the grass-roots level? Will it remain a regional phenomenon, or will it join forces with other organizations to become a national phenomenon under the leadership of Tikait? The evidence so far suggests that while policy planning has been somewhat tilted in favor of the farmers, Tikait has not been able to integrate other farmers' organizations. At the grass-roots level, the BKU remains aloof from some sections of the rural community, apparently along caste lines, & some caste conflict might be in the offing. Some have said that this is a consequence of the Jat caste dominance of Tikait's BKU, but this has yet to be determined. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23304 / ISA / 1990 / 6986

Punia, Deep & Sharma, M. L. (Dept Sociology Haryana Agricultural U, Hissar 125004 India), **Leisure Folksongs and Women of Haryana-A Sociological Study.**

¶ The folk song is a vital element in any living culture, considered to be an unrecorded traditional media of the society. Folk songs help in understanding the social, religious, & cultural life of a community, & the human psychology of its members. A pioneer attempt is made here to: (1) explore the nature of leisure folk songs of Haryana, India; (2) study the social life of the people through the songs; & (3) discern changes in the social values of the people. Observation, questionnaire, & interview data were obtained during 1986-1989 for a sample of 100 women in each of 5 villages, & some 250 folk songs were examined. The data are analyzed in the aggregate & by village using an anthropological approach. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23305 / ISA / 1990 / 6987

Pyörälä, Eeva (Finnish Foundation Alcohol Studies, Kalevankatu 12 F-00100 Helsinki), **Humorous Episodes in Interviews with Young Adults in Spain and Finland.**

¶ Humor is a strongly culturally defined phenomenon; as such, analysis of humorous episodes can illuminate the study of cultural codes in communication processes. Here, taxonomies are developed of humorous episodes that occurred during interviews with 17 Spanish & 24 Finnish young adults as part of a larger study of drinking cultures. Participants were students of commercial training schools situated in nonmetropolitan areas. Most of the humorous episodes in both countries were context-bound, ie, humorous stories & wit; relatively few jokes were found. There were many more humorous episodes with narrative elements in Finnish than in the Spanish interviews. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23306 / ISA / 1990 / 6988

Quadagno, Jill, Hardy, Melissa & Hoffman, William (Florida State U, Tallahassee 32306), **Early Retirement Packages as a Mechanism of Labor Market Management: The Case of the U.S. Auto Industry.**

¶ A recent study by the US Bureau of Labor Statistics indicates that 5+ million workers were displaced from their jobs due to the decline of an industry or a plant closing between 1979 & 1984. Although job loss occurred throughout the manufacturing sector, the auto industry was particularly hard hit, with economic turmoil causing a sizeable reduction of the total labor force in auto manufacturing. Here, the impact of economic dislocation in the industry on the work & retirement decisions of auto workers is examined using data from voluntary retirees, involuntary retirees, & nonretirees. The relative impact of such factors as informal pressures from younger workers & health & economic incentives that encourage retirement are compared with economic concerns & family needs that may discourage retirement. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23307 / ISA / 1990 / 6989

Quah, Stella R. (Dept Sociology National U Singapore, Singapore 0511), **Family Sociology in Southeast Asia.**

¶ The state of family sociology in Southeast Asia in the 1980s is examined, with focus on five main aspects: (1) the most common theoretical perspectives used in research &/or teaching; (2) the type of family problems investigated; (3) the most common methodological approaches; (4) the system(s) of dissemination of research findings & literature, both local & foreign; & (5) the main areas of research & practice activity. Among the countries included are Singapore, the Philippines, & Thailand. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23308 / ISA / 1990 / 6990

Queloz, Nicolas (Institut Social Work U Fribourg, CH-1700 Switzerland), **Social Interventions Facing Juvenile Delinquency. Some Need for Clarification.**

¶ A variety of social actions & interventions have been elaborated & implemented to deal with delinquent behaviors, with diverse, but often disappointing, impacts. Since the beginning of the 1980s, the whole field of social interventions regarding juvenile delinquency has been shaken by widely divergent revisions at both national & international levels. As a result, there has been some confusion surrounding: (1) the limits between the informal sphere—community, natural milieu, & civil society—and the formal one—institutional, administrative, & governmental forces & public & private interventions; (2) role confusion among the intervening actors, particularly within the juvenile justice system; & (3) the various models of action proposed, particularly because they do not take into account the interrelation between socialization processes, the different types & degrees of juvenile delinquent behaviors, & the development & evolution of these behaviors. A systematic & dynamic view of the key elements of these phenomena is needed to conceive differentiated & adequate models of action. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23309 / ISA / 1990 / 6991

Quigley, Declan (Dept Social Anthropology U Cambridge, CB2 1TN England), **Caste, Kingship and Patronage.**

¶ In recent Indian sociology, there has been a tendency to downplay the importance of caste based on the argument that caste divisions were, more often than not, the invention of European colonial administrators. Here, it is argued that the fundamental mistake lies not so much with caste organization per se, but in placing the Brahman priest at the pivot of the system. While the Brahman's position is in fact always inherently ambiguous, the political & ritual centrality of the kings was never in doubt until the British usurped their power. It is shown how this ritual centrality, & the networks of power & kinship through which it operates, has been played out historically in Hindu Nepal, where the British did not gain ascendancy. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23310 / ISA / 1990 / 6992

Quiles, Inés María & Saltalamacchia, Homero R. (Facultad Ciencias Sociales U Puerto Rico, Río Piedras 00931), **Spanish title not provided** (Socioeconomic Situation of Puerto Rican Youth). (SPA)

¶ Based on analysis of textbooks, news articles, & government reports, an overview of the situation of Puerto Rican youth since the 1950s is presented, with attention to such topics as migration, employment, poverty,

education, use of leisure time, drug abuse, & juvenile delinquency. Findings reveal: (1) that there is no coherent public policy for youth, especially in the areas of leisure, jobs, & education; (2) that negative images about youth in the news media have influenced public opinion; & (3) that the youth of the 1980s are characterized by the absence of a generational sense, a crisis of self-identity, acceptance of dominant values & isolated expressions of rebellion, & minimal participation in youth organizations. Among the youth of the 1990s, signs are found of increased willingness to become involved in the public arena & in various collective creative activities. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23311 / ISA / 1990 / 6993

Quinti, Gabriele (CE R FE, Rome Italy), **French title not provided** (The Use of Social Indicators in Field Research and in Monitoring and Evaluation Programs). (FRE)

¶ Some methodological problems involved in the use of social indicators in field research, particularly in the evaluation process, are explored, including: choice of indicators in relation to the availability, reliability, & validity of data; comparability between indicators; the importance of using nondirect indicators in a context of scarcity of reliable data; indicators & quantitative/qualitative analysis; timely evaluation studies & decision processes; social indicators, evaluation studies & middle range theories; the role of social indicators in the study of relevance, efficiency, effectiveness, & impact; the use of indicators in the analysis of second-hand information & its importance in evaluation studies; & the CCMI method. These problems are illustrated with examples from field research concerning monitoring & evaluation programs in the areas of environment, social & public services, & international cooperation. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23312 / ISA / 1990 / 6994

Raah, Charles D. (Dept Politics U Edinburgh, EH8 9JT Scotland), **British Educational Policy and Its Legitimation.**

¶ An attempt to explain & assess changes in the ideological legitimation of educational policy in GB from roughly the mid-1970s to the present, spanning both Labour & Conservative periods of central government. The declining legitimacy of the postwar consensus in education & the increased prominence of educational policy on the national political agenda are explored in light of recent theoretical writings on legitimation problems (eg, Jürgen Habermas, Claus Offe). The thrust of the education legislation of the 1980s, which attempts to redirect education & redistribute power, is described, including policies concerning parental choice, a national curriculum, & new forms of assessment. Conflicts over the issues involved are discussed, eg, the control of the curriculum school performance, centralization & decentralization of control, & the nature & extent of partnership & pluralism. The Thatcher government has attempted to legitimate changes in educational substance, purpose, & roles by linking such change to its general ideological stance & by developing some aspects of an ideology of education. Legitimation in the separate Scottish system is compared with that of England & Wales, with attention to the political, cultural, & historical underpinnings of educational policy & its legitimation. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23313 / ISA / 1990 / 6995

Rabow, J., Hernandez, A. C. R. & Newcomb, M. D. (Sociology Dept U California, Los Angeles 90024-1551), **The Prevalence of Nuclear Anxiety among College Students. A Cross-Cultural Study.**

¶ Data were collected from 108 US, 111 British, & 69 Swedish college students on a nuclear attitudes questionnaire (NAQ) developed by Newcomb (1986). Analysis generally confirms three hypotheses: (1) anxiety regarding nuclear issues crosses national boundaries; (2) women are more concerned about nuclear issues than men; & (3) the more salient nuclear issues are, the more anxiety students feel. Confirmatory factor analyses reveal that the hypothesized factor structure was similar across the 3 nations. Two-way analyses of variance revealed some mean differences on the NAQ items & scales by sex & nation. Sex main effects were evident, with women indicating more nuclear concern, fear for the future, less denial, & less nuclear support, as well as more nuclear anxiety. Interaction effects between sex & nationality were also found. The NAQ scales were significantly correlated with a measure of nuclear salience. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

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90S23314 / ISA / 1990 / 6996

Ragin, Charles (Sociology Dept Northwestern U, Evanston IL 60208-1330), **Making the Comparative Method Count.**

¶ Stanley Lieberman's critique of attempts to mimic experimental design through techniques of statistical control (see *Making It Count: The Improvement of Social Research and Theory* (IRPS No. 40/87c00894)) presents only a part of a larger argument that is embedded in the writings & work of qualitative social scientists. Here, Lieberman's critique is extended, & it is argued that a fundamental issue concerns how investigators view cases—as integrated, complete wholes or as collections of attributes that can be disaggregated & then represented as separable & analytically distinct variables. Lieberman's basic concerns are recast as a problem of studying diversity: How is social science possible in the face of naturally occurring, limited diversity? The limited social diversity that surrounds us is testimony to the power of social forces; at the same time it is an obstacle to systematic social scientific analysis. Techniques suitable for mapping diversity are suggested that are based in Boolean algebra, providing a basis for a social science that embraces diversity as an object of investigation: rather than posing obstacles to social science, limited diversity can provide a basis for producing generalizations that are more empirically & logically grounded. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23315 / ISA / 1990 / 6997

Rahkonen, Keijo (Dept Social Policy U Helsinki, SF-00500 Finland), **On the Biographical Fallacy: A Critical Note.**

¶ The "(auto)biographical illusion" of Pierre Bourdieu is discussed from a theoretical point of view. What kind of theoretical & philosophical premises lie behind traditional biographical research? Is there such a thing as a "true" story? As narratives, autobiographies have a very traditional pattern, that of epic & tragedy. It is pointed out that a "realistic" conception of life stories is very problematic—not only theoretically—but also because the story of one's life (& its narrative pattern) does not meet the contingency of life. One suggested strategy to avoid the biographical fallacy is to accept the fact that life stories are in the first place texts with their own logic & narrative pattern. The pros & cons of this approach are discussed. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23316 / ISA / 1990 / 6998

Rajyashree, K. S. (Central Instit Indian Languages, Manasa Gangotri 570006 Mysore India), **Identity and Communication in Plurilingual Society: A Case Study of the Kodava.**

¶ The Kodava constitute a minority community in India, with a population of about 93,000 (census data, 1981). The majority of them (81,564) are inhabitants of the Coorg District of Karnataka State, in southern India. The Kodava, like most minorities in India, are highly bilingual, using as many as six languages for communication. Use of the Kodava language is restricted to the home & formal & informal community gatherings. The communication patterns of the multilingual Kodava community are described, showing how the Kodava have maintained their distinctiveness under the pressure of acculturation, & how the Kodava language has emerged as a strong token of ethnic identity. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23317 / ISA / 1990 / 6999

Ram, Bali, Norris, Mary Jane, Beauchesne, Luc & Riordan, Robert J. (Demography Division Statistics Canada, Ottawa Ontario K1A 0T6), **The Revitalization of Canadian Inner Cities: Trends and Determinants.**

¶ Canadian inner cities are in a state of transition characterized by a shift from decline to revitalization. The revitalization process (also termed gentrification) has produced a convergence between inner- & outer-city areas in terms of socioeconomic & cultural characteristics. Census data are used to trace the decline & transition of 12 Canadian inner cities from 1951 to 1986, comparing inner cities & their outlying counterparts in terms of demographic structure, family patterns, cultural milieu, & socioeconomic status. Determinants of the transition from decline to revitalization are identified. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23318 / ISA / 1990 / 7000

Ramírez Dorado, Sagrario & Torregrosa Peris, José Ramón (Faculty Political & Social Sciences U Complutense Madrid-Campus Somosaguas, E-28023 Spain (Tel: 91-5822771)), **Spanish title not provided**

vided (National Identities in Multinational States: A Social-Psychological Approach). (SPA)

¶ The concept of national identity must be examined from both (1) a dynamic & diachronic perspective because of the social-historical nature of national identity, & (2) a dialectic perspective to address intergroup phenomena. This double perspective is particularly necessary in the analysis of multinational states, due to the complexity of group identities. In such societies, national definitions of the ingroup & the outgroup depend on the conflictual vs cooperative style of intergroup relations. The impact of this style on the psychological-symbolic & social-historical basis of national identity is considered. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23319 / ISA / 1990 / 7001

Ramírez Goicoechea, Eugenia (Dept Antropología U Nacional Educación Distancia, E-28071 Madrid Spain), **Urban Studies from an Interdisciplinary Approach: Theory and Method for an Integration of Micro- and Macrosociologies.**

• Complete paper available from SA Document Delivery Service prepaid at \$0.25 per page plus \$1.50 search & postage. Length of paper: 42 pp.

¶ Previous sociological research on cities & urban phenomena has focused on structural processes. Recently, urban anthropologists have suggested a different approach, where the main focus is on qualitative & social interactive phenomena at the microlevel. It is argued that sociological theory & research must establish an operative association between social structure & social interaction in urban studies. Here, results are reported of a 1983-1987 study of the ethnic identity building process among Basque school children aged 13-20, of different places of origin, socioeconomic conditions, cultural tradition, & linguistic competence in the industrial region of Rentería-Pasajes (Euskadi), that used both qualitative (258 personal interviews, 6 discussion groups) & quantitative (617 sociodemographic questionnaires) methods. The different practices of these young Basques in different interactive situations are analyzed in terms of their various purposes & meanings. Three main dimensions concerning ethnic identity in their social interactions are distinguished, & the relationship between categorical, normative, & power-strategic aspects of the urban context & larger macrostructures are illuminated. It is concluded that only by paying attention to the specific intersubjective meaning of social action within its representative macrostructural frame can an understanding of how both levels interrelate be achieved; an interdisciplinary approach is considered essential. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23320 / ISA / 1990 / 7002

Ramírez, Gloria (Facultad Ciencias Políticas & Sociales U Nacional Autónoma México, Ciudad Universitaria Copilco Mexico DF), **Curriculum vitae de una obrera en México** (Curriculum Vitae of a Female Mexican Worker). (SPA)

¶ Comparisons of female Mexican workers' level of prior education to current working status show backward movement. Narratives are presented that focus on Ss' professional futures & strategies, social practices, & search for a new social identity. Tr & Modified by J. White (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23321 / ISA / 1990 / 7003

Ramos, Reyes, Mena, Lorenza & Torres, Francisco (PAHO, 6006 North Mesa Suite 600 El Paso TX 79912), **Spanish title not provided** (The International Aspects of AIDS and Intravenous Drug Use on the U.S.-Mexico Border). (SPA)

¶ In an ethnographic study on the prevention of AIDS (acquired immune deficiency syndrome) among intravenous drug users (IVDUs) in El Paso, Tex, & Ciudad Juárez, Chihuahua, Mexico, focus was on the binational networks that IVDUs & drug dealers form, the female & male prostitutes who work both sides of the border (some of whom are IVDUs), & the way IVDUs stratify themselves. Prevention strategies are suggested based on the findings: effective AIDS prevention among Chicano & Mexican IVDUs can be achieved if the services of *tecacos buenos* & *tecacos cucarachos* (two types of Hispanic IVDUs) are used, if prevention is based on an IVDU's practical circumstances, & if prevention is periodically refined by ethnographic research. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23322 / ISA / 1990 / 7004

Rao, Brinda & Marouli, Christina (Merrill Coll U California, Santa

Some papers were received by SA too late for the abstracts to be appropriately notated. Please inquire about availability through the SA Document Delivery Service.

Cruz 95064), Common Differences: Toward a Cross-National Conceptualisation of "Feminism".

¶ An examination of the social construction of the term feminist within the academic context of the US in particular, & Western countries in general. After pointing out the cultural imperialism of US feminism, an attempt is made to show the inappropriateness of using the terms feminist & feminism outside their immediate contexts. Personal experience is drawn on to elucidate the dilemma that many foreign women academics in the US face: trying to identify themselves as feminist without necessarily wishing to accept its Western genesis & connotations, or the entire baggage of social, national, & cultural assumptions it carries. It is concluded that the indigenization of academic concepts such as feminist & feminism & the creation of a more eclectic environment within the academy, can contribute greatly toward divesting these concepts of their monopolistic & hegemonic connotations. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23323 / ISA / 1990 / 7005

Ratner, R. S. & McMullan, John L. (Dept Anthropology & Sociology U British Columbia, Vancouver V6T 2B2), **New Developments in the "Exceptional State": The Changing Politics of Law and Order in the Advanced Capitalist Societies.**

¶ Since the emergence of the "exceptional state" as a response to economic & social crisis in GB, the US, & Canada was delineated in earlier research (see Ratner, R. S., & McMullan, John L., "Social Control and the Rise of the 'Exceptional State' in Britain, the United States, and Canada," *Crime & Social Justice*, 1983, 19, 31-43), each of these countries has experienced an economic resurgence, although budgetary & legitimization problems persist. Here, examined is how this economic revival was achieved, its relationship to "exceptional state" politics & the construction of "authoritarian populism," & the prospects for an invigoration of democratic institutions of social control within the constraints of the global economy. The concept of the "exceptional state" is re-evaluated in terms of its heuristic value & contemporary relevance. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23324 / ISA / 1990 / 7006

Raub, Werner & Weesie, Jeroen (U Utrecht, NL-3583 CS Netherlands), **Reputation and Efficiency in Social Interactions: An Example of Network Effects.**

¶ Personal reputations depend on the embeddedness of interactions in structures or networks of social relations, & illustrate the effect of such embeddedness on the outcomes of interactions. Simple game-theoretic models of reputation effects on efficiency (in the [Vilfredo] Pareto sense) in interactions are presented. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23325 / ISA / 1990 / 7007

Redpath, Lindsay (Dept Sociology U Alberta, Edmonton T6G 2E1), **The Significance of Mismatch Underemployment in Sociological Theory.**

¶ Mismatched underemployment, where level of educational attainment exceeds occupational skill requirements, is not only a useful socioeconomic indicator but a valid theoretical concept highly relevant to key sociological issues & debates. Depending on the theoretical perspective used, mismatch indicates temporary labor market adjustment problems, inadequate use of human capital, increasing levels of social inequality, or declining quality of employment. Unfortunately, research in this area lacks an integrative framework linking various concepts from sociological, organizational, & labor market theory. Here, the complex relationship between educational attainment & occupational outcome is examined from a sociological perspective, arguing that mismatch underemployment has important theoretical & policy implications that are often overlooked. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23326 / ISA / 1990 / 7008

Reginensi, Catherine (Institut EUS, F-66500 Prades France), **Habitat adapté, émergence de nouvelles solidarités** (Special Projects for Special Needs: The Emergence of New Forms of Solidarity). (FRE)

¶ Nowadays, in France, over two million people live in inadequate housing. Social & financial assistance is often unavailable, & related problems, eg, the marginalization of evicted families, are increasing. It is suggested that the current situation requires a new conception of social housing as special housing to meet the special needs of families living below

the poverty line or who are in temporary difficulties. The emergence of new forms of solidarity among those faced with inadequate housing is discussed. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23327 / ISA / 1990 / 7009

Rehberg, Karl-Siebert (Institut Soziologie RWTH Aachen-Forum, D-5100 Aachen Federal Republic Germany), **Action and Order: On a German Tradition in the Theory of Action.**

¶ All sociological theories, including the theory of action, are based on deep-rooted philosophical preconditions. In the German tradition, the philosophical & political background of Max Weber's sociology of action, carried on by Alfred Schütz, Talcott Parsons, & many others, is well known, but another approach—not influenced by neo-Kantianism & liberalism but by philosophical anthropology (especially in the variety of Arnold Gehlen) & right-wing "Tatphilosophie"—was formed in the 1930s by some German scholars who suggested that action is essentially political. Decision, struggle, a high level of tensions, & war were the elements of a dramatically intensified & activist concept of action. These arguments are demonstrated through three characteristic readings of Helmut Schelsky's study of Thomas Hobbes, Han Freyer's interpretation of Niccolò Machiavelli, & Arnold Gehlen's revitalization of Johann Fichte. All these texts reveal a concept of action that should link together a practical-political, philosophical, & scientific dimension. Politics appears as the realm of pure self-preservation & self-enhancement, & thus the category of action should be based on this key system of human life. The political (especially the fascist) implications of this tradition are demonstrated, along with the systematic relevance of these authors for a dynamic & complex sociology of action. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23328 / ISA / 1990 / 7010

Reif, Karlheinz, Melich, Anna & Boom, Petra ("Surveys"-Eurobarometer DGX-ICC EC-Commission, 200 rue de la Loi B-1049 Brussels Belgium), **National Democracy, European Democracy.**

¶ In the background of the ongoing debate on the "democratic deficit" of the European Community (EC), the question of how individual citizens' subjective convictions to have a voice in EC affairs might be strengthened is discussed. Besides Eurobarometer opinion poll assessment of the degree to which the EC functions democratically, institutional changes aimed at increasing direct democratic legitimization of EC institutions & decisions (eg, VTA direct elections) are examined. Relationships between fundamental value orientations within EC member states & satisfaction with the way democracy works at the national level are contrasted with the hypothesis that member state citizens, consciously or subconsciously, transplant their subjective model of their national democratic system at the community level. The EC system does not function this way, & the various options for its further development differ from the national model to various degrees, leaving citizens as well as political elites in a state of uncertainty & ambiguity. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23329 / ISA / 1990 / 7011

Reinares, Fernando (Facultad Ciencias Políticas & Sociología UNED, Senda del Rey E-28040 Madrid Spain), **Political Terrorism as a Form of Collective Action.**

¶ An analysis of contemporary political terrorism, based on a case study of Spain. A definition & an innovative classification of terrorist organizations are presented. Also discussed are ways to explore the emergence & development of terrorist organizations using theoretical models common in the study of collective action & protest movements. This perspective focuses on factors such as underlying socioeconomic processes, organizational strength, collective orientations, social control, & changing political opportunities. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23330 / ISA / 1990 / 7012

Reinecke, Jost & Schmidt, Peter (Institut Soziologie/Sozialpädagogik U Munster, Scharnhorststr 121 D-4400 Federal Republic Germany), **Explaining Respondent Behavior and Interviewer Effects: A Rational Choice Perspective.**

¶ The most relevant theoretical explanations of the behavior of respondents in interview situations are discussed & systematized from the point of view of rational choice theory, in which it is assumed that the actors

in interview situations decide according to cost-benefit calculations. Existing versions of rational choice theory (eg, see Atkinson, J. W., & Feather, N. T., *A Theory of Achievement Motivation*, New York, 1966) specify decisions in SEU-models, which contain only implicit or no possibilities of empirical testing. The theory of reasoned action (eg, see Ajzen, I., & Fishbein, M., *Understanding Attitudes and Predicting Social Behavior*, NJ, 1980) as another version of rational choice theory, is argued to be an operationalized theory, & is formalized via a MIMIC (multiple-indicators-multiple-causes) model. Via structural equation modeling, survey data are used to test a baseline model explaining respondent behavior by norms, attitudes, & additional determinants of expected utility; in addition, the status & the age of interviewers are introduced as situational determinants of respondent behavior. Four submodels varying in the amount of the need for social approval of the respondents are also empirically tested. All models & results are interpreted in terms of rational choice theory & the theory of reasoned action. Conclusions for planning & executing empirical studies are presented. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23331 / ISA / 1990 / 7013

Reinsch, Peter Quentin (Centre Race & Ethnic Studies, Prinsengracht 227 NL-1015 DT Amsterdam Netherlands), **Launching the Lost Generation: Dutch Immigrants in an Educational Minefield.**

¶ The Dutch government has implemented diverse programs & policies over the past ten years with the intent of improving the social position of migrants. Here, recent educational programs & policy trends, which have emphasized such notions as "intercultural education," "antiracist education," & "education in one's language & culture," are criticized. Despite these attempts, the labor market position of migrant school-leavers is in relative terms pathetic, which may be linked to divergent conceptions of the multiethnic society & inherent contradictions in the dominant pluralist ideology. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23332 / ISA / 1990 / 7014

Reis, Elisa P. (Instit Universitário Pesquias Rio de Janeiro, Ruada Matriz 82 Botafogo 22260 Brazil), **The Double Representation of the Sociological Actor in the Theoretical Tradition.**

¶ The human prototypes of Weberian & Durkheimian sociology are discussed as paradigmatic expressions of an inherent sociological duality. It is argued that—differently from economics, which postulates the *homo oeconomicus* solely as a utility maximizer, or psychology, which represents the *homo psychologicus* as a volition holder—the characteristic of sociology is to encompass within the discipline a dual image of the sociological actor. It is pointed out that sociology remains captive to its original dilemma: ie, the idealization of a pervasive solidarism threatened by market individualization, on the one hand, & the idealization of the emancipatory potentialities of individualization itself, on the other, lie at the core of a genuine ambiguity that characterizes the *homo sociologicus*. It is concluded that Emile Durkheim's presupposition about the logical & moral precedence of the collective over the individual, & Max Weber's individualistic analytical perspective illustrate the two constitutive imageries found in the universe of sociology beyond any synthetic effort. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23333 / ISA / 1990 / 7015

Reuband, Karl-Heinz (Zentralarchiv empirische Sozialforschung U Köln, D-5000 41 Federal Republic Germany), **The Presence of Third Persons during Survey Interviews.**

¶ Third persons are present in 33%-50% of all face-to-face interviews, & have been blamed for causing response differences. What is equally plausible, however, is that some kind of selection is at work: respondents with distinct characteristics may be more willing than others to ask for others to be present; thus, response differences might be a matter of self-selection. This hypothesis is tested using data from a nationwide three-wave panel study in West Germany. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23334 / ISA / 1990 / 7016

Reumaux, Françoise (U Paris V (Sorbonne), F-75005 France), **L'Imaginaire du bouche à oreille (The Imaginary from Mouth to Ear).** (FRE)

¶ Rumor is examined as a veritable elaboration of social thought, at the convergence of the imaginary, the symbolic, & the real. The phenomenon

of rumor has attracted little attention among researchers, except for social psychologists whose work has centered on the memorization of the message or its sociocultural adaptation. No account has been made of the aspects of collective memory or the recourse to a "fascinated, imaging conscience" that transforms the indefinite or suppressed into rumor. Two contemporary rumors are analyzed to show the mechanisms by which otherwise ignored representations are put into circulation. Tr & Modified by J. White (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23335 / ISA / 1990 / 7017

Rey, Pierre-Philippe & Belhachemi, Faouzia (U Paris VIII, F-93526 Saint Denis Cedex 02 France), **Les Conditions socio-politiques d'une innovation technique: diffusion et transformations du système des foggaras au Sahara (8^e - 20^e siècle)** (Sociopolitical Conditions of a Technical Innovation: Diffusion and Transformations of the foggaras System in the Sahara (Eighth-Twentieth Centuries)). (FRE)

¶ Since the mid-eighth century, the Kharejite Muslims of Maghreb developed three main trans-Saharan trade routes toward the Sudan. Irrigation by foggaras & the urbanization of the Sahara, allowed the Kharejites to permanently control the trans-Saharan paths even after they were defeated by the Chiite Fatimids in the North. This control required a huge work effort to develop & maintain the foggaras, which was carried out primarily by Sudanese slaves. Though it has been suggested that the Iranian ganats (perhaps technical ancestors of the Saharan foggaras) reached Maghreb before Islam, it is nonetheless certain that systematic irrigation of the Sahara was a Kharejite project, allowing decentralized control of trade routes. It is possible that the Persian Kharejite Imams of Tahert, & perhaps later the Barmecide, were responsible for this translation of technique. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23336 / ISA / 1990 / 7018

Rhode, Barbara (European Coordination Centre Research & Documentation Social Sciences, Grünangergasse 2 A-1010 Vienna Austria), **Is Criminal Law an Appropriate Tool to Prevent and Limit Environmental Damages and Technological Risk?**

• Complete paper available from SA Document Delivery Service prepaid at \$0.25 per page plus \$1.50 search & postage. Length of paper: 32 pp.

¶ In modern society, criminal law serves to prevent deviant behavior & to safeguard the nonviolent functioning of society. Though the industrial revolution changed the human environment drastically, the first reactions to these changes were social, & the environment was not considered as a separate problem. Capitalist & socialist approaches both supported further industrialization, & the environmental impact of such development was virtually ignored until the nature protection & Boy Scout movements of the early twentieth century. However, only since the Stockholm (Sweden) Conference of 1972 has knowledge of the harmfulness & dangers of industrial production spread. The paradox of the contemporary criminal justice system is that it can handle individual crimes, but is unable to prosecute major industries that flagrantly abuse the environment. It is argued that the consecutive logic of cause & effect & the fundamentals of penal law can rarely be followed up in the interconnected system of the industrialized economy. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23337 / ISA / 1990 / 7019

Riabtseva, Nadezhda K. (Instit Linguistics, Semashko I/12 Moscow 103009 USSR), **Professional Communication as a Type of Social Interaction.**

¶ Professional communication differs from mass media & everyday personal communication in three areas: (1) stricter language control (eg, in terms of terminology, genre, content, & conceptualization), (2) the nature of social goals, & (3) the characteristics of participants. Professional communication is an informational activity aimed at transmitting, processing, appreciating, accumulating, & spreading professionally relevant knowledge & experience in science, education, & industry, & thus developing society as a whole. Here, the effects of the use of artificial intelligence systems on professional communication, & on the societal infrastructure, are considered. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23338 / ISA / 1990 / 7020

Richman, Neal T. (U Aalborg, DK-9220 Denmark), **Despite National Policy: Comparative Case Research on Housing Innovation and the Role of the Local State in Denmark and the U.S..**

¶ Since about 1970 in Western Europe & the US, direct funding for production of rental housing has fallen, & lower-income consumers' housing expenses have risen. Unable to influence national policy, some housing consumers & advocates have shifted their efforts, placing their demands before municipal decisionmakers & establishing new development organizations that eschew dependence on declining rental production subsidies. Presented here is a comparative case study of two community-based nonprofit housing organizations—one in Odense, Denmark, & one in Santa Monica, Calif—that responded to local shortages by developing new dwellings at lower costs than under conventional national programs. In addition to cost-cutting techniques, the groups reduced occupant expenses by tapping underutilized housing resources in unorthodox ways, (eg, subdividing a multifamily project to take advantage of favorable owner-occupant financing, or converting rental allowances into a housing production subsidy), sometimes leading to political challenges. It is suggested that community-based housing efforts are more likely to succeed where there are local policies & programs for conveying needed resources, organizational legitimacy, & technical assistance. In contrast, where municipalities are limited to the role of allocating funds under a narrowly defined national program, as in Denmark, local government is unable to respond creatively to new housing innovations. These cases serve to counterbalance the literalism with which most researchers view policy, by highlighting how housing resources organized nationally may be put to quite different purposes locally. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23339 / ISA / 1990 / 7021

Ridgley, Mark (Dept Geography U Hawaii Manoa, Honolulu 96822), **Multicriteria Decision Making Methods in Relation to Perception of Flood Hazards and Hazard Abatement.**

¶ Risk management includes risk perception, assessment, evaluation, & control. If it is desirable for risk-control activities by public agencies to reflect the public's will, the public's risk perceptions, assessments, & evaluations must be made explicit. Methods from multicriteria analysis (MCA) are proposed to help articulate these views, including: (1) eliciting critical factors contributing to a hazard; (2) using MCA to evaluate their relative importance; (3) eliciting ways to reduce the hazard; & (4) using MCA to evaluate their relative desirabilities. The approach was applied to a study of flood causes & mitigation on Oahu in the Hawaiian Islands. Causes & mitigative actions were first identified in unstructured interviews; on a later questionnaire, 29 respondents (Rs) compared these items pairwise along ordinal & ratio scales. The analytic hierarchy process (AHP) & a simplified multiattribute rating technique (SMART) were then used to determine overall rankings & priorities. Among the findings: (1) Rs' abilities to carry out the evaluations varied greatly; (2) AHP was more confusing to the Rs than SMART; & (3) AHP via questionnaire was found inadvisable for this purpose. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23340 / ISA / 1990 / 7022

Rieffel, Remy (U Droit/Economie/Sciences Sociales, F-75006 Paris France), **French Intellectuals (1958-1981): Positions and Functions.**

¶ Aggregations of French intellectuals have been extremely different, though interlaced, during the first two decades of the Fifth Republic. Interaction occurs in both profane (bars, coffee houses) & nonprofane spaces (salons, private houses), as well as via intellectual reviews. Increasingly, the numerous circles or clans of intellectuals use strategies of legitimization directed toward publishing houses or media. The study of solidarities aroused by political or syndical militancy shows the existence of several generations & two models of intellectuals—the critical & the obedient—in relation to the “party” or the “power.” France has known the *intellectuel engagé* ((committed intellectual) Jean Paul Sartre), the *intellectuel spécifique* ((specific intellectual) Michel Foucault), & the *intellectuel médiatique* ((mediatory intellectual) Bernard-Henri Lévy). (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23341 / ISA / 1990 / 7023

Riessman, Catherine Kohler (School Social Work Smith Coll, Northampton MA 01063), **Defending the Body: Narratives of Marital Sexual Abuse.**

¶ A discussion of control over the body in marriage, changing legal defi-

nitions of consensual sex, & the clash between individual & social claims about a woman's body. Presented as a case study is an intensive interview about a divorce, conducted using a sociolinguistic approach, in which a white working-class woman constructs a biography where defending the body is a central theme. Through narrative retelling, she makes the transition from victim to survivor. She goes into memory to reexperience having been raped & to try to make sense of it. However, her consciousness is shaped in important ways by a cultural discourse. She interprets her experience in the acknowledged terms of US culture in the 1980s; yet there is a contradiction in this background knowledge: contemporary feminism has opened up new possibilities for action by women, but there are continuing limitations on the emotions they may legitimately display—eg, women are not supposed to express rage, even when raped. These themes & tensions are revealed in the very structure of the narrative, which contains three episodes that build on one another to a climax. Focus here is on the structural ways in which this teller accomplishes her communicative aims, the linguistic coding of the text, & the essential relationship between narrative form & meaning, & between self & society. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23342 / ISA / 1990 / 7024

Rieusset-Lemarié, Isabelle (6-12 rue des Fonds Verts, F-75012 Paris France), **French title not provided** (From Religion to Economics: The New Paradoxical Type of Political Exploitation of Fear). (FRE)

¶ An examination of how the infernal couple of fear & duplicity at the source of terror has resulted in the political exploitation of fear, first through religion & later through economics. The rhetoric of fear in religious speech is discussed, as it has developed through the interpretation of epidemics as divine chastisement. New economic speeches are also examined, with focus on how they try to exploit for mercantilist aims the religious fear of chastisement. The novelty of this economic aspect of terror in the history of the political exploitation of fear is considered: such duplicity may appear paradoxical since it allows both a certain crudeness & a propensity to fanaticism. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23343 / ISA / 1990 / 7025

Rigas, Anastasia (National Centre Social Sciences, 1 Sofocleous St GR-10559 Athens Greece), **Social Identity of the Illegitimate (Natural) Adolescent in Greece (Case Studies).**

¶ An exploration of social structural & interpersonal limits in a sample of 96 illegitimate adolescents whose records were drawn from the archives of the Public Institution for Abandoned Children in Greece. Tajfel (1981) points out that large, stable, & psychologically legitimate status differences may exist between social groups. Here, an attempt is made to determine if they exist in the same minority group members as a function of the influence of social identification factors (adopted family institution, education, etc). (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23344 / ISA / 1990 / 7026

Rigas, Anastasia & Panayiotacopoulos, Dimos (National Centre Social Sciences, 1 Sofocleous St GR-10559 Athens Greece), **French title not provided** (The Etymological and Semiological Representation for Some Words Relevant to Aging). (FRE)

¶ Semiology—ie, the examination of the roots, synthesis, & structure of a word, along with its meaning in everyday use & its analytical interpretation or social representation—provides remarkable insight into the philosophy & behavior of a society or a group. Here, an attempt is made to explore the meanings of words relevant to aging. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23345 / ISA / 1990 / 7027

Riiskjaer, Søren (Idraetsforsk, Skaelskør Landevej 28 DK-Slagelse Denmark), **Cultural Perspectives and Economics in Voluntary Sport.**

¶ On the basis of Amitai Etzioni's critique of the neoclassical paradigm in economics & social science, the nature of voluntary sport in a three-sector economy is discussed. It is argued that an economic analysis of the voluntary sector also must include sociological & historical approaches in order to understand how changes in economic behavior are affected by political & cultural factors. Analysis of research on the economics of Danish sport reveals significant changes in the financial structure of voluntary sport during the last few decades, specifically: (1) a loss of financial independence; (2) increasing control of the application of means & monetarization; (3) questions concerning the relation between financial

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support & the quality of cultural values; & (4) privatization in the sense of increasing market dependency. These issues constitute a significant challenge to the original cultural foundation of voluntary sport characterized by autonomy; consequences of this are analyzed in the framework of neocorporatism. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23346 / ISA / 1990 / 7028

Rindfuss, Ronald R. & Cooksey, Elizabeth (Dept Sociology U North Carolina, Chapel Hill 27599), **Life Course Transitions: Prior Expectations vs. Behavioral Reality.**

¶ Many social science theories & conceptualizations concerning the transition to adulthood contain either explicit or implicit assumptions about the ability of individuals to predict various components of this transition. Correspondingly, most US high schools offer a range of services to help students make informed choices & fulfill their long-range aspirations, operating in both theory & practice as if youth know what they plan to do & will follow through with that plan, & discounting the many events that can alter individual plans, eg, a war, marriage or marital dissolution, or the birth of a handicapped child. Here, data from the first six rounds of the National Longitudinal Survey of the High School Class of 1972 are used to examine the correspondence between the jobs that young men in their late teens & early 20s hope to hold at age 30, & the job they actually have at this age. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23347 / ISA / 1990 / 7029

Ritter, Christian (Kent State U, OH 44242), **Work Conditions, Health Behaviors, and Health: Implications for Intervention.**

¶ The nature of the relationship between work conditions, health behaviors, & physical & psychological health in selected occupations is studied, using longitudinal scale data ($N = 1,941$ US men) that included self-reported symptoms of poor pulmonary functioning & depression, & face-to-face interviews conducted in 1975 & again in 1985 containing forced choice as well as open-ended questions ($N = 472$ respondents in 7 occupations). Work conditions (stress, boredom, & poor prospects for advancement), health behaviors (tobacco, alcohol, & marijuana use, obesity, & exercise), & pulmonary functioning & depression are assessed for each occupation. The results indicate substantial variation in these measures across the occupations, & a complex set of relationships among job conditions, & health behaviors & outcomes. The findings are discussed in terms of their implications for interventions focusing on the structure of the workplace rather than on the behavior of individual workers. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23348 / ISA / 1990 / 7030

Róbert, Péter (TARKI, Frankel Leó u 11 H-1027 Budapest Hungary), **The Role of Cultural and Material Resources in the Status Attainment Process: The Hungarian Case.**

¶ It is hypothesized that status attainment is determined by occupational background to a smaller degree under socialist economic & political conditions, than under capitalist systems, & that educational background plays a greater role; in addition, the inheritance of cultural & material lifestyle is predicted to be highly significant in the mobility process under socialism. Analysis of sociodemographic data obtained in 1986 from a nationally representative sample of the Hungarian population age 18+ ($N = 6,000$) confirms that education has a stronger effect on social status than does occupation. Cultural resources & the cultural climate of family have the greatest influence on the inheritance of social inequalities; however, the role of material resources & lifestyle is more ambiguous. Controlling for demographic factors, regional immobility is high & a strong age effect can also be recognized; gender differences are not significant. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23349 / ISA / 1990 / 7031

Roberts, K., Campbell, Rosie, Chadwick, Cherie & Brodie, David (Dept Sociology U Liverpool, L69 3BX England), **Health Consciousness and Leisure.**

¶ Data from a 4-year research program that included longitudinal surveys of 1,600+ adults—sports participants & nonparticipants matched for age, sex, socioeconomic status, & place of residence—are used to test the hypothesis that health consciousness is becoming an increasingly strong component in the value systems of modern societies, & is exerting a generalized influence on people's ways of life, including their leisure behavior.

Results indicate that: (1) Health consciousness is a compact, well-defined, & readily distinguishable element in people's value systems; health is regarded as an important value that can be realized by adopting an appropriate everyday lifestyle. (2) Health consciousness is related to sports participation as well as to other types of exercise & recreation, attention to diet, low alcohol consumption, & nonuse of tobacco. (3) Health behavior is influenced more by the importance that individuals attach to their health, & to the belief that they can control it through their choice of lifestyle, than by cognitive knowledge of healthy/unhealthy practices. (4) Health consciousness is strongest & appears to have its social roots among the well-educated upper middle classes & in the 25-45 age group. It is concluded that health consciousness & the associated lifestyle do indeed promote health in terms of physical health & fitness; however, health consciousness is also associated with high levels of stress that can impair individuals' well-being & quality of life. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23350 / ISA / 1990 / 7032

Roberts, Robert E. & Holzer, Charles E., III (U Texas, Houston 77225), **Depressive Symptoms among Anglo, Black, and Hispanic Adolescents: A National Survey.**

¶ An investigation of the prevalence of adolescent depression, based on interview data obtained from the 1985 National Household Survey on Drug Use of a national probability sample of 8,038 Anglo, black, & Hispanic adolescents. Depression is measured using 12 items from the Center for Epidemiologic Studies Depression Scale; other variables considered include age, gender, education, occupation, employment, income, marital status, household composition, place of residence, geographic mobility, health status, help-seeking behavior, & use of tobacco, alcohol, & drugs. The data are assessed in terms of internal consistency reliability, dimensionality, salience, & prevalence across subgroups defined in terms of ethnic group (Anglo/black/Hispanic), language (English/Spanish), gender, & age. Overall, the age threshold for depression appears to be 25, with those under 25 reporting more depression. The principal effect in terms of ethnic status is a minority status effect: Anglos reported considerably less depression than blacks or Hispanics. Females also reported more symptoms of depression. Among adolescents (aged 12-17), Hispanics, in particular those of Mexican origin, reported higher rates of depressive symptoms. Adjustment for socioeconomic factors largely eliminates zero-order ethnic differences. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23351 / ISA / 1990 / 7033

Robertson, Roland (Dept Sociology U Pittsburgh, PA 15260-0001), **The Debate about Culture in Global Perspective.**

¶ A discussion of recent contributions to the analysis of culture on the part of social theorists with particular reference to the concept of globalization & the general theme of global culture. Globalization is considered from the agency/structure & agency/culture perspectives, & the interest in the idea of global culture is examined as a crucial site for the testing of recent theories of culture. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23352 / ISA / 1990 / 7034

Robinette, Phillip D. (Southern California Coll, Costa Mesa 92626), **A Model for Resolving Marital, Parent-Teen, and Organizational Conflicts.**

¶ Ideas from sociological theories (conflict, exchange, symbolic interaction, structural-functional, & systems) & from the sociotherapeutic literature are combined with lessons learned from direct intervention with social systems to formulate a non-culture-specific conflict resolution mechanism. The model is designed to promote individualization, mutual dignity & respect, & a balance of power, & to diffuse the potential for spouse, child, employee, or subordinate abuse within social systems characterized by member commitment. The models' empirical application in sociological practice settings, where people are consciously aware of voluntary or involuntary participation as members of the same social structure, is described. Therapeutically, it blends procedural standardization with the guaranteed opportunity of the right for every member of the system to exert influence on a negotiated outcome. The model's efficacy in preventing, reducing, & resolving interpersonal & social conflicts is demonstrated using qualitative data from a variety of research/therapy subjects, including: (1) couples seeking marital counseling, (2) parents needing assistance in helping their teenage children achieve emancipation, & (3) organizations seeking help in ameliorating conflicts among their constituents. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23353 / ISA / 1990 / 7035

Roby, Pamela A. (Sociology Board U California, Santa Cruz 95064), *Women's Ways of Leading: Feminist Perspectives on Organizing and Social Transformation.*

¶ In-depth interview data obtained from 158 shop stewards, belonging to 10 major US trade unions with 100,000+ female members that represent workers in industrial, service, & clerical jobs, are used to examine gender differences in: stewards' perspectives concerning effective leadership; their exercise of leadership, including grievance handling & labor education; their relationship to their constituents, to the union hierarchy, & to other stewards; & their evaluation of themselves as stewards. The relation of social-structural factors (eg, industry, union, family, race, & age) to these differences is also considered. Results are analyzed in relation to feminist theories on leadership. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23354 / ISA / 1990 / 7036

Rochberg-Halton, Eugene (U Notre Dame, IN 46556), *The Devolution of Nature.*

¶ Natural & cultural reductionists form mutually exclusive extremes that seem to dominate contemporary thought, despite the recent proliferation of alternative viewpoints. Both outlooks reflect the mechanical worldview of modern civilization, & both, it is argued, are fundamentally inadequate to account for nature or culture, let alone for providing the means to redirect human power toward the enhancement of life. It is not simply a question of finding a synthesis between the two sides, but of conceiving a new outlook that can include the fundamental qualities of life, specifically of organic human life & meaning. Developing such an outlook involves uncovering the rise of the "fissure mentality" characteristic of the modern era, ie, the belief that thought & things are radically different. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23355 / ISA / 1990 / 7037

Roche, Maurice (Dept Sociology Sheffield U, S10 2TN South Yorkshire UK), *Rethinking Social Citizenship: Post-Modernity, Neo-Conservatism and the Theory of Citizenship.*

¶ It is argued that there have been three main "problematics" in the theory & practice of citizenship in general, & social citizenship in particular, in the postwar period in advanced Western societies, termed the orthodox/modern, neoconservative, & postmodern problematics. The orthodox/modern conception, deriving mainly from T. H. Marshall, is inadequate for grasping the changing nature & dynamics of citizenship in advanced societies. By contrast, the neoconservative & postmodern problematics provide the concepts necessary to rethink social citizenship in terms appropriate to this historical era. Together they help to provide a context in which to understand both the contemporary crisis of the welfare state & the emergence of concerns for such strategically important social policy themes as "workfare" & "citizens income." An analysis is presented of the three problematics, with a more detailed discussion of one of them, the influential "civic conservative" variant of neoconservatism in US social policy & its associated policy theme of workfare, or work for welfare. In general, discussion focuses on the main problems in both the theory & politics of social citizenship, relating to the dynamics of: disintegration (within both the internal & contextual factors); decontextualization (between the internal & contextual dimensions); & depoliticization (in both sets of factors). (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23356 / ISA / 1990 / 7038

Roche, William K. (Dept Industrial Relations University Coll Dublin, Belfield 4 Republic Ireland), *Trade Unions in the Irish Republic since 1945.*

¶ Data gathered in the DUES project are used to analyze change & continuity in the Irish trade union system since 1945 in a comparative context & in light of major sociological theories on the development of trade unions in Western liberal democracies. Among the themes covered are the determinants of annual union growth & decline in Ireland, changes in the composition of union membership & union structure, trends in trade union finances & services, & the development of trade union government. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23357 / ISA / 1990 / 7039

Rock, Charles Patrick (Dept Economics Rollins Coll, Winter Park

FL 32789), *Collective Investment and Economic Democracy: The Case of Swedish Employees' Investment Funds.*

¶ An examination of debates concerning the ability of collectively controlled investment funds in Sweden to be managed efficiently so as to support further democratization of investment allocation. The performance of the funds in terms of financial returns, educating labor movement board representatives about financial markets, promoting worker-oriented decisions at the strategic levels of the economy, etc, is assessed in light of comments & studies by both critics & defenders of this system, which was enacted for a seven-year period (1983-1990). The collective funds system does not seem to have achieved as much as proponents & supporters hoped for; nor have the opponents' & critics' fears been realized. As a piece of a strategy for incremental economic democratization, there is a certain rationale for the funds. Nevertheless, the momentum for further changes in economic control & ownership has apparently slowed in recent years. Discussed are reasons for this & the problems of achieving economic democratization through a top-down strategy in a relatively small, trading-based economy in the international capitalist market system. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23358 / ISA / 1990 / 7040

Rodriguez Delgado, Rafael (Doctor Gómez Ulla 4, E-28028 Madrid Spain), *Towards a Systemic Axiology.*

¶ Pitirim A. Sorokin argues that there are three main systems of values: materialist, idealist, & ideal. Instead of the ideal system, an axiology should be developed that would complement other value systems, stressing their common roots & the possibilities of convergence. System methodologies, analysis & synthesis, static, dynamic, & dialectical approaches, use of complementarity, uncertainty, unity of life, & other principles, could help to develop this common framework, leading to a new global understanding of mankind's problems & coordinated action to reach common goals. The axiological ideas developed by Francisco Parra, & other contributions of systems thinkers can also help open new avenues for research in this field. These & other relevant ideas are here subjected to constructive criticism. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23359 / ISA / 1990 / 7041

Rodriguez Morato, Arturo (Dept Sociología U Barcelona, E-08007 Spain), *French title not provided* (The Praxis of Music in the Age of Technology. Remarks on the Case of Electronic Music in Spain). (FRE)

¶ Two divergent positions in sociology regarding the technification of art are reviewed: the first one emphasizes the determinant character of technical & technological elements for the future of the art praxis, whereas the second views the process of technification mainly as related to or depending on the professional circumstances & interests of the composer. Here, this analytic confrontation is illuminated via a consideration of electronic music in Spain, & contrasting it to its French counterpart. Documentary & interview data are used to describe the social & technical dimensions of the environment in which this music is constructed, the structural impact of this new vector on the national field of music, & its place with respect to serious composition & popular music. The nature of the new musical rationality (the way of conceiving & producing the work) is examined in an attempt to assess its repercussion in the articulation of a new musical praxis. It is concluded that, in comparison with its French counterpart, electronic music in Spain offers better opportunities to show the real structuring power of technology, since, being a dependent or peripheral artistic field without any protection from the state, it manifests a highly unstable dialectic between technomusical discourse & professional interests. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23360 / ISA / 1990 / 7042

Rodriguez Villasanté, Tomas & Alguacil, Julio (Cemic Fernandez de los Rios 59, E-28015 Madrid Spain), *Network Analysis in Spain and Latin America.*

¶ Data from recent network studies of urban communities in Spain & Latin America are used to develop a network theory of human action. The theory concerns the relation between everyday local social networks & their constitutive stereotypes (for sex, age, etc), ideologies established formally in associations & collectives, & their power images. It extends the usual statistical analysis of social structure & social ecology by examining local social networks within the perspective of the everyday use of relations & the dynamics of change in social groups, thus offering a microanalysis of everyday cultural evolution. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

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90S23361 / ISA / 1990 / 7043

Rogers, George O. (Oak Ridge National Laboratory, PO Box 2008 TN 37831-6206), *Evaluating Protective Actions for Chemical Agent Emergencies*.

Recent research indicates that in rapid onset chemical or nuclear emergencies, evacuation may not be an effective response; & rather, alternative actions that can provide significant protection by reducing exposure are required. A model by which to evaluate the effectiveness of various protective actions by reconciling the physical protection properties of each with the human responses required to achieve them is presented. This model characterizes the hazard presented by an acutely toxic agent, the human response such accidents engender, & human health effects. Preliminary results indicate that in-place shelter can provide protection against chemical insult in certain circumstances, particularly in emergencies characterized by rapid onset & hazards dominated by peak concentrations. For most people, however, evacuation remains the most effective all-around protective action, particularly for emergencies characterized by slower onset times & hazards dominated by cumulative exposure. Neither evacuation nor expedient sheltering provide adequate protection for rapid onset emergencies involving cumulative exposure hazards. In these instances, some form of mechanical protection is required, eg, respiratory protection or pressurization with charcoal filtration, in combination with evacuation or sheltering. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23362 / ISA / 1990 / 7044

Rogers, Joel & Cohen, Joshua (Law School U Wisconsin, Madison 53706), *Secondary Associations in Democratic Governance*.

It is generally recognized that secondary associations or nonfamilial organizations intermediate between individuals or firms, play a critical role in contemporary democratic governance. Such associations help to determine political agendas, legislative choice, & executive implementation, as well as shape the preferences, self-understandings, & habits of thought & action that individuals bring to more encompassing political arenas. Using their powers in pursuit of their aims, secondary associations can either strengthen or weaken conditions of democratic order. The "problem of faction" denotes their destructive potential, & is a central focus of concern in modern democratic theory. Existing approaches to the problem of faction are reviewed & critiqued, & an alternative strategy for dealing with the problem is suggested that focuses on the importance of qualitative variation in groups, & enlists the state in a deliberate "artifaction" of secondary groups, seeking to promote those features of groups & group systems contributory to democratic order. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23363 / ISA / 1990 / 7045

Rogoff, Irit (Dept Art U California, Davis 95616), *In the Empire of the Object—The Geography of Ana Mendieta*.

A strategic function of cultural displacement & dislocation & the ways in which these are pictorially constructed & signified, are posited, focusing on the realm of visual representation, the issue of material form, & alternative modes of visually codifying specific, located, & named entities, as represented in the work of Ana Mendieta. Within the signs & symbols of specific realms of belonging, the visual discourses of place & identity point to the manner by which the self is positioned in relation to the great traditions, be these epistemic structures, the signification of location & its national/cultural identification, or gendered narratives & histories. Within visual culture the thorny issue of historical canonicity is further complicated by an obsessive contemporary preoccupation with the location of the international art world: the siting of the work—whether Madrid or New York—is an index of its value. Mendieta, who was culturally displaced between her Latin heritage & her US education & who increasingly attempted to employ models of analysis gleaned from Third World feminism to her own Western artistic practice, also displaced herself in relation to the art world by making ephemeral objects that were exhibited in distant & little known rural spots. Her own body, which she used repeatedly as her central image, became the only geographical constant within this continuously shifting landscape. By shifting the visual discourse from an acknowledgement of a selective cultural history, she attempted a counter discourse in which gender provided a circular, less linear, framework for continuity. Her death left an artistic project in progress that is difficult to assess & document because of its evanescent nature & constant artistic & geographical transitions. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23364 / ISA / 1990 / 7046

Rojas, Fernando & Zemans, Fred (ILSA, Calle 61 No 3-20 Bogota DE Colombia), *El otro derecho y la transformación del estado en América Latina* (The Other Law and the Transformation of the State in Latin America). (SPA)

Whether via external pressure, as in Central America, internal transformation, as in the countries in the southern cone of South America, or simple inertia, as in Mexico, formal democratic regimes are emerging in Latin America. Characteristics of these regimes include: legitimization of the state via the electoral process & multiple political parties; a widening gap between the electors & the elected, & between the state's measures & the people's demands of revindication; the adoption of neoliberal economic policies & the dismantling of state welfare institutions; the agreement between the state & political parties on policies that should be adopted; & the lack of popular political options, influenced by events in Eastern Europe. The processes of decentralization of production & distribution are bases for a new institutionalization of the informal sector; the neoliberal state, influenced by Europe, also seeks the institutionalization of existing multiple political channels. In this decentralization process, the state also seeks to link decisions on public expenditures to market values. The "other law" is constituted by elements that go against this regime & the transformations of the state, eg: resistance & the imposition of paralegality, para-institutionality, & the parallel economy in areas where popular struggle prevails over legality, institutionalization, & capitalist valuation; the significance (subjective & objective) of popular autonomy that rejects all expressions of a strong state & a state monopoly via a vigorous defense of human rights; & the exercising of collective forms of struggle that, within the rules of capitalist legality, overcome it. Challenges faced by the "other law" in the 1990s are detailed. Tr & Modified by J. Taylor (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23365 / ISA / 1990 / 7047

Roniger, Luis (Hebrew U Jerusalem, Mount Scopus 91905 Israel), *Towards a Comparative Sociology of Trust in Modern Societies*.

Previous approaches that have attributed a generalized character to trust are challenged, & directions for research are suggested that can illuminate the variable extension & regulation of trust in modern societies. Distinguishing between focalized & generalized forms of trust & between its framed & delegated institutional regulation, four modal patterns of trust are discussed & analyzed in a comparative framework. In addition to patterns of overall generalization & focalization, modes of selective generalization of trust in modern societies are discussed: (1) the nature of extension of interpersonal trust beyond the circles of kinship, immediate residence, & friendship; (2) the relative importance of characteristic-based, process-based, & institutional (role-oriented) trust; (3) the nature of institutional confidence & regulation of interpersonal trust; (4) the nature of distrust containment; & (5) the conditions for maintenance & probable lines of transformation of the pattern. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23366 / ISA / 1990 / 7048

Roniger, Luis (Hebrew U Jerusalem, Mount Scopus 91905 Israel), *A Look at Mexican and Brazilian Clientelism from the Perspective of Canadian and Israeli Patronage*.

Patronage arrangements & clientelistic relations figure prominently beyond the shady informal aspects of modern micropolitical & administrative processes, including such practices as: political mobilization on the basis of instrumental exchanges; the nomination of public officials according to partisan considerations; the use of informal contacts to bypass normal procedures; & the use of public office for private gains. Focusing on their hierarchical character, such relations were initially portrayed as dysfunctional to modern principles of bureaucratic universalism & seen as correlated features of scarcity & underdevelopment, were deemed to disappear or become marginal with development. More recent studies have drawn attention to both the systemic viability of patronage & clientelism, which in one form or another can be found in most societies, & to their selective emergence, inherent fragility, & variable institutional impact in historical & contemporary societies. These latter issues are discussed comparatively via analysis of research findings on two clientelistic-prone societies—Mexico & Brazil—from the vantage point of societies like Canada & Israel, where patronage & clientelistic arrangements have also developed, albeit assuming a more addendum-like character to the open-market institutional forms of access to resources, loci of power, & conversion of resources in society. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23367 / ISA / 1990 / 7049

Rose, David & Corti, Louise (ESRC Research Centre U Essex, Wivenhoe Park Colchester CO4 3SQ England), **Design Issues in a National Socio-Economic Panel Study.**

¶ The ESRC Research Centre on Micro-Social Change in GB, based at the U of Essex, is planning a panel study in which a nationally representative sample of 5,000 households will be interviewed annually over a 10-year period. The first wave is planned for 1991, & the interview topics will examine income & wealth, labor market behavior, household structure, consumption & economic decision making, residential & occupational mobility, health & the use of health services, & socioeconomic values. The Centre hopes to contribute to the methodology of collecting & analyzing panel data. Major research design issues arising during the planning phase, the fieldwork phase, & over the longer term are discussed. Extensive review of the design, validation, & analyses of existing panel surveys & of the major British multipurpose cross-sectional surveys has revealed methodological or technical faults in their designs & discrepancies in data. The experience of other similar panel studies across Europe & the US is also drawn on. Complex design issues specific to a longitudinal study are identified: type of panel design, sampling, nonresponse, data collection & quality, panel maintenance, data analysis & documentation, & dissemination. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23368 / ISA / 1990 / 7050

Rose, Peter I. (Smith Coll, Northampton MA 01063), **Doing Good: The Personal and Professional Socialization of Some American Refugee Workers.**

¶ The personal & professional socialization of refugee policymakers, program administrators, & workers are examined, drawing on data from 100 interviews & a mail survey of a selected sample of refugee managers. Using a modified version of a paradigm developed by Samuel P. Oliner & Pearl M. Oliner in *The Altruistic Personality*, (see IRPS No. 47/89c01105), & with reference to data on middle managers & field staffs, the varied social, cultural, religious, educational, & experiential backgrounds of the directors of the 8 largest refugee agencies in the US are described. Findings reveal that, while some refugee workers had been trained in the social services, most, including the majority of those who had risen to positions of leadership, had entered the field because of humanitarian or political concerns stemming from values inculcated early in life or from personal experiences as victims of persecution. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23369 / ISA / 1990 / 7051

Rosenberg, Morris, Schooler, Carmi & Rosenberg, Florence (U Maryland, College Park 20742), **Global and Specific Self-Esteem: Modeling Reciprocal Effects.**

¶ An examination of the reciprocal effects of global self-esteem on judgment of one's academic ability, based on data obtained in a 2-wave panel study of 1,886 adolescent boys (the Youth in Transition study). Analysis via a linear structural equation-based model shows that the causal effect is unidirectional: academic self-concept has a significant causal effect on global self-esteem, while global self-esteem has no effect on academic self-concept. It is concluded that efforts to raise self-esteem as a way of improving academic performance are likely to be misguided. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23370 / ISA / 1990 / 7052

Rosenfeld, Alex A. (Centro de Estudios Sociales SUR, Casilla 323-V Correo 21 Santiago Chile), **Reforma municipal y participación en ciudades intermedias en Chile** (Municipal Reform and Participation in Medium-Sized Cities in Chile). (SPA)

¶ An examination of how local government in different medium-size cities in Chile has been affected by reform enacted by the present military government, with focus on their organization, legal status, staff, budget, the social programs & services they administer, & the behavior of the actors involved in decision-making processes both inside & outside the municipal institution. The reform of the political & administrative systems of town councils in Chile stands among the most important attempts at administrative decentralization of the state carried out in Latin America during the last decade. It has meant updating the local administration & increasing its technical capabilities & efficiency. Nevertheless, this reform has created a local government whose main feature is the lack of democratic representation for the citizens. This remains as one of the greatest challenges of the transition to democracy in Chile. (Copyright

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90S23371 / ISA / 1990 / 7053

Rosenthal, Gabriele (Aulweg 114, D-6300 Giessen Federal Republic Germany), **The Structure and Gestalt of Autobiographies and Their Methodological Consequences.**

¶ Since the beginning of biographical research in the framework of the Chicago school, there has been a lack of interest & knowledge of the structure of the principal data—the written or narrated life story. Generally, the life story is used only as a source of information about a reality—a time or place—is not considered to be of interest in itself; it is argued that the life story is a reality in itself, which is more important than the reality to which it refers. A contribution is made to the understanding of the structure of this reality, the biography, discussing which rules constitute a life story & their consequences for empirical analysis of such data. The concept of a socially constituted overall construct of the autobiographer is defined, which gives the frame for selecting what & how the autobiographer narrates. The life story has the quality of connection of single experiences; this figure constitutes the meaning of single experiences, & single experiences constitute the meaning of the figure. The researcher who does not take this character of the life story into account will not be able to grasp the social phenomenon under study. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23372 / ISA / 1990 / 7054

Rosner, Menachem (Insttit Study & Research Kibbutz & Cooperative Idea U Haifa, Mount Carmel 31999 Israel), **Future Trends of the Kibbutz—Realienation or Dealienation.**

¶ Based on processes of internal social differentiation & following a severe economic crisis, suggestions have been made for major changes in the economic & social structure of Israeli kibbutz communities. These suggestions share a trend toward replacement of communal direct satisfaction of needs by monetary relations, encouragement of work outside the communal economy, priority of economic criteria over social & ideological considerations, & a strengthening of formal legal relations instead of informal, person-oriented relations. Here, these suggestions are discussed within the framework of alienation theory, drawing on content analysis & survey research results. Supporters perceive the changes as leading toward de-alienation by increasing individual autonomy, freedom, & opportunities for self-realization. Opponents stress the danger of re-alienation, since the changes might weaken the social integration of the community & its alternative, nonalienated character. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23373 / ISA / 1990 / 7055

Rosner, Menachem & Putterman, Louis (Insttit Study & Research Kibbutz & Cooperative Idea U Haifa, Mount Carmel 31999 Israel), **Factors behind the Supply and Demand for Non-Alienating Work—International Illustrations.**

¶ A theoretical framework is presented by which to analyze the incidence of less-alienating job designs in varying industrial settings. It is illustrated via consideration of the frequency of introduction of alienation-reducing job designs in Swedish, Japanese, US, & Israeli kibbutz industrial enterprises. The structure of product & labor markets & the set of available methods of attracting workers & eliciting real effort from them are among the key explanatory factors found to operate in the cases examined. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23374 / ISA / 1990 / 7056

Roth, Roland (Free U Berlin, D-1000 Federal Republic Germany), **Local Green Politics in West Germany.**

¶ The West German Green Party started at the local level in the mid-1970s long before the founding of the federal party in 1980. Though most of its members are still politically active within municipal councils, & the party program continues to attribute central priority to the local level, it has become obvious that, despite some successes, local level programs & politics are not adequate to the far-reaching goals of the Green Party. Here, the difficulties & achievements of Green local politics are analyzed & two explanations for this failure are developed: (1) the status of the local level within the West German state apparatus, a very tight network of legal, financial, & political restrictions that renders local politics merely symbolic; & (2) the conflict between alternative & established local politics, in which established local parties no longer primarily favor a repressive stance toward the Greens, but tend to co-opt them, frequently with remarkable success. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23375 / ISA / 1990 / 7057

Rothschild, Joyce & Martin, Patricia (U Toledo, OH 43606), **Feminist Values and Democratic Management in Work Organizations.**

¶ A joint collectivist-democratic & feminist critique of bureaucracy, showing that the principles of organization that define collectivist-democratic forms as noted by Rothschild-Whitt (1979) do not differ significantly from the feminist principles of organization identified by Ferguson (1984), Gould (1980), & others. Cooperative work structures in the US appear to have attracted a disproportionate number of women; & feminists have tended to develop organizations along collectivist-democratic lines. Evidence from small groups research, experimental studies, & interviews suggests that women tend to be better at the skills necessary for democratic management to work: seeking equitable agreements rather than self-advantage; preferring to involve others rather than adopt a unilateral style; & cultivating relationships & a sense of community as valuable in themselves, not just as instruments to an end. Certain aspects of feminine socialization may promote the values & attributes needed for effective democratic management & collaborative problem solving, which are now coming to the fore in organizations of all types; hence, feminist values may come to permeate organizational realities more than will be readily admitted. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23376 / ISA / 1990 / 7058

Rouban, Luc F. (CRA-FNSP, 27 rue Saint-Guillaume F-75341 Paris Cedex 07 France), **French title not provided** (The End of Techno-Science: Science Policy Crisis and Professional Change). (FRE)

¶ To be relevant, science & technology policy studies have to take into account the evolving relationship of science & politics. An analysis of recent strategic changes affecting science & technology policies serves to highlight the connection between professional structures & the political legitimization process. In recent years, the end of the "techno-science" model, associated with the uprising "innovation policy" in Western democracies, has involved a new game in the realm of professional regulating features (distinctions between scientists/laymen, scientists/technicians, & scientists/politicians), as well as more fundamental changes in the expression of state modernity. As "science business" is growing, & classical government interventions in science & technology are vanishing, political explanations of science problems feed new ideological considerations. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23377 / ISA / 1990 / 7059

Roussel, Louis (INED, 27 rue du Commandeur F-75014 Paris France), **French title not provided** (Fertile Cohabitation without Marriage in Industrial Countries). (FRE)

¶ Statistics from several industrial countries are presented to document the situation of unmarried couples having at least one child at home, whether it be the couple's child or not. In most cases, the children are acknowledged by both parents, but defining their status presents a demographic problem. Also addressed is the question of whether out-of-wedlock fertility is a new expression of deinstitutionalization with regard to couple relationships, &/or whether there is a true difference between this type of family & a legally defined family. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23378 / ISA / 1990 / 7060

Roy, K. C. (Dept Applied Economics Phillip Instit Technology, Melbourne 3058 Australia), **Dependent Development and Poverty in LDCs with Reference to India.**

• Complete paper available from SA Document Delivery Service prepaid at \$0.25 per page plus \$1.50 search & postage. Length of paper: 24 pp.

¶ A program of development reliant on resources borrowed from other countries can be termed dependent development, in contrast to self-reliant development based on utilization of the country's own resources. Unfortunately, the development programs in all less developed countries (LDCs) since the 1950s have been dependent on industrial countries. Apart from their major economic effects in terms of resource outflow, widening balance of payment deficits, & macroeconomic policy distortions, such development programs have also changed peoples' consumption patterns, in turn changing the nature of the poverty line. Hence, LDCs that want to create a more balanced society with less social & economic inequality & poverty must first develop procedures to measure the true level of poverty. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

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90S23379 / ISA / 1990 / 7061

Rozenberg, Danielle (CRIT-IRESCO, 59 rue Pouchet F-75849 Paris France), **From One Culture to Another: Debating about International Tourism.**

¶ Is the development of international tourism compatible with the respect of other cultures? What is the future of traditional societies & their populations-involved in tourism? The case of the Balearic Islands in Spain, typical of the move toward mass tourism in the Mediterranean, can illustrate the confrontation between autochthons & foreign visitors, as well as its effects on indigenous national identities. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23380 / ISA / 1990 / 7062

Rubinstein, Ruth P. (Fashion Instit Technology, Seventh Ave/27 St New York NY 10001-5992), **Beyond the Shifting Erogenous Zones Theory of Fashion.**

¶ It is demonstrated that Flugel's theory of fashion—principally, that fashion merely entails a shift in emphasis from one part of the female anatomy to another—needs to be broadened. If the meaning of a specific fashion is to be understood, & the thrust of fashion predicted, a sociopolitical dimension must be included. An association is found between desired modes of appearance & the values & goals attributed to particular US Presidents in office from 1952 to 1988. Both acceptance & rejection of the president's vision & agenda are reflected in the fashions of the relevant period. These findings support observations by Erving Goffman, Herbert Blumer, & Gregory P. Stone, who have contended that appearance in US society is a mode of societal discourse. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23381 / ISA / 1990 / 7063

Rucht, Dieter (Wissenschaftszentrum Berlin, Reichpietschufer 50 D-1000 30 Federal Republic Germany), **Actor-Centred and System-Centred Approaches in the Study of Social Movements: Chances and Pitfalls.**

¶ Both in the broader realm of theoretical sociology & in the field of social movements, there is usually a strict dividing line between concepts based on actor theory & those that rest on systems theory: though both focus on different aspects of social movements, they are usually seen as mutually exclusive. Here, an attempt is made to assess the respective strengths & weaknesses of both approaches via a review of the works of some leading scholars from each school. Alain Touraine's work employing the actor-centered approach is contrasted with Niklas Luhmann's (& some of his followers') version of functionalist systems theory. It is argued that the fruitfulness of both approaches cannot be assessed in general terms, but only with respect to the specific questions & situations that are under investigation. Some guidelines are offered to show how the two approaches could be linked together, with particular reference to the concepts of Anthony Giddens & Jürgen Habermas. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23382 / ISA / 1990 / 7064

Rude-Antoine, Edwige (CRIV, 54 rue de Garches F-92420 Vaucresson France), **Le Mariage des Maghrébins en France. Logiques juridiques et sociales** (The Marriage of Maghrebis in France. Juridical and Social Logic). (FRE)

¶ The sociology of law is applied to an analysis of the situation of immigrants to France from the Maghreb with regard to marriage, since Moslem law conflicts with the state laws of France. The authorities continue trying to stop the influx of Moslems as a way of resolving the problem, rather than attempting a cultural compromise. Other European countries are facing the same problem, & some have suggested the possibility of locating the immigrants in contained foreign communities. This & other suggested solutions are examined. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23383 / ISA / 1990 / 7065

Rudolph, Hedwig (Technische U Berlin, D-1000 10 Federal Republic Germany), **Women Engineers in the Context of Professional Dynamics—The Case of the FRG.**

¶ In the Federal Republic of Germany, women engineers continue to represent a minority despite the active educational recruitment policy in place since the 1960s. Here it is argued that the barrier to women's participation in engineering is not intellectual or physical, but caused by so-

cial factors. Analysis of biographic interviews with approximately 90 female & 20 male students & professionals, examining gender, class, technology, & power factors, indicates that women engineers are more likely to succeed in a male-dominated field when they have: parental backing at a young age for transgressing sex-stereotyped social prescriptions, strong social & intellectual skills, & an attraction to science & technology. Women's reluctance concerning fast-track careers indicates an ambivalent identification with the engineering habitus. This reluctance may be taken as a pretext for discrimination in a historical context when the profession feels pressured by fundamental technical & organizational restructuring. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23384 / ISA / 1990 / 7066

Ruffier, Jean (Groupe lyonnais sociologie industrielle-MRASH, 14 ave Berthelot F-69363 Cedex 7 France), **Transferts de technologie et systèmes socio-techniques appropriés** (Technology Transfers and Appropriate Sociotechnical Systems). (FRE)

¶ An examination of what happens when firms buy complex automated equipment from foreign countries, based on fieldwork in Mexico, South America, & China. It is suggested that such equipment cannot be separated from the society in which it was developed; it is the specific product of a specific societal group. Three case studies are presented: (1) the internal organizational aspects of technological transfer for a group of poorly educated Mexican workers faced with a completely new technology; (2) the relation between a machine's seller & buyer in an Argentinian case in which technical & geographic gaps are easily overcome; & (3) the interference of politics in technological design, in a case involving Chinese decisionmakers & technical experts from France. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23385 / ISA / 1990 / 7067

Ruffier, Jean (Groupe lyonnais sociologie industrielle-MRASH, 14 ave Berthelot F-69363 Lyon Cedex 76 France), **Sociology of Machines**.

¶ Social scientists usually study human groups on an organizational basis, eg, factory workers, employees of a firm, etc. While this approach allows analysis of the impact of power strategies in the life of organizations, it fails to explain why some productive equipment works better in one place than another. It is suggested that focusing on people involved with the same machinery regardless of institution facilitates the understanding of industrial performance. Drawing on experience gained in personal consultancy & on case studies conducted in France & in several underdeveloped countries of the relations between people involved in the whole life of industrial equipment, from design to operation, an attempt is made to determine how to analyze sociotechnical systems as complex machines. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23386 / ISA / 1990 / 7068

Rumbaut, Rubén G. (San Diego State U, CA 92182-0383), **Language Diversity and Educational Attainment among Immigrant Students in California: Recent Findings and Implications**.

¶ Unlike earlier waves of European immigrants who concentrated in northeastern & midwestern states, Asian & Latin American immigrants to the US since 1970 have settled principally in Calif. The phenomenon is redefining the state's ethnic mosaic, & presenting unprecedented challenges to its school system to address the needs of non-English speaking students. The proportion of Calif's 4 million public school children in 1987 who exhibit limited English proficiency has increased dramatically, more than tripling over the last decade. Today's students speak 100+ different languages—reflecting the extraordinary diversity of contemporary immigration. Bilingual education in Calif consists largely of transitional programs whose goal is to place students classified as "Limited English Proficient" (LEP) in the English-taught curriculum as quickly as possible. While immigrant children gain proficiency in English at different rates—depending on such factors as age at arrival, parental social class of origin, community context, & other characteristics—very few remain designated as LEP beyond 5 years. The most immediate problem faced by the schools is the scarcity of bilingual teachers: many teachers refuse to learn a second language & public sentiment against bilingual education runs high. The size, ethnic composition, & educational performance of these immigrant students are described, using data from case studies of the adaptation of selected groups—especially Mexicans & Southeast Asians—and policy implications are explored. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

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90S23387 / ISA / 1990 / 7069

Ruonavaara, Hannu (Instit Sociology U Turku, SF-20500 50 Finland), **Recent Trends in the Access to Owner-Occupation in Finland**.

¶ An analysis of changing socioeconomic differences in the homeownership rate in Finland 1976-1985, speculating on how restructuring the credit & housing markets has affected households' possibilities for owner-occupied residences. Farmers & other entrepreneurs have always had a higher owner-occupancy rate than wage earners. In 1976 upper white-collar workers' rate of owner-occupancy was typical of the whole population, but it had increased significantly by 1985. Lower white-collar workers' homeownership rate was low in 1976, but also increased rapidly, & manual workers' rate, which was relatively high in 1976, increased more slowly. By 1985, the higher the social position of the group, the higher the homeownership rate. After 1985, however, three crucial changes concerning housing took place: (1) state control on finance institutions was removed, resulting in easier access to credit & longer repayment times, though also higher interest rates; (2) in consequence, dwelling prices increased spectacularly; & (3) the emergent housing crisis forced the government to gear state housing policy toward production of rental housing, undermining state housing finance for owner-occupation, which had always been an important part of Finnish social housing. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23388 / ISA / 1990 / 7070

Rupp, Jan C. C. (Faculty Social Sciences Rijks U Utrecht, NL-3508 TC Netherlands), **Bourdieu's Metatheory Used to Harmonize Three Theories about Golden-Age Dutch Art**.

¶ Three interpretations of seventeenth-century Dutch culture are examined: that of Simon Schama (1987), which characterizes it as a Christian-humanistic habitus; that of Svetlana Alpers (1983), who speaks of a describing style & a visual culture; & that of Gary Schwartz (1985), who in his (Rembrandt) studies emphasizes the baroque lifestyle. Pierre Bourdieu's metatheory on the antagonism between economic & cultural (arts & sciences) domains is used to explain how all of these interpretations can be true, although they seem to exclude one another. The differences in interpretations are related to the three different styles in art & science of the period, which are related to the type of cultural capital that was characteristic of the city in relation to economic capital. In the Dutch Golden Age, Amsterdam was the core of the world-economy system, Leiden was the cultural center in an academic-intellectual sense, & Delft was an important center of new science. In each of these cities, theaters where public anatomical dissections were held annually were founded in the beginning of that era. These theaters also were cultural centers, meeting places of artists & scientists, & public places. Differences in type of cultural capital in the production of the artistic & scientific goods & in the collections of the theaters as museums are illustrated via descriptions of the lifestyle of the artists & scientists & of the paintings made of anatomical dissections in the different cities. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23389 / ISA / 1990 / 7071

Rupp, Jan C. C. & Wesselingh, Anton (Faculty Social Sciences Rijks U Utrecht, NL-3508 Netherlands), **Education, Social Inequality and Citizenship. Discussing Twenty-Five Years of Dutch Research in a European Context**.

¶ It is argued that developments in the last twenty-five years of Dutch research on education & social inequality are characterized by a decreased focus on the various dimensions of the concept of inequality & by a growing interest in more specific theories & in historical & other empirical investigations. Research has addressed: cultural differences between families, differences between & within schools, bilingual education & negotiations in the classroom, & the impact of social class, gender, religion, region, & ethnic background on the education-inequality relationship. The theories of Pierre Bourdieu & Raymond Boudon became very influential during the 1980s. Following Coleman, a tradition was build up of statistical model-making on school careers, with implications mainly in the sphere of the political-arithmetic tradition. The way a nation-state has developed & the form it has taken play a crucial role in the character of the educational system. In this context the debate on the concepts of citizenship & national unity is very important. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

cial factors. Analysis of biographic interviews with approximately 90 female & 20 male students & professionals, examining gender, class, technology, & power factors, indicates that women engineers are more likely to succeed in a male-dominated field when they have: parental backing at a young age for transgressing sex-stereotyped social prescriptions, strong social & intellectual skills, & an attraction to science & technology. Women's reluctance concerning fast-track careers indicates an ambivalent identification with the engineering habitus. This reluctance may be taken as a pretext for discrimination in a historical context when the profession feels pressured by fundamental technical & organizational restructuring. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23384 / ISA / 1990 / 7066

Ruffier, Jean (Groupe lyonnais sociologie industrielle-MRASH, 14 ave Berthelot F-69363 Cedex 7 France), **Transferts de technologie et systèmes socio-techniques appropriés** (Technology Transfers and Appropriate Sociotechnical Systems). (FRE)

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Ruffier, Jean (Groupe lyonnais sociologie industrielle-MRASH, 14 ave Berthelot F-69363 Lyon Cedex 76 France), **Sociology of Machines**.

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Rumbaut, Rubén G. (San Diego State U, CA 92182-0383), **Language Diversity and Educational Attainment among Immigrant Students in California: Recent Findings and Implications**.

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90S23388 / ISA / 1990 / 7070

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Rupp, Jan C. C. & Wesselingh, Anton (Faculty Social Sciences Rijks U Utrecht, NL-3508 Netherlands), **Education, Social Inequality and Citizenship. Discussing Twenty-Five Years of Dutch Research in a European Context**.

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90S23390 / ISA / 1990 / 7072

Russell, Raymond (Dept Sociology U California, Riverside 92521), **Employee Shareholding as an International Trend.**

¶ An analysis of employee shareholding arrangements that have been promoted in virtually every industrial country in recent years, with focus on differences in their sponsorship, purposes, design, & effects. Only in a relatively small number of instances, ie, purchases by workers of failing businesses or the Swedish proposals for wage-earner investment funds, have workers or unions been the initiators of these plans, & in practice, efforts to use these plans as a basis for increases in worker control over production have yielded disappointing results. More frequently, these plans have been promoted by employers, & increasingly by governments, who tend to view these plans as ways to stimulate productivity, unleash new sources of capital, improve industrial relations, & lend increased legitimacy to a given economic order. Research indicates that these plans can, under certain circumstances, have most or all of these effects, but most are so poorly designed that they are more likely to have no meaningful effects at all. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23391 / ISA / 1990 / 7073

Růžicka, Richard (Instit Postgraduate Studies Czechoslovak Academy Sciences, Na příkopě 29 CS-111 21 Prague), **Social Ownership and the Structure of Ownership Behaviour: Czechoslovakia.**

¶ The common assumption that, in the past decade, Czechoslovakia has been based on socialized relations of ownership is challenged. It is argued that the social character of ownership develops in the process of social reproduction & is a quality of an overall structure of individuals & groups acting & thinking in a set way. It is not achieved by the equality of people's positions but by their capacity to mutually actualize an effective & extended reproduction. The apparent mechanical & general socialization, ie, nationalization & collectivization, has in fact resulted in a hidden organic reprivatization. The mutual reproductive interdependence that has been cultivated for centuries has thus been considerably impaired as the rule of an independent, uncontrolled, particular interest built up. These processes are documented both theoretically & empirically via analysis of: the interconnection between the ideological & practical reduction of ownership relations to a mere appropriation of wealth, relationship between the role of worker & that of owner, mutual isolation of the state's cooperative & personal form of ownership in various spheres of social life, & disharmony of a proclamatory form & actual content of human behavior. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23392 / ISA / 1990 / 7074

Rybakowa, Larissa (Instit Sociology, Krzhizhanovskogo 24/35 k 5 Moscow USSR), **Alcohol Socialization of Teenagers.**

¶ Systematic alcohol drinking is viewed as an indicator of disadvantaged socialization. Empirical surveys show that conformity to the adult role & peer group dynamics explain alcohol use by young people. Differences in the social skills of young people who do & do not drink alcohol are identified, & elements of the socialization process that might be utilized in preventing the abuse of alcohol by young people are considered. In particular, it is examined whether encouragement of the development of personality & self-responsibility may lead to alcohol abstinence among young people. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23393 / ISA / 1990 / 7075

Rydenstam, Klas & Lyberg, Ingrid (Statistics Sweden, S-115 81 Stockholm), **Data Quality in Time Use Surveys as a Function of Mode of Diary Administration.**

¶ The Swedish 1984/85 Time Use Pilot Study used both a retrospective ("yesterday") & a current ("today") self-administered diary approach. A comparison of the two approaches indicates that: there are no systematic differences in aggregate time use estimates; there is a tendency toward lower participation in the yesterday approach; the number of episodes recorded is somewhat smaller in the yesterday approach; the variances of estimates based on the yesterday diary are larger than those based on the today diary; on the whole there is minimal, if any, contribution of the yesterday data to the precision of aggregate time use estimates; & there seems to be a substantial effect of when the today diary was filled in on the number of recorded episodes. It is concluded that the today approach produces data of better quality than does the yesterday approach; as such, it will be used for the 1990/91 Swedish Time Use Sur-

vey. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23394 / ISA / 1990 / 7076

Sabatini, Francisco (Instit Estudios Urbanos, Casilla 16002 Santiago Chile), **Spanish title not provided (Pobladores in Santiago, Chile: Critical Consciousness, Insecurity and Participation in Barrio Organizations).** (SPA)

¶ It is hypothesized that the participation of *pobladores* (workers) in barrio organizations is hindered by several factors, especially subjective beliefs & motives. Field research in Santiago, Chile, involving a 1989 survey of 112 households & in-depth interviews with family members & other qualified informants, confirms the hypothesis. Based on quantitative & qualitative analysis, the factors that hinder such participation include: *machismo* (sexism) & familiar ideology; distrust in collective action & in barrio leaders; lack of identification with the barrio & the community; failure to consider the barrio organizations as a channel of social mobility (social integration); & fear of political repression. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23395 / ISA / 1990 / 7077

Sabour, M'hamed (U Joensuu, SF-80101 10 Finland), **The Status and Ontology of Arab Intellectuals: The Academic Group.**

¶ The historical determination & personal aspiration of the Arab intellectual are explored. In a developing Arab society, the intellectual tries to construct for himself a "vital equilibrium." Through this process of equilibrium, the intellectual, especially the academic, in his creation & dissemination of culture, strives to provide his activity with scientific lucidity & credibility. This activity is closely connected to the material & psychological satisfaction he obtains for himself. Due to socioeconomic factors & uncertain political circumstances, the Arab intellectual has difficulties in reaching this equilibrium. Furthermore, he is living a personal crisis due to his cultural & existential situation & the crisis of Arab society in general. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23396 / ISA / 1990 / 7078

Sachs, Albie (c/o John Sachs-4 Ashworth Mansions Elgin Ave, London W9 England), **Unity and Pluralism: Reflections on the Future of Law in a Non-Racial Democratic South Africa.**

¶ Discussing the future of law in a nonracial democratic South Africa, it is argued that postapartheid does not mean postdispute; principles & procedures will be needed for dealing with disputes. Indeed, one of the main features of postapartheid society will be the replacement of rule by arbitrary dictate—the essence of colonial & racist systems—by the rule of law. In the democracy envisaged, the courts will be more, rather than less, available to the people, & the law will have a greater, rather than a lesser, role to play. As has happened in Mozambique & Zimbabwe, some of the institutions of the Roman Dutch law that were introduced in South Africa in a context of dispossession & domination must be infused with a new spirit so as to serve the people as a whole; what is needed is a self-consciously South African law for an emerging South African nation. Apartheid has given pluralism a bad name, & the yearning for unity, particularly in relation to public institutions such as courts, is powerful. However, the African tradition contains many elements & resources that could enrich & invigorate the whole legal system (particularly in family & neighborhood disputes). There already exist in South Africa a vast number of informal courts that operate among the people. It is argued that most people would prefer a system that, while "Africanized," would not encourage ethnic division & endless disputes over intricate matters of family relationships. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23397 / ISA / 1990 / 7079

Sági, Mária (Research Instit Culture, Budapest H-1251 Hungary), **The Attitude of Hungarian Intellectuals to European Culture.**

¶ The unity of Europe & European identity are important issues today, particularly in East & East-Central Europe where tremendous social & political changes have recently transpired. In-depth interview data are used to explore how Hungarian intellectuals interpret & assess European cultural identity; interviews were conducted at the onset of the transformations & again while they were underway. Results indicate that intellectuals from different professions have different types of attitudes regarding these changes. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23398 / ISA / 1990 / 7080

Saha, Lawrence J. (Australian National U, Canberra ACT 2601), **Political Learning and Political Activity among Secondary School Students.**

¶ To examine political activities & predispositions for such activity among secondary school students in Canberra, Australia, a sample of 1,014 students from 15 high schools & secondary colleges (government & private) completed standardized questionnaires about political knowledge, attitudes, & activity. Multivariate analyses of the data suggest that there are no sex differences in previous political activities (signing petitions, writing letters, etc), but that female students are more disposed toward future activism than males. Further, high status background, private schooling, high interest in politics, previous activist participation, & high ambition exercise important independent effects on predispositions for future political activism. This general pattern is explored, & theoretical & empirical implications are discussed. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23399 / ISA / 1990 / 7081

Sainsaulieu, Renaud (LSCI, 59-61 rue Pouchet F-75017 Paris France), **French title not provided** (Sociology of Organization and Enterprise). (FRE)

¶ In order to clarify the link between enterprises & the market, structural contingencies & cultural patterns are studied from a socio-anthropological perspective. Also, innovations within the field of management & trade-union relations are considered with regard to the problems of employment. The sociology of enterprise is situated at the crossroads of managerial, anthropological, & systemic approaches. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23400 / ISA / 1990 / 7082

Sak, Peter (Institut Philosophy & Sociology Czechoslovak Academy Sciences, Tilska 1 CS-11000 Prague 1), **Youth-A Contradictory and Dynamic Subject of Social Restructuring.**

¶ The position held by Czechoslovak youth within the processes of social restructuring is marked by a dynamic, processual character, featuring a number of contradictory moments. The social relations of youths are differentiated according to position within the social division of labor & membership in a specific social class. As a processual category, youth expresses the dynamics of social maturation & transformations. At the same time, youth, as a generation, is formed within the process of social maturation. These two characteristics represent movements in opposite directions, which, in turn, lead to the emergence of other contradictions. At present, Czechoslovak youths hold a reserved or detached & skeptical attitude toward restructuring, which corresponds to the realities experienced by that generation, tainted by formalism, the bureaucracy of public life, & the prevailing atmosphere of stagnation. The formation of a generation of youth active in social restructuring in Czechoslovakia will require specific social conditions, along with the opportunity to participate in social processes & share in the formulation, monitoring, & realization of the country's political, economic, & cultural life. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23401 / ISA / 1990 / 7083

Salazar, Philippe-Joseph (U Cape Town, Private Bag 7700 Rondebosch Republic South Africa), **Le Pathétique: rhétorique et sociologie** (Pathetic: Rhetoric and Sociology). (FRE)

¶ In an analysis of the occultation of rhetoric by French positivism in the social sciences, an attempt is made to show how the figure of the sociologist is pathetic. Drawing on the works of Emile Durkheim & Marcel Mauss, challenged are the ideas of a scientific role for the sociologist, of transparency, & of involvement & use of the position of the orator as a touchstone. Sociological discourse is analyzed as primarily persuasive, emotive, & empathic. The question of sophistry vs dialectic is raised with reference to current debates in French sociology. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23402 / ISA / 1990 / 7084

Salmi, Minna (Research Group Comparative Sociology U Helsinki, SF-00550), **Working at Home: A Way to Alternative Everyday Life?**

¶ The situation of home-based workers in Finland is examined based on statistical data & on a survey (N not provided) that explored homeworkers' employment history, reasons for working at home, the structure of their time use, social contacts, & feelings about the positive & negative aspects of homeworking. These questions are analyzed in terms of

gender, employment status, & quality of work. Results show some interesting differences when compared with the results of GB & US studies & challenge certain stereotypical propositions about homework: Finnish homeworkers are not solely nor even predominantly women, even if they are, they have not chosen this way of working primarily because of children. Most work more than part-time, their work is neither routine nor very highly qualified, & the benefits & drawbacks of work at home are often different than those reported by homeworkers in other countries. These differences are discussed in light of the unique situation of Finnish women in the labor market. The possibilities & meaning of control over everyday life that homeworking raises are discussed, & the question of autonomy & flexibility in homeworking-myth or reality-is problematized as part of a larger time structure that constrains individual time use. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23403 / ISA / 1990 / 7085

Samuel, Nicole (IRESCO/CNRS, 59-61 rue Pouchet F-75849 Paris Cedex 17 France), **Le Changement culturel dans une ville française moyenne: Annecy 1956-1986 (Résultats d'une étude comparative diachronique)** (Cultural Change in a Typical French City: Annecy 1956-1986 (Results of a Comparative Study over Time)). (FRE)

¶ Results obtained in current research on cultural change occurring in Annecy, France, over 1956-1986 are compared with the findings of J. Dumazedier (1956). Conclusions are: (1) more levels of society & age groups enjoy leisure time now; (2) attachment to profession & family remain central values, with increasing value placed on leisure; & (3) values tied to leisure are now perceived as structuring, central, & global, rather than varying, peripheral, & sectoral as they were in 1956. Tr & Modified by J. White (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23404 / ISA / 1990 / 7086

Sanchez, Lisa J. (Southern California Coll, Costa Mesa 92626), **W. E. B. DuBois, Clinical Sociologist.**

¶ William Edward Burghardt DuBois (1868-1963) is one of the pioneer clinical sociologists. His activities as a practitioner are reviewed, & the manner by which he is remembered by the discipline is described. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23405 / ISA / 1990 / 7087

Sanders, Karin (ICS Dept Sociology U Groningen, NL-9712 GC Netherlands), **Human Capital and Life-Course Theories of Female Careers.**

¶ Several studies have shown that women with higher vocational education in occupations dominated by men by 80+% have less favorable positions in the labor market than men with the same education. The question addressed is why an equal investment in education does not lead to an equal outcome for males (Ms) & females (Fs) in the labor market. One possible answer is that Fs have different job preference patterns than Ms. Here, the standard human capital explanation for job preference patterns is empirically confronted with a life-perspective theory based on rational choice theory. The human capital theory predicts that if Fs escape F patterns of choice of study, they would also escape typically F job preferences (eg, for part-time jobs). The life-perspective theory suggests that the typical F job preference pattern is independent of choice of study, but rather, is sensitive to factors that encourage a diffuse life-perspective for women (ie, having a partner & family). These theories are tested with data collected from higher technical & economic/administrative studies, & the findings confirm the life-perspective prediction. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23406 / ISA / 1990 / 7088

Sanik, Margaret Mietus (Ohio State U, Columbus 43210), **The Effects of Time Allocation on Parental Stress.**

¶ The time allocated to various activities by both husbands & wives influences the stress experienced in life roles. Looking at the division of labor before as well as after the birth of a baby gives an indication of the parents' ability to cope with the stress of parenthood. Here, time allocation variables as well as child characteristics that might explain parental stress are examined based on responses of 117 couples to the Abidin parental stress index 4-7 months after the birth of their first child, measuring stress in 2 domains-parental & child-each modeled for both mother & father as a function of personal characteristics of the baby & time al-

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located to child care, household production, paid work, & leisure. Standardized regression analysis reveals the most important predictor variables to be age & sex of the infant, with older infants & girls predicting lower stress scores, especially in the child domain of the mother. The allocation of time by both parents failed to predict stress scores. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23407 / ISA / 1990 / 7089

Santos, Selene Herculanio Dos & Rezende, Vera F. (UFF-RJ, Rua Marino da Costa 217 Rio de Janeiro 21940 Brazil), *Analyzing the Environmental Movements in the City of Rio de Janeiro (1979-89): David vs Goliath or Don Quixote vs the Windmills?*

¶ The social history of environmental movements in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, is chronicled from the democratic overture of 1979 (after fifteen years of military dictatorship) to the present, when environmental questions have ceased to be considered foreign or bourgeois & are being recognized as matters deeply attached to social justice & to the search for new paradigms of development. A reference framework is developed based on Alain Touraine's & Henri Lefebvre's work on new social actors & everyday life, as well as Manuel Castells's analysis of the emergence of neighborhood associations as forms of political organization under dictatorship, & several Brazilian authors who have studied the phenomena of association, mobilization, & urban social movements. Data obtained via oral histories & life story interviews with environmental association leaders & militants, as well as through more structured interviews with those who dispute their claims—including representatives of industrial enterprises, government agencies, neighborhood associations, & political parties—are used to explore: (1) the origins & aims of these movements; (2) the class position of their members & the influence of class difference on their aims; (3) the movements' degree of isolation or integration, & their internal structure; (4) how they balance gains & losses in their struggle with factories & local governments; (5) the profile of their militance in terms of gender, sex, & occupation; & (6) whether they were able to keep their autonomy after the creation of the Green Party. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23408 / ISA / 1990 / 7090

Sapignoli, Michele (Institut Politico Administrativo U Bologna, I-40126 Italy), *More about a Devastating Phenomenon: "Reaction to the Object" of Statement Stimuli.*

¶ In an investigation employing Likert scales, various types of distortion were identified in respondents' (Rs') reactions to single items, the main type being "reaction to the object," which was reported by Salvatore Cacciola & Alberto Marradi in *Costruire il dato* ((Constructing the Data) Milano: Franco Angeli, 1988), who claimed that some Rs do not react to questionnaire items, but to characters (persons), actions, & situations mentioned in the items. Using 3 different techniques (Likert scales, feeling thermometer, draw-a-segment), 120 Rs in Bologna & Emilia-Romagna, Italy were questioned about trade unions, women's emancipation, & immigrants from southern Italy. Rs' scores on each instrument were compared ($\Sigma N = 4,353$ responses). The "errors" were then classified to establish a typology of "reactions to the object." The results raise doubts about the reliability of precoded answers to this kind of stimuli, particularly among less well-educated Rs. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23409 / ISA / 1990 / 7091

Sarget, Marie-Noëlle (EHESS (CRBC), 54 blvd Raspail F-75270 Paris Cedex 06 France), *Quelques apports de la théorie des systèmes à la sociologie* (Some Properties of Systems Theory in Sociology). (FRE)

¶ An explanation of why, in a recent sociological investigation ("The Political System and the Socialist Party of Chile [1925-73]"), a systemic approach was preferred to a functionalist, structuralist, or Marxist one. As originally conceived, the systemic model was too cybernetic to properly analyze political actors & problems such as the construction of the nation. Its reconceptualization is described, & it is shown how it now allows researchers to go beyond the traditional opposition in sociology between diachronic & synchronic analysis to advance the construction of the historical sociology envisioned by Fernand Braudel & Georges Gurvitch. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23410 / ISA / 1990 / 7092

Saris, Willem E. & Kersten, Aloys (Methodology Dept U Amsterdam, NL-1012 Netherlands), *New Solutions for Old Survey Research*

Problems Coming from Computer Assisted Interviewing.

¶ Based on a review of the literature, an overview is presented of common problems in survey research that can be solved via computer-assisted interviewing. Possibilities discussed include: (1) reduction of measurement errors via internal & external consistency checks & overview & self-correction screens; (2) minimization of coding of open-ended questions via the use of automatic & tree-structured coding; (3) reduction of the efforts of the respondents via the use of background information & response generation from previous answers; (4) prevention & reduction of telescoping through the use of a calendar with information about past months; & (5) improving understanding of the questions through person-specific formulation of questions & use of visual aids. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23411 / ISA / 1990 / 7093

Satzewich, Vic (Dept Sociology U Saskatchewan, Saskatoon S7N 0W0), *The Ideological Construction in Canada of "Race Relations" in Britain: The 1958 Riots.*

¶ Several authors have recently argued that "race" is a socially constructed label used to describe & explain certain patterns of human variation, & similarly that "race relations" is a term used to describe & explain only certain forms of social relations. This notion of race relations is viewed as problematic, & the manner in which race relations in GB have been defined by sections of the Canadian media & government is examined, based on analysis of how government archival & press reports defined the 1958 disturbances in Notting Hill, London. Also assessed is the impact that such definition of events in GB had on the formulation & implementation of Canadian immigration policy, especially as it applied to the Commonwealth Caribbean. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23412 / ISA / 1990 / 7094

Saucier, Carol (U Québec, Rimouski G5L 3A1), *Dimensions affective et politique de l'identité: une analyse de cas* (Affective Dimensions and Politics of Identity: A Case Study). (FRE)

¶ The practice of sharing space in housing cooperatives in Quebec introduces the element of politics to social relationships in daily life. The appropriation of space is described as a new practice of grass-roots democracy & as a way of combining interpersonal relations with those of power for a "politico-affective system." It is argued that such a system represents a break from the dominant social order. Tr & Modified by J. White (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23413 / ISA / 1990 / 7095

Savells, Jerry (Wright State U, Dayton OH 45435), *Managing Social Change and Developing Effective Coping Strategies among the Old Order Amish in Eight Communities.*

¶ An examination of the Old Order Amish subculture, presenting evidence that suggests gradual social change within 8 Amish communities, based on data collected from 130 Old Order Amish families using a 12-page structured questionnaire. Coping strategies that respondents are using to manage select stressors in both family & work setting are assessed, & a psychoanalytic critique is offered of the Amish lifestyle in the 1980s—& how this may increase or reduce the probability for experienced distress. The findings suggest that these Amish are not helpless victims of "future shock"; however, isolation & adherence to traditional values are no longer sufficient buffers from today's high technology society. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23414 / ISA / 1990 / 7096

Saxena, Pradeep K. (B-12 Gobind Colony, Changan Stadium Jaipur 302002 India), *Trade Unionism in Civil Service: The Indian Context.*

¶ A field study is presented of state government employees' unions in Rajasthan State, India, focusing on the structural-functional aspects of the unions, as well as leadership, attitudes of members & nonmembers, relations with the state government, collective bargaining practices, compulsory arbitration, & joint consultative machinery. Differences between Western theories & the realities of the developing countries like India, between the private & public sectors, & between the state government employees' unions & the central government employees' unions are explored. Also addressed is the question of whether the voluntary organizations can be expected to replace the state in a civil society or democratic world, or to share the power with the state. The results open new dimensions in the field of political economy. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23415 / ISA / 1990 / 7097

Scamuzzi, Sergio (Dipartimento Scienze Sociali U Torino, I-10124 Italy), **Equalities, Pluralism and Classes.**

¶ Rae's "equalities" & Walzer's "spheres of justice" are major theoretical & philosophical contributions to the sociology of social classes. Here, they are used to reappraise theoretical problems in the sociological analysis of inequality & distributive justice. It is argued that other dimensions of inequality than status & educational-occupational opportunities should be given more empirical & theoretical attention, eg, citizenship, quality of life, age, & gender dimensions. If social class inequality, however defined, is not the basic form of inequality, the relationship between the various dimensions of inequality, including class, is highly problematic & varies with time & space, & between the ideal types of a class-based society & of a perfect pluralist society. In a perfect pluralist society any movement for social justice might never rise; however, many inequalities would remain. Patterns of equity become important variables for the analysis of social actions regarding inequalities & their formal dimensions. Intergenerational inequality & justice are a new dimension of social justice, not only in terms of a political rhetoric or philosophy, but also with respect to the sociological analysis of environmental issues, policies, & movements. Patterns of equity between present & future generations are comparable with the better known patterns of equity between contemporary individuals, classes, & blocs. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23416 / ISA / 1990 / 7098

Scarponetti, Patricia Elizabeth (CIJS, Caseros 311 5000 Córdoba Argentina), **La participación de la comunidad en las políticas de desarrollo local: análisis de casos en Córdoba** (Community Participation in the Politics of Local Development: Analysis of Cases in Córdoba). (SPA)

¶ In the democratic transition process of Argentina, state decentralization has been accompanied by the strengthening of local autonomy & an emphasis on community participation. Here, the interaction between the local government & community organizations in the implementation of social development projects is examined in an attempt to identify how basic collective needs are met by these projects, the interested sectors & groups, & the channels of participation. Analysis is based on four case studies of communities in the Province of Córdoba, supplemented by interviews with local officials, community organization representatives, & a stratified sample of community individuals. Findings reveal strong government intervention, inhibiting community participation in the decision-making process & giving priority to urban development projects that benefit middle & higher income sectors. The lower socioeconomic sectors are the target of traditional assistance policies that promote clientelistic dependency. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23417 / ISA / 1990 / 7099

Schaber, G., Gailly, B. & Hausman, P., **Comparative Issues in Longitudinal Studies.**

¶ An investigation of problems of comparability with respect to cross-sectional studies & longitudinal research. Examples drawn from panels on households & firms are used to illustrate conceptual & operational difficulties in producing panels that are comparable in space (already possible at the level of cross-sectional surveys), over time (at the longitudinal level), & over time & in space (treating simultaneously longitudinal studies on different populations in different regions &/or countries). Problems that arise when the fieldwork is conducted in different languages & in different environments are also considered. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23418 / ISA / 1990 / 7100

Schacht, Richard (Dept Philosophy U Illinois, Urbana 61801), **The Future of Self-Alienation.**

¶ The idea of self-alienation figures importantly in alienation theory derived from G. W. F. Hegel & Karl Marx. However, the question arises of whether this idea is merely a relic of outmoded ways of conceiving of ourselves & our human nature. The answer depends on the viability of the notion of a nontrivial sort of selfhood—as something that may or may not be realized or attained, & that can be lost. One way to "save" the linked ideas of self-alienation & self-realization, & the notion of selfhood on which they depend, is to psychologize & sociologize the concept of the "self." Seeking to discover a nonmetaphysical but philosophically tenable way of resurrecting & privileging some significant human possibility

of selfhood, several concepts of the self are considered, ie, in terms of: (1) whatever intersubjectively recognizable personal identity one may happen to have, with self-alienation as ceasing to be that person; (2) whatever qualitatively distinctive individuality one may attain in one's self-consciousness & manner of conduct, with self-alienation as failing or ceasing to possess it; & (3) whatever capacity for autonomous agency one may achieve & exercise, with self-alienation as failing or ceasing to achieve & exercise it. These concepts are all found wanting, but another—of greater potential interest, even though it also is faced with formidable difficulties—is considered, ie, a viable substitute for the essentialist conception of human selfhood, in terms of certain features constitutive of one's essential human nature, which may or may not characterize one's actual manner of existence—with self-alienation to be conceived in terms of a disparity between them, & to be invoked in the critique of human life under conditions obstructing the overcoming of this disparity. Various ways in which such a substitute might be conceived & developed are explored, & it is contended that the future interest of the idea of self-alienation depends on the success of this effort. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23419 / ISA / 1990 / 7101

Schepers, R. M. J. (Health Care Policy & Management Erasmus U, Rotterdam NL-3000 DR Netherlands), **The Belgian Medical Profession and the Sick Funds: The Collectivization of Care (1900-1945).**

¶ An examination of the relationship between the Belgian medical profession, the state, & sick funds between 1900 & 1945. During this period, the medical profession was drawn into political controversy concerning the nature of the health insurance system, & forced to clarify its position on such issues as the nature of medical work, relationships with patients, & its position in the health care field. The Belgian experience is compared with that of the Netherlands. The variation in the two countries' strategies depended on the market for medical services, the supply of young doctors, the way public demand was organized, & earlier experiences with collective arrangements such as mutual societies. Special attention is paid here to how differences in pillarization influenced the political tactics of medical professional associations. The analysis is based on data from the medical press, reports of evidence given to public bodies, & secondary sources on pillarization & political organization in Belgium & the Netherlands. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23420 / ISA / 1990 / 7102

Schiff, H. (Vakgroep Methoden & Technieken U Amsterdam, NL-1012 DL Netherlands), **Chinese Doctors from the Dutch-East Indies. Social Mobility among an Ethnic Middleman Minority in a Colonial Society.**

¶ The social mobility of a small number of professionals from the Chinese middleman minority in the 1930s & 1940s in colonial Indonesia is analyzed based on life stories from 20 doctors who emigrated to the Netherlands after Indonesia became independent in 1949; supplemental data from statistical sources & from interviews conducted with several children of the doctors are also used. Middleman minorities tend to function as traders, moneylenders, or labor contractors; they generally retain a separate & distinctive minority culture & community with a sometimes strong cosmopolitan orientation. After several generations of settlement in a host country, members from these minorities start to use education as a channel for social mobility, usually preferring those professions that offer the possibility of self-employment, eg, the legal & medical professions. The typical position of the Chinese in colonial Indonesia is discussed with attention to the efforts parents made to insure the successful completion of the Dutch education of their children & to make it possible for their sons to study medicine. Results are compared with the theory on middleman minorities developed by Bonacich (1973), among others, & the process of social mobility of the Indonesian doctors is compared with the strategy for social mobility among Asian-American minorities. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23421 / ISA / 1990 / 7103

Schiltz, Marie-Ange (CAMS-EHESS, 54 blvd Raspail F-75006 Paris France), **Influence of the Choice of Statistical Analysis on Basic Operations in Survey Analysis: Coding and Selection of Variables.**

¶ Based on a comparison of results published in several major journals, it is established that the choice of analytic method in the statistical analysis of sociological data depends on factors other than scientific criteria: certain very popular methods in one country can be ignored or denigrated

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in another. Eg, different scientific traditions have resulted in log-linear methods, latent class analysis, & classic factor analysis being dominant in Anglo-Saxon countries, while in France these methods are underemployed or unknown compared to classification methods (cluster analysis) & multiple correspondence analysis. In opposition to methods developed from the tradition of confirmatory statistics, the French prefer more descriptive methods that permit the construction of a structured image of the data. This choice of method is not neutral, but has fundamental repercussions for data coding, recoding, & for the selection of variables to be retained for statistical analysis. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23422 / ISA / 1990 / 7104

Schlese, Michael (Martin-Luther-U Halle-Wittenberg, DDR-4010 Halle German Democratic Republic), **Production or Communication: Kings Ways or False Alternatives—Notes on the Value of Habermas' Ideas for Marxist Sociology of Work.**

¶ Based on interviews & unstructured observation regarding problem-solving processes in three firms in the German Democratic Republic, an informal model of reorganization of firms is developed. Results show that: expectations of modern technologies exceed real developments in the working process; acceptance of them depends on a transparent philosophy on the part of management, which influences the strategies of functional groups in the plant; a reorganization of income, qualification, & decision-making structures is necessary but often impeded by micropolity within the enterprise; attitudes toward requalification are better than managers expect, although leadership must promote individual activities by the laborers; dequalification is a problem after the implementation process; & all decisions about income & career must be oriented to strategic effects for the department of a plant & must be transparent & compatible to the individual reproduction strategy of the laborer. Methods of research & practice in firms can be an example for designing communicative relations in the field of material reproduction. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23423 / ISA / 1990 / 7105

Schlosser, Dirk Berg (Institut Political Science Philipps U, D-3550 Marburg Federal Republic Germany), **Multi-Case Analysis—The "Missing Link" between Configurative and Macro-Quantitative Approaches.**

¶ Between the uniqueness of configurative & the (often) superficiality of macroquantitative analyses lies the potentially rich field of systematically comparing a limited number of carefully selected cases in a holistic sense. This case-oriented (as opposed to a variable-oriented) strategy requires specific methodological steps & offers insights not otherwise available. Nevertheless, the sheer complexity of each case & the required information & skills pose natural limits to the capacities of each author; a more systematic (& often international) division of labor may be required. Here, a systematic use of this method is explored in the context of two examples drawn from current research, one looking at the distinct development paths taken by the East African states Kenya, Tanzania, & Uganda after independence, & the other investigating conditions for the survival or breakdown of 12 democratic regimes in interwar Europe. In both instances, a comprehensive systems model is "filled" by more concrete historical developments, which are then, in several stepwise procedures, systematically compared to arrive at the isolation of a number of key factors & distinctive patterns of development. The results illustrate the usefulness of this method & offer valuable insights for further research in these areas. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23424 / ISA / 1990 / 7106

Schluchter, Wolfgang (Institut Sociologie Freie U Berlin, D-1000 31 Federal Republic Germany), **Environment and Society.**

¶ Human existence has become increasingly complex as populations have increased & standards of living risen, resulting in a drain on environmental resources. It is obvious that there will be an increasing struggle for existence if basic environmental resources are depleted or in short supply. To solve this fundamental problem, an advanced consciousness is necessary. Competing demands for scarce resources must be carefully weighed. The West German government has initiated a research project on the psychosocial costs of environmental pollution, measuring its negative effects on the sense of well-being, involving computer interviews with 4,966 persons, group discussions, & interviews with 63 households as well as public welfare officials. The psychosocial costs are to be measured in

terms of willingness to pay for improvements. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23425 / ISA / 1990 / 7107

Schluskel, Yvette R., Wachtel, Nili & Pickering, Thomas G. (Cardiovascular Center Cornell Medical Center, 525 East 68 St New York NY 10021), **The Paradox of Professional Power: Occupational Expression under Conditions of Cyclical Stress at Work.**

¶ A longitudinal study of how architecture, accounting, & medical research professionals view their jobs & work environment under conditions of acute increases in the workload ("deadlines"), based on data obtained via 12-week work diaries, face-to-face interviews, & validated surveys. Focus is on how these professionals react to the paradox of being in an occupation that theoretically provides them with substantial control over their work, but at the same time imposes rigid time structures to which they must conform. The analysis identifies how the job is defined by the temporal structure, whether it is the firm, clients or outside organizations reinforcing these definitions, & how individuals respond to them, both subjectively & physiologically. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23426 / ISA / 1990 / 7108

Schmidt, Gert R. (U Bielefeld, D-4800 1 Federal Republic Germany), **New Technologies and New Patterns of Social Organization.**

¶ Two West German research projects are described: (1) a study of social (non)acceptance of nuclear energy plants; & (2) a study of the implementation of new information & communications technologies in industrial plants. On the basis of their findings, three issues are discussed: (A) the pattern of change in modern society, closely related to the new technologies, from trend/continuity/manageability to contingency/uncertainty/self-management; (B) the challenge to traditional social institutions requiring a redefinition of the concepts of "power" & "efficiency," since new analytical instruments/concepts for research are needed; & (C) the introduction of new political issues & dynamics on the levels both of society & the organization. These changes are interpreted on the basis of Max Weber's general concepts of "rationalization." (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23427 / ISA / 1990 / 7109

Schmitter, Philippe C. & Streeck, Wolfgang (Dept Political Science Stanford U, CA 94305-2044), **Organized Business and Labor in the Europe of 1992.**

¶ The impending "Completion of the Internal Market" by 31 Dec 1992 is likely to have profound repercussions for relations between organized business & organized labor in the member states of the European Community (EC). Depending on how the 279 directives are drafted, ratified, & implemented, the EC institutions may acquire significant new decision-making powers in several policy areas, with potential spill-overs into such matters as monetary union & the social dimension, which may have an even greater impact on class relations & interest structures. From the starting point of a diversity of associational structures & bargaining systems at the national level, capital & labor in EC countries will increasingly focus on the Commission in Brussels, Belgium, & to a lesser extent, the Council of Ministers & the European Parliament. Traditional patterns of influence have been heavily skewed in favor of business interests, operated through national government representatives. Efforts at creating macrocorporatist arrangements at the EC level have, so far, been abortive; a genuinely European system of industrial relations is a long way away. Nevertheless, the 1992 process will provide incentives for change in patterns of both functional & territorial representation; the outcome could have a significant impact on who is going to benefit from an integrated Europe. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23428 / ISA / 1990 / 7110

Schneider, Ellen-Ruth (GEDISST, Paris France), **French title not provided** (Technical Change and Modifications in the Structure of Qualification—New Opportunities and New Risks for the Employment of Women?). (FRE)

¶ The new computer-based technologies have a direct impact on sectors of the workforce up to now predominantly feminine resulting in fundamental changes in work processes & content. Unqualified women are particularly threatened by technical change, for two reasons: possible elimination of jobs traditionally given to unqualified women; & need for

qualifications that women do not yet possess. Empirical evidence is used to analyze how firms have tried to adapt, particularly in work qualification, recruitment, & management of human resources, & how their strategies have modified the sexual division of labor. It is concluded that the mode of functioning of each firm is a relatively autonomous mediating variable. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23429 / ISA / 1990 / 7111

Schoenfeld, Eugen & Meštrović, Stjepan (Dept Sociology Georgia State U, Atlanta 30345), **From the Sacred Collectivity to the Sacred Individual: The Misunderstood Durkheimian Legacy.**

¶ A critique is offered of the Parsonian reading of Emile Durkheim as a value-free scientist writing in the utilitarian tradition. An alternative reading is offered that places Durkheim in the context of his Jewish heritage, the *fin de siècle* ethos in which he wrote, & the influence of German intellectuals, especially Georg Simmel & Wundt. Simon Deploige's (1911) claim that Durkheim's quest for a "science of moral facts" is borrowed from Simmel (1890), & was not inspired by the French intellectual tradition, is reviewed & taken seriously. The analysis is extended to the distinctive approach to a sociology of ethics taken by German Jews at the turn of the century, especially Simmel. This new reading explains the congruence of Jewish & modern cultural perspectives on the relationship of the individual to the collectivity. Durkheim's version of sociology was intended to be practical, committed to moral advancement, & nurturant of a benign form of individualism distinguished sharply from egoism. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23430 / ISA / 1990 / 7112

Schot, Johan W. (TNO-STB, PO Box 541 NL-7300 AM Apeldoorn Netherlands), **The "Greening" of Industry.**

¶ An investigation of organizational changes within an industry that must deal with environmental risks, & how these changes affect the development of cleaner technologies. A review of the literature is supplemented by data from interviews with & observation of a broad array of actors: sales/marketing departments, production departments, & general management among others, within the firm; & the government, manufacturers' associations, banks, insurance companies, etc., outside the firm. The findings indicate possible ways in which the government can influence how firms deal with environmental risks, & stimulate the development of cleaner technologies. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23431 / ISA / 1990 / 7113

Scheingart, Martha R. (Colegio México, Mexico DF 01000), **Socio-Political and Spatial Urban Changes in the Eighties. The Case of Mexico City.**

¶ In metropolitan Mexico City, in the 1970s, a strong demographic concentration took place in areas with a middle-level type of housing & services development. Here, it is argued that with the economic crisis & the degradation of living conditions for a majority of the population, the tendency toward "mesocratization" in the distribution of social groups has been reversed in the 1980s, with an accentuation of sociospatial differences. The current social & spatial structure of Mexico City is examined based on preliminary results of the 1990 National Census, & on survey data on employment, housing, & services. Focus is on spatial & sociopolitical changes that occurred in the most populated "delegation" of the Federal District, where demographic growth, mainly in irregular settlements, has been faster & where serious social conflicts took place in the 1980s. Also, the relationship of political, social, & urban changes is discussed, drawing on information derived from the 1988 elections. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23432 / ISA / 1990 / 7114

Schuerhoff, Maarten (Automation Dept Statistical Informatics Unit, PO Box 959 NL-2270 AZ Voorburg Netherlands), **New Developments in the BLAISE System for Survey Interviewing.**

¶ BLAISE was developed & is currently used by the Netherlands Central Bureau of Statistics as a system to process survey data. Its heart is its structured language to define questionnaires, including complex routing instructions & relational checks. Based on this definition, the system generates programs for data entry & data capture: CADI programs are used for interactive data entry of paper forms, & CAPI & CATI programs for interviewing with (hand-held) computers where the program keeps track of the routing through the questionnaire & performs all

checks instantaneously. The system comes with a set of utility programs to manipulate the entered forms & to convert the data to other formats, for further processing. One of the system utilities is ABACUS, a fast & user friendly tabulation program. A program called BASCULA is being developed to calculate weighting factors based on linear models. Information about data can be easily transferred to other programs, using the general setup generator, so no respecification of the data is necessary to use programs like STATA, SPSS, SAS, etc. Based on findings from Dutch & other users, the system is constantly being updated & enhanced. Plans for future features are described—eg, full screen control, macrochecks, new question techniques, & the possibility of using external procedures. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23433 / ISA / 1990 / 7115

Schuerkens, Ulrike M. M. (EHESS, 54 blvd Raspail F-75014 Paris France), **Problèmes méthodologiques liés à la biographie du groupe (Methodological Problems Connected to the Group Biography).** (FRE)

¶ A discussion of methodological problems associated with the use of life story analysis in establishing group biographies, drawing on the example of research on the colonial situation in Africa, which investigated how the ideas, values, & institutions of colonial powers came to be accepted by native groups. Focus is on how the notion of work was introduced as a basic concept of modern African societies. In German & French Togo, the concept of work was introduced in the 1920s by requiring taxes that were only payable in work. Native groups performed the work demanded by the colonial powers (eg, construction of buildings, streets, railways) only for short periods, & continued to work their own plantations. Slowly, earning money by working came to be accepted; in addition, the African became acquainted with other values & practices (eg, clothing, eating, housing, & schooling). Thus, secondary socialization instilled new values & practices necessary for the survival of the group in a rapidly changing environment. It is argued that the direction & significance of these changes in the group & in the social structures can only be revealed by retracing the history of the group, as revealed through life stories. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23434 / ISA / 1990 / 7116

Schumann, Michael (SOFI, Friedländer Weg 31 D-3400 Göttingen Federal Republic Germany), **New Forms of Work Organization in West German Industrial Enterprises.**

¶ Findings are presented from a recent empirical survey of forms of work organization in different industrial branches that sought to detect how widespread "new production concepts" are that were found in previous research into core sectors of industry in West Germany. The new findings suggest the following thesis: however complex the present industrial change may be, all developments exhibit a common feature, ie, that the utilization of the workforce is no longer restricted by the Taylorist-Fordist dogma. Present work structures are characterized by simultaneity of change & stagnation: industrial work is fundamentally changed in those firms that shift to flexible automation & to integrated work organization. Discussed in detail is the issue of the reprofessionalization of industrial work. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23435 / ISA / 1990 / 7117

Schwager, Walter K. (Dept Sociology Laurentian U, Sudbury Ontario P3E 2C6), **Epistemological and Ontological Presuppositions of Social Theory.**

¶ Empiricist sociology is based on distinct epistemological & ontological presuppositions that usually remain unacknowledged & unscrutinized. The empiricist metatheory assumes that language fits reality, ie, that all descriptive concepts match characteristics in reality, & therefore, that all descriptive concepts can be admitted into scientific theory. These concepts are supposed to be understood, shared, isolated, & static. Measurement now has to reflect the logically prior meaning of these concepts, but measurement remains inherently partial & imperfect. Theory is seen as the probabilistic network of relationships linking the presumed true values of these concepts. However, the history of science demonstrates that concepts & their measurement procedures change over time, in the search for better & stronger theories. The assumptions of empiricist metatheory are therefore erroneous, given the history of science, & its methodology removes the impetus toward conceptual change & measurement modification that underlies progress in the natural sciences. In-

stead, concepts & their measurement procedures should be seen primarily as tools for theory development, & as changeable in the pursuit of better theories. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23436 / ISA / 1990 / 7118

Schwalbe, Michael L. (North Carolina State U, Raleigh 27695), **Alienation as the Denial of Aesthetic Experience.**

¶ The theories of Karl Marx & George Herbert Mead are drawn on to show how specific cognitive & affective consequences arise from the performance of alienated labor. Marxian analysis shows how the imperatives of the capitalist labor process tend to diminish opportunities for problem solving, role taking, means-ends comprehension, & self-objectification for the working class. Mead's philosophy of the act & theory of aesthetic experience is used to predict the psychological consequences of work that fails to provide these experiences. A concept of natural labor is developed to describe work that provides aesthetic experience & thus fosters individual & social development. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23437 / ISA / 1990 / 7119

Schweitzer, David (Dept Anthropology/Sociology U British Columbia, Vancouver V6T 2B2), **The Normative Structure of De-Alienation and Dis-Anomie.**

¶ The critique of alienation & anomie in society & the concomitant quest for a humanistic resolution lie at the heart of a long-standing tradition in sociological analysis; nonetheless, a major neglected area in this field of inquiry concerns the problem of dealienation & disanomie. Moral-practical suggestions for addressing alienation & anomie in society are linked to a more fundamental question regarding the normative grounds for remedial change & political practice. A comparative investigation of core assumptions & value commitments associated with Karl Marx's theory of alienation & Emile Durkheim's theory of anomie is organized around a "normative structuring" of assumptions specifically associated with their: (1) concept of human agency; (2) concept of society & the agent-society relationship; (3) critique of society through the radical metaphors of alienation & anomie; (4) notions of emancipation, community, & the envisaged good society; & (5) moral-practical strategies for realizing the good society & resolving the respective problems of alienation & anomie. The investigation reveals a fundamentally divergent set of assumptions & commitments that divide Marx & Durkheim on important issues. Alienation & anomie are not only separate constructs, but ideological counterconcepts with opposing ethical directives & remedial prescriptions. The political-practical implications of these seemingly divergent humanist theories are examined in detail, comparing Yugoslav experiments with workers' self-management collectives & Israeli kibbutz communities & industries. Offered in conclusion is an assessment of the imminent dangers associated with certain antihumanist strategies that have contributed to coercive state-centered solutions & new ensuing forms of alienation, eg, under Soviet-type socialism & fascist-like corporatism. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23438 / ISA / 1990 / 7120

Sciulli, David (U Delaware, Newark 19716), **Reforming Corporate Law: A Neofunctionalist Approach to Sociology of Law and Legal Policy.**

¶ While the corporation is literally created by legislation, US courts have had difficulties determining who or what legally represents the corporate "person," thus making it difficult to identify who to hold responsible for corporate misconduct. It is argued that the courts must either acknowledge formally that one "interested party" is literally sovereign within the corporation, or else concede that corporate authority is pluralistic &, as a result, expand legal recognition considerably. An attempt is made to identify how the courts can expand legal recognition beyond management & shareholders without thereby opening the floodgates to any & all other interested parties. The implications of this alternative for the legal & sociological literatures of organizational jurisprudence, corporate crime, & the public/private distinction are also considered. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23439 / ISA / 1990 / 7121

Scott, Allen J. (Dept Geography U California, Los Angeles 90024), **The Technopoles of Southern California.**

• Complete paper available from SA Document Delivery Service prepaid

at \$0.25 per page plus \$1.50 search & postage. Length of paper: 46 pp.

¶ A discussion of Calif's approach—via flexible production organization—to industrialization & regional growth. The emergence of the aircraft industry in the region in the 1920s & 1930s is described, & the formation of the postwar aerospace-electronics industry is discussed. The geography of southern Calif's contemporary "technopoles" (ie, high technology industrial districts) is outlined, with emphasis on the aircraft, electronics, biotechnology, & medical device industries. The functional role of interfirm linkages & local labor markets in the high technology development of southern Calif is analyzed. The strengths & vulnerabilities of high technology industry in the region are assessed. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23440 / ISA / 1990 / 7122

Segal, David R. (Sociology Dept U Maryland, College Park 20742), **Peacekeeping as a Military Mission.**

¶ With a decline in tensions between major military power blocks in the world system, military institutions are likely to find their roles redefined. They will be more explicitly concerned with peacekeeping rather than war, & among peacekeeping strategies, they will be more concerned with constabulary operations than with deterrence. Here, the evolution & effectiveness of peacekeeping operations under international or multinational auspices are discussed, along with reasons why the 1988 Nobel Prize for Peace was given to UN peacekeeping forces. Focus is primarily on the Middle East, where most peacekeeping operations have been mounted. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23441 / ISA / 1990 / 7123

Segal, Edwin S. (U Louisville, KY 40292), **From Ethnicity to Tribalism: Creating a Problem for Development.**

¶ An examination of the growth of ethnic group identities & antagonisms in the context of African nations creating both national & cultural systems & effective approaches to problems of development. Current usage of ethnicity & tribe has its origins in colonial social formations, & hides & discounts significant pre- & postcolonial realities. The processes by which ethnic groups are transformed into tribal systems are illustrated with data drawn from fieldwork in Malawi. The core contradiction being hidden has two elements: (1) the perception that modernization requires elimination of the traditional, & (2) the importance of traditional systems in maintaining national stability. In the process, the concepts of tradition & traditional systems are rewritten so that the competing meanings are both confused & set in unalterable opposition to each other. The transformation of ethnic groups into tribes is related to theoretical systems developed by Claude Lévi-Strauss, Robert Schrire, Anthony D. Smith, Arnold Temu, & Bernard Swai. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23442 / ISA / 1990 / 7124

Segal, Steven P. (School Social Welfare U California, Berkeley 94720), **Ten Years of Support for Sheltered-Care Residents: Social Support and Social Networks.**

¶ Examined is the role of the environments of residential care facilities, particularly "supportive" & "high expectation transitional" environments, in the development of supportive networks among the seriously mentally ill (SMI), viewing the experiences of SMI individuals over a ten-year period. Also considered is the directionality of linkages in terms of emotional & instrumental support both given & received by a resident within the network. The results offer guidelines as to the type of residential facility environment most appropriate for the SMI, ie, the one most facilitative in the development of sound social networks over time. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23443 / ISA / 1990 / 7125

Segre, Sandro (U Bocconi, I-20136 Milan Italy), **The Relevance of Weber's Stratification Theory for Contemporary Sociology.**

¶ Max Weber's stratification theory has been reconstructed from a limited set of key categories. Since Weber provided different, albeit not inconsistent, definitions of these categories, a rigorous textual analysis is deemed necessary to establish the precise meaning of each construct. Weber connected his stratification categories in a number of interrelated & analytically distinct theoretical statements of remarkable sociological significance, as indicated by the many contemporary attempts to employ such categories & statements for the purpose of theoretical generaliza-

tion. However, an overview of the literature on stratification shows that the meaning of some Weberian categories has often been misunderstood, their use by contemporary sociologists has frequently been incompatible with Weber's original theoretical context, & there have been overly restrictive interpretations of Weber's contribution to contemporary stratification theory. Accordingly, it is contended that his contribution has not yet been fully & correctly evaluated. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23444 / ISA / 1990 / 7126

Sekirin, Peter (Dept Linguistics Kiev Polytechnic Instit, Nemanska St 2/3 252103 USSR), **The Problem of Language Policy in Toponymy: Opening New Horizons.**

Toponymy traditionally studies the origins of & subsequent modifications to place names. Since social factors (ethnic, political, etc) have a great impact on toponymy, a sociolinguistic approach is taken for a contrastive analysis of place-name systems in the USSR & the English-speaking countries of the US, Canada, & Australia, using data gathered from toponymic atlases & encyclopedias on about 30,000 place names. The democratization of Soviet society has opened new possibilities for a more balanced language policy in toponymy based on objective analysis of language development. Trends in the development of toponymy include the following: (1) in semantics, a shift toward more socially meaningful place names, usually from descriptive to commemorative, eg, from Czaritsyn to Stalingrad, to Volgograd, & from Farmersville to Athens; (2) in the structure of place names, a trend toward language economy, eg, from Apple Tree Falls to Appleton; (3) a democratization of toponymic policy, involving cooperation of governmental bodies & local residents; & (4) greater reflection of the ethnic structure of the society. Many toponymic problems are pointed out, but ways to solve them using methods of sociolinguistics are suggested. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23445 / ISA / 1990 / 7127

Selivanov, V. (Ermitage, 191065 Leningrad USSR), **Mode and Taste: Preferences and Needs.**

Based on observations of public behavior in museums, it is argued that dealings with art represent a combination of heterogeneous phenomena bearing some superficial resemblance. Of particular interest are differences with respect to people's behavior when defined by mode vs taste. Distinctions are apparent in an individual's admiration or dislike of an object, & thus in the degree of individual independence & the nature of emotional & intellectual reactions. The different sources of preferences of mode & taste are also examined. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23446 / ISA / 1990 / 7128

Semionova, A. (Soviet Sociological Assoc, st Krzhizhanovskiy 24/35-5 Moscow 117259), **The Impact of Perestroika on the Activities of Soviet Mass Media.**

The process of democratization that was launched in the USSR during the latter 1980s gave Soviet mass media the opportunity to begin the radical reconstruction of their editorial policy. Comparative content analyses of the coverage of main domestic problems in 6 republican & 2 central newspapers for Jan-June 1980 & the July-Dec 1988 indicate that this goal has been realized, as the national problems portrayed in the media strongly reflect recent changes in editorial policy. Such problems were previously taboo & avoided in the media. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23447 / ISA / 1990 / 7129

Sen, Gita (Centre Development Studies, Ulloor Trivandrum Kerala State 695011 India), **Gender, Poverty and Grassroots Planning—Some Issues.**

Recent attempts in India to make poverty alleviation programs more gender-sensitive are examined in the context of the current vigorous debate about decentralized planning. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23448 / ISA / 1990 / 7130

Sen, Rita (U Calcutta, 700073 West Bengal India), **Development or Maldevelopment of the Muslim Working Women in Chittagong, Bangladesh. Sociological Evaluation of Values.**

Complete paper available from SA Document Delivery Service prepaid at \$0.25 per page plus \$1.50 search & postage. Length of paper: 12

pp.

A field study of Muslim working women in the slum areas of Chittagong, Bangladesh, revealed a confrontation of values with regard to their personal development & status. While gainful employment has given them greater economic status, the issue of their social status remains in question. In traditional Muslim society, the employment of women is still looked down on, even though their employment improves the economic welfare of their families. This value conflict is examined from a sociological perspective, taking into consideration the influences of modernization & traditionalism on women's development, or maldevelopment. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23449 / ISA / 1990 / 7131

Sežerko, Leo (Faculty Sociology/Political Science/Journalism Edvard Kardelj U Ljubljana, Slovenia Yugoslavia), **Social Impact of the Reconstruction of River-Beds in Slovenia.**

A central organizational plan to reconstruct the beds of rivers & streams in Slovenia was designed fifteen years ago, its declared purpose to prevent inundations & regain areas of fertile soil. However, the early reconstructions resulted in heavy inundations in unexpected, new localities, severe destruction of river biotopes, & deterioration of natural resources in general. These environmental effects provoked first a spontaneous & later an organized movement against the whole reconstruction plan. This movement has pointed to social & biological impacts at both local & regional levels. The processes of the formation & growth of this social & political resistance & its reflection in everyday political life are explored. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23450 / ISA / 1990 / 7132

Seigny, Robert (Dépt sociologie U Montréal, Quebec H3C 3J7), **French title not provided** (The Clinical Approach in Sociology: A Tentative Definition). (FRE)

A discussion of the definition, scope, & limitations of the clinical approach in sociology. Analytical as well as action or intervention dimensions are identified, & the integration of various theories, methods, & techniques is considered. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23451 / ISA / 1990 / 7133

Séigny, Thérèse Paquet (UN, Rm S1027 New York NY 10017), **Toward a New World Equilibrium: Multilateralism and Multi-National Agencies.**

A discussion of multilateralism in today's world & the place of the UN as both witness & catalyst to an extraordinary transition in global affairs. The principles & purposes of the UN have long been a hostage of the cold war, but now this organization & its family of agencies are seen as pivotal to the solution of long-standing problems. Rising public awareness about global problems & the need for united efforts toward stability, peace, & development has been accelerated by communications technology. In this light, an attempt is made to define the necessary equilibrium between national, regional, & global approaches in solving problems that transcend borders & continents, considering multilateralism & the place of multinational agencies in the international environment of the twenty-first century. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23452 / ISA / 1990 / 7134

Shagál, V. E. (Institut Oriental Studies, Rozdestvenka 12 Moscow USSR), **Arabization at the Present Stage in the Maghreb: Its Sociopolitical Results and Prospects.**

Internal problems of the cultural policy in the Maghreb are examined, drawing attention to the fact that the language policy, as the main component of cultural policy in Arab countries, is increasingly aimed at the dissemination of the Arabic literary language, & that its implementation differs in the Arab East & the Maghreb. Links are shown between the process of Arabization & the struggle for overcoming dependence on former metropolitan countries. The place of Arabization in strengthening the national unity of the Arabs, & the prospect for Arabization in the Maghreb are analyzed. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23453 / ISA / 1990 / 7135

Shalin, Dmitri N. (Dept Sociology Southern Illinois U, Carbondale 62901), **Pragmatism and Early American Sociology.**

S

¶ Pragmatist sociology represented a revolt against the vision of an inherently logical, fully determinate universe that subsists independently from individuals. To this rationalist view, pragmatists juxtaposed the dynamic, emergent world-in-the-making, which owes much of its color, sound, & structure to human activity. Early US sociologists, most notably those associated with the Chicago school, accepted the pragmatist thesis that the world is not fully determinate, but open to multiple determinations, which led them to the pioneering view of society as a pluralistic universe. Society in itself gave way here to society-in-the-making, the preoccupation with structural givens to inquiry into the production of social reality as objective & meaningful, & impersonal data gathering to participant observation. Here, the cosmological, epistemological, & ideological continuities between pragmatism & early US sociology are examined. It is contended that, in their search for an alternative to rationalism, pragmatist philosophers & interactionist sociologists assimilated nonclassical ideas of modern science. Concerted efforts are needed to establish the Chicago school of sociology-symbolic interactionism-as the sociological counterpart to nonclassical, relativist science. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23454 / ISA / 1990 / 7136

Shariff, Abusaleh (Gujarat Instit Area Planning, Sarkhej Gandhinagar Highway Gota 382481 India), **Female Oriented Family Planning Programs. Inconsistencies in Social Policy in India.**

¶ To decrease the pressure of population & reduce its growth rate, India officially adopted an antinatalist policy in 1951. India's family planning (FP) program has passed through many phases, & is currently attempting to popularize an integrated primary health & FP program. Analysis of data on FP methods & practice points to a lopsided emphasis on female responsibility; the sex ratios of acceptors of FP suggest elimination of males from the program. Serious side effects of specific FP methods for females are discussed, & a case is made for the promotion of vasectomies for males, since these are both technologically simple & reliable. Data are drawn from a study involving qualitative assessment of family planning methods popularized in Gujarat State. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23455 / ISA / 1990 / 7137

Sharma, S. L. (Sociology Dept Panjab U, Chandigarh 160014 Union Territory India), **Religio-Political Sources of Movement Rivalry: A Case Study of Sant Nirankari Movement.**

¶ A twofold argument is advanced: (1) that when a minority religion is linked with power, it tends to stir up religious sensibilities to block the spread of a rival religious movement; & (2) that such a nexus between religion & power is likely to produce reactive dynamics in the rival religious movement, depending on certain conditions. This argument is advanced on the basis of an empirical study of the Sant Nirankari movement in Punjab, India, before the eruption of the Punjab crisis. Following a brief account of the origins, organization, & ideology of Sant Nirankari Mission, focus shifts to the rise of rivalry between the Sant Nirankaris & Akalis in Punjab, showing how it grew into violent hostility. In analyzing the causes & consequences of such rivalry & hostility, the role of power in precipitating interreligious strife is highlighted. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23456 / ISA / 1990 / 7138

Sharma, Satish Kumar (Dept Sociology HP U, Shimla 171005 India), **Social Mobility and Growing Resistance-A Study of the Response of the Majority towards the Changing Status of the Minority Community in India.**

¶ The question of social development in India, a country characterized by sociocultural, ethnic, & linguistic complexities, is explored. In such a society it is not only the development of commonality of interests that is hampered, but there is always a problem of order due to persisting antagonistic interests. The ongoing efforts of these interests become counterproductive in that they aggravate hostilities & result in conflict. Keeping in mind the historical evidence of intercommunity (& interethnic) conflict over the question of power & privileges, it is contended that whenever there is any such effort, either on the part of the underprivileged to gain some power or any other agency's bid to boost up the mobility among the members of the underprivileged community, there is always some degree of resistance from the privileged community. Here, the nature & intensity of such conflict is explored, along with related issues, eg: segment of the privileged community that becomes hostile; whether the conflict is along class, as envisaged in Marxism, caste, or ethnic lines; &

the function of such a conflict in the context of development of the communities. Based on examination of secondary data, content analysis results, & case studies, it is suggested that the mobility efforts of the underprivileged segment are not always resisted. In addition, the intensity of resistance & the resultant conflict is confined to mere agitation, disruption of traffic, & violence against public property, & the segments of the population involved in this conflict are at or below the middle class level. The conflict, particularly in the context of Indian society, is not what Marx envisaged as class conflict, but represents intraclass conflict. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23457 / ISA / 1990 / 7139

Shaw, Susan M. (Division Leisure Studies Dalhousie U, Halifax Nova Scotia B3L 4J3 (Tel: 902-424-1167)), **Dereifying Family Leisure: An Examination of Women's Everyday Experiences and Perceptions of Family Time.**

¶ An examination of the leisure activities that married women share with their children & families, with attention to how these activities are perceived, & experienced as freely chosen, enjoyable leisure. Analysis is based on data obtained in 2 time-budget studies conducted in Halifax, Nova Scotia: (1) the first study (1981/82) involved 2-day time-budget surveys & in-depth interviews with 60 married couples; (2) the second (1986/87), using a random sample of 108 respondents, collected time-diary data & perceptions of leisure/work, degree of enjoyment, & degree of freedom of choice for all recorded diary activities. Findings show that women, whether formally employed or not, spend more time with their children than do their husbands. They are also more likely than men to be involved in some kind of obligatory activity with their children, & to perceive these activities as "work." Even if the analysis is restricted to those family activities normally thought of as "free time" or recreational activities, the data indicate that these situations often have a work dimension for women, which decreases their enjoyment of the activities. Results are discussed in light of women's generalized status in society & in the family. Family-based activities may have some positive benefits, but while gender inequality exists, the benefits that accrue to husbands & to children may be at the expense of women's own leisure. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23458 / ISA / 1990 / 7140

Shestopal, Alexei (Instit Social Sciences, Leningradski 49 Moscow A-468 USSR), **Middle-Level Developed Societies: Internalization of the Economy and Changes of Social Structures.**

¶ In the 1970s & 1980s societies of a medium level of development (Southern & Eastern Europe & Central & South America) entered a new stage of economic internalization connected with the proliferation of informational production & high technology. This process gave rise to a new social strata characterized by high educational standards & professional skills, aptitude for cultural innovations, & support of democratic values. At the same time, the excessive openness of economic structures in Central & South America resulted in the mass marginalization effect, whereas the excessive closeness of Eastern European national economies generated latent unemployment & conservation of social groups with low professional skills. Both phenomena encumber democratic reforms & strengthen social & political authoritarianism. Integrative economic alliances uniting only countries with a medium level of development have not proven to be efficient, while integration zones uniting countries with high & medium levels of development (Southern & Western Europe) are more efficient economically, socially, & politically. Thus the prospects for the Common European home are of great importance for economic & social development & promotion of political democracy in Eastern Europe, including the USSR. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23459 / ISA / 1990 / 7141

Shevtsova, Maria (Dept French Studies U Sydney, New South Wales 2006 Australia), **Italo-Australian Bilingual Community Theatre and Its Audiences.**

¶ The emergence of bilingual theater in Australia in the latter 1980s is related to an upsurge of ethnic & cultural confidence among non-Anglo-Celtic groups, & to an official multicultural policy involving government funding of community theater. A hiatus is identified between the emergence of bilingual theater & the structures devised during the 1970s to implement multiculturalism. Quantitative & qualitative data from questionnaires distributed to spectators attending Italo-Australian performances are presented, & used to develop hypotheses on how ethnic iden-

tity is expressed in theatrical form, the role of community theater & its links with popular culture, the discrepancies between minority & majority cultures, & the contradictions between sociocultural diversity & marginalization. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23460 / ISA / 1990 / 7142

Shichor, David, Decker, David L. & Williams, Franklin P., III (California State U, San Bernardino 92407), **Household Victimization and 'Target Hardening' in Urban Neighborhoods.**

¶ A review of professional literature dealing with burglary & household victimization, focused on ecological factors (social & physical neighborhood characteristics) & "target-hardening" measures employed by individual households. The interplay of these two should have an explanatory ability for these kinds of victimization. To a lesser degree, lifestyle variables, which are usually explored in personal victimization, may add to the explanation of burglary & household victimization as well. An attempt is made to determine variables that distinguish nonvictimized vs victimized households, looking for possible prevention measures. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23461 / ISA / 1990 / 7143

Shikhirev, P. N. (Instit Psychology Soviet Academy Sciences, Yaroslavlskaya 13 Moscow 129366), **On Psychological Regulation of Interethnic Relations (Empirical Study).**

¶ Based on field research conducted in several Soviet republics during 1984-1989, it is shown that the interdisciplinary frames of reference that synthesize sociobiology, social psychology, & cultural anthropology allow new insight into the origin & functioning of interethnic relations. Frames of reference include social praxis (joint social activity, productive & cooperative work) & culture (historically determined mechanism of social regulation). Findings reveal the importance of joint practical, instrumental activity as a factor neutralizing or minimizing the influence of ethnic prejudice. Previous research (Porschnev, 1965) has also shown that deeply rooted, sociologically & culturally determined phenomena act as psychological variables in the intercultural process. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23462 / ISA / 1990 / 7144

Shin, Doh C., Chey, Myung & Kim, Kwang-Woong (Sangamon State U, Springfield IL 62794), **Patterns and Sources of Democratic Political Sophistication.**

¶ An exploration of the use of the concept "democratic political sophistication" for systematic research on public preference & support for democracy in authoritarian states. Characteristics of the concept that distinguish it from democratic political culture are identified, & a two-dimensional measure of democratic political sophistication is tested with a set of national sample survey data recently collected in South Korea, a newly democratizing country. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23463 / ISA / 1990 / 7145

Shirwadkar, K. R. (48 Navketan Housing Society, J. P. Naik Rd Kothrud Pune 411029 Maharashtra India), **Autobiography as Revolutionary Consciousness: An Appraisal of Dalit Autobiography in India.**

¶ Dalit literature in India is examined as an expression of communal confrontation by a group of young Dalit writers belonging to the socially & culturally deprived classes. Under the powerful influence of B. R. Ambedkar's revolutionary efforts to emancipate the untouchables from the fetters of a repressive social order, the Dalit writer aspires to reform reality. The moving memoirs or autobiographies written by Daya Pawar, P. E. Sonkamble, Shankarrao Kharat, Laxman Mane, Laxman Gaikwad, & others describe a horrifying reality to which the unfortunate people are condemned. The juxtaposition of the subhuman life & the untold miseries of the Dalits with the smug view of the upper society shatters illusions & creates a sense of guilt in those who belong to the established order. The revelations implicitly or explicitly demand radical transformation of the social structure. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23464 / ISA / 1990 / 7146

Shively, JoEllen (Dept Sociology Stanford U, CA 94305-2080), **Cowboys and Indians: Perceptions of Western Films among American Indians and Anglo-Americans.**

¶ Despite the stereotypical portrayals of American Indians, Western films

ms & paperback books continue to be a favorite genre among Indians living both on & off the reservation. Here, interpretations of Western films were obtained via questionnaires & group interviews from 20 American Indian & 20 Anglo-American males living on a reservation in the mid-western US, following their viewing (separately) of such a film. An attempt is made to determine how, & on what terms, minority groups may participate in & also creatively rework the central myths of the dominant culture. Focus is on how Indians cope with cultural themes that, in effect, celebrate their destruction. Results show that both Indians & Anglos root for & identify with the cowboys—the good guys—suggesting that the rhetorical power of the narrative & the unrealistic portrayal of Indians in Westerns override any ethnic identification among American Indian audiences. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23465 / ISA / 1990 / 7147

Shkaratan, Ovsyey I. & Radaev, Vadim V. (Dm. Ulyanova Str 19, Moscow 117036 USSR), **State Socialism: Power and Property (Evidence from Soviet Experience).**

¶ The Soviet-type system was reproduced on the basis of the forced appropriation of productive means & the "etatization" of ownership & of practically all aspects of public life. Socioeconomic development as a whole has been subordinated to political authority; moreover, political power has been at the basis of the economic relationship & defined property rights. Thus, the contemporary Soviet system is not socialism, but state socialism, or "etacratism"—i.e., a society based on total state power. Increasing state property formed the material basis for the political & economic power of the ruling stratum, & political stability was maintained by political repression & direct economic constraint. As a result, the formation of civil society was interrupted in the USSR. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23466 / ISA / 1990 / 7148

Shrivastava, Rewasharan (Dept Sociology Jodhpur U, Rajasthan 342001 India), **State, Crime, and Control in India.**

¶ State & political processes in India have changed qualitatively & quantitatively since independence in ways that have important implications for crime & its control. Until the 1960s it was believed that the ruling classes were committed to Constitutional imperatives to secure social justice for the poor & weaker sections of society. After the defeat of the Congress Party in the late 1960s, a new kind of power politics emerged, marked by political corruption & opportunism, the suppression of dissent, & a general devaluation of political morality. The criminalizing influence of the collusion of big business, corrupt politicians, & criminal elements has become evident in almost all areas of life, particularly in the law & its enforcement machinery. The alliance between the ruling classes & the privileged sections of society means that the state itself commits or tolerates politically motivated crimes & violence. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23467 / ISA / 1990 / 7149

Shukla, Suresha Chandra (Central Instit Education U Delhi, 110007 India), **Class and Colonial/Neocolonial Context of Ethnic Conflict and Education: The Case of India Hindus and Hindi.**

¶ Ethnicity, basically connected with race, includes religious & linguistic identification as well. Conflicts over language, the teaching of religion, & management & administration of education are viewed here as connected with class conflicts & the struggle for & against political-economic dominance within the world system. India, which was divided into two nations when independence was achieved, based on religious identification (with Pakistan splitting later into two, based on language), illustrates the interplay of class & colonial domination with ethnic factors. In the context of pre- & postindependence education events in India, examined are the special elite position of English & the search for a national/indigenous identity, based successively on language, culture, & lately, religion, with which to face domination in the world system & manage internal class conflicts. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23468 / ISA / 1990 / 7150

Shual, Judith T., Shye, Diana & Javetz, Rachel (Hebrew U Medical School, Jerusalem 91010 Israel), **Gender Differences among Health Professionals regarding Self-Care by Lay People.**

¶ Increased autonomy of lay people in caring for their own health could cause a shift in the balance of control of the client-medical practitioner

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relationship, decreasing the latter's sense of authority & management. Gender differences regarding this issue were explored among 5 groups of health professionals, 4 composed predominantly of women: physicians ((MDs) N = 163 males & 95 females (Ms & Fs)), nurses (N = 79), physiotherapists (N = 66), occupational therapists (N = 46), & medical social workers (N = 60). Analysis of variance was used to compare M & F MDs with the 4 other predominantly F groups, revealing that F MDs have the most negative attitudes regarding clients' expressions of autonomy & initiative in health care; M MDs are generally more positive & hold views similar to those of the other F practitioners. Interpretation of these findings in the context of the Israeli health care system is linked to status differentials associated with gender: medical practitioners with higher status feel less threatened by patient autonomy & are therefore more accepting of it; F MDs find it harder than Ms to negotiate the prerogatives of their status in professional contexts. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23469 / ISA / 1990 / 7151

Sicinski, Andrzej (Instytut Filozofii i Socjologii PAN, Nowy Świat 72 PL-00-330 Warszawa Poland), *Are We Moving toward a Universalization of Values?*

¶ At least three conceptions of values are recognized: as certain "beings" (Platonic), as certain things or their properties ("objective"), & as a function of human culture ("subjective"). Universality of values—understood according to one of the above conceptions—is sometimes an assumption of a philosophical reflection, sometimes related to the existence of cultural universals, & sometimes a specific postulate. Neither in anthropological, sociological, philosophical, nor aesthetic works can one find credible & convincing arguments to uphold the thesis of the existence of an eternal or even contemporary universality of values. However, the current direction of the world makes it hard to imagine even a relatively stable & secure future not only for humankind but for the whole globe, unless a certain degree of value universalism is reached. It is hypothesized that this process is making slow progress on a global scale, parallel to a process of diversification of values within societies. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23470 / ISA / 1990 / 7152

Siebert, Renate (Dept Sociologia U Calabria, I-87036 Rende Italy), *Women's South: Between Clientelism and Economic Opportunity.*

¶ The main feature of southern Italy's social world is the dominance of patron/client patterns of relationship, between individuals & political/public institutions & in everyday life. Economic opportunities are conditioned by political membership, & women have historically been excluded from the public sphere & hence from an active part in patron/client relationships. Results of research on three generations of Calabrian women are used to discuss the hypothesis that women potentially represent a collective subject of social change in southern Italy, where the predominance of clientelism shapes economic opportunities in a peculiar way. It is shown that from neither a subjective nor an objective point of view does clientelism encourage women's emancipation. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23471 / ISA / 1990 / 7153

Siisiäinen, Martti (Dept Sociology U Jyväskylä, SF-40100 Finland), *The Spirit of the 1960s and the Formation of Voluntary Associations in Finland.*

¶ Specific features of the 1960s in Finland are examined by comparing the new voluntary associations that arose then with earlier & later developments, especially in the 1980s. It was not until the late 1960s that a modern civil society was achieved. The period between WWI & WWII was one of rightist repression, & in the 1950s, the consequences of WWII were still clearly apparent. In the 1960s the economic structure was modernized, which in practice meant a large shift from farming to industry & services & rural-urban migration. Foreign policy became established on the basis of neutrality & stable relations with the USSR. It was not until the end of the 1960s that Finland acquired a modern youth culture & began to become more open to the international flow of culture & communication. The spirit of the 1960s can be seen in the formation of voluntary associations as a combination or interaction between changing structural conditions, opportunity structure, repertoires of social protest, & cultural & subjective factors. The transition from the 1960s & the 1970s was dominated by the formation of leftist political organizations, followed by politically oriented cultural associations, youth movements,

& other associations based on generation orientation (eg, political pensioners' clubs). The 1980s was a decade of crisis for traditional interest organizations &, perhaps, the beginning of a new kind of voluntary association that can be conceptualized as a change in the relationship between the symbolic worlds of associations & interpretation frames of potential members. Those political organizations whose activities are most reminiscent of current general cultural, economic, & ideological trends have suffered least from the crisis: associations on the political Right & the new social movements. It seems that those youth associations whose secondary pedagogics are most homologous with the primary pedagogics realized by the dominant socializing agents have succeeded best. Of all youth associations, only sports clubs & certain hobby associations have increased their share of the leisure time of young people, at the expense of traditional Finnish leisure activities. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23472 / ISA / 1990 / 7154

Silva, Manuel Carlos (Unidade Ciências Sociais U Minho, P-4700 Braga Portugal (Tel: 053-75391/053-814104 (privé))), *Peasants, Patrons and State.*

¶ Current theories about the (dis)functions of the patron-client relationship are challenged using empirical data obtained during fieldwork in two Minho villages in northern Portugal. The heuristic validity of the concepts of patronage & brokerage in understanding & explaining the passive, evasive, & conservative behavior of village inhabitants, particularly the peasants, is assessed. The dyadic, vertical, & asymmetric relations of the patrons & brokers vs their clients are analyzed in terms of the dynamic of internal competition & their historical context, not only in social & economic dimensions, but also in state-political aspects. Specific focus is on the process of formation & centralization of the modern state with the correspondent processes of resistance & integration, the maintenance or loss of local autonomy, & the absorption or substitution of patrons & brokers. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23473 / ISA / 1990 / 7155

Simkus, Albert & Peterson, Richard A. (Dept Sociology Vanderbilt U, Nashville TN 37325), *Social Class and Cultural Consumption in the United States.*

¶ Alternative conceptions of social classes & status groups & their relationship to individual differences in cultural consumption are discussed. A new scheme of defining occupational status groups that is sensitive to the differences between economic & cultural capital is presented, based on analyses of information regarding the music preferences & leisure-time arts consumption of US adults drawn from the 1982 Leisure Activity Survey, sponsored by the National Endowment for the Arts. Loglinear & logmultiplicative models provide scales of class differences & illustrate the wide distances among status groups. Differences between hierarchies based on economic capital & those based on cultural capital are consistent with Pierre Bourdieu's findings for France. In addition, considerably greater differentiation is evident among nonmanual status groups than among strata of the working class; & skilled & unskilled service workers ranked higher in this hierarchy than in conventional scales of socioeconomic status. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23474 / ISA / 1990 / 7156

Simmons, Harvey G. (Dept Political Science York U, North York Ontario M3J 1P3), *Singing in Tune and Out of Tune: The New Right in France and Great Britain.*

¶ Attacks on the role of the state became increasingly vociferous in France & GB during the 1970s. In GB, Margaret Thatcher led a root & branch attack on the state in line with New Right (NR) theories that had their intellectual origins in nineteenth-century liberalism. By contrast, in France, the state was attacked by two quite different forces: the *auto-gestionnaires* in the Socialist Party, whose intellectual heritage can be found in Proudhon & the syndicalist tradition; & by the French NR, whose intellectual heritage is quite different than that of the British NR. The British NR is in tune with its liberal heritage, while the French NR is not. Thus, the relative success of the British NR vs the failure of the NR in France can be explained in terms of differing intellectual traditions. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23475 / ISA / 1990 / 7157

Singh, Bawani Geetha (Zakir Husain Centre Jawaharlal Nehru U,

New Delhi 110067 India), **Time: Beyond Melting Pot and Salad Bowl—Understanding Education Policy for Indian Tribes.**

† Tribal communities are educationally the most backward of all social groups in Indian society. Poor enrollments in schools, a large number of drop-outs, & inadequate learning skills are not the result of economic & social circumstances of tribal families alone, but are also a product of education policy & its priorities, & the official understanding of tribal situations. Strategies of both assimilation & multiculturalism in education have been advocated for tribal communities. However, it is clear that education policy for tribal groups stems largely from political expediency rather than concern for the schooling of these traditionally neglected communities. There has also been a tendency to weave into policy commonsense equations of education, ability, & social mobility; an inequitable education policy is thus ideologically justified. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23476 / ISA / 1990 / 7158

Singh, Harjinder (School Planning Guru Nanak Dev U, Amritsar 143005 Punjab India), **Housing Policy of India: Some Shifts and Implications.**

† Unequal distribution of resources in India has resulted in a housing market that favors the upper classes. Here, government housing programs & policies are described that have attempted to: protect the interests of the economically weaker sections, ameliorate their housing problems, make housing an attractive sector for investment, & increase the supply of housing for other income groups. While earlier schemes were designed to fulfill the housing needs of the poor, later schemes are more oriented toward catering to the demand for housing of the higher & middle-income groups. These changes are analyzed, & the factors that have led to this shift are identified. The 1988 national housing policy that aims to end homelessness in the country is examined in depth, along with its implications for different sections of the Indian society. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23477 / ISA / 1990 / 7159

Singh, Harjinder (School Planning Guru Nanak Dev U, Amritsar 143005 Punjab India), **Access to Home Ownership among Different Income Groups: Study of Ludhiana City.**

† Data collected from 225 owner-occupied households scattered in 9 newly developed residential areas in Ludhiana City, India, are used to examine socioeconomic variables affecting access to homeownership—eg, family life cycle stage, family size, marital status, amount of house rent paid, size & type of accommodation previously occupied, level of income, financial assistance by parents, & price & housing supply. The effect of the structure, conduct, & performance of the residential land market & the implications of state intervention in the market on homeownership among different income groups are analyzed. Among low-income groups, house rent & cheap land price were more positively related with homeownership. Financial assistance by parents, level of income, house rent paid, & shortage of rental/owned accommodation played important roles in determining homeownership among middle-income groups who were largely employed in service industries. For higher income groups, consisting mostly of businessmen & industrialists, low returns from housing investment discouraged homeownership. Results show that homeownership usually is attained at a later stage of life, & that the housing market structure & state interference has influenced the access of low-income groups to homeownership. Unlike the past, increases in homeownership have occurred mainly among tenants who are largely migrants & belong to the Sikh ethnic group. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23478 / ISA / 1990 / 7160

Singh, Kanwaljit (Dept Physical Education/Teaching Guru Nanak Dev U, Amritsar 143005 Punjab India), **A Study of Socialization of Sportsmen into Sports—A Social System Approach.**

† An examination of the role of various social systems—including family, school, & peer group—in the socialization of sportsmen into sports. A sample of 200 high-level sportsmen from different sports, randomly selected in Ondo State, Nigeria, were administered a pretested questionnaire pertaining to the socialization process during childhood & adolescence. Chi-square & Z-test analyses show that sportsmen were encouraged to participate in sports in all their social systems, & were taught the values of sports participation & competition. School was the most effective socializing system, followed by peer group & family. The socializing effect was more intensive during adolescence. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

logical Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23479 / ISA / 1990 / 7161

Singh, Mala & Morris, Mike (U Durban-Westville, Private Bag X54001 4000 Republic South Africa), **Contradictions in Organizing Progressive Intellectuals under Apartheid.**

† The process of organizing university intellectuals into a progressive anti-apartheid organization—the Union of Democratic University Staff Associations—in a racially divided, oppressive, internationally isolated, & crisis-ridden society—South Africa—is described. The problems of organizing such intellectuals include general ones confronting all academics, as well as ones highly specific to South Africa. The structural position of university academics who jealously guard their individual academic autonomy & freedom is further complicated by the specific racial, class, & gender characteristics of South African universities. The class backgrounds of intellectuals in these universities (primarily privileged white middle class, but also a smaller group from the protected black middle class) intersects with the political crisis within the society, the pressures emanating from the political struggle of the mass of the black population, & the increasing pressure to isolate the apartheid regime in international circles. These academics have thus been forced by the exigencies of the situation to publicly & organizationally choose political sides—for or against the apartheid regime—involving them in a number of contradictions as they address issues arising from this politicization. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23480 / ISA / 1990 / 7162

Singharoy, Debal K. (Dept Sociology Indira Gandhi National Open U, Maidangarhi Hauz Khas PO Box 18 New Delhi India), **Peasant Movements and Women's Response: Conditions and Meanings.**

† An examination of the form & extent of rural Indian women's response to two distinctive phases of collective mobilization—the intensive peasant movements, & the contemporary political mobilization—based on data collected in 1 northern & 1 southern village in West Bengal that experienced the outburst of the Tebhaga movement of 1946/47 & the Naxalite movement of 1969-1971, respectively, in which women took an active part in all phases, forcefully occupying lands & seizing crops of the landowners & supplying food to & maintaining communication with the underground activists. In recent years, rural women have also been mobilized by leftist political parties in efforts against landowners & government officials & for agricultural laborers' strikes. However, the northern village women's response was not as strong as that in the southern village, where efforts have been spontaneous & frequent. These diversities are explained in terms of the relationships between the ideology of the movements & mobilization, on the one hand, & the "accumulated deprivation syndrome" on the other. Within the ideological framework of the radical movements, women were able to manifest their latent discontent not only against the landowners, but also against patriarchy, economic insecurity, restricted access to property, lower social status, illiteracy, & other issues that formed the basis of the accumulated deprivation syndrome. In the context of contemporary reformative movements & mobilizations, however, the market positions of working class rural women widely determine the form & extent of their response. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23481 / ISA / 1990 / 7163

Sinha, Murli M. (Rochester Instit Technology, 1 Lomb Memorial Dr NY 14623-0887), **Technological Risk and Public Policy: A Case Study of the Bhopal Gas Disaster.**

† The Dec 1984 chemical leak disaster in Bhopal, India, which killed approximately 2,500 & injured 200,000+ people, is considered one of the worst technological disasters in history, & has raised several questions regarding technological transfer to a society that, in the Western sense, has yet to transform itself into a technological culture. Data from interviews conducted with 200 workers, managers, & supervisors are analyzed to explore risk management at two levels: (1) the role of Union Carbide & its Indian subsidiary; & (2) the role of the Indian government in formulating & implementing environmental regulations. It is suggested that in addition to design flaws & procedural violations by the company & its workers, India's lax environmental regulations contributed to the disaster. Regulation has assumed a negative connotation in Western societies, symbolizing a lack of economic & personal freedom, but developing societies may be suffering from underregulation, giving undue benefits to multinational corporations such as Union Carbide. This raises the question of the relationship of multinational corporations to developing

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societies & their shared responsibility for technological disaster. Technology is never neutral; its use always has consequences. Unless the influences of the social & cultural context are understood, attempts to transfer ideas & technology from one culture to another may face serious consequences. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23482 / ISA / 1990 / 7164

Sissons, Jeffrey (Anthropology Dept U Otago, Dunedin New Zealand). **The Bicultural Illusion: Maori Maldevelopment and the New Zealand State.**

¶ Since the early 1970s, the cultural distinctiveness of New Zealand's indigenous Maori people has been promoted by the state & has been employed as a strategic resource to encourage greater Maori participation in the education system & to legitimize other institutional changes affecting the relationship between the welfare state & the Maori people. With symbolic reference to a treaty signed between Maori leaders & GB in 1840, New Zealand now promotes the concept of a "bicultural partnership" between itself & the Maori. Here, it is argued that the promotion of Maori cultural distinctiveness & bicultural partnership has furthered the illusion of a Maori cultural & social renaissance. The reality, however, is an increasing bureaucratic colonization of Maori life & the restraint of autonomous Maori social & economic development. The illusion of a Maori cultural renaissance cannot be sustained indefinitely, nor can the state eliminate the class inequalities that underpin Maori social & economic disadvantage. New Zealand will inevitably be faced with a bicultural legitimization crisis. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23483 / ISA / 1990 / 7165

Six, Ulrike (German Youth Instit, Freibadstr 30 D-8000 Munich Federal Republic Germany). **A Critical Overview of Survey Results on Attitudes and Values.**

¶ In the Federal Republic of Germany, both technological advances & the young generation's attitudes & values have often been associated with the future of the country in general, social change, & modernization. As a consequence, many surveys have been conducted of young people's attitudes toward technology & technology politics & trust in the economic & political system & the future in general. The empirical results are, however, inconsistent, & few longitudinal studies & cohort comparisons have been attempted. Here, a secondary analysis & interpretation of a large number of survey findings results in a critical overview as well as a systematization of the studies & their findings. Despite the many methodological problems, it is concluded that attitudes toward new technologies, social problems, & corresponding politics & future changes, are becoming at the same time more realistic & ambivalent among young people. These results are integrated into a more general discussion of changing youth characteristics & living conditions & of phenomena of social differentiation & subgroup-polarization effects of new technologies. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23484 / ISA / 1990 / 7166

Skirbekk, Sigurd N. (Institt Sociology U Oslo, Blindern N-0316 3 Norway). **Functionalism Reconsidered: Dysfunctional Analysis—A Standard for Critical Evaluation?**

• Complete paper available from SA Document Delivery Service prepaid at \$0.25 per page plus \$1.50 search & postage. Length of paper: 20 pp.

¶ Traditional functional analysis, based on assumptions of self-regulating functional systems, has run into several difficulties, for scientific as well as for ideological reasons. Different branches of emancipatory "critical theory" have been regarded as major alternatives to functional analysis. Here it is argued that functional consequences of social structures must be a main concern in sociology, & that functional analysis cannot be replaced. Sociology can offer structural models that make it possible to analyze unintended consequences of social processes. Such analysis can provide better standards for critical positions than disputable individual judgments based on value priorities. Data on reproductive behavior in Europe are presented as an example of information that can be the object of dysfunctional analysis. Using available statistics, low birthrates can be traced to dysfunctional family systems, & perhaps dysfunctional moral attitudes, prevalent cultural patterns, or even economic structures. Although sociologists might not be able to define the best possible society, they can at least determine what kinds of structures & ide-

als will not function over time. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23485 / ISA / 1990 / 7167

Skrede, Kari (Institt Applied Social Research (INAS), Munthesgt 31 N-0260 Oslo 2 Norway). **From Access to Integration: Women as Agents of Change in the Decision-Making Processes of Public Policy.**

¶ A distinction is drawn between: (1) organizational (internal) integration, which implies that there exist equal distributions between the genders within organizations & decision-making bodies, with respect to positions in the hierarchies, rewards, influence, & power; & (2) social integration, which implies that there exist equal distribution of resources, positions, & rewards between the genders in the society at large. Public policy influences the societal allocation of resources & the distribution of results. Focus here is on the links between organizational integration of women in the decision-making bodies of public policy & the promotion of gender equality through public policy, with particular reference to Norwegian experience in the process of establishing equal status between the sexes as a general goal of public policy. Apart from being a goal in itself, the extent to which organizational integration of women in decision-making bodies serves as a means & a measure for social integration is considered. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23486 / ISA / 1990 / 7168

Slavin, Seymour (Coll Urban & Public Affairs Kent School Social Work, Louisville KY 40292). **1992: The European Common Market Days of Decision—Implication for Swedish Trade Unionism.**

¶ The Common Market, in Mikhail Gorbachev's words, will create a "common-European home." This 1992 transition will have far-reaching effects for countries not part of united Europe, eg, Scandinavian countries. Here, explored are the implications of these economic, social, & political changes for Swedish trade unions & their members. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23487 / ISA / 1990 / 7169

Slowikowski, Synthia Sydnor (U Illinois, Urbana 61801). **Nostalgia, Political Ritual and the Sport-Festival Flame Ceremony.**

¶ The cultural-critical perspectives of Stuart Hall, Terence Ranger, Raymond Williams, François Lyotard, Susan Stewart, & James Clifford with regard to traditions, ritual, & the inventions of such, are drawn on in an attempt to symbolically interpret the flame ceremony in contemporary sport festivals of the Western world. Three hypotheses are explored, in which the ceremony is discussed in light of: dominant, emergent, & residual forms in culture; the postmodernist notion of nostalgia; & the notion of symbolic strategy used by different groups to maintain power. The information examined includes media representations, historical documents, informal interviews, & consumer goods. The findings suggest that residual meaning has made the flame ceremony an important motif of Western culture, as an invented bond to antiquity that allows observers to participate in a created past. Found in such festivals as the Gay Games, the ceremony has different layers of symbolism operating for those who control the games, but also engenders new social, cultural, & political forms. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23488 / ISA / 1990 / 7170

Small, S. A. (U Massachusetts, Amherst 01003). **Racial Differentiation in the Slave Era: A Comparative Study of People of "Mixed-Race" in Jamaica and Georgia.**

¶ Systems of racial categorization & stratification of blacks & people of mixed African & European origin in the British Caribbean & North America during the slave era are described & explained based on legal & administrative records, plantation documents, & occupational data from Jamaica & Ga, applying the concept of "racialization." The prevailing view in the literature is that people of mixed race occupied an intermediate status between black slaves & free whites in the British Caribbean, while in North America they were placed in the same category as blacks, due to the fact that blacks greatly outnumbered whites in the Caribbean. Here, it is argued that there are major flaws in this characterization, & that it conflates & confuses legal status (free/slave) with racial status (black/mixed-race). Evidence is found of a multitier racial system in each area, with both enslaved & free people of mixed race receiving preferential treatment. This pattern is best understood by focusing on the dynamic interplay of structural & ideological factors, in the context of subordinate group resistance to dominant group efforts to maintain white supremacy. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23489 / ISA / 1990 / 7171

Smandych, Russell C. (Dept Sociology U Manitoba, Winnipeg R3T 2N2), **Change and Continuity in the Dominant Character of Social Control: The Emergence of Segregative Institutions in Upper Canada.**

¶ An examination of factors that led to the emergence of state-supported segregative institutions for the control of the deviant & dependent in nineteenth-century Upper Canada, situating this case study within a broader macrohistorical context, key elements of which include the dominant political ideology & moral-religious ethos that prevailed between 1791 & the mid-1830s, & major structural transformations. Focus is on the extent to which the move toward state-supported segregative institutions reflected elements of historical continuity in the manner in which control was exerted over the deviant & dependent. Results raise serious questions about the adequacy of earlier accounts of the emergence of new state coercive control institutions in the nineteenth century—the penitentiary, the workhouse, & the insane asylum—and point to the important role played by various nonstate & less-coercive agencies of control. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23490 / ISA / 1990 / 7172

Smelser, Neil J. (Dept Sociology U California, Berkeley 94720), **International Issues in the Teaching of Sociology.**

¶ Identified are: those areas of sociology—especially theory & methods—that can be taught readily in sociology courses in most countries of the world; those courses, eg, the sociology of stratification & of development, that have wide possibilities; & those areas in which it is difficult to develop courses that are generalizable in international teaching. Some problems of & possibilities for writing & publishing materials for instruction in many national settings are also identified. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23491 / ISA / 1990 / 7173

Smith, Ken R. & Kliever, Erich V. (U Utah, Salt Lake City 84112), **Weathering Widowhood and Wedlock: Cause-Specific Mortality Differentials by Time since Widowhood.**

¶ Cause-specific mortality differentials among the widowed relative to married individuals by time since widowhood are examined using the US National Mortality Followback Survey (NMFS) to assess whether recent widows are susceptible to higher rates of death from causes linked to informal sources of social support; analysis is based on 13,303 deaths among whites & 4,759 deaths among blacks in 1986. Proportionate mortality ratios (PMRs) were estimated for several age-race-sex-marital status categories for numerous causes of death, & indicate that: (1) elevated risks of mortality are found more often among the more recently widowed relative to the widowed who survive longer; (2) the causes of death are attributable to both overt social acts (eg, accidents & suicide) as well as to common chronic illnesses (eg, heart disease, cerebrovascular disease, & cancer). (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23492 / ISA / 1990 / 7174

Smith, Michael & Stevenson, John (Bethune Coll York U, Downsview Ontario M3J 1P3), **Popular Explanations of Violence in Hockey as Presented in Three Toronto Daily Newspapers.**

¶ An examination of the popular explanations, or folk theories, that newspapers use to account for violence in hockey at the minor, junior, & professional levels; such theories include the catharsis hypothesis, the reasoning that "no one gets hurt in a fight," & the explanations that violence is a means of obtaining success, & is a source of entertainment. A systematic content analysis is presented that qualitatively & quantitatively analyzes the extent to which, & the ways in which, these folk theories are presented in three Toronto, Ontario, daily newspapers: the *Globe and Mail*, *Toronto Star*, & *Toronto Sun*. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23493 / ISA / 1990 / 7175

Smith, Neil (Rutgers U, New Brunswick NJ 08903), **The Politics of Geographical Scale: The Homeless Vehicle and Tompkins Square Park.**

¶ A discussion of the social production of scale, & the establishment of spatial scale as a deeply political process. Focus is on the "Homeless Vehicle"—designed by the artist Krzysztof Wodiczko—which is a dramatic illustration of the impact of neighborhood scale on homeless people, & of how geographic mobility provides basic political empowerment. The "Homeless Vehicle" was designed in the context of growing homeless-

ness in New York City in the late 1980s, especially in response to the anti-gentrification struggles in Tompkins Square & the Lower East Side. Since a police riot in Tompkins Square in 1988, & largely successful efforts to defend the park against the city's efforts to clear it, the city government has partially & temporarily written off the area, conceding its construction & reconstruction to an emerging social movement. These insights are extended in a broader theory of the political construction of geographic scale. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23494 / ISA / 1990 / 7176

Smolicz, Jerzy J. (Dept Education U Adelaide, South Australia 5001), **Language—A Bridge or a Source of Ethnic Conflict?**

¶ The role of language as a core value of culture has made possible the greatest flights of human creativity, dedication, & cooperation. At the same time, it has led to strife & conflict, involving attempts by dominant groups to impose their language on other groups in society, & equally vehement responses from subordinate minorities in defense of their mother tongues. The underlying tensions in the use of language in multilingual societies are analyzed using a comparative approach, across cultures & from a historical perspective. Educational solutions are found neither in assimilation to a majority tongue, nor in separatism. Both these types of monolingualism are deficient, pointing to the need to develop educational pathways to produce individuals who display additive bilingualism & biliteracy. The social, cultural, & political forces that aid or hinder such educational endeavors are reviewed. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23495 / ISA / 1990 / 7177

Smolicz, Jerzy J. (Dept Education U Adelaide, South Australia 5001), **Language, Core Values and Cultural Identity in Australia: Some Polish, Welsh and Indian Minority Experiences.**

¶ An investigation of the extent to which language is regarded as a core value of their culture by people of Polish, Welsh, & Indian origin in Australia. The memoir-based humanistic methodology of Florian Znaniecki was adopted, asking the respondents (Rs) to provide memoirs about their cultural & linguistic experiences at home & at school, which were analyzed in relation to Rs' activation & evaluation of their ethnic language. The Polish memoirs show that the Polish language continues to be maintained in several aspects of life of the Polish community. In contrast, the Welsh have generally switched to English, to the regret of some Welsh Rs. Among those of Indian origin, their ethnic language appears to be less significant for cultural identity than racial & social factors, except among some for whom retention of their ethnic language is associated with the practice of the Hindu religion. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23496 / ISA / 1990 / 7178

Smolicz, Jerzy J. (Dept Education U Adelaide, South Australia 5001), **Language Planning and Cultural Harmony in a Plural Society: Language as a Core Value of Ethnic Cultures in Australia.**

¶ The case of Australia is considered as an example of a society where minority & ethnic policy making has fluctuated from an emphasis on assimilation to pluralism; particular focus is on the varying attitudes of governments to the teaching & maintenance of community (minority ethnic) languages in Australian schools. It is argued that ethnic groups that single out their languages as the most fundamental aspect of their cultural identity, ie, core values, are particularly vulnerable when they exist in plural societies where the dominant group lacks a tradition of linguistic pluralism. Analysis of examples found in Polish, Italian, Croatian, Hungarian, Chinese, Indian, & Welsh cultures suggest that in present-day Australia, language generally remains a fragile part of minority cultures, & that it requires societal (as well as familial) support for maintenance & development. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23497 / ISA / 1990 / 7179

Smolka, Martin O. (IPPUR-U Federal Rio de Janeiro, 21910 Brazil), **Dynamics of the Property Sector and Intra-Urban Structuring of the City of Rio de Janeiro. A Rhetorical Perspective for New Empirical Evidences.**

¶ Data on 34,000 property transactions, 1968-1984, involving apartments, houses, land, & office units, are used to describe major transformations in the real estate market of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, eg: the spatial deconcentration of the market, the cyclical character of the movements

of prices & activities, & the new & high-level tendencies of spatial social segregation. Features highlighted include: the importance of macroeconomic determinants in the real estate market; the spatial porosity or permeability of this market, contradicting usual analysis based on submarkets spatially segmented; & the spatial deconcentration of high-priced housing at a rate faster than that of the market as a whole, albeit in a nodalized manner. Hypotheses often proposed to account for the situation—regarding, eg, urban growth, consumer sovereignty, & state biases in spatial interventions, such as in urbanization programs—are discussed & discounted. It is argued that property capital is not neutral with respect to these transformations, has a strong risk aversion, & moves spasmodically over space. Moreover, in given circumstances new housing may contribute as much to the gentrification as to the social degradation of specific areas. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23498 / ISA / 1990 / 7180

Smyth, J. P. (Dept Social Studies Queen's U Belfast, RT7 1NN Ireland), **The Exploitation of Identity and the Negotiation of Class: Lessons from the Irish Conflict.**

¶ Discussed are differences between ethnic movements & social movements, drawing on the cases of the Irish conflict & German social movements as examples. The problem of the intersection of class & ethnicity is central to the conflict in Ireland. Class differences are, in stable liberal democracies, expressed in terms of disadvantage & do not necessarily lead to conflict. In situations of ethnic conflict, exploitation is not confined to the material but also expresses itself in the exploitation of the identity of one group by another. The existence of nonmaterial exploitation is constitutive of the reality of ethnic conflict & helps clearly identify an objective enemy. Social movements do not share the internal cohesiveness of ethnic groups but represent alliances that transcend class & ethnic membership. The motivating force is not direct material or nonmaterial exploitation, but generalized social concerns (eg, the environment, nuclear power). The strength of social movements lies in the very generality of their objectives, while their weakness is long-term strategy. In contrast, ethnic movements are cohesive & relatively unified but are often neutralized by the zero-sum nature of their competing demands. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23499 / ISA / 1990 / 7181

Snow, Roberta M. (West Chester State U, PA 19383), **Institutional Organizations during a Period of Societal Transformation.**

¶ Societal institutions, including schools, churches, & governments, have been described in both the popular & scholarly literature as being in a state of "crisis." Here, it is argued that because these institutions function to perpetuate the socioeconomic status quo, they have been unable to adapt to the broad range of post-WWII societal changes, & have entered a state of prolonged deterioration. The ongoing transformation in the socioeconomic environment is described, emphasizing the shift from mechanistic to holistic thought, the proliferation of technology, & the emergence of postindustrial society. The conservative role that societal institutions play during periods of stability is discussed, along with problems that arise during periods of transition. A model of the organization & dynamics of societal institutions is developed, based on the concepts of "purposeful system" & "dynamic conservatism" of Russell Ackoff & Donald Schon, respectively. The model indicates that institutional organizations behave in ways characteristic of bureaucratic monopolies. Organizational alternatives to the existing institutional forms that incorporate systemic concepts of organizational design are proposed. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23500 / ISA / 1990 / 7182

Snowden, Lynne L. (U Delaware, Newark 19716), **Social Control and International Labor Migration.**

¶ Using collective behavior theory to understand how nations control population movements, the effect of employer sanctions on labor markets in the five "Schengen" countries are examined. These sanctions have become the cornerstone of international immigration control since the oil embargo recession of 1972 forced a ban on labor recruitment in many European states. Cross-cultural comparisons of wages, labor costs, number of establishments, & number of manual workers in industries with high concentrations of illegal workers are included. It is concluded that the effects of social control are similar in the sampled countries. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23501 / ISA / 1990 / 7183

Söderberg, Olf (National Board Spent Nuclear Fuel (SKN), Söhlstedtgatan 9 S-115 28 Stockholm Sweden), **Ethical and Sociopolitical Aspects on Nuclear Waste Disposal.**

¶ A discussion of the current generation's responsibility to future generations with regard to the questions of how, when, where, & whether to dispose of radioactive waste. Different countries & different groups within countries have different answers to these questions, which reflect differences between national policies & between public attitudes on nuclear waste management. It is concluded that: this generation has to acknowledge its responsibility toward future generations; not only technical factors, but also sociopolitical & ethical concerns have to be considered in examining different options for nuclear waste management policy; political processes should play a major role in radioactive waste management; some degree of uncertainty must be accepted in decision making on disposal; & however relevant or valuable ethical considerations may be, they must not become an excuse for nonaction or postponement of decision making. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23502 / ISA / 1990 / 7184

Sohal, Sukhdev Singh (Dept History Guru Nanak Dev U, Amritsar 143005 Punjab India), **Peasant Nationalism in the Colonial Situation: Agrarian Unrest of 1907 in the Punjab (India).**

¶ In the nineteenth-century, British agrarian policies resulted in colonialization of the peasant economy in Punjab, India; rural indebtedness, land alienation, & famines resulted. Legislative remedial measures such as the Land Alienation Act of 1901 & the Cooperative Societies Act of 1904 proved successful, & the Colonization Bill (1906) was then proposed to challenge the proprietary rights of the cultivators over the land they colonized; consequently, agrarian unrest ensued in 1907. Large peasant meetings under the stewardship of Sardar Ajit Singh & Lala Laipat Rai questioned the British authorities' reduction of cultivators to tenants of the Empire: the solution proposed was the overthrow of the British Empire, & peasant nationalism became a dominant strand in the freedom struggle. Extremists outnumbered the moderates, & new communication methods were used. The press played a major role, although village meetings did much to undermine imperial control. Ultimately, the Bill was vetoed, & leaders like Rai & Singh were deported. The unrest of 1907 exposed the myth of the loyalty of the peasants to the Empire. Moreover, the imperial rule became more oppressive & extractive, which led to politicization of the peasantry in Punjab. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23503 / ISA / 1990 / 7187

Sohi, A. S. (Faculty Education U Ibadan, Nigeria), **Emerging Prestige Class Stratification within Caste System—A Change in Traditional Stratification.**

¶ An investigation of change in traditional (caste) stratification in two rural communities in Punjab, India, based on statistical & interview survey data. Prestige class status, & hence stratification, was ascertained by prestige judges, & only self-evaluation was used to validate their judgments. Findings indicate that both villages experienced changes in caste stratification, associated with occupational prestige heterogeneity & occupational diversification heterogeneity. However, caste status is still associated with prestige class status. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23504 / ISA / 1990 / 7185

8 Sohi, A. S. & Atolaghe, J. E. (U Ibadan, Nigeria), **An Evaluation of Differences in Behaviour of Selected Alcohol Drinking Nigerians.**

¶ Data were collected via validated questionnaire from 93 residents of Ibadan, Nigeria, to determine: (1) differences in Ss' behavior in accordance with their drinking habits; & (2) influences of certain sociodemographic variables on these differences. Ss were categorized as daily drinkers, casual drinkers, & nondrinkers. The data were analyzed with descriptive & inferential statistics such as Chi-square. It was found that daily alcohol consumers tended more to be anxious, emotional, & resentful, & lacked adjustment ability, as well as that Ss' sociodemographic characteristics did influence their drinking behavior. The findings suggest that problems & disorders due to alcoholic consumption in the Nigerian setting can be identified through behavioral differences & can be attributed to some intervening variables. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23505 / ISA / 1990 / 7186

Sohi, A. S., Yussuf, K. B. & Omotayo, O. O. (Faculty Education U Ibadan, Nigeria), **Observations of the Youth's Participation in Activities as Influenced by Their Sociodemographic Variables.**

¶ An investigation of the activities that youth participate in during their discretionary time, along with activities that they would like to engage in given the opportunity; also considered is the association of sociodemographic variables with youth participation & preferred activities. Analysis is based on questionnaires completed by 81% of an original sample of 600 male & female students in educational institutions of Oyo & Ogun states, Nigeria. Descriptive & inferential statistics indicate that the students' participation was restricted to a few activities. Significantly more males liked sports & rugged activities. Traditional activities were less popular than sports introduced by the colonial rulers. Participation was also found to be correlated with Ss' social origin. The findings identify a cultural diffusion of certain values attached to the activities. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23506 / ISA / 1990 / 7188

Sokoloff, Beatrice & Ahtik, Vito (Institut Urbanisme U Montréal, Québec H3T 1T2), **Social Revitalization of the City Core: Two European Cases.**

¶ The demand for revitalization of the city core springs usually from a crisis situation, the typical facets of which are local economic stagnation, large scale decay of urban fabric, & marked decline of social activities. These conditions are often an after-effect of economic & industrial restructuring, as well as of spatial dissociation of functional activities introduced by the modernist movement into the process of urban planning. Most often, the priorities of a revitalization policy are either clearly economic or clearly social; in only few cases has simultaneous effort been invested on both fronts. Here, focus is on two European cases—Berlin, Federal Republic of Germany, & Barcelona, Spain—where reconstruction has been undertaken on a relatively large scale, using the neighborhood as a point of departure. Both programs were initiated in a context of political change: begun in the late 1970s, they were near completion by 1987/88. The theoretical orientations, implementation strategies, & impact of different projects are studied in light of the economic, political, cultural, & urban context of the cities. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23507 / ISA / 1990 / 7189

Someya, Yoshiko & Ohhashi, Kaoru (Kagoshima Coll Economics, Kagoshima-shi 891-01 Japan), **Area Differences of the Life of the Elderly in Japan.**

¶ An investigation of socioeconomic inequity among elderly Japanese. In the last few years, the gap between the socioeconomic status of the elderly in Tokyo & in rural areas has widened, due to heavy centralization in the Tokyo area. This change has produced significant economic inequity: skyrocketing land prices in Tokyo enriched retired people there, while the value of property in isolated rural areas declined. In addition, the government provides social services funds to local governments in proportion to their total population; as a result, rural elderly have less access to social services & cannot afford community services that require payment. This situation is illustrated via the case of Ohura-cho, where 30+% of the elderly in Kagoshima prefecture reside. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23508 / ISA / 1990 / 7190

Sonoda, Kyoichi (U Tokyo, Bunkyo-Ku Japan), **Self-Care Behaviors of Aged Japanese Compared to the U.S.**

¶ Different definitions & expectations of self-care are discussed. The Japanese government has begun to promote self-care & self-help with the aim of decreasing its social security & medical expenditures, while some doctors & health professionals believe that since the number of patients with chronic diseases, psychiatric disorders, or difficult to treat diseases is increasing, these patients & their families must begin to take co-operative action & make voluntary efforts to obtain more desirable results from treatment. In addition, self-care & self-help have attracted increasing attention from nonprofessionals, or consumers of medical services: nonmedical costs combined with decreasing coverage by public health insurance programs have increased consumers' interest in self-treatment & therapies that can be obtained without consulting doctors & daily health maintenance & health promotion activities. Here, trends in self-care with regard to the elderly in Japan are analyzed & compared with those in the US. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

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90S23509 / ISA / 1990 / 7191

Sonoda, Shigeto (1-17-8 Minami-Hanazono, Chiba-shi Chiba-ken 281 Japan), **Confucianism and Modernization: A Tentative Analysis.**

¶ Recently the relationship between Confucianism & modernization has been explored through the critical examination of Max Weber's treatises by East Asian sociologists. After reviewing these discussions & thereby formulating several hypotheses, an attempt is made to shed light on the familism hypothesis by analyzing an intensive interview with the founder of a small-sized construction company in Japan who was strongly influenced by Confucianism. It is concluded that familism is a double-edged sword, & that while it is a strong incentive for industrialization, it also blunts modernization's effectiveness. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23510 / ISA / 1990 / 7192

Sorensen, Annemette (Max-Planck-Institut Bildungsforschung, Lentzeallee 94 D-1000 Berlin Federal Republic Germany), **The Restructuring of Gender Relations in an Aging Society.**

¶ Speculation is offered on the ways in which gender relations may change in aging societies where life expectations are high, fertility is low, & old people constitute a high proportion of the population. It is argued that gender should become less salient, primarily because the time spent on childbearing & childrearing will constitute an ever smaller portion of people's lives, creating new opportunities to develop more egalitarian relations between women & men in both the public & private spheres. Increased time & opportunity for women as well as men to develop strong attachments to the labor force may be of sufficient duration to increase equality among the sexes in this arena; if so, it will also guarantee women full employment-related pension rights, thus increasing equality between the sexes in retirement. Whether those opportunities will be realized depends strongly on the demand for labor & on the extent to which the pension system is tied to lifetime contributions. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23511 / ISA / 1990 / 7193

Sorensen, Annemette (Harvard U, Cambridge MA 02138), **Comparative Perspectives on the Relative Income Position of Single Mothers.**

¶ A comparison of the relative income position of single mothers in Norway, Sweden, the UK, the US, & West Germany is presented using data from the Luxembourg Income Study for 1980-1985. The vast differences between these societies are discussed in terms of social policy & women's integration into the labor market. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23512 / ISA / 1990 / 7194

Sorj, Bila (Dept Ciencias Sociais U Federal Rio de Janeiro, 20051 Brazil), **The Regulation of the Informal Sector: Street Vendors in Rio de Janeiro.**

¶ An examination of the internal social processes that regulate & control informal economy activities, based on interviews with 40 street vendors in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. The findings are used to challenge the idea that informal activities are a result of unemployment & poverty, & to describe the self-organization of the informal market in the context of illegality. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23513 / ISA / 1990 / 7195

Sousa, José Geraldo, Jr. (U Brasília, 70910 Brazil), **El derecho hallado en la calle: experiencias populares de creación del derecho en Brasil** (Law Found in the Streets: Popular Experiences of Law Creation in Brazil). (SPA)

¶ From a theoretical & political perspective that questions the state monopoly of production & circulation of law & upholds legal pluralism, grass-roots social movements that have sprung up since the 1970s in Brazil are described, focusing on their attempts to define values & create rights. The juridical implications of these movements are analyzed, based on descriptions of popular experiences of struggles for rights. Defined are: (1) the political space—i.e., the street—that gives rise to the social practices that enunciate expressions of collective juridical orders; & (2) the juridical nature of this collective social subject. An attempt is made to understand these social practices in their capacity to create new rights, & thus new juridical categories. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23514 / ISA / 1990 / 7196

Soysal, Yasemin (Sociology Dept Stanford U, CA 94305), **Incorporation of Guestworkers: A Comparative Perspective.**

¶ An examination of the incorporation of foreign workers as prospective members of national polities in the major labor-importing countries of Europe. Cross-national comparison reveals that the nature & conduct of state polities regarding immigrant workers differ among corporatist, statist, & liberal polities, producing different incorporation & organizational patterns. In corporatist polities the pattern is official & formal, through vertically structured bureaucratic organizations. In liberal polities, incorporation occurs at the societal level, through local associations, while, in statist polities, the pattern is still associational but at a more centralized level. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23515 / ISA / 1990 / 7197

Spear, Roger C. (Open U, Milton Keynes MK7 6AA Buckinghamshire England), **Community Co-ops in the UK.**

¶ The experience of community co-operatives (co-ops) in the UK is investigated, drawing on empirical data from a study based mainly in rural areas of Wales, as well as on secondary source information from the renowned Highland & Island Community Co-ops. Factors that have contributed to the success & failure of these co-ops are identified, & the policy implications of the findings are discussed in light of increasing interest in utilizing the community co-op strategy to tackle severe inner-city problems. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23516 / ISA / 1990 / 7198

Speigman, Richard (24 Belvedere, San Rafael CA 94901), **Decarceration and Disposition of the Drinking Driver in the U.S.: Idealism and Pragmatism in State Policy.**

¶ The prison decarceration process relevant to drinking drivers emanates from an ongoing series of legislative, executive, & judicial actions taking place on federal, state, & local levels in the US, which, in turn, reflect popular consciousness, activism, & culture. Here, trends in sentencing driving under the influence (DUI) offenders & the corresponding impact on alcohol treatment services in four Calif localities over the past decade are examined using data from a variety of sources—archival & legislative materials, key informant interviews, observation of justice system screening & referral activities & of alcohol service system intake processes, & sentencing & alcohol service intake patterns. Results indicate that over this ten-year period, state policy strategies sequentially moved from relative disinterest in DUI to (1) its further criminalization, (2) prevention through general deterrence, (3) treatment of drinking drivers, (4) integration of deterrence & treatment, & (5) implementation of traffic safety standards. These strategies reflect attempts to resolve conflicting principles involving punishment, traffic safety, jail standards, fiscal stability, alcohol problem prevention, & treatment resource development. It is concluded that decarceration policy reflects local cultural, judicial, & other ideals constrained & molded by material limitations into changing ideologies, pragmatic decisions, & continuous contradictions. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23517 / ISA / 1990 / 7199

Sprague, Joey (U Kansas, Lawrence 66045), **Integrating Materialism: A Proposal for the Analysis of Gender, Class and Ethnicity.**

¶ Karl Marx & Friedrich Engels founded historical materialism on the argument that people must meet two material requirements—the production of daily needs & the reproduction of the species—and that the mode of meeting these needs is social. Here, it is argued that the logical implication of historical materialism is that people have fundamental material interests in class, gender, & ethnicity; further, interests in class & ethnicity can be seen as derivatives of a core interest in human production. It is proposed that control over production & reproduction requires control over four fields: intentional action, necessary physical resources, the social coordination of activity, & the group's storehouse of relevant information & skills. Dominance of reproduction or production can occur in each of these fields. Ethnic domination can be conceptualized as intergroup distinctions in which, & how many, fields are primary axes of control. The abortion controversy is used as a vehicle for examining the usefulness of this analysis in revealing the integration of & conflicts between structures of class, gender, & ethnic domination. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23518 / ISA / 1990 / 7200

Squires, Gregory D., Velez, William & Taeuber, Karl E. (Dept Sociology U Wisconsin, Milwaukee 53201), **Insurance Redlining, Agency Location and the Process of Urban Disinvestment.**

• Complete paper available from SA Document Delivery Service prepaid at \$0.25 per page plus \$1.50 search & postage. Length of paper: 27 pp.

¶ Insurance redlining & racially discriminatory practices of property insurers have been identified as a direct cause of economic decline & a barrier to revitalization of neighborhoods in cities throughout the US. One significant barrier to the availability of insurance is the movement of sales representatives from inner-city to suburban locations. Here, the changing patterns of insurance agency locations from 1960 through 1980 for the Milwaukee (Wisc) metropolitan area are examined. The number of locations has declined in central city neighborhoods, but has increased considerably in outer city & suburban locations. Racial composition is associated with the changing number of agents: within Milwaukee, as the minority representation increases, the number of agent locations decreases. These patterns persist after the effects of family income, age & condition of housing, & number of dwellings are taken into consideration. Public officials, community organizers, & industry regulators have testified to the importance of access to agents as a factor in determining availability of insurance. Findings document a connection between the phenomenon of redlining & the location of service providers. Specific policy recommendations are offered to mitigate the practice & effects of insurance redlining & to stimulate reinvestment in urban communities. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23519 / ISA / 1990 / 7201

Stacey, Judith & Gerard, Susan Elizabeth (Dept Sociology U California, Davis 95616), **Feminism, Postfeminism and Contemporary Christians in the United States.**

¶ Feminists generally regard evangelical Christians as monolithically antifeminist & resistant to family reform. Fieldwork in a small pentecostal Christian ministry in Calif's "Silicon Valley" & an analysis of contemporary evangelical Christian literature in the US suggest, instead, profound influence by feminism. Evangelical theology & institutions in the US are serving as flexible resources for renegotiating gender & family relationships under postindustrial conditions. Feminist analyses have been selectively incorporated, revised, & depoliticized within the US evangelical movement, which reflects the enormous but contradictory character of feminism's impact on popular consciousness & institutions. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23520 / ISA / 1990 / 7202

Stafford, James D. (Lakehead U, Thunder Bay "P" Ontario P7B 5E1), **A Critical Analysis of Recent Changes in Canadian Immigration Policy.**

¶ The Canadian government implemented a new policy in 1984 reversing the trend toward lower levels of immigration, justified on the grounds that: (1) immigrants create jobs; (2) immigration is the only effective way to forestall the anticipated decline in population; & (3) immigration is necessary to counter the detrimental effect of an aging population. Here, these arguments are critiqued, & the two sources responsible for the new policy are identified: the political party that came into power in 1984; & the branch of the bureaucracy responsible for immigration. A framework is presented for determining national immigration policy, based on the close link between the Canadian economy & the international economic system: what happens to the entire system in the future will dictate whether or not the Canadian economy can absorb larger numbers of immigrants. Assuming that Canada will be able to adapt to the future needs for technological expertise, & that there will be a continued demand for Canadian resources, the current immigration policy is probably appropriate, but it has been put in place for the wrong reasons. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23521 / ISA / 1990 / 7203

Stasiulis, Daiva (Carleton U, Ottawa Ontario K1S 5B6), **Rainbow Feminism: Confronting the Complex Nexus of Gender, Race, Ethnicity and Class in Canada.**

¶ An examination of the multifaceted nature of mechanisms of subordination of native & immigrant women in Canada, & of the history of their accommodation & resistance. Selected employment data from the 1986 Canadian census & evidence from other studies are used to explore the relationship to the labor market of selected ethnic & racial groups of

women. It is argued that the complexity in historical experience & the contemporary outcomes render misleading any Caucasian/non-Caucasian dichotomy in the material circumstances of Canadian women. Interests in legislative reform are shared by some groups of non-English-speaking white women & some segments of minority women who are similarly marginalized in low-wage, unprotected sectors of the economy. In addition, significant divergences of class locations & interests exist both among & within different groups of women. Rejection of dichotomous categories opens up analyses of racism built on language & ethnicity as well as skin color or race, & constructed out of networks of disadvantageous state policies, legislation, employer practices, & race/ethnic specific ideologies of womanhood. The implications of this analysis for political practice vis-à-vis policies such as employment equity, & for the construction of "rainbow feminism" are briefly explored. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23522 / ISA / 1990 / 7204

Stateva, Tasheva (Institut Sociology U Sofia, BG-1000 Bulgaria), **Technocratism and Technocracy.**

¶ Technocratism runs through the very nature of modern society, & has evolved from a mediator of social existence & a means of development to an end in itself, employing life as a means. Technology has permeated the modern way of existence; people gain much of their physical & psychological support through technology. Even though aware of how technology destroys their environment & spirituality, people look to new technology to set things right. The technocratic ideology of progress rests on the scientific paradigm of the supremacy of mind & the inseparability of action & knowledge about it; the continuous rationally recognizable social experience that is reproduced by means of standard rules & norms can create a rational social organization, but not a socially rational organization. The broadening influence of rational social interactions in society is made possible via the elimination of "life world." The notion of technology as an instrument & an activity for exercising power & control obscures its real nature. It is not the negative consequences of technological progress, but rather, the technocratic worldview, that oppresses humanity. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23523 / ISA / 1990 / 7205

Stedman-Jones, Susan Gabrielle (Dept Sociology Goldsmith's Coll U London, SE14 6NW England), **What Is Conscience?**

¶ In Emile Durkheim's thought, conscience is a term of central philosophical importance. Its explication can only be grasped through an analysis of Charles Renouvier's science of representation, & his continuation & critique of Immanuel Kant's Copernican Revolution. This involves an examination of Renouvier's version of phenomenalism, relativism, & a priorism, & of how these establish the philosophical terms of the human science that Durkheim develops in its social & historical dimension. Renouvier, in common with other philosophers of the Third Republic, regarded Kant as having established the necessary & sufficient conditions of any science, but his account was perceived to be inconsistent & divided. Durkheim's philosophical premises are derived from this reworking of critical philosophy. Conscience is a central concept in the scientific reevaluation of Kantianism, & its examination must entail a reexamination of Durkheim's perceived role in recent debates in the social sciences regarding structure & agency, & science & epistemology. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23524 / ISA / 1990 / 7206

Steele, Valerie F. (FIT-E315, 227 West 27 St New York NY 10001), **Women in Fashion.**

¶ Men dominate the field of fashion design: approximately 65% of the most famous fashion designers of the twentieth century have been male. The most famous women designers, such as Coco Chanel & Elsa Schiaparelli, emerged during the golden age of the couturière between WWI & WWII, & though there has been a relative increase in the number of women over the past ten years, almost all of today's "big names" continue to be male. Analysis of the primary & secondary historical literature & interview data obtained from 24 contemporary fashion designers in the US, Europe, & Japan indicates that there has been a fluctuating pattern of male/female participation in the field, depending on changes in the structure of the fashion industry & in cultural attitudes toward women & work. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23525 / ISA / 1990 / 7207

Stefanizzi, Sonia (Institut Supérieure Sociologia, VG Cantoni 4 I-20144 Milan Italy), **Women Production in the Labour Market: A Comparative Analysis, 1979-1987.**

¶ Patterns of participation in the labor market of married women in an urban-industrial area in Italy are described, based on a secondary analysis of data collected in two surveys in 1977 & 1987 of a sample of 1,500 married women living in Lombardy. The repetition of the survey allowed measurement of changes that occurred in the last decade in the demand for female labor, working flexibility, & the quality of labor. Results illustrate the importance of working in the lives of women & the continuity of labor force participation in the life cycle of married women. Participation in part-time work increased & became a preferred choice, & simultaneously gained legislative protection, thus making it less precarious. Analysis shows that at the end of 1980, women were no longer weak actors in the Italian labor market in Italy. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23526 / ISA / 1990 / 7208

Steffen, Katharina (Institut Kulturanthropologie U Frankfurt, D-6000 Federal Republic Germany), **Being In and Out of Your Body and Yourself: The Case of Juvenile Drug Abuse—An International Comparison.**

¶ Based on life story accounts of juveniles from the US & Switzerland, the relationship of drug addicts, or junkies, to their own bodies is described. This relationship is very intense, especially for intravenous drug users: through a direct & massive intervention, they change their body functioning almost instantaneously to achieve a transformed reality. The attempt to end these manipulations through withdrawal can be described as a wrestling match between an ego oriented toward reason & an animalistic body. The process of change experienced by the junkie is described. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23527 / ISA / 1990 / 7209

Stehr, Nico (U Alberta, Edmonton T6G 2H4), **Practical Knowledge.**

¶ The orthodox understanding of the relation between theory & practice in the social sciences is outlined, & an alternative theory of the use of scientific knowledge developed. Focus is on features of social science knowledge that make such knowledge useful in practice, rather than on other processes that affect the translation of knowledge into action. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23528 / ISA / 1990 / 7210

Steinberg, Marcia K. (Rider Coll, 2083 Lawrenceville Rd Lawrenceville NJ 08648), **Policy Initiatives for Supplying Affordable Housing in American Suburbs.**

¶ Class & race separation in US suburbs is grounded in community norms & sustained by the land-use practices of municipal governments. Here, the Mount Laurel II decision of the Supreme Court of the state of NJ against such exclusion is described. Community & political resistance to the court's mandate that municipalities provide a fair share of low- & lower-middle-income housing, & the consequent widened political participation in implementing the decision, are chronicled. Compliance problems persist: data from varied sources show that most households in Mount Laurel units are white & lower-middle class; at least 20% are headed by women. However, national recognition of the precipitous decline in affordable, quality housing in the US is now generating innovative financing & sponsorship arrangements. How such new approaches might become politically acceptable to suburban municipalities targeted by the Mount Laurel II decision is considered. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23529 / ISA / 1990 / 7211

Steiner, Helmut (Zentralinstitut Geschichte, Prenzlauer Promenade 149-152 Berlin DDR-1100 German Democratic Republic), **The Historian of Sociology in the Face of the Global Problem of Humanity.**

¶ Kurt H. Wolff's article "From Nothing to Sociology" (*Philosophy of the Social Sciences*, 1989, 19, 3, Sept, 321-339 (see abstract in SA 38:3)) is discussed with reference to three problems: (1) Most existing elaborations on the history of sociology have avoided global problems of humanity. Current hazards endangering humanity must be considered in light of the history of sociology & social sciences, ie, viewing concepts, theories, & paradigms in their respective socioeconomic, historic, & national conditions. (2) A new theoretical-methodological approach must proceed

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from the global character of the social problems of humanity in the formation of sociological concepts & theories, including a qualitatively new approach concerning the dialectical relations between national & regional, international, & global, sociological determinants. (3) Dialogue regarding diverse theoretical, methodological, national, & political concepts until now has been a matter of intellectual & political common sense, humanist conviction, & individual reason. Elaboration of concepts for solving current global problems requires dialogue & cooperation between representatives of the different theoretical & political positions. For this reason, the history of sociology must be analyzed & interpreted by means of integrative, methodologically global concepts. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23530 / ISA / 1990 / 7212

Steinmetz, George (Dept Sociology U Chicago, IL 60637), **Changes in German Local Politics from the Mid-Nineteenth Century to 1933.**

¶ The evolution of local politics in Germany between the mid-nineteenth century & 1933 is examined with focus on historical change in urban policy. The German city during this period has typically been viewed as a mere appendage of powerful national & regional states. Here, it is argued instead that throughout this period, German city politics remained a crucial arena of social movements & contestation by dominated groups, as well as a central staging ground for strategies of their containment. In addition to this urban *Innenpolitik* (internal or domestic politics), cities had their own *Aussenpolitik* (external or international politics), which included battles for municipal autonomy from central authorities. Over time, the local political arena did not decline in significance, but rather remained an important scene of social conflict. Two key fields of social conflict & domination were local social policy & the municipal electoral franchise, especially with regard to the inclusion & exclusion of workers, women, & non-Germans. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23531 / ISA / 1990 / 7213

Stenberg, Sten-Åke (Swedish Instit Social Research, S-106 91 Stockholm), **Evictions in the Welfare State.**

¶ The rate of household evictions in Sweden has rapidly increased since the 1960s. This social deterioration has taken place in glaring contrast to the remarkable improvement in the general welfare of the Swedish population during the same period. An attempt is made to understand the social phenomena of eviction with the help of sociological theory, & to analyze the causal factors behind its historical development. It is hypothesized that the growing eviction rate is mainly an unintentional effect of the generally successful Swedish housing policy. Data from two different time periods are analyzed with the Box-Jenkins technique: 1915-1937 & 1950-1981. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23532 / ISA / 1990 / 7214

Stepan-Norris, Judith (Dept Sociology U California, Los Angeles 90024-1551), **Leadership Ideology and Union Democracy.**

¶ An examination of how the ideological commitments of trade union leaders affect the democratic functioning of the unions they lead. Seymour Martin Lipset, James Coleman, & Martin Trow argued in their classic work *Union Democracy: The Inside Politics of the International Typographical Union* (see SA 6:3/584908) that the International Typographical Union (ITU) was more democratic than most unions due to a combination of factors that set printers & their communities apart & encouraged democracy. This result, they argued, is not to be expected among industrial unions of semi- & unskilled workers, & is especially unlikely to occur where communists are active. However, such a system of democracy was also realized in the automobile industry (the epitome of industrial unionism) where US Communist Party members & sympathizers were the strongest: UAW (United Automobile, Aerospace, & Agricultural Implement Workers of America) Local 600 at the Ford Co's River Rouge, Mich, plant. The official election returns at the huge Rouge local (the largest local union in the world) show that the level of electoral contention was comparable to that of the ITU. Here, examined is the role of both factionalism (defined as the existence of more than one organized political group in a unit) & ideological commitments of union leaders (Communists vs non-Communists) in the creation of more contentious elections. Because the Rouge local consisted of 20 independent units, each of which elected its own officers annually, & each of which could be characterized as being led by the Right or Left, it is possible to compare electoral contention across their political groupings. The major

finding is that left-wing ideological leadership is an independent determinant of more democratic outcomes, while factionalism per se is not. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23533 / ISA / 1990 / 7215

Stephens, John D. (Dept Political Science Northwestern U, Evanston IL 60208-1006), **Explaining Cross-National Differences in Union Strength in Bargaining for Welfare.**

¶ Based on a mathematical derivation, Michael Wallerstein ("Union Organization in Advanced Industrial Democracies," *APSR*, 1989, 83, 2, 481-502) has argued that the single most important determinant of cross-national variation in union density is the size of the labor force. He then concludes that his explanation fares far better in statistical analysis than competing explanations. Here, it is contended that Wallerstein's results are a product of the improper operationalization of a key variable suggested in an earlier analysis (Ingham, Geoffrey K., *The Transition from Capitalism to Socialism*, 1979). Wallerstein operationalizes the "character of the industrial infrastructure" with the proportion of the labor force in mining, manufacturing, & construction. In contrast, an alternate operationalization (see Ingham, Geoffrey K., *Strikes and Industrial Conflict*, London: McMillan, 1974), with the average level of concentration in the economy, is proposed & applied in a reanalysis of Wallerstein's data. Findings reveal that the two variables—size of the labor force & economic concentration—yield results that are statistically indistinguishable. Other evidence, including a comparative historical analysis of national experiences & statistical analyses of differences between industrial sectors & between various states in the US, provides further support for the industrial infrastructure explanation. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23534 / ISA / 1990 / 7216

Stevens, Beth (Dept Sociology New York U, NY 10003), **Markets versus Politics: Union Strategies for the Welfare State in Comparative Perspective.**

¶ Occupational welfare—the pensions, insurance, & nonmonetary compensation that employers give to employees to bolster their economic security—is simultaneously an alternative form of compensation for work & a substitute for public social welfare programs. Analogously, the two common paths for workers to win greater economic security have been unionization & political organization. The first has led to negotiation for occupational welfare through collective bargaining with corporation, while the second has led to the adoption of welfare state (WS) programs through political mobilization & control of the state. Traditionally, some unions have supported the development of public social programs, while others, eg, in the US, have instead pressed for the development of private sector occupational welfare. To identify some key factors that determine that choice, three theories of labor movement behavior are discussed: the statist, endogenous, & economic models. Focus is on the influence of state & market institutional structures on the capacity of labor movements to mobilize, & on the development of occupational welfare in modern European & North American societies, allowing analysis of labor's role in the growth of social protection from a concentration on the parliamentary strength of labor parties to the interrelated constraints on organization & mobilization embedded in both the workplace & the political arena. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23535 / ISA / 1990 / 7217

Stinner, William F. & Byun, Yongchan (Population Research Laboratory Utah State U, Logan 84322-0730), **The Transition to Retirement and Geographical Mobility.**

¶ Contributing to the literature on retirement timing & geographical mobility, data from the National Longitudinal Survey of Mature Men in the US are used to analyze the sequencing of retirement & geographical mobility among a subsample of 937 white men who had reached age 59 between 1966 & 1973, were still in the labor force in wage & salary employment, & were married. The Ss were followed for 10 years to examine the degree to which their retirement-moving patterns were affected by a selected set of individual, occupational, & environmental characteristics. Intervals were pooled ($N = 2,829$) & a discrete event-history analysis was conducted. Variations in effects were evident, dependent on type of sequencing & across type of mobility, ie, local move, any migration, & interstate migration. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23536 / ISA / 1990 / 7218

Stoehrel, Veronica (Dept JMK U Stockholm, Gjöwellsgatan 26 S-112 60 Sweden), **The Evolution of TV Magazine Journalism: A Swedish Case.**

¶ The forms of presentation in magazine-type TV journalism have varied through the years in relation to: societal developments, philosophical currents, & assumptions about the audience. Thus, journalists' view of professionalism is not permanent. This is seen in how the ideal of objectivity is manifested & accomplished & evolves across time. Here, focusing on the period 1979-1989, the concept of objectivity in the journalistic context & the problems associated with it are reviewed, in terms of journalistic production (routines & sources) & program output in Sweden. Discussed are the relationship between spoken text & image, the influence of realism on representation, the boundaries between the "entertaining" & "serious," & the concept of the popular. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23537 / ISA / 1990 / 7219

Stokvis, Ruud (Instit Sociology U Amsterdam, NL-1012 CE Netherlands), **Continuities in the Theory of Differential Popularization.**

¶ In the context of the concepts of a developing world system & modernization, a theory is developed to explain: (1) the ranking of sports in order of popularity in national states according to the number of participants; (2) differences between national states; & (3) changes over time. Determining the numbers of participants is difficult: most information is drawn from numbers of members in sports organizations, but participants in some sports are not organized, while nearly all those in other sports are organized. A formula is proposed to calculate for each sport the number of unorganized participants on the basis of the number of organized participants, taking into account the characteristics of each sport & the functions of its organizations. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23538 / ISA / 1990 / 7220

Stolcke, Verena (Altimira 20, Cerdanyola/Barcelona Spain), **Emerging Europe: Broader Horizons or New Constraints: Pro-Natalism, Immigration Control, Reproductive Technologies, Racism.**

¶ The ways in which conservatives in Europe have responded to the decline in birthrates are examined in the context of the construction of the European Community. In the past two decades, declining birthrates in some central European countries have resulted in pronatalist ideologies & policies. At the same time, while intra-European frontiers are being eliminated, immigration policy toward so-called non-Europeans has become increasingly restrictive. Also, reproductive rights of women are under attack, while the new reproductive technologies (eg, in-vitro fertilization) have experienced a boom. It is argued that these diverse developments in the field of European reproduction must be understood in the light of a conceptualization of Europeanness in essentially racist terms. Whenever social &/or political conditions are conceived in such naturalist terms, women's rights are at stake. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23539 / ISA / 1990 / 7221

Stoljarov, V. I. (Central State Instit Physical Culture, Syrenyevy Blvd 4 Moscow USSR), **Sport Humanistic Movement in the Modern World: State and Perspectives.**

¶ An investigation of a phenomenon termed the "sport humanistic" movement, addressing the following major questions: What humanistic values are connected with sport? What is its humanistic potential? What factors influence its realization? What are the value orientations of different groups of people in sport? What is sport's contribution to the practical realization of humanistic values in general? Is it possible to increase this contribution via the sport-humanistic movement, & how? These issues are subjected to a theoretical analysis, using questionnaire data obtained from 1,285 schoolchildren aged 15-17, 130 football players in sport schools aged 14-16, & 75 coaches regarding their value orientations in relation to sport. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23540 / ISA / 1990 / 7222

Stollberg, Rudhard (Martin Luther U, D-4020 Halle Federal Republic Germany), **Work Satisfaction and the Worker in Socialism.**

¶ A contribution to the debate on the meaning of work satisfaction within the sociology of work. The equivocal nature of work & satisfaction is

discussed, arguing that this causes a lack of clear connection between work satisfaction & activity, commitment, & work performance. This is demonstrated by an empirical correlation analysis between work satisfaction & a "socialist relationship to work." Discussed is the need to distinguish between two kinds of satisfaction—one interpreted as the outcome of a tension-free relationship between man & environment, & one derived from the totality of the worker's social situation & position, when work permits living in accordance with certain basic values & experiencing a high degree of life fulfillment. Such deep emotions correspond more clearly to a socialist relationship to work, defined here as satisfaction through work. Different factors influencing work satisfaction in industrial enterprises in the German Democratic Republic are discussed, including individual & work environment variables. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23541 / ISA / 1990 / 7223

Stolte-Heiskanen, Veronica (Dept Sociology & Social Psychology U Tampere, SF-33101 Finland), **From Hegemony to Plurality: Do Many Sociologies Make for a Better Social Science?**

¶ An exploration of distinct patterns & problems in the postwar emergence of modern sociology in countries outside the traditionally established world centers of the social sciences, discussing sociology in Finland as a concrete example. It is argued that cognitive developments in sociology on the periphery are largely dependent on exogenous influences. From this perspective, three distinct historical phases in the sources of exogenous influences are identified: (1) initial colonization by a single center & emergent hegemony of the US positivist paradigm; (2) confrontation with a competing paradigm (Marxist), leading to selective two-center influences; & (3) eventual emergence of paradigmatic heterogeneity exemplified by a plurality of influential centers. These shifts in exogenous influences are analyzed in terms of the dual effects of changes in the orientations of international sociology, & of developments in the institutionalization of national sociologies concomitant with the growing indigenous societal demands for sociological research addressed to problems of specifically national relevance. Consequently, the practice of contemporary national sociology is interpreted as a reflection of the unique constraints imposed by the need to pursue research of use-value oriented toward internal (national) needs, vs research of exchange value for the (external) reputational elite of international sociology. Implications for future trends in national & international sociology are suggested. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23542 / ISA / 1990 / 7224

Stoyanova-Boneva, B. (Instit Sociology, 13 A Moskovska Str BG-1000 Sofia Bulgaria), **Psychological Anthropology: Do Social Psychologists Need the Discipline.**

¶ The symbiosis of social psychology & psychological anthropology is analyzed in a historical perspective. Since the late 1920s, with the emergence in US anthropology of a "culture & personality school" (a predecessor of psychological anthropology), a paradoxical interconnection has existed: social psychologists have demonstrated indifference rather than hostility to the discipline, & culture-&personality students have neglected most of their achievements, but there is a fundamental link in the developments of the two disciplines. Today, as the situation rapidly changes, many social psychologists & psychological anthropologists defend an extreme position: either all social psychology is anthropological; or all anthropology is psychological. Here, it is argued that taking a categorical stand is premature, but that unity is a promising orientation for contemporary social psychology. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23543 / ISA / 1990 / 7225

Strachan, Brigid H. (U Zimbabwe, Mount Pleasant Harare), **Changing Employment Patterns in Zimbabwe since 1980—The Impact of Redressive Action Employment Policies on Blacks and Women.**

¶ An examination of the impact of government policy on redressing racial & gender imbalances in employment in Zimbabwe. Focus is on national policy & statistics on employment & related areas, in the light of government commitment to socialism & transforming social relations. Also presented are the results of in-depth interviews conducted in the public & private sectors, which addressed the process of Africanization, the position of women, class formation, & the nature & role of the state since 1980. It is concluded that there is very little human resources development policy & planning. A presidential directive issued in 1980 applied only to the public service, but for neither the public nor the private

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sectors was there any policy direction on how to redress racial imbalances, resulting in problems of implementation. Also, nothing has been done that seriously addresses the position of women in employment. However, employment patterns have changed considerably, new interest groups have emerged, & new political alliances have been formed. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23544 / ISA / 1990 / 7226

Strack, Fritz & Schwarz, Norbert (Sozialpsychologie U Mannheim, D-6800 1 Federal Republic Germany), **The Survey Interview and the Logic of Conversation.**

¶ Most survey respondents assume that the rules governing the conduct of conversation in everyday life also apply to the survey interview. Accordingly, they interpret the researchers' questions within the framework of a "logic of conversation," a concept developed by psycholinguist Paul Grice (eg, "Logic and Conversation," in Cole, P., & Morgan, J. L. (Eds), *Syntax and Semantics 3: Speech Acts*, New York: Academic Press, 1975, 41-58), & tailor their responses to meet Gricean postulates. An analysis of the communicative & cognitive processes that underlie a number of well-known response effects—including responses to fictitious issues, question order effects, & the interpretation of ambiguous questions—is provided; experimental evidence bearing on this analysis is reported. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23545 / ISA / 1990 / 7227

Strain, Laurel A. (Dept Sociology U Western Ontario, London N6A 5C2), **Receiving and Providing Care: The Experiences of Never-Married Elderly Canadians.**

¶ An examination of the receipt & provision of care among never-married Canadians aged 65+, drawing on data on 117 males & 109 females from the 1985 Canadian General Social Survey. Care received from both informal & formal sources & care provided to various sources are examined, exploring type & source of care & including variables such as gender, health status, & social class. Results revealing the diversity among this group of elderly individuals are discussed in light of Cantor's (1979) hierarchical compensatory & Litwak's (1985) task specificity models. Implications for future research & policy are highlighted. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23546 / ISA / 1990 / 7228

Strandell, Harriet (Dept Sociology U Helsinki, SF-00550 Finland), **Social Interaction of Young Children in Day Care Centers.**

¶ Based on interview data gathered from children aged 5, their parents, & day care teachers in Scandinavian countries, & systematic observations of free play in day care centers, children's social interaction & communication in such centers are examined. Patterns of orientation, contact making, & activity with other children & with adults are analyzed. Contextuality, which is understood in terms of locale & physical space, social partners present, & type & aim of activity, is stressed, & social competences shown by the children in interaction & communication are analyzed as reflecting the contextuality of the settings. Findings demonstrate the centrality of peer relations & the peer group as a social context for understanding much of the social meaning that children attach to their own activity & behavior, & also for understanding their relations to adults & the socialization process as a whole. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23547 / ISA / 1990 / 7229

Strang, David & Tuma, Nancy Brandon (Dept Sociology U Iowa, Iowa City 52242), **Spatial and Temporal Heterogeneity in Diffusion.**

¶ Standard models of diffusion in the social science literature assume spatial & temporal homogeneity. Spatially, all members of the population have the same chance of affecting each other. Temporally, an adoption event occurring in the distant past has the same effect as one occurring recently. These assumptions are generally understood to be unrealistic; perhaps less often, they are also understood to be sociologically uninformative. However, it is very difficult to develop closed form expressions for probabilistic models of diffusion that depart from these assumptions. An event-history framework allows complex models of diffusion to be specified & estimated. The key is to work at the level of the individuals within the population rather than the population as a whole. A class of models is developed that incorporates both spatial heterogeneity (using a network specification of who is linked to whom) & temporal heterogeneity (where the salience of a past adoption event is assumed to vary over

time). These may be estimated with event-history data on the times of adoption of each individual & the network of linkages within the population. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23548 / ISA / 1990 / 7230

Strassoldo, Raimondo & Tessarin, Nicoletta (U Udine, I-33100 Italy), **Local Attachment and Global Embedding: Evidence from an Advanced Society.**

¶ The complex nature of relations between man (society) & place (space, territory, locale, community) was explored in a questionnaire-based survey (N = 400 respondents (RS)) conducted in Friuli, Italy, part of a larger study in which four ecologically diverse areas were selected (coastal, plains-rural, mountain, urban) to control for the effects of the physical environment. Results show that most Rs, although well acquainted with the rest of the world, were locally rooted: ie, 78% lived in or near the place where they were born, & 83% reported some attachment to their birthplace. Stated attachment to larger levels of community (regional, national, continental, global) was much weaker. However, there were strong variations among communities (wider horizons in the coast & city, narrower in the plains & mountains) & lesser ones among groups: younger age, better education, & travel experience brought wider attachments. Attachment (feeling of belonging) had several distinct dimensions (width, intensity, exclusiveness), but few Rs expressed hostility toward immigrants. Motivations of attachment included primordial type (birth, family), but also utilitarian, consciously cultural, & environmental reasons. Results support the thesis of co-existence of local attachment & wider interactions & horizons in postmodern society. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23549 / ISA / 1990 / 7231

Sturm, Gabriele (Fakultät Soziologie U Bielefeld, D-4800 1 Federal Republic Germany), **MDS and SYMLOG Structures of Self-Reported Interaction Networks Obtained by Rep-Grid Tests in a Panel Study of Women Having Their First Child.**

¶ Data drawn from a larger longitudinal study investigating attitude changes related to the birth of a child are used to isolate the cases of 13 women in order to examine the individual structures of attitudes toward 12 interaction partners including the self; these social networks were assessed at 5 points of time. Here, focus is on the methodological issues of (1) how to present structures generated by personal constructs—ie, on one hand regarding individuals & on the other hand regarding the group or average; & (2) the comparison of time-of-measurement structures. Two possible methods of analysis are discussed: the more traditional one is the representation of the interaction partners by MDS using similarity configurations; the alternative method is a representation within R. F. Bale's three-dimensional semantic SYMLOG-space that finds codes for the constructs. Both methods make it possible to give an interpretive picture of attitude structures as long as it is limited on idiographic analysis. However, each of these methods produces different results about the change of the women's reported social networks. The differences are related to the choice of a relational or positional analysis of structures, ie, of a more numerical or semantic comparison of the chosen constructs. Thus, both can only represent some facets of social reality. Despite these methodological problems, it can be concluded that the networks described by the women change after the birth of the first child, following a process that reaches its strongest effect over time. These changes vary according to individual circumstance, & women regard the changes concerning themselves as the most significant. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23550 / ISA / 1990 / 7232

Suárez, Pablo (Dept Sociology Uppsala U, S-751 20 Sweden), **Unobservables: The Empirical Use of Theoretical Concepts.**

¶ The use of theoretical concepts in empirical research are reconsidered, arguing that many concepts—eg, learning in experimental psychology, marginal propensity to consume in econometrics, value in Karl Marx's theory of capitalist production, deep structure in Noam Chomsky's linguistics, cultural diffusion in anthropology, or function, system, & process in sociology—cannot be reduced to an empirical basis. Purely theoretical terms are logically deduced within a given theoretical framework. Their scientific status is postulated on the grounds of assumptions that are not directly verifiable, although their effects on observable & latent variables can be empirically assessed. Radical empiricists originally thought that, in addition to logical & mathematical operators, only observable terms constitute the language of sociology, but it soon became

apparent that such an ideal was problematic. A softer operationalism was adopted & the notion of indicator was introduced. As a consequence, the language of sociology was expanded to include indirectly observable or latent variables, in addition to directly observable ones. This approach was canonized in textbooks, & sociologists began to "operationalize" theoretical concepts by means of observables; concept formation was conceived of as a flow from vague imagery to the selection of indicators & index formation; the problem of the relation between theoretical constructs & measures was confined to validity assessments, & objectivity was reduced to reliability. Unobservables were conceived of either as devoid of meaning or as unspecified residues, ie, as errors of measurement or random disturbances in structural equations. Here, alternative strategies for the use of theoretical concepts are elaborated by specifying the empirical consequences of assumed theoretical relations. Particularly, a class of structural equation models is considered that introduces purely theoretical terms in the model equations. Given a set of observable primitives & a reduced number of assumptions, purely theoretical concepts are defined by the specification of the model & the methods used to estimate it. The assumptions on which these terms are introduced in the discourse can be empirically evaluated by examining the explanatory & predictive power of the model. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23551 / ISA / 1990 / 7233

Subbotina, Galina (Inst Soc, Krzhizhanovskogo Str 24/35-5 Moscow 117259 USSR), **Modernization and Ecological Problems in the USSR.**

† Environmental catastrophes in the USSR are often caused by conflict between practical decisions & the objective laws of nature & social development. At present, there is an absence of social orientation in development plans & a lack of environmentalist mentality among decision-makers & experts. Analysis of social problems related to the introduction of innovations & to the social mechanisms for environmental improvement & protection support these contentions. An approach that coordinates scientific-technical decisions & practical activities with the objective laws of nature & social development is recommended. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23552 / ISA / 1990 / 7234

Subramaniam, V. (Dept Political Science Carleton U, Ottawa Ontario K1S 5B6), **The Misapplication and Misuse of System Theory to Third World Countries.**

† Social system theory as shaped by Talcott Parsons from earlier sources essentially explains the requirements of stability of developed liberal Western societies including unstated major premises such as free enterprise, checks & balances, & gradual change for the better. US social scientists, however, have applied this theory to Third World countries for the opposite reason, ie, to explain stagnation of their socioeconomic systems. This development is critically attributed to: (1) a basic misunderstanding of colonial history, (2) anti-Marxism, & (3) the hypnotic effect of quantitative systems analysis. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23553 / ISA / 1990 / 7235

Subramaniam, V. (Dept Political Science Carleton U, Ottawa Ontario K1S 5B6), **A Combination of Marxist "Dominant Ideology" and Max Weber's "Elective Affinity" as the Basis for the Sociology of Art in Third World Societies.**

† It is suggested that the combination of Marxist & Weberian concepts may prove fruitful in explaining art & culture in Third World societies, on the basis that: (1) private capital ownership is eclipsed by a public enterprise economy largely dominated & managed by a new middle class, here called the "derivative middle class"; & (2) this class does not neatly fit into either the earlier Marxist predictions about ultimate impoverishment & proletarianization or the current neo-Marxist efforts to place it into a contradictory location. Unlike the Western managerial middle class that took over from large-scale capital through a managerial revolution, the derivative middle class started with the state's administrative power in its hands. This class is revivalist for important sociohistorical reasons & has the power of patronage over the performing arts. Its behavior & attitudes are best understood in terms of its dominant ideology interpreted more widely than in Marxist parlance & its Weberian elective affinity with some forms of revivalism. The discussion is illustrated with examples drawn from India & Africa. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23554 / ISA / 1990 / 7236

Subramaniam, V. (Dept Political Science Carleton U, Ottawa Ontario K1S 5B6), **Old and New Elites and Old *Gemeinschaft* and New *Classes* in Developing Societies.**

† Orthodox Marxists have long assumed that countries under Western colonialism will ultimately be industrialized & develop a class structure similar to the West. Others (eg, Clifford Geertz) have suggested that old sub-elites in advantageous marginal positions transformed themselves into new elites under colonial rule. Here, it is argued that both views are misleading. Western colonial rule breaks up feudalist modes of production as Karl Marx expected, but does not promote productive local industrial investment & a Western class system. Instead, it produces a mediating middle class, termed the derivative middle class, which is imitative, lopsided, & frustrated. It dilutes Western characteristics through nationalist movements & establishes a mixed economy with a dominant state capitalism in which the Western class system is partly replicated. The *Gemeinschaft* groups, ie, castes, tribes, & other ethnic groups, in coastal areas are Westernized first, due to the coastal naval format of Western colonialism, & are disproportionately represented in the middle classes. This gives rise to demands for affirmative redress from other groups after independence. Some old elites too closely aligned with the colonial rulers, eg, Maharajahs & Zamindars in India, are pushed aside; literary old elites, eg, Brahmins & numerically strong old elites such as the Goigamas in Sri Lanka, are transformed into a new elite. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23555 / ISA / 1990 / 7237

Sufian, Mohammad Abu Jafar (King Faisal U, Dammam 31451 Saudi Arabia), **A Multivariate Analysis of Infant Mortality in Developing Countries.**

† Socioeconomic & health-services-related determinants of infant mortality are examined, using data on 49 developing countries obtained from the Center for Population & Family Health (Columbia U, New York, NY) & from the 1989 World Population Data Sheet prepared by the Population Reference Bureau. Multiple regression analysis considered the impact on infant mortality of: population density, dependency ratio, per capita daily calories, female literacy rate, gross national product, % of total population living in urban areas, % of population with access to safe water supply, population per hospital bed, population per physician, number of oral rehydration solution packets used per 100 diarrhea episodes, & family planning program effort score. Among these, female literacy rate has the largest contribution in lowering infant mortality; % of population with access to safe water supply is also significantly associated with the infant mortality rate. Policy implications are discussed. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23556 / ISA / 1990 / 7238

Sun, Jia Ming & Chen, Ren he (Dept International Politics Fudan U, Shanghai People's Republic China), **Society and Politics of Shanghai's Youth Workers.**

† Questionnaires administered to a random sample of 1,000+ young workers in Shanghai, People's Republic of China, are used to examine respondents' purposes of work & occupational ideals, consciousness of social involvement, attitude toward reform, outlook on life, concept of consumption, social contacts, & basic political knowledge, along with political socialization, identity, & participation. Findings reveal the relationship of educational level & occupational status to political tendency. Significant differences were also revealed between younger workers & graduate students. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23557 / ISA / 1990 / 7239

Sundaram, D. (Dept Sociology U Madras, 600005 Tamil Nadu India), **Development and Population Growth in India: Issues of Ideology and Action.**

† Population control programs often consider educational development as a triggering mechanism to raise the age at marriage in order to limit the number of children; also, participation in the labor force, acceptance of family planning methods, & rationality are believed to limit the number of children, all with respect to the development context. It is argued that development approaches centering on women—eg, providing education for women, enhancing female labor participation, legitimizing female autonomy, & orienting family planning programs through women—suggest that women rather than economic insecurity are responsible for population growth. Here, the development input is considered as a new ideology & action, & its actual benefits for Indian women in achieving population control are evaluated. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

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90S23558 / ISA / 1990 / 7240

Sundback, Susan E. (Dept Sociology Åbo Akademi U, Gezeliusg 2A SF-20500 Finland), **Secularization and Disaffiliation from the Lutheran Church in Finland.**

¶ The high level of church membership in the Nordic countries is a function of the pronounced traditional & civil religious function of the Lutheran Church, indicated by high observance of religious rites of passage in spite of low measures of religious belief. This function of the Church is weakened by processes of modernization, at the same time as religiosity itself is changing. Due to historic factors, Church-based religion has mainly been seen as a civil custom more than as conviction. Here, increased religious disaffiliation in Finland is found to reflect social-structural change. Drawing on statistical & other data, changes in the institutional position of the Lutheran Church during the twentieth century & associated historical events are examined, revealing critical periods in the legitimacy of the Finnish Church & its social function. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23559 / ISA / 1990 / 7241

Svítek, Jiří (ÚFS ČSAV, Jilská 1 Prague 1 CS-110 00 Czechoslovakia), **On the Special-Interest Grouping of Youth in the Contemporary Czechoslovak Society.**

¶ An exploration of the special interest grouping of Czechoslovak youth before the Nov 1989 revolution. It is argued that the present level of special-interest grouping corresponds to neither contemporary nor future interests & needs of either youth or society as a whole; this is due largely to the fact that the political leadership has ignored the life of youth outside institutional limits. Special interest groups have often been disqualified from social life & negatively valued & labeled. Based on questionnaire data obtained in 1988/89 from 2,800 youths aged 15-29, the processes, trends, & spatial distribution of the special interest sphere are described. The basic types of special interest groups before Nov 1989 are identified, & it is argued that a more intensive development of such groups among young people depends on the development of the economic & political systems, which could also alter group boundaries. The events occurring since 17 Nov 1989 fully confirm these hypotheses. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23560 / ISA / 1990 / 7242

Svoboda, Pateva (80 L. Karavelov St, BG-1000 Sofia Bulgaria), **Diferencia Specifica of Youth Way of Life at Leisure Time (Comparative Analysis of the Way of Life of School and Working Youth and of the Parent's Generation).**

¶ A discussion of the impact of the processes of world internationalization & scientific & technological progress on the formation & self-realization of youth, particularly with respect to leisure time. Notions about the functions of leisure time & its effects on the manifestation of personality are examined among three groups: parents, students, & working youth. It is suggested that the specific social conditions of the development of each of these communities determine differences in life-styles & in the importance of leisure activities in the development of personality. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23561 / ISA / 1990 / 7243

Swanson, Guy E. (Instit Human Development U California, Berkeley 94720), **Family Dynamics as a Source of Differences in Siblings' Intellectual Levels.**

¶ The degree to which siblings are alike in interests, personalities, & abilities varies widely. Here, several hypotheses concerning within-family differences in IQ scores are tested in a sample of adolescents from 146 sibships, with focus on children whose total IQ scores deviate 5+ points from those of their sibships' mean & at least 10 points from the score in the sibship farthest from their own. It is argued that: (1) high IQ scores involve one's taking an interest in a wide range of phenomena that have no immediate utility, except as empowerment to make & implement decisions in social relations within or outside the family; (2) parents find it helpful to have at least one child with such an orientation to augment the family's "managerial" resources & to display the parents' abilities as socializers; & (3) such a child is most likely to develop when the need for it is greatest & if its emergence does not compete with the leadership position in the family of the same-sex parent. The principal findings are consistent with hypotheses derived from this argument: (A) Children in all sibships are more likely to have high IQ scores if family relations are close; (B) Smaller families, & those in which the father's IQ is 10+

points higher than the mother's, are least likely to have "deviant" (low IQ) children; & (C) High deviant scores are much more likely to complement the position of the same-sex parent than to compete with it. These findings are not directly related to the absolute levels of IQ or socioeconomic status, to the size of IQ or status differences between the parents, or to the combinations within a sibship of age, sex, birth rank, or birth spacing. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23562 / ISA / 1990 / 7244

Swartz, David (Sociology Dept Wesleyan U, Middletown CT 06457), **Bourdieu's Theory of Intellectuals: The Dominated Fraction of the Dominant Class.**

¶ A discussion of Pierre Bourdieu's theory of intellectuals as being situated in a politically ambiguous position between capitalists, on the one hand, & middle- & working-class groups, on the other (see *Homo Academicus*, Stanford, Calif: Stanford U Press, 1988 (see IRPS No. 47/89c01087)). Bourdieu analyzes the institutional arena of intellectual life as a series of cultural markets where intellectuals struggle to define & control the distribution of cultural resources: on the one hand, intellectuals struggle to subordinate the control of economic capital to that of their cultural capital; on the other, intellectuals tend to monopolize control of cultural resources through mechanisms of cultural closure that tend to reinforce those of social closure. Further, the intellectual professions, like their cultural markets, are internally differentiated by their struggle for the power to define the most legitimate cultural forms. Discussion focuses on Bourdieu's thinking regarding the role of intellectuals in modern stratified societies & examines how Bourdieu addresses some of the key issues raised in contemporary debates over New Class theories. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23563 / ISA / 1990 / 7245

Sylva, Charvet Paola (Av Atahualpa 427 y Hernando de la Cruz, Quito Ecuador), **Spanish title not provided** (Self Management and Survival). (SPA)

¶ It is proposed that the performance of rural organizations is determined at a given moment by its capacity to offer services, the level of participation & amount of benefits given & received, within different estimates, & the quality of relationship between the members involved, where these three factors are influenced by the conditions of rural context & specific characteristics of peasant families. This hypothesis is tested in 3 provinces varying in environmental & social characteristics, drawing on interviews & questionnaire data (N = 51 & 361 respondents, respectively). Correlation, regression, & factor analyses suggest that this particular type of rural organization is not self-managing in the sense given to participatory economies, basically because it has not been able to construct authentic grass-root groups for production. The present structure of this type of organization resembles a "support entity," & currently faces serious limitations of covering & role ambiguity. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23564 / ISA / 1990 / 7246

Sylves, Richard T. (Dept Political Science U Delaware, Newark 19716), **Adopting Integrated Emergency Management in the U.S.A.: Political and Organizational Challenges.**

¶ US Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) officials, building from their own experience & from the products of academic research, have promoted the Integrated Emergency Management System (IEMS) since 1981. IEMS has many components intended to serve all levels of government in developing, maintaining, & managing an efficient & cost-effective emergency management capability. It is an important move away from narrow purpose, single-hazard program orientations of the past, to a broader, functional, & multihazard method of emergency management. Here, the implementation of IEMS as a diffusion of innovation problem is analyzed & a summative evaluation presented of how far IEMS has progressed as a managerial initiative. Drawing on interviews as well as primary & secondary sources, the opinions of US local emergency managers regarding FEMA'S IEMS initiative are described, & it is estimated how far local governments have gone in adopting IEMS in their communities. Political & institutional obstacles that impede adoption of IEMS are also identified. It is concluded that US intergovernmental relations, the weak institutional status of emergency management agencies (especially at the national level), the fragmentation of disaster/crisis responsibilities at each level of government, weak political constituencies advocating improved emergency manage-



ment, & increasingly constrained national budgetary authority has weakened FEMA's ability to promote local government use of IEMS. Local governments are more likely to use IEMS as the result of independent local adoption rather than from FEMA demonstration projects or FEMA regulatory inducements. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23565 / ISA / 1990 / 7247

Szabó, Máté (Dept Political Science Loránd Eötvös U Budapest, H-1364 Hungary), **Changing Patterns of Mobilization in Hungary within New Social Movements.**

¶ The 1980s have seen the development of new social movements all over the world. In Hungary, there have been some citizens' initiatives, but no antinuclear or feminist movements. The most important movement activities are found in institutions of higher education, as was the case in Western countries in the 1960s, with the students' & counterculture movements. Also important is the ecology movement, but it is fragmented along different political & social lines. The late 1980s, however, have seen the growth of a network of new social movements in Hungary, involving thousands of people. The new democratization has changed the conditions & patterns of mobilization. Networking & institutionalization, which were hindered by political control before, are becoming important factors now. Political control itself has made an important transition: earlier sanctions have disappeared, as mandated by a new constitution & laws of assembly & association. However, these new developments have had an interesting result: mobilization of newer social movements has actually decreased, as the new political parties & trade unions gain support. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23566 / ISA / 1990 / 7248

Székely, György (U Osnabrück, D-4500 Federal Republic Germany), **French title not provided** (Society and Environment). (FRE)

¶ The global environmental crises are man-made; to overcome them will require social & political, & not merely technological, solutions. Systems theory is suggested as the most appropriate social science theory for addressing ecological problems. Here, it is considered why so few effective actions have been taken to resolve environmental issues. A theory is sketched that identifies individual, enterprise, organizational, local, regional, national, & continental sources of resistance along with structural hindrances to collective action. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23567 / ISA / 1990 / 7249

Székely, György (U Osnabrück, D-4500 Federal Republic Germany), **French title not provided** (Participation and Self-Management for One World—Unity and Diversity). (FRE)

¶ The modern world is facing the most radical transformation of societies in the direction of democratization since WWII. The hegemony of superpowers is fading, & unity & diversity are developing in different systems & societies. It is suggested that the economic, social, cultural, & political crises occurring in many parts of the world will only be overcome through a new concept of society that integrates man & nature & that takes into account human dimensions of global change. New forms of science & research are also required that can address topics such as unity & diversity. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23568 / ISA / 1990 / 7250

Székely, György (U Osnabrück, D-4500 Federal Republic Germany), **French title not provided** (National Socialism, Socialism, and Stalinism). (FRE)

¶ From a certain perspective (eg, that of Hannah Arendt), national socialism & really existing socialism (ie, Stalinism) were equalized through the term "totalitarianism." It is argued that this concept interprets phenomena that are only similar on the surface; rather, the Gramscian concept of "passive participation" is proposed as more useful. These contradictions are examined in the areas of economy, politics, minorities, culture, & social sciences. Para- & proto-fascist elements in modern societies are examined from the perspective of a theory of negative democracy. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23569 / ISA / 1990 / 7251

Sztompka, Piotr (Instytut Sociologii Jagiellonian U, PL-31-007 Cracow Poland), **The Ontological Focus on Collective Agency: Beyond Individualism and Holism.**

¶ Recent sociological theory is focused on the processes through which human society transforms itself. Earlier mechanistic, deterministic, or fatalistic images are rejected in favor of an activist image, where human creativity plays a crucial role. In this connection, there is an evolving interest in the phenomenon of social movements as the central agencies of social change. The study of social movements has important ontological implications, since they are the area of "double morphogenesis": ie, self-structuration aimed at structuring external society. Their intermediate status between the aggregates of individuals & institutionalized social wholes puts the old dispute of individualism & metaphysical holism in a new light. None of these ontological premises fits; a new, "third way" must be devised to understand the constitution of social movements. Re-interpreting the recent theories of morphogenesis, structuration, historical sociology, etc, an attempt is made to specify the mode of existence of collective agencies, of which social movements are the prime example. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23570 / ISA / 1990 / 7252

Sztompka, Piotr (Instytut Sociologii Jagiellonian U, PL-31-007 Cracow Poland), **Many Sociologies for One World: The Case for Theoretical Pluralism.**

¶ The ideals of unified social theory—suggested by members of the Vienna Circle as well as orthodox Marxists—are argued to engender dogmatism, closure, & sterility of theorizing. The opposite policy of theoretical pluralism, disciplined eclecticism, & multidimensionality is recommended, & illustrated via the work of Stanisław Ossowski, Arthur Stinchcombe, Robert Merton, & Jeffrey Alexander. Their arguments are corroborated & strengthened by lessons drawn from recent theoretical approaches that view the social world as constructed, reflexive, & historical, ie, theories of agency, historical sociology, & the theory of social becoming. It is argued that the process of globalization occurring in the twentieth century will require many diverse theories to understand its multidimensional, human, & dynamic qualities. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23571 / ISA / 1990 / 7253

Taam, Filho, Mauricio, Zaki & Pastuk, Marilia (FURNAS, Rua Real Grandeza 219 22281 Rio de Janeiro Brazil), **Large Power Plants and High Voltage Transmission System in the Amazon Region—Technological Alternatives and Correlated Environmental Impacts.**

¶ The "Amazon Challenge" comprises an area of 5,000+ square kilometers, 45% of the Brazilian hydraulic potential, & a nebulous & disorganized process of occupation, resulting in conflicts between development needs & environmental considerations. A comprehensive analysis of this conflict is provided, & an integrated approach taking into account factors related to technology, man, society, & nature is presented. Conclusions reaffirm the usefulness of a multiple-perspective approach. It is suggested that conflicts result in advances toward global convergences. Possible mechanisms to balance various societal interests are recommended, & the fundamental importance of precisely identifying civil society & the institutional actors is identified. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23572 / ISA / 1990 / 7254

Tabboni, Simonetta (c/o Della Pergola—Politecnico Milano—Facoltà Architettura, Piazza Leonardo da Vinci 32 Italy), **The Times of Revolution.**

¶ An attempt to show how the tools created by the sociology of time may facilitate the understanding of some of the processes & features of the French Revolution. Discussion illuminates: (1) how resistance is encountered by any revolutionary project, partly depending on the temporal basis of legitimate power; (2) how feast days & festivals serve to reinforce collective identification & re-create fresh energies; & (3) how temporal strategies for strengthening identity are brought about by the social forces involved in revolutions, linking collective memory or tradition with an innovative project. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23573 / ISA / 1990 / 7255

Taboade-Leonetti, Isabelle (CNRS, 9 ave Mozart F-75016 Paris France), **Stratégies d'insertion et de participation à la vie sociale en France des populations immigrées** (Strategies of Insertion and Participation among Immigrant Populations in France). (FRE)

¶ Explored are different strategies & levels of organization, & their rela-

tionship to collective identity, among immigrants to France. Analysis draws on a survey of 450 immigrants of Algerian, Moroccan, Portuguese, Spanish, & Antillian origin, & of different migratory waves, to categorize current forms of participation (marginality, economic or cultural integration, assimilation, functional ethnic grouping) in French social life. Tr & Modified by J. White (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23574 / ISA / 1990 / 7256

Takacs, Ferenc (Pilóta u 19, H-1165 Budapest Hungary), **Aspects of Physical Culture in Living Habit-Defining Values.**

¶ An investigation of the contents of values & value systems is presented, followed by an outline of research on the history of value systems, with special regard to physical culture activities. With the help of a value-system classification often used in sociology & philosophy, the physical culture relations of major historical value systems defining the living habits of people are analyzed, including: (1) the tradition & custom-preserving value system—characteristic mainly of precapitalist societies; (2) the bourgeois-individualistic value system—typical values of capitalist social formations; (3) the utopian-anarchistic value system—inadequate with social systems, but occurring in any era where anomalies arise; & (4) the bureaucratic value system—which may be found, starting with the establishment of state apparatus, in any type of social system where the individuals have been integrated into the social organism & have lost their identity. The importance of the integration of these value systems into living habits, & in particular, into physical culture activities, is emphasized. A secondary analysis of the findings of Hungarian value-system research is used to illustrate the relationship between physical culture & value systems in Hungary &, to a certain extent, in Central & Eastern Europe. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23575 / ISA / 1990 / 7257

Talbot, Margaret (Carnegie Dept Leeds Polytechnic, LS6 3QS England), **Women, Families and Leisure.**

¶ Contemporary arguments for the use of pluralist frameworks in leisure studies in order to avoid the dualism of work & leisure fail to take account of the diversity of experiences by individuals—men, women, & children—across & within families; neither are the diversity of family groupings & relationships, & their contexts, reflected in these arguments. Family ideologies, & the ideologies of femininity & masculinity, further contribute toward stereotyping or invisibility of women's experience. The failure to appreciate the interdependence of family members & its effects on women's leisure also distorts understanding of men's leisure. It is argued that the social construction of masculinity & femininity, & of wife/partnership & motherhood, are central to understanding the processes & effects of power relations on family members' leisure. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23576 / ISA / 1990 / 7258

Tallard, Michèle (IRIS U Paris IX, F-75775 Cedex 16 France), **French title not provided** (Bargaining over New Technology and New Forms of Democracy in the Firm). (FRE)

¶ A comparison of how information & consultation procedures established in firms in France, West Germany, & GB, respond to the introduction of new technologies. Previous work comparing bargaining over new technology in West Germany & France has demonstrated that such negotiation matches the vocational structure of each country & the forms of flexibility prevailing. In Germany where the skilled worker is central, negotiations insisted on the defense of the status of the skilled worker, according to the organic flexibility prevailing in this country. In France & also in the UK, negotiation attempted to modify the vocational system, according to the structural flexibility prevailing in these countries. However, beyond these differentiations, one common point appears in all the politics of bargaining over new technology: new forms of direct democracy, or, at least, a more important association of worker's council to decision-making processes, excluding investment decisions. The contents of the negotiation, & these forms of new bargaining procedures are considered. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23577 / ISA / 1990 / 7259

Tanosaki, Akio (Dept Sociology Chuo U, Hachioji-shi Tokyo 192-03 Japan), **Parsons's Paradigm of the Human Condition and Sociocybernetics.**

¶ It is suggested that Talcott Parsons's paradigm of the human condition

extends his action system theory, via the application of sociocybernetics to sociological systems theory. The relationship of systems theory & four related areas—action theory, the theory of functionalism, the theory of social groups, & the theory of social differentiation & social development—is examined. It is argued that society develops automatically & creatively. Two alternative theories of societal evolution are proposed: the theory of differential movement & the "guy derrick" theory. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23578 / ISA / 1990 / 7260

Tarrés, M. Luisa (El Colegio México, 10740 Mexico DF), **Social Class and Political Mobilization in Mexico City.**

¶ Since 1982, political change has occurred more rapidly than at any other time in contemporary Mexican history. Economic crisis & increasingly popular discontent with the traditional political system are some of the significant traits of Mexican society today. The proliferation of organizations grouping popular & middle classes outside the corporatist structure suggests the inevitability of change within the political arena. Here, mobilization for democracy is compared among organizations of popular & middle classes in Mexico City, where electoral opposition to the official party in 1988 was stronger than at any point in the last sixty years. It is suggested that democratic demands proposed by political opposition unified society against the regime. Research suggests that, behind this unity, different meanings explainable in terms of social class variables are evident. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23579 / ISA / 1990 / 7261

Tavares dos Santos, J. V. (U Federal Minas Gerais-Campus Vale/IFCH, Porto Alegre 90000 Brazil), **Le Syndicalisme agricole au Brésil: le champs de conflits agraires** (Rural Syndicalism in Brazil: The Field of Agrarian Conflicts). (FRE)

¶ An examination of rural conflicts in contemporary Brazil, where the main issue is rural property. The concepts of conflict & social identity are used to characterize the two main groups of actors in this struggle: on one hand, the rural landlords & bourgeoisie, & on the other, the peasants & rural workers. A historical analysis is offered of the political actions since 1889, illuminating these organizations' origins, the conditions of their development, & their relations with the state. It is shown that the rural bourgeoisie & the peasants have had different types of social links in various times & political periods. The reconstitution of the sectorial & global revindication of rural organizations is discussed, & the contrasts of social identity at the level of the rural social classes are explored. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23580 / ISA / 1990 / 7262

Tayeb, Monir (Heriot-Watt U, Edinburgh EH14 4AS Scotland), **Nations and Organisations: A Multi-Perspective Model.**

¶ The impact of cultural, political, & other social characteristics on people's work-related attitudes & values, & their implications for management control strategies & industrial relations, are examined, in a comparison of England & India. Trade unions in England have lost much of their power in recent years because of job insecurity under the conditions of high unemployment, loss of membership due to mass redundancies, & government legislation. In India, the organized sector is very small compared to the total work force but the government's industrial relations acts are pro worker & the unions are more powerful than their English counterparts. Analysis of survey data suggests that Indian & English people are different with regard to fear of, respect for, & obedience to their seniors, ability to cope with ambiguity, honesty, independence, expression of emotions, fatalism, reserve, & care for others. Findings also reveal the multiple associations of cultural, national, & contingency factors with the structural characteristics of organizations & with the work-related attitudes & behaviors of their members. A multiperspective model for understanding organizational control systems is proposed in which the contributions made by contingency, political economy, & cultural perspectives are recognized & incorporated. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23581 / ISA / 1990 / 7263

Taylor, Rosemary C. R. (Tufts U, Medford MA 02155), **Preventing AIDS in Britain and France: A Comparative Analysis of Policy.**

¶ A comparison of strategies & policies adopted by France & GB for the prevention of human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) & acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS) among the intravenous drug user population. Analysis is based on a comparative review of the press & profession-

al literature, local level surveys, & four years of in-depth interviewing of key actors. The argument that the incidence of infection has had a major influence on the nature of policy is examined & rejected. Rather, it is argued that differences in the timing, content, & orientation of both local & national policies can partly be explained by variables such as the role of different professional groups, the initiative granted to the state, & the organization of the gay community. Of more importance, however, are the legacy of past policy in other areas, the relationship between voluntary organizations & the state, & the factors influencing the conceptualization of the AIDS problem. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23582 / ISA / 1990 / 7264

Taylor, Rupert (U Witwatersrand, Johannesburg 2001 Republic South Africa), *The Spell of Apartheid: Ethnicity and Nation-Building in South Africa*.

¶ A discussion of how the South African state, under apartheid, has manufactured ethnic identity through the structural & ideological reordering of society. It is shown that the inherent undemocratic tendencies of the National Party's conceptualization of ethnicity & nation building present insurmountable problems for various consociational options. The National Party's present attempt to move away from Verwoerdian apartheid to a new form of multiracialism with a new constitutional model that combines elements of statutory differentiation with voluntary association within a unitary state is analyzed as an attempt to construct the impossible. It is concluded that to escape the spell of apartheid & hasten a democratic nonracial South Africa, a theoretical approach with a new synthesis of knowledge is required. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23583 / ISA / 1990 / 7265

Te Kloeze, J. W. (Dept Sociology Wageningen Agricultural U, NL-6706 KN Netherlands), *Housewives' and "Househusbands" Leisure: A Study of the Experience and Concepts of Leisure among Women and Men Who Stay Home to Run the House*.

¶ An investigation of differences between housewives & househusbands concerning leisure & its meaning, along with factors influencing these differences. The example of caring in the private domain indicates that gender is structurally more important than status for leisure & its meaning. Findings reveal that househusbands claim leisure time for themselves much more than do housewives. Such men see leisure as "time for yourself" & in this sense they compare themselves with other men rather than with housewives. While housewives may make theoretical distinctions about the meaning of leisure, they do not generally put these into practice. Where househusbands provide family & home care, traditional family relationships & role patterns are broken; however, such role inversion is not accompanied by less family orientation. While this pattern cannot be explained as part of an ongoing process of individualization, that process might be reconceptualized as comprising two alternatives, "hyperindividualization" (an ego-oriented individualization) & "association" (an alter-oriented individualization). This hypothesis shares similarities with Yakelovich's three ethics: of self-sacrifice, self-fulfillment, & commitment. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23584 / ISA / 1990 / 7266

Tedeschi, Enrica (Dipartimento Sociologia U Roma, I-00185 Italy), *Religious Conversion: Patterns and Interpretative Methods*.

¶ A discussion of the efficiency of qualitative methods in research on religious movements in complex societies, particularly of the collection of biographies of followers & neophytes. The interpretation of religious biographical material is beset by several unique problems; eg, in examining conversion stories—which constitute the main part of the life stories—it is necessary to bear in mind the hagiographic models & the literary topos of sanctity that often constitute their symbolic referent. Also, the structure of religious time is very specific, which makes the complex relationships between historical, personal, social, & symbolic time different in conversion stories. In addition, today's religious reality is not expressed in a single conversion model, & conversion stories are resistant to typification & generalization. It is concluded that the interpretation of religious biographical material requires a new methodological approach that takes into account the dissolution of the traditional models of conversion, in order to assess the tension between the genre & the text. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23585 / ISA / 1990 / 7267

TenHouten, Warren D. (U California, Los Angeles 90024-1551), *Methodological Issues of Snowball Sampling*.

¶ Snowball sampling is an alternative to independent probability sampling in social research oriented to the study of social behavior in its actual & real contexts. There are four assumptions in probability sampling that are contradictory to the metatheoretical presuppositions of field researchers: (1) the assumption that the purpose of research is to estimate individual characteristics in a population of individuals provides little information about social structure; (2) the notion that there is a single population of interest disregards social behavior in a multiplicity of small-scale social systems; (3) the assumption that sample members are selected independently provides no information about interaction patterns that constrain individual behavior; & (4) the requirement that parameters of studied populations be known may not be met in cases where populations' characteristics are unknown. Three kinds of inference can be drawn from snowball samples: from the zero-stage, initial sample to the population of potential members; from the entire snowball sample to the same population; & from the sample matrix of choice relationships to the population matrix of choice relationships. The success of such inference depends to some extent on the substantive meaning of ties between nodes, which can be equivalence classes, symmetric social relationships, & asymmetric social relationships. The methodological context of snowball sampling can be extended by using it in conjunction with other data-acquisition methods such as site, experience, role, & thought sampling. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23586 / ISA / 1990 / 7268

Tepperman, Lorne (U Toronto, Ontario M5S 1A1), *Four Goals, Four Paths to Satisfaction*.

¶ Interview data from the 1981 Quality of Life survey, a representative random sample of 3,953 Canadian adults, are used to examine whether: (1) the influence of a given experience on life satisfaction depends on a person's life goals; & (2) only a few experiences—especially those involving intimacy & physical pleasure—have an equally important effect on the life satisfaction of all people. The two main concepts, life satisfaction & life goals, are operationalized using factor analysis, producing an overall life satisfaction score. Eleven goal preference items are also factor analyzed, yielding 4 life-goal clusters: self-centered, family-centered, money-centered, & heaven-centered. Within each life-goal cluster, life satisfaction scores are regressed stepwise on 28 current or recent experiences & 6 related states of mind. Within each of the 4 groups, satisfying experiences & related states of mind account for 45%-60% of the variance in life satisfaction. All of the predictor variables behave somewhat differently in relation to life satisfaction in all 4 groups. Thus, there are really 4 different paths to satisfaction, depending on one's goals. However, there are also important similarities in the rank ordering of these predictors: in all 4 groups, physical health, frequency of hugs & kisses, time spent on leisure & friendship, & autonomy at work all correlate most highly with satisfaction (holding other influences constant), as does aging; in all groups, older people are more satisfied than younger ones. It is concluded that in its broadest outline, there is only one path to satisfaction, regardless of life goals: this path emphasizes interpersonal vs solitary activities & affective vs cognitive rewards. However, a good predictive model of the satisfaction process still must take life-goal variations into account. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23587 / ISA / 1990 / 7269

Terssac, Gilbert de (LAAS-CNRS, 7 ave du Colonel Roche F-31077 Toulouse Cedex France), *Collective Work and Division of Work*.

¶ An examination of collective work processes in the chemical industry & in nuclear facilities, focusing on how cooperation is established between process controllers (eg, shift supervisor, chief of control room & his assistant, on-site controllers). Workers' responses to the division of work that characterized greater specialization & further isolation are described. Analysis of operations in the control room shows how various actors mobilize, exceeding their job descriptions & responsibilities. Operators establish a task-sharing system that reduces the dependence of on-site controllers, since it allows them (1) to better understand what they do, (2) to complement the supervisor's representation of work, & (3) to learn how to perform in the room under the supervisor's control. Thus, results indicate the existence of a tacit cooperation, which may not have been permitted under the official division-of-work model. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23588 / ISA / 1990 / 7270

Tetard, Françoise (CRIV-CNRS, 54 rue de Garches F-92420 Vaucresson France), *La Génération des enfants de la guerre* (The Generation of Children of the War). (FRE)

¶ French people born between 1934 & 1942 have a twofold acquaintance with war: first with the bombardments & occupation of WWII, then with direct action in the war with Algeria. Here, it is considered whether this cohort genuinely forms a generation. Though this group endured the uncertainties of reconstruction & reaped the benefits of economic expansion, members enjoy neither the legitimacy of the Resistance generation nor the future of the baby-boomers. This generation "in a hole" has been the object of control, social politics, & strong moralization. Its members must prove their maturity through verification of the values imparted to them. Tr & Modified by J. White (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23589 / ISA / 1990 / 7271

Teune, Henry (Dept Political Science U Pennsylvania, Philadelphia 19104), *System Dynamics and System Transitions*.

¶ A discussion of why the early promises of systems theory have not been met, & of why so little is being said about the nature of current transitions today in the world. It is suggested that the logical limits of studying social systems, which, unlike mechanical & biological systems, are characterized by simultaneous changes in their components & relationships, make applications of systems dynamics difficult. However, it is possible at least to gain understanding about systems transitions. The economic growth time frame is getting longer, & the political frame shorter. This trend provides one example of why politics must be separated from economics for system stability. The use of systems theory is also limited by the political condition of the social sciences where certain realities, eg, the linkage between growth & decentralization, are difficult to admit. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23590 / ISA / 1990 / 7272

Thagaard, Tove (Dept Sociology U Oslo, N-0317 Blindern 3 Norway), *Research Environment and Sex Differences in Publication Productivity*.

¶ Previous studies have shown that women scientists have a lower rate of publications than do their male colleagues. Here, the pattern of sex differences in publication productivity is explored using data from interviews with 66 scientists at the U of Oslo, Norway, & institutions of applied research in the area, who represent fields in which there is a relatively high proportion of women: chemistry, biology, & psychology; total life course publication data for each scientist were also obtained. Results show a low proportion of women among the scientists with the highest publication productivity & a high proportion among those with the lowest publication rate. This pattern is related to two factors: (1) fewer women are characterized by high extroverted research activity, including taking initiative in organizing research teams & networks, having many engagements in general, & working long weeks; & (2) more women work in nonfacilitating research environments, raising the question of discrimination. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23591 / ISA / 1990 / 7273

Thapan, Meenakshi (Dept Education Delhi U, 100007 India), *Freedom and Constraint: Aspects of Teacher-Pupil Interaction in an Indian School*.

¶ Taking into account both the institution of the school as a social fact & the construction of social reality by the actors in it, an attempt is made to understand the different modalities of teacher-pupil interaction in the particular setting of the school classroom in southern India. The dominant characteristics of this interaction are identified as informality & freedom, though bounded by the appropriate norms & rules. Additional constraint comes from external influences, previous interactions, the teacher's personality, etc. Through the voices of teachers & pupils, interaction in the classroom is examined, along with the meanings brought to it by the participants in the interplay between their continuous construction of the world & the pressures of the external reality. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23592 / ISA / 1990 / 7274

Thara, Bhai L. (Dept Sociology Madurai Kamaraj U, 625021 Tamil Nadu India), *Religious Values and Female Subordination: A Study of Female Infanticide in India*.

¶ Female (F) infanticide in India is the result of many complex issues, eg, F subordination, rigid religious practices, economic exploitation, etc. The process of this social evil is generally viewed as a problem of women: neither society nor men show much concern about it, & its practice has been awarded religious legitimacy. The practice is still prevalent in some areas of India, including Tamil Nadu, although today it is motivated more by economic factors. Suggestions are made for measures to prevent this social evil, & the phenomenon is analyzed in historical perspective. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23593 / ISA / 1990 / 7275

Thomas, Darwin L. & Cornwall, Marie (Family & Demographic Research Instit Brigham Young U, Provo UT 84602), *The Religion and Family Interface: Theoretical and Empirical Exploration*.

¶ A review of the empirical & theoretical literature on the nature of links between religion & family institutions suggests that institutional links are quite different for men & women: eg, symbolic representations of male & female deity are different, as are the social roles ascribed to men & women in religious institutions. While the empirical literature does not allow for careful assessment of the independent or reciprocal relationships existing between family & religious roles along gender lines, theoretical insights are possible by integrating this literature with literature that has investigated reciprocal relationships between family roles & other institutional roles, eg, work & labor force involvement. Research has shown that work & family roles are reciprocal for husbands but compensatory for wives. Traditionally, religion has been defined as more clearly pertaining to the women's world, whereas labor force participation has traditionally been more closely defined as a part of men's world. These interconnections are explored, & evidence is provided of the consequences of the participation & religious identification of one's spouse for the personal religiosity of men & women. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23594 / ISA / 1990 / 7276

Thomas, Michael (Akademie Gesellschaftswissenschaften, Johannes Dieckmann Str 19-23 DDR-1086 Berlin German Democratic Republic), *Alfred Schütz-Problems in the Phenomenological Foundation of Sociology*.

¶ An exploration of the sources of some phenomenological conceptions in today's international sociological discussions, with focus on Alfred Schütz, whose concept of a philosophical reconstruction of the sociological action theory of Max Weber is classic. The intellectual biography of Schütz articulated both the reception of a philosophical conception & the creation of an antipositivist sociological program. The phenomenological philosophy of Edmund Husserl, which developed under the influence of Henri Louis Bergson, was the basis for the foundation of a subjective sociology, but was lost by Schütz, especially in some tendencies of reception (eg, ethnomethodology). Thus, this philosophical foundation remained incomplete & the program altogether diffuse, particularly as Husserl personally developed only modest contributions for a social theory. A critical analysis of the knowledge-performance of phenomenological subjectivism is offered, & it is argued that a nondichotomistic version in this tradition is important for the explanation of fundamental questions (structure-action) of present sociology, particularly when it is directly confronted with their antipodes (objectivism, materialism). (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23595 / ISA / 1990 / 7277

Thompson, Paul (Dept Sociology U Essex, Colchester CO4 3SQ England), *Family as a Factor in Social Mobility*.

¶ Despite the recognition of the importance of parental influence & other familial factors in both the achievement & the definition of social status, investigations of social mobility have almost exclusively focused on statistical studies of individual occupational mobility—evaluated, because of the broken careers typical of women, primarily through the occupations of men. Here, family factors in occupational mobility are examined based on life story interviews conducted with men & women aged 30-35 in 110 GB families; where possible, separate life story interviews have been conducted with other family members. Focus is on the minority who rose or fell in occupational status intergenerationally, & the interplay between structural economic factors & familial influences—such as parental aspirations, large rooted kin networks, marital conflict & divorce, or occupational traditions—in shaping their social trajectories. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23596 / ISA / 1990 / 7278

Thompson, Paul (Dept Sociology U Essex, Colchester CO4 3SQ England), "I Don't Feel Old": Subjective Ageing and the Search for Meaning in Later Life.

¶ Life-story interviews with 55 British men & women aged 60+, conducted as part of a wider transgenerational family survey, are used to describe their subjective impressions about aging. Although their health varied, none were acutely ill, so that their accounts provide a picture of ordinary aging. Remarkably few said that they felt themselves "old," even among those in their eighties; those who did were either physically ill or emotionally depressed. Different strategies that were used to find a sense of meaning in their lives through work, leisure, or companionship are described. Ways that successful aging is related to social class advantages & to earlier family & individual experiences are analyzed. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23597 / ISA / 1990 / 7279

Thornberry, Owen T., Biggar, Ronald & Rowe, Ben (3700 East-West Highway, Hyattsville MD 20782), *The Use of CAPI in the US National Health Interview Survey*.

¶ The National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) is a continuous cross-sectional survey of the civilian population of the US, involving annual interviews with 48,000 households (120,000 persons). Data collection instruments include a core health & demographic questionnaire & one or more supplements designed to address current health issues. For several years, research & developmental work have been pursued via a computer-assisted personal interview (CAPI) system, which, since 1988, has been used with the NHIS to collect data on AIDS (acquired immune deficiency syndrome) knowledge & attitudes; there are plans to rely entirely on the CAPI mode by 1992. A summary is provided of the research & development work to date, & substantive uses of CAPI are described. Issues addressed include: hardware & software choices, data quality, timeliness of data release, quick-turnaround survey capability, & cost. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23598 / ISA / 1990 / 7280

Thorne, Ross H. (Dept Architecture U Sydney, New South Wales 2006 Australia), *Social and Housing Implications When a New University Is Built in a Large Low-Income Suburban Area*.

¶ Well-intentioned political motives were behind the decision to create a large new university (from a small tertiary college) in an outlying part of Sydney, Australia, generally reserved for low-income detached housing, as a means of increasing participation rates in education by people of lower socioeconomic backgrounds. Some implications of this action are discussed, & it is considered whether: (1) people of working class backgrounds would take up university education as willingly as those from the middle class, (2) they would have the same home facilities & support, (3) there would be an immigration of students from other areas, & (4) such an immigration would disadvantage other groups searching for scarce housing. Two questionnaires, completed by 4,700 students at the college at the time of change to university status, & (via interviews) by a 10% quota sample of the student population, are drawn on to explore students' satisfaction with the housing situation, the type of dwelling lived in, home study conditions, & amount of travel time. Subsamples of students were drawn from those respondents dissatisfied with any one of these areas to investigate housing need. Implications of the results for a proposed increase in enrollments to 15,000 students are discussed in order to identify those groups that might experience inequality unless specific interventions take place. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23599 / ISA / 1990 / 7281

Thorns, David C. (Dept Sociology U Canterbury, Christchurch 1 New Zealand), *Changing Patterns of Access to Home Ownership. Privatisation and State Policy*.

¶ The history of owner occupation in housing from the 1950s to the 1980s is documented, showing a significant shift within the housing market in the 1970s that has had major impacts on access & affordability. The 1970s & 1980s have been much more volatile decades with price booms & slumps & much greater capital gains for at least some homeowners. The greater variability is in part a reflection of the changing form & level of state support for homeownership. The 1970s saw the beginnings of the retreat of the state from support for owner occupation & a move toward greater private market financing. The abandonment of state support for new construction in the latter 1970s affected the rate

of new construction & led to the intensification & gentrification of inner suburban housing. The 1980s have seen a continuation of price volatility & a widening price & capital gain gap between regions, which points to a divergence between the exchange & use value of housing within the various regions that is likely to impact access & affordability. The removal of controls on home mortgage interest rates has led to steep increases in home-lending rates causing the affordability of housing to fall, although the more moderate rates of the last two years have brought some improvement. Shifts in access are examined to determine the impact of changes in state policy & the wider structural changes, raising questions as to the independence of the housing sector & the likely long-term impact of the changes on the level & costs of homeownership. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23600 / ISA / 1990 / 7282

Thorns, David C. (Dept Sociology U Canterbury, Christchurch 1 New Zealand), *The Role of Land and Property and the Development of Colonial Capitalism*.

¶ The place of land has always been central within New Zealand history: the first fifty years of European settlement were marred by land struggles during which land was alienated from the indigenous people. By the end of the nineteenth century the freeholders had won their battle with the leaseholders, setting in place New Zealand's bourgeois revolution & creating a strong freeholding family farming class. The 1930s to the 1960s were characterized by consolidation of the owner-occupied property system with high rates of homeownership aided by state policy & loans. Rates of prices increase were modest & housing did not provide a major avenue for wealth generation or redistribution. In contrast, the 1970s & 1980s have been characterized by booms & slumps in both the residential & commercial property markets & an increased level of speculative activity, resulting in price increases, which have contributed to a growing level of wealth disparity within the society. These changes are the consequences of both internal restructuring, which has seen the growth of local corporate business organizations, & the changing niche that the country occupies within the international division of labor. In order to understand changes in the role of land & property in New Zealand, it is necessary to understand both these dimension of change. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23601 / ISA / 1990 / 7283

Tiano, Susan B. (Dept Sociology U New Mexico, Albuquerque 87131), *Gender Roles and the New Internationalization of Production: Implications of Recent Developments in the Mexican Maquiladora System*.

¶ Concepts from the French regulationist school are used to analyze recent changes in Mexico's *maquiladora* program. During the past several years, the predominantly young female work force has given way to a more heterogeneous aggregate encompassing more men & more older workers. Although this shift is typically attributed to a shortage of young female workers with appropriate qualifications, it is argued here that it reflects structural changes within the industry, in which a peripheral Fordist mode of accumulation is replacing the Taylorist mode that organized the *maquila* industry during its early years. Data from a study of women workers in two sectors of the *maquila* industry representing each of these modes are used to support this claim. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23602 / ISA / 1990 / 7284

Tickamyer, Ann R., Kusijarti, Siti & Suwarno, Bambang (Dept Sociology U Kentucky, Lexington 40506), *Women's Household and Labor Market Activities in the Indonesian Rural Economy*.

¶ Previous studies have found that while there is a great deal of variation in women's productive activities, there is little difference in reproductive activities: women assume primary responsibility for family & household welfare & maintenance regardless of labor market status or activity. Nevertheless, a great deal of debate remains over the relative status & position of women engaged in various types of economic production. Survey data collected from rural women in 1986 are used to compare the family & household status of women engaged in different forms of economic production—agricultural labor, the informal & formal labor markets, & household labor—in West Java, Indonesia. The relationships between family & household characteristics, women's role in household decision making, & type of labor market activity are investigated. Implications for different theoretical models of rural economic development & women's position in that process are discussed. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23603 / ISA / 1990 / 7285

Tienda, Marta & Stier, Haya (U Chicago, IL 60637), **Intergenerational Transmission of Welfare Dependence: Racial and Ethnic Comparisons.**

¶ According to Greg J. Duncan, Martha S. Hill, & Saul D. Hoffman, in "Welfare Dependence within and across Generations" (*Science*, 1988, 239, 29 Jan, 467-471), the existing evidence regarding the intergenerational transmission of welfare behavior is inconclusive. Here linkages in welfare dependence between the family of orientation & the family of procreation are examined, & alternative interpretations of the intergenerational correlation explored. Focus is on social & economic mechanisms responsible for the alleged persistence of dependence, & the impact of early experiences with welfare dependence on adult welfare behavior. The welfare behavior of minority populations is analyzed over the entire life course, by comparing the experiences of Hispanics with those of blacks & whites, & by examining welfare utilization of men as well as women, using data drawn from the 1987 National Survey of Families & Households & the 1987 Urban Family Life Survey of Chicago (Ill). Multivariate models are developed to test the intergenerational correlation of welfare use. Information is pooled from retrospective life-history modules in both surveys, & files are constructed suitable for event-history analysis with time-varying covariates. Hazard models are also utilized that include time-constant covariates, reflecting individual variation in human resource stocks. Welfare outcomes are also tested via models that replace the parental welfare participation status with instrumental variables reflecting the economic conditions of the family of orientation. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23604 / ISA / 1990 / 7286

Tiit, Ene-Margit & Kutsar, Dagmar (Family Laboratory Tartu U, 202400 Estonia USSR), **The Economical Situation and Time-Budget of Families with Children in Estonia and the Problems of Family Politics.**

¶ The crisis situation characterizing the contemporary family in Estonia, USSR, is described: (1) during the last 10 years, approximately 60%-65% of marriages have ended in divorce; (2) women's occupational rate is about 95%; they form about 54% of the labor force, & 99% work outside the home; (3) although women's educational level is substantially higher than that of men, their average income is 70% of men's; & (4) the traditional family lifestyle has been destroyed by deportation, violent collectivization of farms, & urbanization processes. It is hypothesized that this situation is connected to the struggle to fulfill family functions in a society that cannot guarantee satisfaction of its citizens' economic & social needs. An attempt is made to test this hypothesis using data from a representative sample of 1,200 families with small children, including open & closed questions about their economic & housing situation, child care, health, feeding, school problems, spare time, time budget, etc. Results demonstrate the lack of time that parents, particularly mothers, have to spend with their children. Some suggestions for family policy reform are offered. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23605 / ISA / 1990 / 7287

Titarenko, L. G. (Byelorussian U, Minsk 220080 USSR), **Youth and Perestroika.**

¶ During the process of *perestroika* (restructuring) Soviet youth is undergoing a transition from being an object of social care to being a subject of social change. On the basis of empirical data, it is argued that the bureaucratic system is the main obstacle impeding democratization. New forms of nonofficial youth activity, including mass participation in democratic processes, is the key to solving the social problems of youth. Special attention is paid to the role of the media, particularly the press, in shaping youth's opinions about *perestroika* & public opinion about youth. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23606 / ISA / 1990 / 7288

Todd, Alexandra D. (Sociology Dept Suffolk U, Boston MA 02108), **New Pressures on an Old Model: Modern Medicine in Transition.**

¶ In the twentieth century, the germ theory of disease has been the backbone of modern medicine, leading to many innovations in the fight against & treatment of disease. Today medicine is perhaps in another state of transition, due to questions being raised about the germ theory & its application, eg: (1) not everyone exposed to germs & bacteria gets sick; (2) the overuse & often abuse of antibiotics in the fight against

germs has encouraged new resistant strains of bacteria; & (3) new viruses, eg, herpes & acquired immune deficiency syndrome continue to elude medical management. Biomedical research is turning away from narrow interpretation of germs as posited in the germ theory, & looking more toward the human immune system as a key to expanding knowledge about disease. It is suggested that this trend may indicate a paradigm shift in medicine. However, if the workings of the immune system are vital to good health, then the present practice of medicine is not only outdated but detrimental: modern interventionary medicine—primarily antibiotics & surgery—incapacitate the immune system. Some physicians, considered renegades, suggest that these approaches of modern interventionary medicine contribute in part to the late-twentieth-century development of strong bacteria strains & incurable illnesses. Historical & contemporary parallels to this paradigm shift, & responses to it, are identified, particularly with respect to the emergence of germ theory in the nineteenth century. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23607 / ISA / 1990 / 7289

Toer, Mario & Gorlier, Juan Carlos (UBA-CEA, Florida 439 2do piso Buenos Aires Argentina), **El movimiento estudiantil en la transición democrática: estudio de algunas agrupaciones estudiantiles en la Universidad de Buenos Aires** (The Student Movement and the Democratic Transition: A Study of Some Student Organizations in the University of Buenos Aires). (SPA)

¶ An investigation of the Argentine student movement during the period of transition from dictatorship to democracy, drawing on data obtained via in-depth, personal interviews, a longitudinal survey, & other sources. The last student election results (Nov 1989) are described, along with student organizations' proposals during the previous campaign. Possible tendencies toward redefinition of the traditional tension between "union-like" or "political-like" student centers are identified, & Argentine student activism during the 1960s-1970s & the 1980s is compared, with focus on changes in student activism imaginary, ie, from radicalism to insurrectionalism toward a stronger emphasis on democratic values. Also, survey data collected between 1985 & 1988 are presented to describe political cultures of the student population. A micro study on underground student activism during the phases of severe repression & growing liberalization is offered. This activism was crucial for the later formation of the "Pro Student Centers Committees," which surfaced when the Argentine dictatorship started to retreat. This micro study suggests the challenges of building alternative spaces of local participation under very adverse global conditions. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23608 / ISA / 1990 / 7290

Toivonen, Timo (Turku School Economics, SF-20500 Finland), **Decreasing Income Differences, Lasting Consumption Differences?**

¶ A comparison of the degree of variation in consumption patterns, among social strata in Finland in 1955 & 1985, drawing on data from the Finnish Household Surveys. A three-factor ANOVA comparing the significance of socioeconomic group, income group, & type of household for each year, indicates that socioeconomic group was rather less significant in differentiating consumption patterns in main expenditure categories for 1985 than for 1955, indicating less variation in consumption patterns by socioeconomic groups in 1985. However, the process underlying this changing pattern is rather complicated: although the % difference in consumption on clothing was significant at both points of time, in 1955 the % was highest among worker's households, suggesting that clothing could be seen as a part of necessary consumption, while in 1985 the corresponding % was lowest among worker's households, suggesting that clothing may have become a part of discretionary consumption. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23609 / ISA / 1990 / 7291

Tölke, Angelika (Deutsches Jugendinstitut, Freibadstr 30 D-8000 Munich 90 Federal Republic Germany), **Changes in the Effects of Family Development on Labor Force Participation.**

¶ The interrelationship between family development & labor force participation is examined, & the employment patterns of different birth cohorts are compared, with attention to how societal situations & life course factors impact women's decisions concerning labor force participation. Analysis is based on event-history data of approximately 1,100 women born in 1929-1931, 1939-1941, or 1949-1951 in West Germany. These three cohorts experienced extremely different opportunity structures: women of the oldest cohort grew up during the Nazi era, & their

opportunities for & access to qualified occupational training were extremely poor; women born ten years later experienced good & increasing opportunities & resources for occupational training & job careers in the 1960s; in the next cohort, women benefited from reforms in the educational system & from arising public discussions of gender-related behavior & disadvantages. Thus, women's employment behavior reflects the particular experiences in the opportunity structure of the educational system & of the labor market, as well as the impact of norms & values experienced as adolescents & young adults. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23610 / ISA / 1990 / 7292

Tomasi, Luigi (Dipt Teoria/Storia/Ricerca Sociale U Trento, I-38100 Italy), **The Cultural Factors of the Development in Two Areas of Colonisation: Santa Catarina and Rio Grande do Sul in Brazil.**

Results are reported of research conducted in association with the universities of Caxias do Sul, Blumenau, Criciúma, & the Federal U of Santa Catarina on the cultural factors of socioeconomic development in the areas of Italian & German provenance of two Brazilian states: Santa Catarina & Rio Grande do Sul. The research centered around the transplantation to Brazil of fragments of the culture & the *Weltanschauung* of northeastern Italy & certain German areas, which came about through consistent migratory flows in the nineteenth century to these states. It is argued that the particular style of development of southern Brazil is in large measure due to the adoption of specific Italian & German values. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23611 / ISA / 1990 / 7293

Tomasi, Luigi (Dipt Teoria/Storia/Ricerca Sociale U Trento, I-38100 Italy), **Durkheim, Religion and the Phenomenon of Suicide in Contemporary Social Systems.**

In the history of sociology, suicide remains the first major example of research on a statistical basis in which one attempts to verify hypotheses that have been deduced from a theory. Today new research & theories need to be promoted since statistical documentation has become more precise, & the religious variable appears as only one of the determinants that can affect suicide in terms of an understanding based on social differentiation. Here, a sociological concept of suicide is developed in the Durkheimian view that it is one of the phenomena most significantly tied to the birth of sociology as a science & to its development as social analysis. The validity of the concept of anomie for the current interpretation of suicide is asserted. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23612 / ISA / 1990 / 7294

Tomasi, Luigi (Dipt Teoria/Storia/Ricerca Sociale U Trento, I-38100 Italy), **The Religious Dynamics in the Sociological School of Chicago.**

A discussion of the impact of the religious factor on the intellectual influence of the Chicago (Ill) school of sociology. The role of religion in the various research produced by the sociologists of Chicago is interpreted, along with the problematics concerning "reform" present in the writings of A. W. Small & Henderson, & the theoretical contribution of W. I. Thomas & R. E. Park, who did not give much prominence to religious phenomenon, but were preoccupied with the construction of a sociological theory. An attempt is made to explain why, after the time of Small & Henderson, the study of religion in the Chicago school was emphasized over the areas of social outcasting, deviance, ecology of the city, & other general social aspects. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23613 / ISA / 1990 / 7295

Tomeš, Igor & Čabanová, Bohumila (TEVUH, Modřanská 18 CS-147 06 Prague 4 Czechoslovakia), **Shift of Work Priorities due to New Economic Principles.**

The role of the 1986 economic reform in Czechoslovakia as an incentive to increase worker productivity is examined, based on data collected via analysis of wage & productivity statistics, interviews with executives, & written responses of 1,200 workers. Results of the SPSS IBM program indicate that, rather than providing incentive, the new economic reform principles did not encourage improved work performance. These findings are attributed to a lack of confidence in the sincerity of the government & disappointments experienced in previous reform attempts. Workers general by felt that the amount of wages was more influenced by foreman's qualities than by the individual output of workers. Also, workers

placed higher priority on health & other working conditions, & compensation for arduous work; little interest was expressed in technical development for lack of sufficient incentives. Workers' indifference to the economic reform is also due to their alienation from the establishment & society, which is argued to be raised by political factors, eg, lack of democratic institutions. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23614 / ISA / 1990 / 7296

Tominaga, Ken'ichi (Dept Sociology U Tokyo, Bunkyo-ku Japan), **A Theory of Modernization from the Nonwestern Point of View: From the Case of Japan.**

Modernization occurs in the economic, political, & societal-cultural subsystems of the social system. In non-Western nations, modernization has taken place through a modification of traditional values in accepting cultural diffusion from the West. While diffusibility of modern values is a necessary condition, it is not sufficient: the nation that accepts the diffusion must be motivated to do so. Here, the degree of diffusibility of the modern value concerned, the degree of motivatedness to accept it, & the degree to which conflict is caused by accepting it, are investigated based on analysis of the history of modernization in Japan. Differences in the ease with which modernization occurs in the three social subsystems can result in imbalance, creating functional disturbances in the working of the system as a whole. Possible symptoms of such disturbances include political instability, social tension, & oppression by power. In Japan, such disturbance characterized the period of Showa-Fascism (1931-1945). (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23615 / ISA / 1990 / 7297

Toschenko, J. (Wassenaarseweg 52, NL-2333 AK Leiden Netherlands), **A Social Consequence of Nuclear Disaster: The Chernobyl Syndrome.**

Complete paper available from SA Document Delivery Service prepaid at \$0.25 per page plus \$1.50 search & postage. Length of paper: 13 pp.

A "Chernobyl syndrome" resulting from the nuclear accident at the Chernobyl power plant in the USSR is identified. This syndrome is characterized by a resolve to put an end to the uncontrolled adoption of risky decisions. It has led to the growing support for the Green movement, & to protest against attempts to hide unfavorable information. Labor conflicts & tensions occurring at the Chernobyl plant in the wake of the accident are discussed. It is suggested that the isolation of the zone deprived workers of legal recourse protection. The Chernobyl syndrome is expressed by the formula: the damage caused by the mistake is directly proportional to the length of time it is hushed up. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23616 / ISA / 1990 / 7298

Toth, Olga (Institut Sociologia, Uri u 49 H-1014 Budapest Hungary), **Biographies and Historical Turning Points.**

A secondary analysis of 500 autobiographies written by Hungarian women in the 1970s, supplemented by interviews with 20 of these, focusing on changes in their lives occurring during the previous two decades. An attempt is made to interweave individual life course changes with historical & political changes occurring in twentieth-century Hungary. Emphasis is on whether changes in the macrosystem deformed the normal process of women's life courses & whether historical changes led to new types of social mobility & success. The types of success in women's lives & the effects of socioeconomic change for mobility are identified, along with the particular historical turning-points that transformed individual life. Also described is the development of women's emancipation in Hungary. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23617 / ISA / 1990 / 7299

Tout, Ken (HelpAge International, Saint James's Walk London EC1R 0BE England), **Perspectives on Ageing in Developing Countries.**

Myths regarding the process of aging, the status of the elderly in developing societies, & the traditional caring role of the extended family are examined, & related to observed realities using demographic forecasts of UN agencies & sociological data from HelpAge International. Regions & countries & districts within countries are compared in terms of longevity, care services available, & traditional cultural attitudes. Surveys, studies, innovative practices, & community responses to the aging problem in a number of developing countries are explored using HelpAge files, international conference reports, & personal observations of aging programs in the Third World over a 34-year period. Some general solutions to the aging issue as it develops into a world crisis are offered. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)



90S23618 / ISA / 1990 / 7300

Tovey, Hilary (Sociology Dept Trinity Coll, Dublin 2 Republic Ireland), **Modernisation and Environmentalism in Ireland.**

¶ Secondary data (published books, articles, & newspaper reports) are used to contrast two forms of environmentalism in Ireland, arguing that they articulate potentially conflicting understandings of Irish society & national identity. The first is found in the writings of environmental "experts," who view the growth of environmentalism as a result of modernization, particularly cultural, of Irish society since the 1970s, due largely to the influence of ideas from more advanced centers (eg, London, England, & Brussels, Belgium), mediated by an enlightened urban elite. Its further development is understood as dependent on scientific research, centralized state management, legislation, & public education. It is argued that the environmental movement is still relatively unsuccessful due to the persistence of traditional features of Irish political life (clientelism) & to a lack of public education. Though major environmental struggles in the late 1980s have occurred in rural areas, they have taken the form of resistance by local groups to externally imposed developments from more advanced centers. It is argued that this emerging "populist" environmentalism is more explicable as a product of experiences of dependent development than of cultural modernization: it articulates a view of Irish society that stresses traditional (family, community) rather than modern relationships, emphasizes links to other less developed rather than advanced countries, & expresses hostility to central state management of local development. Environmental education & technical knowledge is treated as one resource, among others, for empowering local groups vis-à-vis the state. It is concluded that environmentalism is providing a new terrain on which ideological conflicts over identity are reproduced & revitalized. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23619 / ISA / 1990 / 7301

Trager, Lillian (U Wisconsin-Parkside, Kenosha 53141), **Women, Social Networks, and the Migration Process in the Philippines.**

¶ In the Philippines, large numbers of women are involved in, & indeed dominate, rural-urban migration. It is argued that women's role in migration must be considered in terms of the social networks that both aid in & result from such migration. Survey, life history, & family case study data obtained during a study of migrants to the provincial urban center of Dagupan City, in northern Luzon, are drawn on to examine the central role of women in the following aspects of the migration process: (1) in premigration decision making; (2) as migrants themselves; & (3) as links in the continuing interaction between migrants & nonmigrants after migration. The varied roles of women within family migration strategies are distinguished, & it is argued that as daughters, women—especially those of whom are single—play especially important roles in the migration process. Women are key participants in the creation & maintenance of ties that lead to continuing flows of people, goods, & money, resulting in active social networks that span rural & urban areas. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23620 / ISA / 1990 / 7302

Traugott, Mark (U California, Santa Cruz 95064), **Industrialization and the Changing Politics of the Working Class: Evidence from the Autobiographies of Nineteenth-Century French Workers.**

¶ The memoirs of eight nineteenth-century French workers serve to illustrate the opportunities & limitations presented by the use of autobiographical sources in social science research. A strategy of selection is advocated to insure that they are directly comparable, faithfully represent some reference population, & incorporate the range of variations within that group. This specific selection of autobiographies is used to suggest that, as industrialization gradually eroded the economic & social preeminence of the skilled artisan, the politics of the working class became more highly organized & effective even as it grew more limited in scope & came to be based on identifications among workers that were increasingly diffuse & impersonal. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23621 / ISA / 1990 / 7303

Tremblay, Diane-Gabrielle (Télé-Université U Québec, 4835 ave Christophe-Colomb Montreal H2J 4C2), **Technological Innovation, Employment Systems and Work Organisation: An Analysis Based on the Canadian Banking Sector.**

¶ An analytical framework is presented that distinguishes two types of employment systems: one more characteristic of industrial settings, &

the other more frequently found in service sectors & in salaried or professional employment systems. Analysis of employment data, as well as of data obtained in open-ended interviews with persons responsible for human resources management, technological & product innovation, & training in Canadian financial institutions indicates that product & technological innovation raise questions concerning elements at the basis of each of the employment systems, particularly the salaried or professional systems of banks, & encourage firms to reorganize work & internal labor markets. The historical compromises are remodeled in both systems, while technological change & flexible production systems have led industrial systems to a search for flexibility in the use of labor as well. Such systems seek to exchange the fixed work rules setting for a work organization where workers are more flexible in their tasks & in the division of labor. On the contrary, in the salaried or professional system (that found in the banking sector), firms want to modify the composition of their labor force & introduce more qualified personnel; to attain this objective, many are tempted to reduce their level of employment in traditional occupational categories. Thus, findings clearly contradict the technological determinism perspective. In the face of product & technological innovation, firms are confronted with two possible modes of adjustment to change: one is based on internal offensive flexibility, calling on a stronger development of internal labor markets & training; & the other is based on external defensive flexibility, bringing firms to hire certain categories of personnel in order to hire more qualified professional employees. It is concluded that the internal offensive flexibility strategy is the most appropriate for the long term, given the present context of dominant product innovation, internationalization, & deregulation of the banking/financial sector. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23622 / ISA / 1990 / 7304

Tremblay, Diane-Gabrielle (Télé-Université U Québec, 4835 ave Christophe-Colomb Montreal H2J 4C2), **French title not provided** (Women's Labor Market Activity and Forms of Employment: An Analysis of the Evolution of Women's Situation in Canada). (FRE)

¶ Statistical data on women's activity in the labor market & their sectors & forms of employment are used to analyze the evolution (or stagnation) of the sexual division of labor in Canada, comparing this situation with that in the US. It is shown how the "norm" of employment, ie, fulltime, year-long employment—is being questioned by the reality of transformations taking place in the labor market, particularly as concerns women, but also certain categories of male labor, at the beginning & the end of active life (ie, young males aged 15-24 & older ones aged 60+). Paralleling the increase in women's labor market activity, there is an important development of different forms of employment: women dominate in part time, temporary, & independent work. Inequalities related to these forms of employment are discussed, & a nonnegligible difference between women's & men's wages is revealed. The evolution of women's employment & its unique forms are attributed primarily to the development of the service sector, the feminization of the labor force, & the search for flexibility in a context of economic uncertainty. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23623 / ISA / 1990 / 7306

Treskova, Svetlana I. (Inst Lit Linguistics Soviet Academy Sciences, Semashko St 1/12 Moscow K-9 103009), **Language Policy and Mass Media in the USSR.**

¶ Two current sociolinguistic problems in the USSR are addressed: (1) the propagandization of the national languages of the constituent republics; & (2) the role of language in wider communication, ie, in the mass media. Four types of language policy exist, ie, for: old & new written languages in the union republics; new written languages in the autonomous republics; languages in autonomous regions; & languages of peoples with no state autonomy. Retrospective & prospective surveys of planning the language state & language corpus in connection with mass media functioning suggest the standardization of oral speech through radio & visual media & the spread of mass media terms in national languages. A multilingual model of broadcasting & journalism is needed for a multinational audience. New terms can be created from within a language or borrowed from other languages. The role of the mass media in language & speech modification is discussed with respect to the four types of language policy. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)



90S23624 / ISA / 1990 / 7305

Treskova, Svetlana I. (Instit Linguistics Soviet Academy Sciences, Semashko St 1/12 Moscow K-9 103009), **Modern Trends of Sociolinguistic Studies.**

¶ At present, national trends of schools of sociolinguistics can be distinguished for the US, GB, the USSR, France, Spain, & other nations, each having its own methodology, theory, & methods of study of common (language policy, bilingualism, contact, & conflict) & special (language situations, language functions, & modifications) problems, although US sociolinguistics has had an impact on European & Asian sociolinguistic studies. British sociolinguistics is more traditional, based on dialectological studies of two periods—Labovian & post-Labovian methodology—over the last thirty years. Four principles determine what constitutes a national school of sociolinguistics: methodological acknowledgement of the social character of language functioning; theoretical study & publication on the subject; factual analysis of concrete language situations or functional peculiarities based on facts of language life in a given nation; & original concepts of language as a social phenomenon or nontrivial method of description & analysis of linguistic facts. Several trends are noted in US sociolinguistics, including orientations toward linguistics, anthropology, & social psychology. Schools of sociolinguistics in GB, Spain, & France are evaluated as separate branches of linguistics with strong gnoseological bases of their own methodology & concepts of the social nature of language. Studies of linguistic problems in Asian & African countries tend more toward a sociology of language dealing with functional aspects of the problem. The history of Soviet sociolinguistics includes language building over the past thirty years, the mentalism of linguistics of the nineteenth century, & present language policy & planning under conditions of national revival. The future of linguistics in the USSR, with its many peoples & languages, is also discussed. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23625 / ISA / 1990 / 7307

Trindade, Hêlgio (U Federal Rio Grande do Sul, 90049 Porto Alegre Brazil), **Le Sous-Développement de la sociologie politique comparée en Amérique Latine** (The Underdevelopment of Comparative Political Sociology in Latin America). (FRE)

¶ Despite significant development in the social sciences in Latin America during the last three decades, intellectual production in the field of sociology of comparative politics remains underdeveloped. In particular, the dominant intellectual production, especially in Mexico, which originated from the Marxist macrosociological structuralist tradition, was not challenged by the field of comparative politics. However, with the crisis of authoritarian regimes in the region, increased interest in comparative studies, especially with respect to history, institutions, & political processes, is becoming evident. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23626 / ISA / 1990 / 7308

Trivedi, Harshad R. (Instit Cultural & Urban Anthropology, Ahmedabad India), **Alienation and De-Alienation of Underprivileged Social Categories: A Case-Study in Social Dynamics.**

¶ The Indian Constitution provides special privileges to all categories of backward classes for social & educational development. A variety of government programs have been evolved to this end, including reservation of seats in state assemblies & central parliament, & jobs in government & educational institutions. Here, alienation & dealienation processes are illuminated in past & present relationships between power systems of political, economic, & cultural aggregates of high castes & smaller ethnic groups. Violent events that occurred in the process of the rise in the quota of reservation from 10% to 28% for other backward classes by the government are examined, & it is shown that the social system in the state of Gujarat gave rise to cleavages between many ethnic groups, which led to conflicts for six months in 1985. Due to the diversity of interest & ethnic groups dynamics of alienation, dealienation became intense & took the form of class conflicts, though only for awhile. The unwillingness of high caste elites (35% of the population) to share benefits of development with backward classes (65%) is identified as a leading factor in this situation. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23627 / ISA / 1990 / 7309

Trivedi, Madhusudan (Dept Sociology Rajasthan Vidyapeeth, Udaipur 313001 India), **Leisure, Development and Tribal Social Structure.**

¶ The process of modern development has changed modes of production among India's tribal groups (eg, the Bhils, Gond, & Santhals), which

has led to a change in their leisure activities, even in remote areas of the country. Leisure activities have traditionally been intertwined with work, particularly in the case of tribal teenagers. While grazing cattle & collecting firewood for cooking, they played culture-specific games, ate forest fruits, & played the *asjola* & *bansuri* (tribal flutes); they also indulged in gossiping, storytelling, & sometimes premarital sexual relations. Adult males often drank liquor in their leisure time, especially when they attended marriages, fairs, & festivals, usually leaving their wives & children at home. Their indulgence in alcohol occasionally led to disputes, resulting in murder or serious injuries. All this has changed, both structurally & causally. The capitalist economy has brought about massive change in the primordial institution of work, social stratification, & practices of leisure. The tribals today play games like football, cricket, & volleyball, & enjoy new sources of entertainment, eg, radio, TV, & the cinema. They no longer brew their own liquor in the forests; the public bar is readily available to them. They are, however, in a transitional phase with regard to leisure activities, & still enjoy playing their traditional game of *Gida-data* on festival days. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23628 / ISA / 1990 / 7310

Trunda, Jiří (TES, Mikulandská 7 PL-113 61 Prague 1 Czechoslovakia), **The Sociological Group Development and Training Program for Top Management Teams.**

¶ Until recently the economic climate in Czechoslovakia has been rather discouraging as far as entrepreneurial activities were concerned. However, companies are beginning to grow more sensitive toward their competitive environment & more aware of their tasks & responsibilities, & have gradually begun to develop strategic planning & management, particularly on the inside. More attention is being paid to the need to attract, develop, motivate, & keep the right kind of people for a company to survive, & there is a growing awareness of the need to establish corporate philosophy, direction, shared values, & behavioral patterns. The role of sociology in the process of development & implementation of corporate culture in Czechoslovak industrial organizations is emphasized. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23629 / ISA / 1990 / 7311

Tsartas, Paris (CNRS, Sophocleous str 1 GR-10559 Athens Greece), **Sociological Theory of Tourism: Issues and Subjects under Consideration.**

¶ An examination of problems that arise in the formulation of a distinctive sociological theory of tourism, with focus on the: (1) tourist-host encounter, (2) types of tourists, (3) stages of tourist development, & (4) social change issues. It is argued that there are three major theoretical & methodological problems relative to tourism theory: (A) the need for an interdisciplinary human studies approach; (B) the paradox of different research methods, leading, in many cases, to parallel or similar conclusions; & (C) the failure to distinguish the social changes brought about by tourism from those brought about by other forms of development. It is concluded that a sociological theory of tourism must study the phenomenon as a dynamic system of different—often rival—social forces & factors that interconnect in such a way that one cannot exist without affecting the other. A model that could be used as a theoretical framework for the elaboration of such a theory is suggested. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23630 / ISA / 1990 / 7312

Tsobanoglou, Georgios (35 Elmwood Rd, SE24 9NS London England), **Some Notes on Post Taylorist Labour Processes.**

¶ A theoretical appraisal of contemporary trends in the US labor process is attempted via a historical-analytical approach. Described are the sociotechnical reasons for the recomposition of the Taylorist principles of work organization since the Wagner Industrial Relations Act (1936), & the contingencies essential for the transformation into mass production & consumption. The US political-administrative intervention of the 1930s represented a rupture from the Taylorist process by virtue of its bold introduction of regulatory mechanisms that were to integrate the wage laborer by means of the indirect wage (eg, social income policy). Thus, the earlier schism between the state (public) & society (private) is blurred, forming the basis for the social economy of the present advanced late liberalism. The principles of Fordism, neo-Fordism, & the role of new systems of production automation within the work process are discussed, along with their relation to & interaction with new market requirements. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23631 / ISA / 1990 / 7313

Tsuckerman, V. S. (Instit Culture, Ordzhonikidze 36a Chelyabinsk 454000 USSR), **The Population's Art Culture of an Industrial City: The Demand and Supply.**

¶ A sociological examination of the interrelations of the population & the culture of institutions in a city of over one million in population. Data on 5,000+ people, obtained via a variety of instruments, analysis of statistics, & other means, are used to examine real vs preferred leisure with respect to such institutions as theaters, concert halls, cinemas, clubs, parks, libraries, museums, bookshops, etc. Findings reveal no consistent relationship between cultural institutions & the population. There is a real & an imaginary deficit of appropriate services; however, most of the population does not use the cultural institutions. Differences in utilization of serious & entertaining art are discussed. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23632 / ISA / 1990 / 7314

Tumanyan, Etery (Instit Linguistics Soviet Academy Sciences, Semashko St 1/12 Moscow K-9 103009), **The Linguistic Situation and Communication Patterns.**

¶ Many people migrate, leaving their homelands for other ethnic environments. As a result, diasporas are formed. The linguistic situation & the communication mode in a diaspora differ considerably from those in the homeland. The Armenian diaspora is examined here, describing the specifics of the linguistic situation & overall communication patterns in migrant Armenian communities. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23633 / ISA / 1990 / 7315

Tumminia, Diana (Dept Sociology U California, Los Angeles 90024), **Extraterrestrial Contact as Technoanimism: A New Form of Animism Emerging in Post-Industrial Society.**

¶ A discussion of technoanimism (TA) as it has emerged in a flying saucer cult in southern Calif. Becoming evident in postindustrial society, TA replaces nature spirits with space beings & creates a fusion of science fiction imagery with animistic practices. This magico-religious practice is based on a belief that spiritual guidance is provided by extraterrestrials. Channeling of space beings & taking on the persona of these magical beings has become a folk practice; specifically, the language of science is incorporated with folk psychiatry as a spiritual healing technique. TA is believed to be a response to the rationalization of modern & postmodern society. Ethnographic details of the practice are included. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23634 / ISA / 1990 / 7316

Tuohinen, Riitta Tuulikki & Vuorinen, Pentti Tapio (Dept Social Psychology U Helsinki, SF-00100 Fabianinkatu Finland), **Youth and Work in Neo/Postindustrial Finland.**

¶ Theoretical & empirical data—the latter drawn from surveys & interviews completed by 200 pupils in various Finnish schools—are used to explore the meanings & expectations of work of 15-year-olds leaving the primary school system. Results are interpreted within the generational situation of modern youth & the changes occurring in their living environment, & indicate that youth's expectations of work are high in terms of three dimensions: (1) clarification of one's social position, (2) self-expression & utilization of talents, & (3) means for earning a living; these three meanings of work have very different weights depending on the type of work in question. In general, many of the expectations of youth & companies are compatible. Young people are inclined to prefer jobs where the results are clearly seen; as such, they are not interested in long education but are eager to enter working life immediately after general education. Implications for the educational system & the relations between working life & school are examined. Results are related to general changes in Finnish society & discussed in terms of Hannah Arendt's labor/work/praxis model. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23635 / ISA / 1990 / 7317

Turnaturi, Gabriella (Dipt Sociologia U Roma, I-00198 Italy), **Dismantling of the Welfare State: Organization and Self-Help of Families—Rising of a New Citizenship toward a New Political Participation.**

¶ Families & relatives of victims of terrorist attacks, of mentally ill people, & of drug addicts are now organizing themselves outside the influence of political parties, seeking justice, satisfaction of their needs, &

structures of self-help. Until now, no organization of people in Italy has been able to exist independently from political parties. However, the increase of self-help, as well as a new self-awareness of the rights of citizens, has created stronger political participation. The emergence of a new social figure in Italy—the "familiare cittadino," ie, people who act because of love & affection for their relatives, & a strong sense of justice—is chronicled. Though the welfare state has been virtually dismantled, a welfare state culture or a strong consciousness of individual social rights persists. It is concluded that a new kind of public ethics is rising in Italy that is founded in the relationship among people & in the ethics of responsibility; the significant role of women in this venture is discussed. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23636 / ISA / 1990 / 7318

Turner, Barry A. (Dept Sociology U Exeter, EX4 4RY England), **If Research Techniques Are Common Sense, Can They Be Taught?.**

¶ If the idea that social science knowledge is special & can only be developed according to particular scientific canons is rejected, & it is thought of instead as an activity that merely extends common sense knowledge, there are implications for the ways in which social science is carried out & methodological issues are passed on. It then becomes important to regard research activities as akin to craft skills, & to devise ways of transmitting & improving those skills so that "bad practice" or poor skill levels are not perpetuated. This requires the research practitioner to use reflection to understand & improve existing practice. It also requires greater attention to the modes of knowing appropriate to social research, with particular emphasis on the need for researchers to develop a form of connoisseurship, appraising the act of knowing in order to participate in skillful knowing & coherent analysis. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23637 / ISA / 1990 / 7319

Turner, Bryan S. (Dept Sociology U Essex, Wivenhoe Park Colchester CO4 3SQ England), **Talcott Parsons's Theory of Action and Economic Theories of Utility.**

¶ In the recent revival of interest in the sociology of Talcott Parsons, the centrality of economic thought to his whole sociological project has been somewhat neglected. Starting from institutional economics, Parsons's early action theory was essentially a critical response to atomistic utility theory, especially the theory of rationality of Vilfredo Pareto. However, the problem of economizing action is equally important in the middle phase of his work on the social system. In his later writing, the idea of the symbolic media of exchange becomes increasingly significant & a major aspect of his contribution to sociological theory. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23638 / ISA / 1990 / 7320

Turner, Bryan S. (Dept Sociology U Essex, Wivenhoe Park Colchester CO4 3SQ England), **Citizenship and the Neofunctionalist Paradigm.**

¶ Conventional criticisms of Talcott Parsons's sociology are now clearly both inadequate & inaccurate. However, there is much empirical & theoretical development to be accomplished in order to render Parsonian sociology a valid paradigm for understanding the social & political problems of the late twentieth century. Neofunctionalism can be seen as a response to this post-Parsonian sociological condition, & as an attempt to draw sociology into the political debate over whether democracy can be viable as a political framework in fin-de-siècle Western capitalism. The problem of citizenship has become the crucial issue of contemporary political debate, because rapid social change has made traditional institutions of political membership & identity obsolete. It is argued that Parsons's concern for democratic politics has been neglected in the rush to label him as a conservative. Here, this political element in Parsons's work is examined through a commentary on the influence of T. H. Marshall's notion of citizenship in the evolution of Parsons's thinking about political issues. Parsons extended the Marshallian concept of citizenship rights to emphasize the crucial role of higher education in the development of universalistic participation on the basis of a shared cultural system. Thus, Parsons's sociology was founded implicitly on the search for the conditions that make progressive social systems possible. Nevertheless, he was aware of the precarious nature of the Western version of universalistic democracy. A neofunctionalist development of Parsons's legacy will have to consider the new problems of late capitalism. An attempt is made to develop the notions of social integration & differentiation to consider the

problems of global citizenship in relation to the nation-state, the communal (*gemeinschaft*) basis for contemporary political (*gesellschaft*) institutions, & the conflict between particularistic sources of social identity & the possibility of universalistic & secular foundations of citizenship. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23639 / ISA / 1990 / 7321

Turner, Bryan S. (Faculteit Sociale Wetenschappen Rijks U Utrecht, NL-3508 TC Netherlands), **Ethnicity and Citizenship.**

¶ A sociological analysis is offered of the problems facing the new phase of European development in the sociopolitical integration that is envisaged for 1992. The notion of European citizenship based on common political rights within a superstate is proposed, drawing on the theoretical inspiration of T. H. Marshall, & extended to a consideration of European solidarism by considering St. Simon's & Emile Durkheim's analysis of the question of nationalism & cosmopolitanism in the context of the postrevolutionary settlement of France. From a sociological perspective, the achievement of any political unity presupposes a sociocultural foundation that provides the social cohesion & motivational commitments for membership of macroinstitutions. The notion that a political system, in order to remain relatively stable, requires some normative framework is associated in particular with the theories of Talcott Parsons, who, following Marshall, offered an expanded notion of citizenship as the essential institution by which the diversity & particularity of religious affiliation, ethnic background, & territoriality could be integrated into a social system. A democratic polity based on values of individualism & citizenship could provide both the flexibility & solidarity by which modern nation-states could develop. Citizenship is the institutional expression of Parsons's notion of the "societal community" that could form the bridge between the fundamental *gemeinschaft* of localistic communities & the anonymous public *gemeinschaft* of the state & the marketplace. Any social development toward a macro-Euro-state will necessarily stimulate more local, microreactions for cultural autonomy. Fin-de-siècle sociology in 1890 & 1990 is compared in relation to nationalism & cosmopolitanism. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23640 / ISA / 1990 / 7322

Turner, Bryan S. (Dept Sociology U Essex, Wivenhoe Park Colchester CO4 3SQ England), **Postmodernism: The Work of Daniel Bell.**

¶ In contemporary social theory, there is a growing emphasis on the notion of the autonomy of the cultural sphere in relation to the economy & polity. Though some sociologists have argued for a sociology of culture, here, an argument is presented in favor of cultural sociology. The growing autonomy of culture can be understood in terms of a transition from industrial capitalism to a post-Fordist economy based on consumption rather than production. A variety of authors, eg, Claus Offe, Scott Lash, & John Urry, have described this transition in terms of a new era of disorganized capitalism. These changes in the economic, political, & geographical organization of the world economy are the structural conditions, which, at the cultural level, are associated with postmodernism. Many of these macrorends were anticipated by Daniel Bell in *The Coming of Post-Industrial Society & The Cultural Contradictions of Capitalism* (1973 & 1976, respectively), in which functionalist theories of the social system are criticized & a perspective in sociological theory is recommended which recognizes that the economic, the political, & the cultural are organized by different principles. Bell also provided an analysis of postmodern culture in terms of hedonistic consumption as the counterpart of postindustrial civilization, & thus prepared the way for Jean-François Lyotard's *The Postmodern Condition* (1979). (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23641 / ISA / 1990 / 7323

Turner, Ralph H. (U California, Los Angeles 90024), **The Use and Misuse of Rational Models in Collective Behavior and Social Psychology.**

¶ The prevalence of rational decision-making models in sociology during the last two decades is illustrated by examples from the fields of collective behavior & sociological social psychology. The recent preference for such models involves: a rejection of earlier popular irrational motivation models; a loss of confidence in the usefulness of attitudes & values in predicting behavior & an associated shift in interest from the direction to the means of action; & a trend toward increasingly individualistic modes of explanation accompanied, anomalously, by deemphasis of individual differences. Circumstances contributing to these three trends are examined in relation to relevant examples of sociological work. Seven major

dangers & misuses of rational models are discussed, followed by suggestions for the most constructive ways in which they can be used in social psychology & collective behavior. The challenge of integrating appropriate use of rational models with attention to the neglected problem of defining situations is discussed, & it is proposed that rationality be conceived as a special decision-making orientation rather than a guiding principle in all behavior; hypotheses concerning the adoption of this orientation are offered. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23642 / ISA / 1990 / 7324

Turner, Ralph H. (U California, Los Angeles 90024), **Rumor as Intensified Information-Seeking.**

¶ A review is offered of the main contributions to rumor theory by J. Prasad, Richard T. LaPiere, Andrew Lind, Theodore Caplow, Floyd H. Allport & Leo Postman, Leon Festinger, Arnold M. Rose, Raymond A. Bauer & D. B. Gleicher (see SA 2:4/540782), Raymond Firth (see SA 7:2/5905794), Otto Larsen & Richard Hill (see SA 7:2/5905804), Elliott R. Danzig, Nahum Z. Medalia (see SA 10:1/62A1423), Ralph H. Turner, H. Taylor Buckner (see SA 14:1/66B8521), Susan Anthony, Terry Ann Knopf, Ralph L. Rosnow & Gary A. Fine, Paul J. Ambrosini, James L. Esposito, & Ralph L. Rosnow (see SA 36:5/88T9750). Findings of a study by Ralph H. Turner, Joanne M. Nigg, & Denise H. Paz (*Waiting for Disaster: Earthquake Watch in California*, Berkeley: U California Press, 1986) of response to earthquake warnings in southern Calif & field research into major earthquake flurries in China by the China State Seismological Bureau, are examined in relation to existing theoretical consensus & issues. An extension of Tamotsu Shibutani's model (*Improvised News: A Sociological Study of Rumor*, Indianapolis, Ind: Bobbs-Merrill, 1966) linking rumor more closely with other forms of individual & collective information seeking, is proposed. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23643 / ISA / 1990 / 7325

Uddin Afsar, Mohammad (Dept Sociology U Dhaka, Bangladesh), **Islam in Bangladesh.**

¶ An investigation of the sociopolitical & cultural progress of Islam, particularly its impact on present-day Bangladesh society. The process that brought Islam to Bangladesh is described, with reference to the social structure of Bangladesh, the religious, mental, & social realities of different Bangladesh communities, the impact of the West & modernism on Bangladesh society, & the relation between religion & politics in this nation. Historical analysis of secondary data suggests that Islam has pervaded all spheres of life, although the influence of other religious beliefs & practices & of modernism have also changed its face. Currently the forces of Islam & the forces hostile to it are in sharp conflict in Bangladesh. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23644 / ISA / 1990 / 7326

Ujimoto, K. Victor (Dept Sociology Gerontology Research Centre U Guelph, Ontario N1G 2W1), **Allocation of Time to Daily Activities by the Elderly Chinese, Japanese, and Korean Canadians.**

¶ Differences in the allocation of time to various activities by aged ethnic minorities are examined based on national survey data obtained from Korean, Chinese, & Japanese Canadians who reside in urban areas. A time-budget approach was employed to obtain the duration & frequency of participation in various activities during the week, & to secure the social context in which they took place. Variations in the use of time are examined in relation to several sociocultural factors, eg, traditional values, patterns of interaction based on social & moral obligations, & ethnic identity retention, as well as in terms of various life events or period effects & job history prior to retirement. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23645 / ISA / 1990 / 7327

Ungruh, Katharina J. (SUS Research, 6 Lower Hatch St Dublin 2 Republic Ireland), **New Technologies and the Youth of Ireland.**

¶ The level of new technology introduction, in particular, microelectronic equipment, in Ireland is examined using data collected by means of secondary analysis, with focus on the current policy environment. Two government policies that addressed the difficulties experienced by the Irish economy in the past & ways that these have affected the introduction of new technologies are chronicled. The education system & its response to the increasing need for technically skilled workers are discussed. Opportunities arising from the creation of the Internal Market for a peripheral economy such as Ireland are considered. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

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90S23646 / ISA / 1990 / 7328

Urfalino, Philippe & Ducrey, Corinne (Centre sociologie organisations, 19 rue Amélie F-75007 Paris France), *Analyse comparative de deux directions du ministère de la culture en France* (Comparative Analysis of Two Directions of the Ministry of Culture in France). (FRE)

¶ An attempt to answer several questions relative to public policies in the arts: how much leeway does a public agency retain despite numerous constraints (eg, the renewal of subsidies) & pressures from the political as well as the artistic milieu? Moreover, how does the organization of the administration reflect the dilemmas inherent to artistic policies in a democratic society—to support artistic activity but not control it, to aim for the public good through the artistic professions, which themselves have specific interests? The results of a qualitative survey conducted with semidirective interviews in 1987 in two agencies of the central administration of the Ministry of Culture in France (one agency for music & dance, & the other responsible for theater) show that the answers to the questions raised above are quite different & even contradictory for the two agencies. These differences derive from two factors: the nature of the relations between the agency & its particular artistic clientele, & the degree of freedom permissible within a particular artistic milieu (notably as shaped by mechanisms for achieving reputation). (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23647 / ISA / 1990 / 7329

Urry, John (Lancaster U, Bailrigg LA1 4YL England), *Social Classes and Collective Action*.

¶ Recent literature on the theory of collective action is examined, & it is argued that there are useful ways of conceptualizing collective action in terms of capacities & resources that connect the argument to the realist tradition in the philosophy of science. Some programmatic claims are developed that begin the task of constructing a realist theory of collective action as applied to various sociological phenomena, eg, the study of social class. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23648 / ISA / 1990 / 7330

Ustinova, M. Ya. (Instit Ethnography Soviet Academy Sciences, 19 Ulianov St 117036 Moscow USSR), *Ethnosocial Problems of the Contemporary Family among the Baltic Peoples*.

¶ Official statistics & secondary data are presented on the native peoples of the Baltic Sea area—Letts, Lithuanians, & Estonians—including: their numerical size, settlement patterns, & the ethnic composition of the republican populations. Uninational & nationally mixed families are compared, focusing on stability & birth rate. The role that historical traditions & socioeconomic conditions of the past epochs play in the formation of family-marriage relations in the modern society is also explored. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23649 / ISA / 1990 / 7331

Vaggione, Juan Marco (CIJS, Caseros 311 Córdoba Argentina 5000), *El vecino como actor social en la política municipal: los centros vecinales en Córdoba* (The Neighbor as a Social Actor in Municipal Politics: The Neighborhood Centers in Córdoba). (SPA)

¶ The inability of Argentine neighborhood organizations to operate as channels of citizens' demands to local governments is examined, & postulated to be at the root of spontaneous neighbors' movements that have arisen to cope with community needs such as security, housing, public health, & service delivery. A comparative study of 25 municipalities of Córdoba with populations between 5,000 & 150,000 is reported that used questionnaire data from local government officials & analyses of local laws responsible for the creation & regulation of neighborhood organizations. Results confirm that there is a minimum participation of citizens in neighborhood organizations, an absence of defined channels of communication between such organizations & local officials, & a strong dependency of such organizations on the government sphere, combined with a low impact on government decisions. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23650 / ISA / 1990 / 7332

Vaillancourt-Rosenau, Pauline (U Quebec, Montreal H3C 3P8), *Post-Modern Methodology and Political Interpretation*.

¶ The view that postmodernism is free of all methodology & immune to methodological critique is challenged. Postmodern approaches are shown to incorporate a generally coherent epistemology that is consistently

linked with particular methodologies, eg, deconstruction & antiobjectivist, introspective interpretation; these are described & explained. Postmodern methods are shown to be independent of interpretation, at least as concerns the political orientation of such understanding. The lack of consensus concerning whether deconstruction & postmodern interpretation are inherently left- or right-wing testifies to the ambiguity of postmodern presentation & to its penchant for obscure linguistic formulations. It is not that it is apolitical so much as that it is easily appropriated by almost any political interpretation. Thus, despite arguments to the contrary, postmodernism does have specific methodologies, but these do not determine a particular interpretation. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23651 / ISA / 1990 / 7333

Vaillant, George E. (Dartmouth Medical School, Hanover NH 03756), *Psychoanalytic Consideration of Biographical Socialization*.

¶ As an approach to biography, a sociologist might pay attention to how social class & education shape subsequent personality attributes, while a psychoanalyst focuses on how personality attributes shape education & attained social class. A report is presented of biographical studies of college women & inner-city men followed prospectively for fifty years or more, with focus on identifying defense mechanisms invisible to the user & their effects on subsequent social adjustment. The particular method described involves relating creative product (or psychiatric symptom) with biographical fact (objective psychiatric history) & autobiographical report (patient's description of present illness). By paying attention to discrepancies between these three components of biography, it is possible to attain consensual validation on defensive style, & to demonstrate that defensive style drives social class attainment, rather than social class & education driving defensive style. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23652 / ISA / 1990 / 7334

Valentinova, Natasha (Szirenevuj Blvd 4, 105483 Moscow USSR), *Mechanism of Social Adaptation and Specialization in Sport Collectives*.

¶ A hypothesis was formulated concerning the social mechanisms of sportsmen's socialization in a sports group, with regard to: (1) individual & psychological aspects of sportsmen's individuality; (2) sportsmen's systems of value orientations; & (3) the character of interaction between individuals in a sports group. Selected as the most important individual psychological qualities were extroversion, introversion, level of adaptation to tough sports situations, & psychological reaction to superloads, since knowledge of these qualities could help trainers supervise the entrance of sportsmen to the sports environment. Knowledge of the system of value orientations makes it possible to assess the individual, members of the group, & the team as a whole. With regard to specific features of individuals' interactions in a sports group, the structure of group relations should be considered in connection with the trainer's satisfaction with his relations with the sportsmen during competition, teaching & training sessions, & leisure activities. This also influences relations among the sportsmen as a group. Three groups of sportsmen are identified according to their sports orientation & preference of personal qualities of the trainer. It is suggested that trainers should consider the above-mentioned social mechanisms of sportsmen's adaptation & socialization in their practical work at all stages of the pedagogical process during the sportsman's entrance to the new social environment. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23653 / ISA / 1990 / 7335

Valenzuela, Angela (Rice U, Houston TX 77251), *The Significance of Extended Family Orientations among Anglo and Mexican-Origin Adolescents for Educational Outcomes*.

¶ Data from questionnaires administered in 1987/88 as part of the Families, Peers & Schools Research Project at Stanford U, Calif, are used to examine how the behavioral, attitudinal, & structural dimensions of familism, or extended family orientations, are related to students' self-reported grades & self-esteem. Analysis is based on responses of Anglo & Mexican-origin subsamples ($N = 3,500$) of the total (6,300) adolescents surveyed. Regression analyses are used to test the independent effects of each dimension of familism on achievement & self-esteem for both genders, controlling for socioeconomic status & curriculum track placement. Results suggest that extended family attitudes are significant independent predictors of achievement, particularly for Mexican-origin males. With respect to self-esteem, the hypothesized positive impact is

supported for both ethnic groups & both sexes, even when controlling for the proximity of kin. The divergent findings for the two ethnic groups indicate that the extended family system is more likely to be a resource for educational success among Mexican-origin high school adolescent males than for their Mexican-origin female & Anglo male & female counterparts. Self-esteem, on the other hand, is inextricably linked to one's ideological commitment to the family for both groups. Although Anglos have significantly fewer numbers of geographically proximate kin than do Mexican-origin adolescents, self-esteem in both groups benefits from an extended family orientation. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23654 / ISA / 1990 / 7336

Van Amersfoort, Hans (Instituut Sociale Geografie U Amsterdam, NL-1011 NH Netherlands), **Ethnic Residential Patterns in a Welfare State: Lessons from Amsterdam, 1970-1990.**

¶ After defining three ideal types of settlement patterns—ghettos, ethnic neighborhoods, & concentration areas—the housing situation of the main immigrant groups in Amsterdam, the Netherlands, is described using data from the city population register since 1970. Immigrant settlement patterns are shown to result from a dynamic interplay of mechanisms & demographic developments within the autochthonous population on the one hand & the changing demographic composition of the immigrant population & cultural preferences on the other hand, leading to recognizable but dynamic ethnic settlement patterns. While there are no ghettos, concentration areas are prevalent & dynamic, but seem to have had little effect on segregation. Also, although the housing situation of immigrant groups has improved significantly during the last decade, their social distance to the host population has remained relatively constant. There seems to be less correlation between position in the housing market & other dimensions of social position than has been suggested by previous theoretical & empirical work. While this discrepancy can be partly explained by the short length of the immigration process in Amsterdam, a respecification of existing ideas about the meaning of residential segregation as a measure of social distance & an indicator of societal participation is called for. Some hidden assumptions in the concept that reflect the situation in the industrial city in the first half of this century are identified, & it is argued that in the postmodern city, other dimensions of social differentiation have become more important. Thus, though the study of residential segregation can describe the housing situation of specific subpopulations, it must be used together with other measures of social distance between societal subpopulations before it can be interpreted. It is anticipated that the correlation will be substantially less in welfare states like the Netherlands than in more capitalistic states like the US. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23655 / ISA / 1990 / 7337

Van Arsdol, Maurice D., Jr., Heer, David M., Pini, Herman, Chen, Hsinmu, Hammad, Fayeze & Qiu, Yilan (Population Research Laboratory U Southern California, 3716 South Hope St Los Angeles 90007), **The Distribution and Assimilation of New Ethnic Populations in Los Angeles, 1980-1986.**

¶ There has been a recent metamorphosis of Los Angeles, Calif., from a regional center to a giant global city. Both the influx of immigrants & the mobile nature of internal migration have brought about drastic shifts in the city's ethnic map since the 1980 Census. Population estimates for 1986 are prepared for 20 ethnic categories using the 1980 Census tract grid, & changes in the population redistribution & spatial assimilation of "traditional" & new ethnic categories are described. Changes in ethnic categories are related to age of housing & age of urban neighborhoods, & evidence the extent to which newer ethnic populations are becoming confined to older housing in older neighborhoods. It is concluded that economic restructuring in Los Angeles is related to both population distribution & environmental opportunities for newly arrived ethnic groups. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23656 / ISA / 1990 / 7338

Van der Lippe, A. G. (U Utrecht, NL-3584 CS Netherlands), **Division of Household and Paid Labour between Partners.**

¶ The importance of the economic approach in explaining the division of labor between household partners is acknowledged, but this rather unrealistic economic model is expanded with sociological insights with respect to norms & values, & power relations between partners. The assumption underlying this model is that human behavior can be explained with the

aid of the preferences-restrictions-behavior scheme, which first requires construction of the preference functions for both partners. Here, however, in contrast to the assumed complete harmony of interests between partners in most economic analyses, different preference functions for both partners are distinguished. The second step concerns the formulation of relevant constraints, eg: values & norms, social support (from family & friends), education, level of income, time, age, & institutional facilities. In the third step, preferences & restrictions are related to each other in order to derive behavioral equations for both partners with respect to participation in paid & household labor. The model is tested with data from a panel of 500 households in the Netherlands revealing the time use of both partners with respect to their education, level of income, & age, & to the presence of children. Suggestions about the impact of relations between those variables & patterns of labor division are made. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23657 / ISA / 1990 / 7339

Van der Meer, P. H. (Interuniversity Center Sociological Theory & Methodology, Oude Boteringestr 23 NL-9712 GC Groningen Netherlands), **Discrimination of Women in the Labor Market.**

¶ An attempt is made to bridge the gap between two theories that offer an explanation of discrimination against women in the labor market—wage competition & job competition—by introducing the concept of a rationally behaving selector who is confronted with imperfect information that causes him/her to not be fully aware of the productivity &/or the costs of on the job training of employees. Thus, each time a new employee is hired, the selector runs a risk of making a bad decision that will result in extra costs for the firm. To avoid these costs & get a high return on hiring & training costs, the selector will try to hire employees who are likely & willing to stay as long as possible with the firm; due to the fact that women leave the labor market earlier than men, the selector has a preference for men. Statistical data from official sources in the Netherlands are used to test the theory that the larger a firm's hiring & training costs, the smaller the chance women will be selected for employment. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23658 / ISA / 1990 / 7340

van der Merwe, Hendrik W. (Centre Intergroup Studies U Cape Town, Rondebosch 7700 Republic South Africa), **Constructive Conflict Intervention in South Africa: Some Lessons.**

¶ Based on personal experience over two decades of intervening in conflict situations in South Africa—in the early stages in a more partisan way, & subsequently in a more neutral way—principles of communication between adversaries are advocated that emphasize the complementarity of seemingly opposing options. Coercion & negotiation are viewed as complementary aspects of the process of communication, provided coercion is constructive & conditional. An incremental approach to change can be reconciled with radical goals of fundamental change. Impartiality is viewed as compatible with compassion & expression of human concern, so long as the latter are not selectively expressed. Mediation based on these principles has proved to be acceptable & successful. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23659 / ISA / 1990 / 7341

Van der Zouwen, Johannes & De Leeuw, Edith (Dept Research Methods Free U, NL-1075 AD Amsterdam Netherlands), **The Relationship between Mode of Administration and Quality of Data in Survey Research.**

¶ Examination of a series of meta-analyses on the outcomes of dozens of "mode experiments," reveals small, but statistically significant & consistent, effects of the method of data collection (mode effects) on the quality (ie, the representativity, completeness, & accuracy) of survey data. On all indicators of data quality, the face-to-face interview scores slightly better than the telephone interview, but these differences are gradually disappearing over time. Mail surveys have lower response rates & less item response than do face-to-face & telephone interviews, but result in more accurate, less biased answers, especially when sensitive or embarrassing questions are being asked. Three "mode characteristics" or intervening variables are identified to explain these mode effects: the "perusal power" of a mode, the complexity of the task for the respondent, & the degree of control over the question-answer process, ie, control over role-related behavior of respondents & interviewers along with one conditional variable—the degree to which the response categories of the questions differ with respect to their social desirability. These variables are inserted in a model which has as independent variables the three modes



concerned, & as dependent variables the response rate, completeness, & accuracy. Predictions about mode effects on data quality derived from this model are confronted with data from a recent mode comparison conducted in the Netherlands, in which similar questions about loneliness, satisfaction with living conditions, & well-being were posed in face-to-face interviews ($N = 300$), telephone interviews ($N = 300$), & a mail survey ($N = 500$). This confrontation resulted in a further refinement of the explanatory model, which in its turn may help survey researchers to optimally choose & implement the method of data collection. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23660 / ISA / 1990 / 7342

Van der Zouwen, Johannes & Kantebeen, Truus W. (Dept Social Research Methods Free U Amsterdam, NL-1007 MC Netherlands), **Recent Trends regarding Methods of Data-Collection in Sociology.**

¶ A systematic analysis of the methodological literature, using the thesaurus & the database of the SRM-Centre, combined with a global evaluation of current research practice, shows that, over the past decade, more than 2,000 papers have been published on methods of data collection using questionnaires. Survey research practices have changed drastically; eg, the classical paper-&pencil/face-to-face-interview has been replaced, in many cases, by computer-assisted telephone interviewing. Responsibility for these developments is attributed to five factors: (1) technological innovations; (2) growing concern about the poor quality of data collected by questionnaires, combined with rising costs per interview & decreasing response rates; (3) growing interest in the study of social change & hence, in the collection of longitudinal data; (4) closer cooperation between sociologists & psychometricians in the area of questionnaire design; & (5) closer relations between the qualitative & quantitative approaches in sociology. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23661 / ISA / 1990 / 7343

Van Dijk, Jules J. J. (Tilburg U, NL-5000 LE Netherlands), **Erosion and Innovation in Industrial Democracy in Europe.**

¶ The ongoing acceleration of economic & social internationalization processes in Europe is explored, with focus on the development of industrial democracy in the 1990s, primarily the multinational corporation (MNC) & its transformation into a transnational firm. The sociopolitical agenda of the MNC is sketched in terms of new border crossing issues, especially concerning employment, with attention to joint consultation & codetermination processes that are changing patterns of union-company & business-government relationships. The question is raised whether there will be an increasing convergence in policies & practices of codetermination along with a process of economic, technological, & cultural modernization & homogenization. A second scenario advanced by the recent report *Social Europe* (EEC, 1988) is the persistence of sociopolitical & sociocultural diversity expressing itself in clusters of industrial relations patterns (Nordic, Germanic, etc). A third scenario is the emergence & adoption of transnational, ie, genuine European, institutional arrangements on top of diverse local arrangements, mainly based on flexible multinational bargaining systems. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23662 / ISA / 1990 / 7344

van Fossen, Anthony B. (Griffith U, Nathan Queensland 4111 Australia), **Radical Religious Movements: A Global Perspective.**

¶ The principles of formation, organization, time, & symbolization in prophetic, millennial, & messianic movements are identified, along with the situations where these radical religious movements are suppressed, absent, or extremely limited in scope. Such movements are based on progressively more critical attitudes toward existing modes of production & rewards, & antiradicalism often emerges in defense of these. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23663 / ISA / 1990 / 7345

Van Gageldonk, André & Bartels, Arnold A. J. (Research Center Youth Welfare, PO Box 9555 NL-2300 RB Leiden Netherlands), **An Instrument for Reviewing the Research-Literature in the Domain of Child and Youth Studies. Taking the Best of Two Ways of Reviewing the Research Literature.**

¶ The need for reviews of social science studies covering the last decade is identified, & qualitative & quantitative review methods are critiqued. An instrument for reviewing research literature, combining qualitative & quantitative methods, is applied to the last decade of research in the

Netherlands. The instrument includes both numerical & alphanumerical variables ordered in four categories: (1) research project identification; (2) research variables that check explicit or implicit assumptions of the research, screening research problems, questions, & theories, & also methodology, design, data collection, & analysis; (3) variables relevant or specific to youth research, eg, age, class, sex, way of living, validity of the intake procedure, settings, etc; & (4) results & conclusions, ie, changes, effects, & recommendations. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23664 / ISA / 1990 / 7346

van Gigh, John P. (School Business Administration California State U, Sacramento 95819-2694), **The Importance of Metaethics.**

¶ Ethics in social systems encompass three possible levels of interaction: (1) At the lower level (previously called the intervention level) or level of morality, the regulation of conduct according to rules or norms at the object level occurs. It is also here that the degree of conformity between actions & moral principles is questioned, & actions are compared with ethical norms. (2) The object level is the level of normative ethics & the domain of theologians & social scientists, at which questions of moral substance are raised & particular judgments are evaluated. (3) The meta-level is the realm of metaethics & of philosophers, at which questions of logical & epistemological substance are raised, & the meaning & sense in which normative ethical judgments can be known to be true or false are explored. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23665 / ISA / 1990 / 7347

van Gigh, John P. (School Business Administration California State U, Sacramento 95819-2694), **Metamodeling: The Epistemology of System Modeling.**

¶ The nature of metamodeling is described as it pertains to various systems of inquiry, eg, the hierarchy of critical thinking skills & the relationship of scientific disciplines to their respective epistemological foundations. Applications of metamodeling are discussed, particularly as they pertain to the design of systems. Reference is made to the serious consequences of neglecting epistemological, metasystemic, or metamodeling concerns in system design, including, in the short term, failures of system design, & in the long run, the potential demise of a scientific discipline. Examples of this include the current crisis affecting disciplines such as operations research, management science, information systems, etc. The reconsideration of epistemological concerns may impart new direction & breathe new life into these disciplines. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23666 / ISA / 1990 / 7348

van Meter, Karl M., Mounier, Lise & Chartron, Ghislaine (LISH-CNRS, 54 blvd Raspail F-75006 Paris France), **Network Analysis by Factorial and Classification Methods of the Official Biographies of Members of the Soviet Central Committee.**

¶ Using the official biographies of all members of the Soviet Central Committee between 1981 & 1987, furnished by the online database SOVT on the server GECAM in Paris, France, a preliminary network analysis showed that five distinct geographic poles structure the ties between members. This preliminary analysis was based only on factorial analysis of the occurrence of repeated geographical names in the official biographies. Here, using an exhaustive analysis of all co-occurrences of all words (eg, names of schools, types of jobs, titles & positions occupied) appearing in these official biographies, both factorial & classification (or cluster) analyses are performed to determine the groups of closely associated individuals & the basis & structure of the relationships. The database comprises 485 males & 18 females, with a total of 7,844 total dated sequences for an average of 15.6 dated sequences per individual; the biographies consist of 77,680 words in total for 2,764 distinct words. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23667 / ISA / 1990 / 7349

Van Steijn, Frans A. J. (U Amsterdam, NL-1018 WV Netherlands), **Changing Relations between University and Practice: Case Studies on Part-Time Professors in the Netherlands.**

¶ In the Dutch university system, part-time professors are prominent both as members of the academic community & as representatives of professional uses of knowledge. By observing the conduct & functions of part-time professors in business economics, chemical engineering, & immunology, the changing role of the universities & the evolving relation



between the use & production of academic knowledge are explored. Certain dependencies between the different functions in knowledge systems—production of new knowledge, validation, storage & distribution, & utilization of knowledge in practice & in mandating or programming research—are traced, & shown to constitute a specific coherent configuration in each discipline. Contrary to the general opinion that universities are increasingly engaged in applied research & are turning away from the fundamental & theoretical issues of their disciplines, an increasing autonomy of university researchers & increasing independent contributions to knowledge by university groups are evidenced. Yet at the same time, academic research plays an increasingly important role in providing knowledge for practical areas of utilization—hence, the larger numbers of research contracts, sponsoring, & advisorships. It is concluded that the production of new knowledge in universities has gained momentum, which has changed not only the impact & culture of academic knowledge production but also the practical utilization of knowledge. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23668 / ISA / 1990 / 7350

Van Vonderen, Marijke L. & Hermanussen, Ria (Eindhoven U Technology, NL-5600 MB Netherlands), **Rational Study Choice.**

¶ All over the world systematic differences in educational choices are found between women & men; in particular, technology is chosen predominantly by males (Ms) & not by females (Fs). Explanations often refer to socialization experiences: Fs & Ms learn to value different goals concerning professional & personal life, & shape their behavior according to gender expectations. Eccles (1987) introduced a more individualistic value-expectancy model to explain sex differences in choices for mathematics; rational choice theory was used to reconstruct Eccles's model, from which four hypotheses were developed to explain study choices of Fs & Ms equally qualified to enroll at a university of technology in the Netherlands: (1) the education a student pursues is an intentionally chosen means to attain valued life goals; (2) the course of study chosen will be that most likely to yield the most valued life goals; (3) the number of alternatives is more restricted for Fs than for Ms; & (4) there is no difference in accessibility of information & other resources for Fs & Ms. These hypotheses are tested with questionnaire data from 160 Fs & Ms (85% response rate), & the results are discussed. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23669 / ISA / 1990 / 7351

Van Waarden, Frans (Fachgruppe Politikwissenschaft/ Verwaltungswissenschaft U Konstanz, D-7750 Federal Republic Germany), **Business Associations as Organizations of Organizations.**

¶ A significant element in which business associations differ from other interest associations (trade unions, consumer & environmental groups) is that they organize business firms (or businessmen representing a firm), & are thus organizations of organizations. Problems often arise due to the fact that the member organizations may differ greatly in size, resources, economic & political power, etc. Here, these problems are analyzed in terms of their consequences for the structure of associations (eg, voting rights, membership dues, composition of the executive board, internal differentiation in subunits), & the organizational mechanisms created in response to these problems are identified. Differences in organizational structures are related to differences in the structure of the membership recruitment domain (eg, firm size heterogeneity). Both quantitative data & qualitative case studies produced in the context of a comparative project involving 352 business associations in 9 countries & 7 economic sectors are employed. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23670 / ISA / 1990 / 7352

Vanagas, Jurgis (Vilnius Civil Engineering Instit, Saulėtekio Alley 11 232054 Lithuania USSR), **Regeneration of Old Towns: Sociological Approach.**

¶ In drawing regeneration plans for the old parts of Lithuanian towns in the postwar period, focus was on their cultural, historical, & architectural values as opposed to the vital & urgent problems of the local population. Here, an alternative approach is developed, based on research carried out in four towns that introduces the sociological aspect as the key feature of the planning procedure. Elements of this new methodical approach include: (1) determination of the relative weight of the old town as part of the center of a city; (2) analyses of the optimal number of inhabitants from the social point of view; (3) prediction of the local family structure, way of living, & principles of settling; (4) selection of the

dwelling type according to a specific demographic model implied in the geographic area, the typical way of living, & principles of settling; & (5) determination of the sequence of reconstruction to eliminate shortcomings in the living environment. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23671 / ISA / 1990 / 7353

Varela Fernandez, Julia (Calle Chile 32, E-28016 Madrid Spain), **Social and Academic "Habitus" in Spanish Sociology.**

¶ The institutional development of sociology in Spain is documented, & qualitative techniques are employed to show the professional habitus of Spanish sociologists & the existence of visible & invisible colleges. An attempt is made to analyze the possible correspondence between sociological codes & academic hierarchies. Focus is on ways in which knowledge & power, which have their roots not only in the existing struggles inside the field, but in the different connections that exist between academic & other political & social powers, come together in institutional sociology. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23672 / ISA / 1990 / 7354

Vasanth, Arsanipalai (Jawaharlal Nehru U, New Delhi 110067 India), **Women in Science—A Study of Their Perception of Science and Its Implications for Science Policy.**

¶ The underrepresentation of women in scientific occupations has been the subject of concern of a number of researchers. Cases of overt discrimination have been documented, social & political barriers to the participation of women in science studied, & the relationships between genetic & environmental factors explored. Recently, another dimension of the problem has emerged: many women drop out of science not because of their mental capacity or social pressures, but because of the way they perceive science. Researchers point out that women have a different way of perceiving, categorizing, & valuing reality, & are more concerned with social implications of science. Here, using data from a perception of science inventory administered to women laboratory scientists, university & college science teachers, & science students in India, the conflictive situation of women in science is revealed; implications for science policy are considered. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23673 / ISA / 1990 / 7355

Vasquez, Ana & Martinez, Isabel (CNRS-URA, 887-32 rue Serpente F-75006 Paris France), **Spanish title not provided** (The Hidden Socialization: Pupil Interactions in the Classroom). (SPA)

¶ The school institution is modeled by the cultural parameters of the society in which it is immersed, but at the same time, it constitutes a specific culture. Here, data from classroom observations conducted in 1978 in Barcelona, Spain, & Paris, France, are used to examine traits that differ between schools as the expression of cultural differences between the two societies, while traits that appear similar in both educational systems should represent the school culture itself. Focus is on the less perceptible & less obvious dimensions of classroom interactions, which, it is shown, have a similar structure & function in the schools of both cities. These interactions can be characterized by the coexistence of two tightly related, though different, structures: teacher-pupil interactions & pupil-pupil interactions. In terms of power relations, these are described as "vertical" & "horizontal," respectively; the specific characteristics of each are identified, & their role in pupil socialization & the transmission of institutional norms is described. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23674 / ISA / 1990 / 7356

Veauvy, Christiane (CNRS-IRESCO, 59-61 rue Pouchet F-75849 Paris France), **Maghrébins et nationaux dans un groupe marginalisé/occulté: le salariat agricole en Provence** (Maghrebis and Nationals in a Marginalized/Hidden Group: Agricultural Wage-Earners in Provence). (FRE)

¶ To appreciate the professional, labor, & neighborhood forces at work within the Maghreb group in France, it is necessary to keep in mind the relationship of each subgroup to its own society. The specifics of these relationships are analyzed through interviews of individuals or small groups, observation of daily life, & participation as lecturer to Moroccan immigrants in Vaucluse & Bouches-du-Rhône, with emphasis on economic & cultural order. Historical considerations are shown to permit a renewed approach to these relationships. Tr & Modified by J. White (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)



90S23675 / ISA / 1990 / 7357

Veenhoven, Ruut (Dept Sociology Erasmus U Rotterdam, NL-3000 DR Netherlands), **Inequality and Happiness across Countries.**

¶ The degree of social inequality in countries is usually measured by differences in life chances such as income, social prestige, & influence, but consideration should also be given to differences in realized life quality. This is attempted here by comparing inequality of "happiness" in 28 countries, measured by deviation of responses to questions about the "appreciation of one's life as a whole" in representative surveys. It is found that inequality in happiness does not necessarily correspond with inequality in income; however, there is a clear relationship with the country's political system: differences in the happiness of citizens are smallest in democratic welfare states, irrespective of their level of affluence. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23676 / ISA / 1990 / 7358

Veevers, Jean E. (Dept Sociology U Victoria, British Columbia V8W 2Y2), **Permanent Availability for Marriage: Considerations of the Canadian Case.**

¶ The permanent availability model (PAM) of the family is an ideal type of family organization based on the premise that every adult in a society is permanently available for every other opposite-sex adult, regardless of his or her current marital status. This ideal type is discussed with reference to its antithesis, the orderly replacement model (ORM). It is suggested that all family systems can be ordered on a continuum ranging from ORM to PAM, & that changes in the Canadian family system can heuristically be interpreted as a movement toward PAM. Supporting data involving changes in attitudes, behavior, & the law are presented: (1) increasing reversibility of marriage; (2) singular identities of married persons; (3) emphasis on bilateral descent; (4) increased heterogamy; (5) declining fertility; & (6) increased economic independence. The predisposition toward serial monogamy is discussed in terms of complicating factors such as unbalanced sex ratios & acquired immune deficiency syndrome. The actual application of the model is modified by redefinitions of eligibles in terms of age & sexual preference, & by the dynamics of divorce decision making. Implications of these trends for the immediate future include the fragility of marriage & a general individuation of society. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23677 / ISA / 1990 / 7359

Veevers, Jean E. (Dept Sociology U Victoria, British Columbia V8W 2Y2), **Dexter Dominance: Male-Female Choreography in Everyday Life.**

¶ Like an English sentence, a photograph is read from left to right, a perceptual habit reinforced by the accompanying subvocalization & by the direction of the action. Consequently, the most important & active component of a picture is appropriately placed on the dexter side. In male-female photographs, the most congruent image is found when the male, representing high prestige & action, is perceived before the female, representing low prestige & passivity; comparable ordering is also found in photographs of other persons in unequal dyads. Significant exceptions occur when the female, for some reason, assumes the dominant role. Thus, the choreography of dexter dominance may serve to reinforce both biological differences in strength & ideological differences in sex-role status. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23678 / ISA / 1990 / 7360

Veijola, Soile E. J. (Kurkimäentie 19 A 1, SF-00940 Helsinki Finland), **Introduction to Mixed Play. Women and Men as Players and Interpreters of New Games.**

¶ A discussion of a new social & discursive space formed by "New Games" ((NGs) the movement born in Calif in the early 1970s) & of teamwork or mixed play by women & men. Focus is on issues of gender, body culture, & *communitas*. The NG phenomenon provides a new way of looking at sports: such play & games (Slaughter, Blob, Caterpillar, Vampire) emphasize joy, experience, sociability, being together, & minimizing the differences in age, sex, race, & abilities. NGs offer a chance to let out aggressions, celebrate, & co-work, instead of competition & differentiation of skills & divisions between participants & audience. An attempt is made to determine: (1) given the discursive space of the NG, how the unconscious, contextual, & socially learned contextualization rules & discursive practices, by which the other sex/gender is or is not understood & interpreted, will change; & (2) how these experiences will affect the cognitive background presumptions & socially learned views & contextualization rules concerning sex/gender of both women & men.

It is suggested that Finnish sport research should address the different contexts of the game, the structures that are against or according to team play in a traditional sense & to the game as interaction/communication & as a means of gender socialization. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23679 / ISA / 1990 / 7361

Verdoodt, Albert F. (USOC, Place Montesquieu B-1348 Louvain-La-Neuve Belgium), **Regional and Minority Languages in Western Europe.**

¶ In preparation for an inventory of regional & minority languages, a project of the International Centre for Research on Bilingualism at Laval U (Quebec), & in view of the political concerns of the Council of Europe's Standing Conference of Local & Regional Authorities, a 20-page questionnaire was sent to the regional authorities, to the bodies defending each language, & to experts in the field, based on the concept of *Ausbau-Sprache* or language by development. According to this concept, the writing down of a language generally begins with poetry & narrative prose, followed by the use of the language for nonnarrative prose, first popular, then more elaborate, & finally learned prose. The survey responses are analyzed, revealing many different situations; the chances for survival of the various languages are evaluated, with special reference to the legal framework in which they operate. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23680 / ISA / 1990 / 7362

Vergati, Stefania (Dipt sociologia U Roma, I-00198 Italy), **Urbanization and Quality of Life: A Research Report on Small Town Take-Off in Italy.**

¶ An examination of the relationships between level of living, individual perceptions of life quality, & mobility choices, based on 1971 & 1981 census data. Findings indicate that the population of small towns (50,001-100,000 inhabitants) in Italy increased 24.7%, while the overall population was steady. There were also remarkable differences inside, & among, the statistical territorial areas of the country. Three parallel trends are identified: (1) the saturation of the big metropolitan poles; (2) the depopulation of rural & mountain areas; & (3) the growth of the outer metropolitan areas. These transformations are explained as a multi-fold effect of imbalances & asymmetries of social & economic development, rather than of clear-cut antiurban values among the social actors. Reasons why individuals & their families move from big cities to small towns in a country where the general propensity to spontaneous territorial mobility is not diffused are explored, & the possibility of many urbanization models rather than one unique pattern is raised. Data from a large-scale 1988 research project that attempted to relate recent changes in urbanization trends to perceived differences in standards & quality of life between push & pull areas, as well as economic, professional, & environmental factors, are reported. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23681 / ISA / 1990 / 7363

Verma, Gajendra (Centre Ethnic Studies U Manchester, M13 England), **Interracial Relations in British Secondary Schools.**

¶ The literature suggests that many obstacles lie in the path of children from certain racial/ethnic groups (eg, Afro-Caribbean, South Asian) in GB that lessen their chances of fulfilling their educational potential—obstacles created by poor interracial relations, low levels of interracial knowledge & understanding, & the relative failure of the schools to prepare all children, of whatever origin, for life in a multiracial/cultural society. Results are reported of a study conducted by the School of Education at the U of Manchester to evaluate in depth a group of 10 schools in various parts of GB. A detailed description of interracial relations in secondary schools shows that such relationships are modified by the policies & practices of schools in terms of their organization, structure, & interactive processes. Data to support these findings were obtained via: collection of documentary & background sources, observation in formal & informal situations, interaction & group discussions with staff & students, & administration of questionnaires to students. The findings should help those shaping or carrying out policy by providing a better understanding of the issues & problems of interracial relations, a clearer grasp of which issues are open to intervention, & a clearer understanding of the factors that promote good interethnic relations. The conclusions also present an overall picture of interracial relations as perceived by students & teachers in British schools. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)



90S23682 / ISA / 1990 / 7364

Verplanken, Bas (Dept Social & Organizational Psychology Center Energy & Environmental Research, Wassenaarseweg 52 NL-2333 AK Leiden Netherlands), **Public Reactions to Chernobyl: A Case of Rationality or Feelings?**

¶ Public reactions to the Chernobyl nuclear accident in the USSR are discussed, drawing on four recent studies: (1) in "Beliefs, Attitudes, and Intentions toward Nuclear Energy before and after Chernobyl in a Longitudinal within-Subjects Design (*Environment & Behavior*, 1989, 21, 4, 371-392), B. Verplanken described effects of Chernobyl on subjective probabilities of consequences of using nuclear power, as measured within one sample during Feb 1986-Dec 1987; (2) in "Individual Differences in Hindsight Bias: I Never Thought Something Like Chernobyl Would Happen. Did I? (*Journal of Behavioral Decision Making*, 1988, 1, 3, 131-147), B. Verplanken & R. G. M. Pieters investigated the occurrence of "hindsight bias" in the context of the Chernobyl accident; (3) in "The Stability of Nuclear Attitudes after Chernobyl (*Journal of Environmental Psychology* (in press), C. J. H. Midden & B. Verplanken investigated the stability of nuclear attitudes after the Chernobyl event; & (4) an experiment in which Ss judged numerically stated probabilities of catastrophic & noncatastrophic events. Analysis focuses on how to interpret the various responses to the Chernobyl event as "rational," "emotional," or otherwise. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23683 / ISA / 1990 / 7365

Verpraet, Gilles (CNRS/IPRAUS, 6 rue du Mail F-75018 Paris France), **The Planning Professions between France and the United States: The Shift to Mediation.**

¶ The social setting of the planning professions is sustained by the institutional framework of land use control & by cultural mentality. Analysis of control between professionals & clients specifies the genesis of two professional systems: (1) a mix of municipal mediation & central guidance in France, & (2) a convergent collegiate pattern in the planning commission, professional organization, & educational networks in the US. Data from surveys of 200 French planners on practices & occupational/professional relations are compared with those obtained in the US via surveys on professional practices, roles, values, & ethical patterns. Results indicate that in both countries, there exists the same criticism of the rational idea of expertise & the same struggle between professionals & the public domain. However, in the US the thematic of professional mediation insists on negotiation practices & on boundary spanning, while in France, it insists on the intermediary relations between central states & civil society, & between central power & local institutions, & on the coordination of planning actors. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23684 / ISA / 1990 / 7366

Vester, Heinz-Günter (Institut Soziologie U München, D-8000 40 Federal Republic Germany), **Collective Behavior and Social Movements under Postmodern Conditions.**

¶ Since the late 1960s, the emergence of social movements, the worldwide spread of terrorism, & the striving for regionalism in several Western & Eastern states have been provoking a reorientation of sociology toward the study of collective behavior. However, the field is badly prepared to deal with this altered reality, since its concepts & theories stem from a tradition whose background is modernity. In contemporary societies, the phenomena of collective behavior & social movements lack the properties that sociological theories of modernization would have postulated. At the turn of the century they ceased to be "rationally" organized, instrumental to universal ends, coherent in their ideological structure, or unique in their socioeconomic class basis. Instead, they have become more fragmented, driven increasingly by cognitive & affective processes, & characterized by an abundance of symbolic expression. Eleven characteristics of the postmodern condition (as identified by Ihab Hassan) are discussed: (1) indeterminacy; (2) fragmentation; (3) decanonization; (4) loss of the innermost self; (5) loss of reference; (6) irony; (7) hybridization; (8) carnival; (9) performance & participation; (10) constructionism; & (11) immanence. These characteristics are valuable in describing & explaining contemporary collective behavior & social movements. Several examples demonstrate that, under postmodern conditions, they are not less rational than in the age of modernity, & it cannot be concluded that they have no impact on societies, cultures, or politics. Cross-cultural comparative sociology must examine the role of collective behavior in a postmodern future; this will require a revision of some modernist

sociological concepts. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23685 / ISA / 1990 / 7367

Vicario Martinez, Lorenzo & Martinez Monje, Pedro Manuel (U País Vasco, Avda del Ejército 82 E-48015 Bilbao Spain), **Spanish title not provided** (Internal Migration in the Bilbao Metropolitan Area). (SPA)

¶ The increase of internal migration in the Basque region of Spain began before the economic crisis in 1975 & is a phenomenon most typical of metropolitan areas. This population redistribution has resulted in the saturation of the traditionally industrial cities, & has had an impact both on the municipalities of origin & of destination with respect to such factors as the rejuvenation/aging of the population, & the supply/demand of housing & public equipment. Here, migration patterns in Bilbao are examined in two phases: (1) 1940-1975, a period of high immigration from less developed areas in Spain to the new industrial cities of Bilbao; & (2) 1975 to the present, a period of return migration due to the crisis of traditional urban industry, & of internal migration to growing medium-size residential cities in the area. Characteristics of migrants leaving Bilbao to go to such medium-size residential cities are also described. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23686 / ISA / 1990 / 7368

Vigh, József (Eötvös U, H-1053 Budapest Hungary), **Social Control and Responsibility.**

¶ In many countries the notion of responsibility is equal to the notion of establishment of responsibility, & both have a perjorative meaning, since they are closely connected with norm-breaking & punishment. This type of responsibility may be called negative responsibility, while norm-following activity involves positive responsibility, where the consequence of such behavior is recognition, appreciation, & award. The means of stimulation for norm-following actions have more significant favorable effects in society than do punishments. Thus, criminology must emphasize the effect of positive responsibility of social control in order to prevent crime; suggestions for developing a system in which positive responsibility dominates are offered. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23687 / ISA / 1990 / 7369

Vilanova, Mercedes & Willems, Dominique (Dept Historia Contemporanea U Barcelona, E-08007 Spain), **In Search of a Forgotten Time: The Thirties in Spain (Illiterates and Historical Memory).**

¶ An examination of political participation in Barcelona, Spain, between 1931 & 1939, with focus on differences between males & females, & between literate & illiterate people, drawing on statistical data supplemented by interviews conducted at a metallurgical enterprise that was collectivized during the Civil War. Analysis reveals that literacy is as important as gender in determining participation: literate men are the most politicized, & illiterate women are the most marginal. However, on the basis that the behavior of literate women more closely resembles that of literate men, & the behavior of illiterate women that of illiterate men it is concluded that the cultural barrier is as important, if not more so, than gender in explaining political behavior. This conclusion was tested via an analysis of the electoral behavior of poor men in La Escala, Catalonia, which was a fishing & working class area during the same period. Findings indicate that the level of political participation of poor men was less than the total for all men, but greater than that of illiterate men. Thus, the cultural barrier is also more significant than poverty in explaining differences in political participation. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23688 / ISA / 1990 / 7370

Villavicencio, Daniel (GLYSI, 14 ave Berthelot F-69363 Lyon Cedex 07 France), **French title not provided** (Technology Transfer: A Stake in Collective Apprenticeship). (FRE)

¶ An important problem in transferring technology to developing countries has always been introducing a complex technical system to an unskilled labor force. Beyond strictly technical aspects, this problem touches different levels of social labor relations: organizational, hierarchical, cultural, etc. Research on several French enterprises in Mexico yielded answers to the question of how to transfer technology when workers are underskilled. Despite inadequate schooling & vocational training, workers can network their knowledge & use social mobilization to learn to manage technical systems in a collective manner. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)



90S23689 / ISA / 1990 / 7371

Villeneuve-Gokalp, Catherine (INED, 27 rue du commandeur F-75675 Paris Cedex 14 France), **Du premier au deuxième couple: la reproduction des comportements conjugaux** (From the First to the Second Couple: The Reproduction of Conjugal Behavior). (FRE)

¶ Individuals' behavior in their first & second conjugal unions is comparatively examined via analysis of survey data obtained by the Institut national d'études démographiques in 1985/86, involving the collection of complete family histories from 4,400 persons aged 21-45. Second marriages were less common, though when they did occur, ideas about couple life & marriage, already conceived at the time of the first union, remained unchanged in spite of negative first marriage experiences. Those who regard marriage as a condition of couple life remarry more often than do those who are reluctant to marry the first time. Of those who started a second couple, 54% of those who had previously been married remarried immediately; only 44% of those who began their first union out of wedlock married in the second. Among those who never married in their first union, instability prevailed in their second union: in 1986, 31% of the never married were already separated from their second partner, vs only 16% of those who were married the first time. Those who had waited before getting married (cohabiting before their first marriage) tended to have a stable second union, but remained unmarried. Among those who started a second union, 50% lived with their second partner without being married, citing the failure of their first marriage & problems related to their divorce as causing them to mistrust marriage. The first union, whether or not a marriage, has stronger consequences on the mere fact of starting a new couple than on the type of the second couple. The probability of starting a second union is less important when the woman is older &/or when she is in charge of the children; for men, past experiences do not influence this new start. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23690 / ISA / 1990 / 7372

Vitányi, Iván (Research Instit Culture, Corvintér 8 H-1251 Budapest Hungary), **Arts and Social Stratification**.

¶ Social stratification in the relation of different groups to art in Hungary is investigated, using data drawn from national level research on representative samples & qualitative analyses of small groups. The fundamental system underlying the distribution & redistribution of arts is considered. Implications for countries at various levels of development are suggested. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23691 / ISA / 1990 / 7373

Vítečková, Jana (Institut Sociologie, Jilská 1 CS-110 00 Prague 1 Czechoslovakia), **Growing Interest in Informal Work-Consequences for Time Budget Research**.

¶ It is argued that if informal & household time-use indicators are to be used in complex analyses of economic development, time-budget research has to change its primary orientation from leisure to work activities. Prerequisites for work orientation should be created in sampling procedures, in field research design, in respondents' background characteristics, & in the elaboration & presentation of results. Further elaboration & standardization of classifications of activities are needed, especially in the sphere of formal employment. A distinction should be made between gainful & nonpaid productive work in households & the concept of hobby-work should also be defined. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23692 / ISA / 1990 / 7374

Vláčil, Jan (Sociological Instit, Prague Jilská 1 Czechoslovakia), **Socio-Psychological Problems of Work Rationalization and Humanization**.

¶ It is argued that the present rate of technological development in Czechoslovakia & other countries is limited by unclarified societal goals or enterprise interests, unelaborated implementation techniques, & adoption of inadequate models of modernization. Conservatism in the hierarchical division of labor does not recognize new economic, communicational, & personal demands. Working stereotypes represent subjective barriers to: occupational, professional, or territorial mobility; making necessary changes in work content & conditions; & self-realization & satisfaction. The long-term intensification of production requires human-oriented enforcement of organizational innovations & increasing participation of the whole staff in decision making. The social design of jobs & their rotation, enlargement or enrichment, facilitate the utilization of the

cultural capital of workers' competence & potential initiative. Growing individual autonomy, self-control of work teams, vertical cooperation, socialization of knowledge, collective problem solving, & democratization of management illustrate the potential of work de-alienation. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23693 / ISA / 1990 / 7375

Voets, Henk J. L. (Technische U Delft, NL-2628 EB Netherlands), **Workers' Participation in Western Europe—Some Critical Remarks with Respect to the Recent Proposals Made by Delors**.

¶ In Western Europe, workers' participation in decision making has a long history. At least three different ways of representing workers' interests are identified: workers' councils, unions & cooperatives, & other forms of workers' (co)management. In the 1970s, Vredeling, at that time a member of the European Commission, proposed a special directive concerning the structuring of workers' participation in decision making within the European Community. More recently, Chairman Delors of the European Commission has proposed a totally new directive. Here, the positive & negative effects that will likely result from this new directive are discussed, with emphasis on the fact that alternative forms of worker (co) management have not been adequately considered. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23694 / ISA / 1990 / 7376

Volinn, Ilse J. (Dept Physiological Nursing U Washington, Seattle 98195), **Coping with AIDS: Analysis of Self-Reported Processes: An International Perspective**.

¶ Stressors & coping mechanisms are analyzed from the perspective of several theoretical concepts—cohesion, potency, & the distinction between social & psychological resources—using 3 qualitative autobiographies published by 3 persons with a diagnosis of acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS): 2 male homosexuals, 1 in Germany & 1 in the US, & a heterosexual female in the Netherlands. It is concluded that autobiographical accounts can be used to test theoretical concepts & stimulate diversification of services to the dying. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23695 / ISA / 1990 / 7377

Volinn, Ilse J. (Dept Physiological Nursing U Washington, Seattle 98195), **Comparisons of AIDS as a Sexually Transmitted and Reportable Disease or Simply as a Communicable, Reportable Morbidity Condition**.

¶ The impact of labeling acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS) as a sexually transmitted & reportable disease, vs a communicable, reportable, morbidity condition, on structural components such as governmental agencies & on the lives of individuals is explored by applying the concept of social construction—which defines health & illness in societal terms—within the theoretical framework of labeling. Qualitative data drawn from governmental documents & interdisciplinary professional publications are used to illuminate these parallel processes of disease definition as they occur in the US. For predominately epidemiological purposes, the Center for Disease Control periodically provides revised guidelines for reporting processes, while states individually formulate definitions & specifications for legally sanctioned processes. The impacts of these on the individual are illustrated by several examples, & it is argued that classification of AIDS as a sexually transmitted disease implies the power of the state to invade individual privacy. Thus, elaborate provisions for confidentiality protection that are usually not spelled out in such detail for contagious, notifiable diseases are necessary in the case of AIDS. Formulation of statutes by legislators, their interpretation by governmental agencies, & their enforcement through legal actions are issues that must also be considered. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23696 / ISA / 1990 / 7378

Von Mering, Otto (Center Gerontological Studies U Florida, Gainesville 32611), **Health Public Policy and Aging: Self-Care and Not-Self-Care—A Unifying Concept**.

¶ Unified, comprehensive health care planning for the entire life course is needed, adapted to local requirements & designed to be changed as necessary. Such a plan can be formulated only if policymakers stop defining the provider as "independent" & the care recipient as "dependent"; giving/receiving care is an interdependent relationship of benefits, trade-offs, & personal gain. Also, a life-course contingent caring process must view the family as the principal source of care, complemented by support



networks within the sphere of work, ethnicity, religion, & neighborhood, as well as by the services of community public authorities & agencies. An effective health care policy must adopt an inclusive taxonomy of care capable of responding to the continuously changing interaction between self-based & other forms of care. This alternative to classifications according to "informal caring" & "formal providers" allows planners to implement community care strategies that are life-course sensitive. Given that human affliction exists in a social context, it is unwise to model a community care system as a strictly economic-medical, or producer-consumer enterprise. A case example is provided. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23697 / ISA / 1990 / 7379

Wagner, Michael (Max-Planck-Institut Bildungsforschung, Lentzeallee 94 D-1000 Berlin 33 Federal Republic Germany), **Spatial Determinants of Social Mobility: A Life-Course Approach.**

¶ Regarded from a life-course perspective, main determinants of migration are: social events in the sphere of educational, occupational, family, & household careers; past migratory experiences; & properties of the regional opportunity structure. Life course data allow for exact measurement of pre- & postmove characteristics, & therefore enable investigation of migration consequences. This is shown by empirical results concerning the impact of migration on job careers, derived from individual data on social mobility taken from the German Life History Study for 2,171 persons of the birth cohorts 1929-1931, 1939-1941, & 1949-1951. The findings reveal that geographic mobility promoted upward mobility only for the middle cohort; members of the other cohorts experienced upward mobility only if they lived in highly urbanized areas. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23698 / ISA / 1990 / 7380

Waisman, Carlos H. (Dept Sociology U California San Diego, La Jolla 92093), **The Reconversion of Manufacturing in a Highly Protected Economy: State and Capitalists in Contemporary Argentina.**

¶ A discussion of the interaction between state & capitalists in Argentina, a highly protected & stagnated industrial economy, focusing on the collective action problem of capitalism. The existing situation is highly unsatisfactory for all the actors: capitalists, workers, & the state. However, opening the economy would imply for all of them, in the short-run, costs that are certain & definite; in the long run, there would be large gains for the state & for many but not all members of the capitalist & working classes, but these gains are uncertain & diffuse. Strategies for unblocking the economy & the responses that these strategies generate are considered. Since the system is intrinsically unviable (due to stagnation & the danger of political polarization in a society with highly mobilized & organized social forces), both the state & a segment of the capitalist class have incentives for seeking reconversion. These strategies are moderate, for groups are risk averters more than profit maximizers, & they allow for different types of counter-strategies by the groups that would be hurt by reconversion. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23699 / ISA / 1990 / 7381

Walby, Sylvia (Dept Sociology London School Economics & Political Science, Aldwych WC2A 2AE England), **Historical Roots of Contemporary Materialist Feminism.**

¶ A classical dilemma in feminist thought is how to theorize women's oppression using the insights of Karl Marx's materialism without his blind-spot on gender, & the insights of radical feminism's account of women's oppression without its blindspots on material relations, class, & race. Materialist feminism is a theoretical perspective that synthesizes the strengths of materialist analyses of class relations with those of feminist analyses of the oppression of women by men. This synthesis has a long history & can be found in the work of first-wave feminist writers such as Charlotte Perkins Gilman, who, in her day, was regarded as the women's movement leading theorist. The early formulations of materialist feminism are examined both in their historical context & in their application today. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23700 / ISA / 1990 / 7382

Waldman, Robert J. (U Maryland, College Park 20742), **Conditions of Self-Deterrence in Local Wars: The Impact of US-Soviet Relations.**

¶ An exploration of the impact of US & Soviet efforts to promote or limit local conflicts, & of the conditions under which those efforts have actu-

ally influenced the course of such conflicts. To analyze the differential impact of joint, unilateral, or opposing efforts & different types of interventions, four steps are taken: (1) specifying samples of successful & unsuccessful interventions (fifteen each); (2) operationalizing key variables; (3) retrospectively profiling the distinguishing characteristics of successful vs unsuccessful interventions; & (4) specifying hypotheses with regard to conditions under which interventions increased or decreased local violence. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23701 / ISA / 1990 / 7383

Wall, Geoffrey & Oswald, Barbara (Dept Geography U Waterloo, Ontario N2L 3G1), **Cultural Groups as Tourist Attractions: The Amish and Mennonites in North America.**

¶ The Amish of Lancaster County, Pa, & the Mennonites of Waterloo County, Ontario, differ considerably from the mainstream societies of North America in which they are embedded, & for this reason have become tourist attractions. The tourist industries of these two counties are compared, with particular attention to staged & other attractions, tours, accommodations, restaurants, shopping opportunities, & interpretive centers. Tourist cycles, front & back regions, & authenticity of experience constitute the conceptual bases for the analysis. Relationships between these concepts are discussed, & the challenge of protecting local cultures while satisfying the rights & desires of tourists & operators of tourist enterprises is addressed. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23702 / ISA / 1990 / 7384

Wallace, Steven P. (Dept Sociology U Missouri, Saint Louis 63121), **Race and Class in Health Care: African-American Elderly in St. Louis, Missouri.**

¶ An empirical investigation of the question of the consequences of race & class on the life chances of African Americans, focusing on the health care of African American elderly in St. Louis, Mo. Significant health & socioeconomic differences exist between older whites & African Americans, explained primarily by class differences. Data on segregation in hospitals, nursing homes, & other provider institutions demonstrate the salience of race in institutional health care of the poor. Since most proposals for US national health insurance focus on individuals rather than institutions, they will do little to change the racial segregation of health care provided to those who need it most—older African Americans. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23703 / ISA / 1990 / 7385

Walters, Vivienne (Dept Sociology McMaster U, Hamilton Ontario L8S 4M4), **The Social Production of Occupational Health and Safety at the Plant Level.**

¶ Occupational health & safety policy in Ontario is examined, with attention to constraints workers face in seeking to control hazards in the workplace. Data were obtained from 492 workers employed in 8 firms in southern Ontario, via interviews concerning hazards they perceived in their work, their knowledge of their rights, their use of these, & their responses when they believed their health or safety were at risk. Findings indicate that consciousness of hazards is high, but workers lack knowledge of their rights & seldom use existing procedures for dealing with health & safety problems. Selected cases in Ontario in which workers have exercised their right to refuse work for health & safety reasons are presented, with focus on the most contentious of these refusals—eg, decisions of inspectors that have been appealed by workers or employers, & alleged reprisals by employers that are appealed by workers. The role of the state in mediating conflicts between workers & employers is discussed, & the limits of work refusal as a means of improving working conditions are identified. It is also demonstrated that health & safety is not simply a technical issue, but one rooted in the social relations of production. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23704 / ISA / 1990 / 7386

Warde, Alan (Lancaster U, Bailrigg LA1 4YL UK), **Class and Consumption Practices.**

¶ Contributing to discussion of the relationship between class divisions & consumption cleavages & their implications for political mobilization, explored are implications of changing patterns of consumption for class formation in contemporary Western societies. After distinguishing different approaches to the analysis of consumption & isolating their im-



licit presuppositions about the nature of class divisions, examined is how these theories account for observable differences between social groups in spending patterns, housing provision, & household strategies, using original empirical research materials about the middle classes in the UK. Some basic axioms about the relationship between production, material resources, & patterns of consumption are proposed that recognize the importance for social stratification of differential consumption, without endorsing any notion of independent consumption cleavages. The objective is to integrate consumption practices more closely into theoretical understandings of class conflicts in contemporary capitalism, drawing implications for social conflict over consumption. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23705 / ISA / 1990 / 7387

Ware, Elaine M. (Southern California Coll, Costa Mesa 92626), **A Sociological Analysis of International Responses to the Worldwide AIDS Crisis.**

¶ A cross-cultural, international investigation of the worldwide crisis caused by the AIDS (acquired immune deficiency syndrome) epidemic in selected nations. Several operationalized variables are compared to assess the impact of government legislation, social programs, & other interventions on AIDS patients & their social environment. Variables found to be effective provide a solid backdrop from which clinical applications are drawn that, if implemented, could assist the US & other nations in founding constructive programs to care for AIDS victims. Even variables found to be ineffective enhance understanding about attitudes & behaviors that affect AIDS patients, & point toward desirable revisions that would find international usefulness. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23706 / ISA / 1990 / 7388

Warren, Donald I. (Oakland U, Rochester MI 48309-4011), **Formal Service Utilization and Informal Problem-Coping Capacity of the Urban Community: Implications for Comparative Social Policy Analysis.**

¶ An exploratory formulation for social policy analysis is described that relies on empirical indicators of demand for formal services as a partial function of the strength of informal helping resources utilized by an urban population. A conceptual framework is developed, drawing on survey research into the role of natural community bonds, eg, friends, neighbors, kin, coworkers, & comembers of voluntary associations. Variables of problem load, extent of helping networks, & use of formal service agencies & professionals are key operational components of a predictive schema that is correlated with self-reported stress, symptomatology summarized as "risk to well-being." Treated as a measure of "the health of community," the extent of reliance on informal helping is useful in social policy planning & program evaluation. A generic notion of balance between formal & informal coping capacities of a given community or population segment is suggested, formulated in relativistic terms across a variety of sample units. Preliminary data drawn from samples in the US, UK, France, & Canada suggest how "service demand" formulation can provide a base for a new set of comparative social indicators that can supplement conventional demographic attributes of urban populations & of societal social change patterns. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23707 / ISA / 1990 / 7389

Wassenberg, Arthur F. P. (Erasmus U, NL-3000 DR Rotterdam Netherlands), **Alliance Strategies and Tactics in an International Arena: The Negotiated Order of ESPRIT.**

¶ In the area of information technology (IT), Europe faces fierce competition from the US & Japan, a situation that threatens its economic sovereignty, with potential consequences for its political, social, & cultural independence as well. Yet, the European response to the intensification of international competition in the high technology domains is somewhat paradoxical: European knowledge-intensive firms appear to be pursuing outwardly directed alliance strategies, despite a long history of economic inner-directedness. An attempt is made to shed light on this paradox by interpreting organizational behavior as the product of the interplay between the processes of intra- & interorganizational bargaining. Such a network or political analysis of organizations differs from the more usual economic & political theories of organizational & interorganizational integration: it is less axiomatic & deterministic than equilibrium oriented (neoclassical) economic theories, & it is less teleological & voluntaristic than rationality & consensus oriented (functionalist) political theories. Especially in situations of radical technological & institutional change,

a sociological perspective of interorganizational search & negotiating behavior can be more illuminating the more that the environment within which firms & governments operate is characterized by uncertainty, struggle, & motion rather than by careful calculations over well-defined choice sets. Focus here is on the alliance strategies & tactics of European firms in the IT industry. The impact of policy interventions, such as the European Community's ESPRIT program, on the structure of alliance formations is documented. The consequences of the revealed pattern of interfirm & public-private partnerships for the competitive position of European IT industry as a whole are explored. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23708 / ISA / 1990 / 7390

Waterman, Stanley & Kraus, Vered (U Haifa, Mount Carmel 31999 Israel), **Residential Segregation in Israel 1961-1983.**

¶ Since 1948 the ethos of Israel has been the absorption & integration of Jewish immigrants, most of whom were initially accommodated in some form of public housing. Here, changes in the residential patterns of the Israeli population over the past thirty years are traced, attempting to explain the relative first residents in most immigrant housing projects were weights of personal & institutional factors, based on data from the Population Censuses of 1961, 1972, & 1983. The first residents in most immigrant housing projects were usually the most recently arrived group, resulting in an unintentional spatial separation of groups by country of origin, & a secondary separation between immigrants on the urban peripheries & established residents near the centers. With the growth of settlements, the filling in of areas between the centers & peripheries with housing other than for immigrants, & the growing uniformity of the Jewish population, segregation has become increasingly difficult to identify. Nevertheless, two groups—Arabs & ultra-Orthodox Jews—remain highly segregated from the general population. Patterns of residential distribution are usually determined by two main factors, one of which reflects personal decisions at the level of the individual, & the other, institutional decisions. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23709 / ISA / 1990 / 7391

Watier, Patrick (Institut Polémologie 22, rue Descartes F-67084 Strasbourg Cedex France), **French title not provided** (Ways of Life, Lifestyles and Occasions). (FRE)

¶ Analysis of daily life can be undertaken through the use of two approaches: objective & subjective sociology, each of which involves an implicit actor. The first can be used to consider ways of life, which usually include global signs, while in the second, emphasis is on lifestyles & the act. It seems that the notion of lifestyles better expresses transformations concerning one's relation with oneself, as well as with the others, & daily life within contemporary society. Arguments in favor of the daily life approach are developed. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23710 / ISA / 1990 / 7392

Watts, W. David (Southwestern Louisiana U, Hammond 70401), **Sociological Practice in Communities and Organizations to Prevent Drug Use and Alcohol Abuse.**

¶ Sociologists can intervene in drug & alcohol abuse at the prevention, enforcement, & treatment levels of practice; focus here is on drug abuse prevention strategies developed by sociologists that might be helpful to communities & organizations. The multiple functions of drug abuse data—for definition, assessment, program outline, & evaluation—are discussed. Community & organizational awareness of drug abuse as a problem is critical to effective implementation of the remaining stages in sociological intervention, which are mobilization, networking, institutionalization, & socialization. The strategies discussed are guided by control, peer association, & social construction theories. Examples from community & organizational contexts are discussed, with emphasis on the roles of sociologists & applications of sociological theory. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23711 / ISA / 1990 / 7393

Weakliem, David L. (Dept Sociology Cornell U, Ithaca NY 14853-7601), **Social Mobility and Politics: Can Mobility Effects Be Reversed?**

¶ The possibility of asymmetry in the effects of social mobility on political behavior are considered. Several theoretical arguments suggest that people who undergo upward mobility tend to adopt the behavior typical



of their new position while those who undergo downward mobility tend to retain the behavior typical of their origin, because people in an ambiguous social position seek to identify with the higher status group. This hypothesis is tested using data on voting behavior & class identification in the US & Western Europe in the 1970s. Using six occupational categories, diagonal mobility effect models developed by Michael Sobel (eg, see SA 30:3/82M2954) are applied, allowing for several types of asymmetry. Only small & inconsistent deviations from symmetry are found. With regard to age differences in the relative effects of current class & father's class on voting & class identification, no important differences are found, a result that casts doubt on the theory underlying the predictions of asymmetry. It is concluded that there is no evidence of asymmetry in mobility effects, indicating that status, in the sense of a generally accepted hierarchy of worth, is less important than supposed in many sociological theories. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23712 / ISA / 1990 / 7394

Wearing, Betsy (School Social Work U New South Wales, Kensington 2120 Australia (Tel: 02-697-4755)), **Leisure and Women's Identity.**

¶ "Identity" according to Erik Erikson is a process located within the core both of the individual & of his/her communal culture that gives meaning & continuity to individual existence, so that the person can say "This is the real me." Recent theorizing suggests that leisure, along with the family, the educational system, & the occupational system, contributes to identity formation, especially gender identity. Empirical studies suggest that adolescent leisure pursuits prepare males for the competitive aggressiveness necessary for success in the workplace, & females for the nurturing, caring, motherhood, & helpmate roles. However, feminist analysis points out that leisure can be both an area for the subordination of women & an area of resistance to dominant ideologies & discourses. Here, the relationship between leisure experiences & the construction of gender identity in different stages of the lifecycle is examined. It is concluded that leisure experiences of women both reinforce traditional gender identities & provide a space for challenging them & creating liberating individual identities. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23713 / ISA / 1990 / 7395

Weede, Erich (Forschungsinstitut Soziologie, Lindener Allee 15 5 Cologne 41 Federal Republic Germany), **Functionality and Rent-Seeking in Social Stratification: A Social Dilemma.**

¶ In a discussion of the functionalist theory of stratification, it is argued that the link between fulfilling some essential social function & getting great rewards is either tautological or of secondary importance. Nevertheless, societies benefit from unequal rewards & some system of social stratification, if extraordinary rewards provide signals where more effort is required or where scarce talents should go. However, these signals cannot avoid some ambiguity; by advertising the availability of extraordinary rewards, it is also advertised that restrictive practices—in particular, barriers to entry—are likely to succeed in distorting prices. Inevitably, functional inequality generates dysfunctional inequality, & rational actors try to escape from competition & to capture rents. While the (democratic) political process should neutralize attempts to escape from competition, it is more likely to reinforce them. Politics is not part of the cure for rent-seeking, but the core of the problem itself. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23714 / ISA / 1990 / 7396

Wegener, Bernd (Institut Soziologie U Heidelberg, D-6900 Federal Republic Germany), **Network Heterogeneity and the Utility of Social Ties.**

¶ Life-history data are used to test the strength of weak ties theory in explaining career mobility. Results suggest two modifications of this theory: (1) the weak-strong dichotomy with regard to social ties is inappropriate given the multitude of avenues & network types through which job seekers can find a job; & (2) qualification is necessary in that only high prestige job seekers are likely to profit from nonintimate social relations, whereas those of low standing are served better when contacting persons to whom they are related by intimate ties. This finding is attributed to the differential contact opportunities of job seekers of high & low social standing. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23715 / ISA / 1990 / 7397

Weimin, Zheng (Institut American Studies CASS, 5 Jian Nei Dajie Beijing People's Republic China), **China's Opening Policy and Transnational Corporations.**

¶ It is suggested that transnational corporations (TCs) can play a special role in the construction of socialist modernization in the People's Republic of China. TCs can profit by investment, while China will benefit by the transfer of technology & the training of professionals. Moreover, TCs can help Chinese enterprises in developing into an export-oriented economy active in the international market. In recent years, increasing numbers of TCs have invested in China. Through Sept 1989, China had absorbed \$14.1 billion in foreign capital, & 8,000+ joint-venture, cooperative, & exclusively foreign-owned enterprises have been started. China is also investing moderately overseas & is accumulating the experience to organize China-based TCs. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23716 / ISA / 1990 / 7398

Weinberg, Leonard B. & Eubank, William L. (Dept Political Science U Nevada, Reno 89557), **Terrorism and Party Politics in Comparative Perspective.**

¶ Linkages between terrorist groups & political parties are explored using data drawn from the *World Directory of Terrorist Organizations* & other collections. The characteristics of these relationships are described, & an assessment is offered of the frequency with which they occur. Focus is on the explanation of the conditions that stimulate the affinity between these seemingly opposite forms of political organization. Results indicate that nations whose political systems are going through regime transformations appear to be the most likely sites for the emergence of political party-terrorist group ties. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23717 / ISA / 1990 / 7399

Weiss, Johannes (U Kassel, D-3500 Federal Republic Germany), **The Romanticist Critique of Political Economy, Karl Marx and the German Sociological Classics.**

¶ The work of Karl Marx has to be interpreted as an attempt to integrate genuinely Romanticist ideas (referring to the dissolving & alienating effects of capitalist rationality) into a strictly scientific theory of modern bourgeois society. According to Max Weber & other classics of early German sociology, this attempt suffers from a lack of intellectual consistency (or honesty); at the same time, however, the Romanticist syndrome indirectly plays an important role in the thinking of Weber & others. It has been said that all of classical German sociology is Romanticist in its very essence; but, neo-Romantic tendencies can be observed in present-day cultural criticism & in parts of the social sciences as well. Adam Müller's *Critique of Political Economy* is a comparatively elaborated & conclusive example, if not a prototype, of Romanticist thinking in social theory. Its discussion may lead to a better understanding of what Romanticism is, strictly & historically speaking, & why, at least in Germany, the Romanticist "temptation" has proved to be so forceful, persistent, & dangerous in the social sciences. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23718 / ISA / 1990 / 7400

Wejnert, Barbara (Dept Sociology Georgia Southern U, Statesboro 30460), **The Student Movement in Poland: 1968 and 1981 Compared.**

¶ There have been two major student movements in post-WWII Poland. The first occurred during the era of worldwide student protests, riots, & rebellions in 1968. The second took place in 1980/81 during the development of the nationwide Solidarity movement. These movements differed in terms of their background, character, structure, & aims, as well as in their relationships with students, the environment, & the state. The supportive opinions of 1968 were replaced by disagreement with & distrust for governmental activity in 1980/81, when students sought to influence the form & activity of institutions of higher education. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23719 / ISA / 1990 / 7401

Welcker, Ingrid & Anker, Ingrid (Institut Social Studies Armed Forces Germany, Winzerstr 52 D-8000 Munich 40 Federal Republic Germany), **Women in a Man's Job: The Female Officers.**

¶ An examination of the qualifications that women in the traditionally male-dominated job areas of the military need to master the occupational activity of officer. If one understands by qualifications functional & ex-



trafunctional skills, or professional, social, & character capabilities of an employee, the question arises as to what qualifications relevant to the job women must possess or acquire to be admitted into the army as female officers. Generally, the job qualifications of an officer are oriented toward an idealized picture of the male. Using the army of the Federal Republic of Germany as a case study, an analysis is presented of how women officers can either change or conform to male-dominated behavior patterns. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23720 / ISA / 1990 / 7402

Weller Ford, Georganne & Munoz, Héctor (Instit Superior Intérpretes & Traductores, Rio Rhin 40 Col Cuauhtémoc Mexico DF 06500), **Methodological Progress and Snags in Sociolinguistic Field Research.**

¶ Sociolinguistic research carried out over the past ten years on Indo-American minorities has revolved around three main concerns that have a direct bearing on methodology: (1) the compatibility of quantitative & qualitative procedures in field research, be it through methodological complementarity, or by the simple addition of techniques; (2) the ethical complications of clinical or experimental techniques during elicitation of sociolinguistic data; & (3) the validity of functionality of the results in the light of socioeconomic & educational needs of the Indian groups. Concerns with methodology & techniques in Mexico are historically justified by the nature of its sociolinguistic research; a general & efficient system of bilingual education for Indian groups has not been consolidated even after fifty years of study. Methodological solutions have been presented as answers to concrete demands in an attempt to analyze problems such as: the survival of ethnic minorities, the conflict between Indian languages & Spanish in Mexico, the "realistic" design of the bilingual curriculum, the linguistic bases for literacy in the mother tongue, measurement & evaluation of linguistic abilities of school-bound Indians, & the relevance of the curricula to local culture. In conclusion, the main achievements & major stumbling blocks experienced in recent sociolinguistic research in Mexico are synthesized. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23721 / ISA / 1990 / 7403

Wellman, Barry & Salazar, Vince A. F. (Centre Urban & Community Studies U Toronto, Ontario M5S 1A1), **How-and Why-Do Social Networks Change over a Decade?**

¶ Data obtained from the same Torontonians (Ontario) interviewed in 1968 & 1978 about the members of their social networks (kin, friends, neighbors, & workmates) are subjected to quantitative & qualitative analyses to address the following issues: (1) the extent to which social network characteristics change over a decade; (2) whether the turnover is essentially within role types, or involves shifts in emphasis, eg, kin replacing friends; (3) the extent to which changes are associated with the major life-course transitions of marital, family, or employment status, or residential situation; (4) the implications of these changes for social support & informal economic exchanges; & (5) whether women & men experience these changes differentially, as a consequence of the social division of labor. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23722 / ISA / 1990 / 7404

Wenger, Morton G. (U Louisville, KY 40292), **Stupidification, Feudalization, and Educational Collapse in Contemporary America.**

¶ The decline of academic performance by students in the US public education system has emerged as a major social issue. Here, an attempt is made to place this phenomena in historical perspective. It is agreed that social reality underpins the alarm exhibited by the hegemonic class of the US & its ideological organs, & it is one of a drastic "stupidification" & degeneration of all strata of the US laboring classes, themselves modes of a more general degradation & immiseration experienced by those same classes. However, this decline is not isolated, but is associated with parallel changes in the intellectual & value orientations of other classes & class segments as well (eg, Vice-President Daniel Quayle & ex-President Ronald Reagan). Applying Weberian ideas about the natural history of class orders, it is contended that this process is part of a broader feudalization of US society, associated with an emerging estate order. In addition, this development is associated with & made marginally viable by the changes in tool culture centered around the emergence of the microchip-based digital computer & its attendant software, as these intersect with the fundamental imperatives of capital accumulation. As relevant theory would suggest, these developments have a contradictory character, enhancing capitalist accumulation on the one hand while simultaneously producing legitimization problems on the other. Both the real nature of the problem & the distorted forms thereof that the dominant analysis takes are considered. It is concluded that the maturation of the US class order, specifically its increasing stratification, has brought with it a crisis in an educational system that had historically been oriented toward the demands of a highly mobile society operating as a largely isolated & noncompetitive national economy. There is a contradictory evidence as to the degree to which this is a unique US phenomenon, or one that prefigures changes in other capitalist societies. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

evant theory would suggest, these developments have a contradictory character, enhancing capitalist accumulation on the one hand while simultaneously producing legitimization problems on the other. Both the real nature of the problem & the distorted forms thereof that the dominant analysis takes are considered. It is concluded that the maturation of the US class order, specifically its increasing stratification, has brought with it a crisis in an educational system that had historically been oriented toward the demands of a highly mobile society operating as a largely isolated & noncompetitive national economy. There is a contradictory evidence as to the degree to which this is a unique US phenomenon, or one that prefigures changes in other capitalist societies. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23723 / ISA / 1990 / 7405

Wentink, Anthony A. & Vlaender, Gert J. (Tilburg U, NL-50000 LE Netherlands), **Information Technology, Performance and New Forms of Work in the Service Industry.**

¶ It is argued that information technology (IT) will enhance the emergence of team-based, problem-focused, flexible work groups, supported by electronic communications, as the primary organizational form in service organizations. Teams & other ad hoc decision-making structures will provide the basis for a permanent organizational form, eg, collective-entrepreneurship, with few middle-level managers. IT's role is enabling geographically dispersed groups to better coordinate their activities through enhanced electronic communication. Improved communications capability & data accessibility will lead to systems integration, & to vastly improved group communications & business processes across traditional, functional, product, or geographic lines. The growth of IT will also result in improved data accessibility due to integration of data, organizational communications, & business processes. These hypotheses are tested using interview data from general, information, personnel, & functional managers in several Dutch service companies & government agencies. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23724 / ISA / 1990 / 7407

West, Lois A. (Dept Sociology Florida International U, University Park Miami 33195), **Political Unionism, Democratization and Development in the Philippines.**

¶ The contemporary political, left-wing labor movement, the Kilusang Mayo Uno, is examined in terms of its impact on the extension of popular control over state & economic institutions in the Philippines, 1980-1988, based on data obtained via 8 months of fieldwork & structured interviews with 75 Philippine labor movement members. Trade unionism becomes political when unions act as social movements to affect the restructuring of social institutions & power relations through reforms &/or revolution. A focus on changing state policies is not enough; the intent must be to reconstruct the nature of social relations between labor, capital, & the state. It is argued that political unionism in the Philippines has been affected more by regime legitimacy than by regime type-authoritarianism under Ferdinand Marcos, or democratization under Corazon Aquino. Economic problems have tended to create problems, demonstrating a causal relationship between political unionism & economic development strategies. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23725 / ISA / 1990 / 7406

West, Lois A. (Dept Sociology Florida International U, University Park Miami 33195), **Towards a Theory of Feminist Nationalist Movement: Examining a Case Study of the Philippine Women Workers Movement.**

¶ Data from fieldwork on the *Kilusang Manggagawa Kababaihan* (women workers' movement) in the Philippines are used to exemplify a theory of feminist nationalist social movements. These movements differ from Western feminist movements in their emphasis on: the collective good, rather than individualism; the development of nationalism; the centrality of kinship relations; attempts to meld reformist strategies with revolutionary ones; & the belief that nationalist, class, & feminist issues must be simultaneously addressed. This movement is compared to similar movements in other countries to test the viability of the theory. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23726 / ISA / 1990 / 7408

Wettenhall, Roger L. & Britton, Neil R. (School Administrative Studies U Canberra, Belconnen ACT 2616 Australia), **The Australian Natural Disasters Organisation: A National Focal Point for Disaster**



Planning and Coordination?

¶ The notion of "focal points" is drawn on in an evaluation of Australia's paramount counterdisaster coordinating agency, the Natural Disasters Organisation, from its inception in 1974 to the present. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23727 / ISA / 1990 / 7409

White, Judy (Centre Urban & Regional Studies U Birmingham, B15 2TT England), **Helping Themselves to Power: The Burgeoning of Women in Leisure Management.**

¶ It is argued that women managers aspiring to contribute to the development of "people friendly" leisure services may themselves have to grapple with a "woman unfriendly" organizational culture. Though their professional qualifications are as sound as those of their male (M) colleagues, as females (Fs) they are far removed from the M hierarchy of status, power, & position. Discussed here are the M-centered values that have permeated leisure service organizations in the UK, whether public, commercial, or voluntary. Previous research has indicated that F managers suffer stress trying to act out their "given" roles as stereotypical women (as perceived by others) & working in a M-centered model of management, with the result that energy that could be put into their work is used to survive in the organization's culture. Outlined here is a special management training for women to help them initiate change in their working environments & claim the status of their position. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23728 / ISA / 1990 / 7410

White, Paul E. (Dept Geography U Sheffield, S10 2TN England), **The Role of Social Housing in the Segregation of Ethnic Minorities in Western Europe.**

¶ The allocation of social housing resources to ethnic minority immigrant groups in France, the UK, & other Western European countries is compared based on census & other data. A major contrast is identified between higher levels of ethnic minority accession to social housing in France & the UK, & as compared to the Federal Republic of Germany or Austria. In some countries, profound differences are found in accession levels among ethnic groups, resulting in part from their differential categorization under allocation policies. In many countries the offering of social housing tenancies to ethnic minorities has resulted in a notable suburbanization of such groups & the creation of suburban ethnic minority concentration areas. At the microscale level allocation policies have rarely been neutral in their effects: where deliberate dispersal policies have been operating within estates the result has often been interpreted as provocative by white residents, leading to racial attack; where policies have either overtly or covertly supported concentration, racial tensions have been similarly heightened either in the form of intergroup conflict within estates or in the form of conflict between estate culture & the accepted norms of behavior of the surrounding white society. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23729 / ISA / 1990 / 7411

Whitley, Richard D. (Manchester Business School, Booth St West M15 6PB England), **The Social Structuring of East Asian Business Recipes: Towards a Comparative Analysis of Enterprise Structures.**

¶ The high degree of cultural homogeneity in Japan, South Korea, Taiwan, & Hong Kong, & the continued importance of preindustrial social institutions, make them especially appropriate units for a comparative analysis of enterprise structures. Here, important differences between large Japanese companies, Korean conglomerates, & Chinese family businesses are examined as distinctive business "recipes." Their different institutional environments can be summarized under: (1) the internal co-ordination & control system, including the importance of personal authority & owner domination, formalization, & extent of employer-employee commitment; (2) the range of skills & activities coordinated by the authority system & how these have developed; & (3) the overall integration & coordination of strategies throughout the economy. Variations in these dimensions are partly a result of four features: political pluralism, economic pluralism, basis of claims to authority & obedience, & degree of interfamily solidarity & integration into larger political units. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23730 / ISA / 1990 / 7412

Wiegand, Erich (ZUMA eV, B2 1 D-6800 Mannheim Federal Republic Germany), **Social Monitoring and Reporting with the Box-Jenkins Approach.**

¶ On the basis of selected time-series going back to 1950 from the "System of Social Indicators for West German Society," the facilities of the Box-Jenkins approach as an instrument for social monitoring & reporting are discussed. In addition to precise description of the internal dynamic of time-series, the Box-Jenkins approach offers three specific advantages for social monitoring & reporting: (1) Missing values in a time-series can be determined or estimated more adequately through knowledge of its characterizing stochastic process than by interpolation of observed values. (2) Political events & measures can influence time series of social indicators to a considerable extent. Their multivariate outcomes can be modeled within the Box-Jenkins approach in a flexible way; thus an evaluation of certain political measures is also possible. (3) Knowing the stochastic process of a time series makes forecasting of its future development possible. At least within a short time perspective, this kind of univariate forecasting provides for sufficiently exact results. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23731 / ISA / 1990 / 7413

Wieland, Darryl (Veterans Administration Medical Center, Sepulveda CA 91343), **Aging, Socioeconomic Development, and Aging Policy in Iceland.**

¶ Iceland presents an unusual case of an industrialized Western society having undergone both demographic transition & socioeconomic development recently & rapidly. Demographic changes are pressing increasing levels of need & demand on formal & informal geriatric services. With industrialization & attendant development has come a transformation in the relationship between basic cultural values embodied in the idea of the individual (emphasizing disparate themes of personal responsibility & obligation, autonomy, & independence) & notions of collective rights & obligations associated with increasing social stratification. These changes are explored in relation to the current & planned system of geriatric services. Discussion will address the future balance of public & private financing, & formal & informal caregiving. It is expected that broad support will remain for public services & financing, & that policy will continue to be sensitive to the capabilities & preferences of elderly Icelanders & their families. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23732 / ISA / 1990 / 7414

Wieviorka, Michel (CADIS, 54 blvd Raspail F-75006 Paris France), **Terrorisme, politique et mouvements sociaux** (Terrorism, Politics, and Social Movements). (FRE)

¶ The question of whether a relationship exists between terrorism & social movements presumes the idea that terrorist activities could proceed from a social movement, eg, under certain conditions of weakness or de-structuration. However, even if this idea is false, terrorism often tries to emulate or represent a social movement, seeking legitimation. The situations & processes in which terrorism replaces social movement with violence & rupture are examined, & the central role of intellectual & political agents in these processes is analyzed. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23733 / ISA / 1990 / 7415

Wijaya, Hesti (Rural Development Foundation, J1 Mojokerto 4 Malang 65115 Indonesia), **Impact of Devaluation Policies on the Poor with Special Attention to Women.**

¶ As a policy to improve the balance of payment, devaluation usually is considered a short-run monetary solution. By altering the domestic price & returns of "tradeable" goods (imports & exports) & creating incentives for the production of export as opposed to domestic goods, devaluation will benefit certain groups at the expense of others. In general, urban wage earners, those with fixed incomes, the unemployed, small farmers, rural & urban small-scale producers, & suppliers of services who do not participate in the export sector stand to be financially hurt by the domestic inflation that usually follows devaluation. The position of women in each of those sectors is examined, based on a case study of the impact of a 1986 devaluation on the rural poor in the village of Tamasari, East Java. Data were collected via a survey of 200 village households, interviews with key informants, & in-depth questionnaire interviews with 15 farmer households with land, 8 landless households, & 1 trader household. Women's groups at the village, subdistrict, & district levels were observed. The findings support the hypothesis that a devaluation action followed by increasing prices of goods will result in real household income being lowered, creating a greater burden for women. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)



90S23734 / ISA / 1990 / 7416

Wilkinson, Kenneth P. (Dept Agricultural Economics & Rural Sociology Pennsylvania State U, University Park 16802), **Rural-Urban Variation in Mental Well-Being: Issues and Evidence in Sociological Research.**

¶ Since the 1970s, empirical studies of rural-urban variation in mental well-being have developed a new research agenda, less dominated by the classical concepts of rural vs urban encroachment, & more sensitive to the evidence that ruralness, in virtually all societies, poses serious barriers to the attainment of social & personal well-being. The controversies & findings that encouraged this shift of emphasis are reviewed, the more recent research literature is surveyed, & the questions that have emerged to guide research on this topic are summarized. Notwithstanding a plethora of only partially resolved measurement issues in sociological research on mental well-being, contemporary empirical evidence indicates that four interrelated correlates of ruralness contribute to isolation & other deprivations, & these in turn to social & personal disruptions. These correlates—economic deficits, inadequate services, inequality, & community instability—can be taken as foci of a policy approach to relieving the social & psychological costs of ruralness. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23735 / ISA / 1990 / 7417

Willener, Alfred (U Lausanne, CH-1015 Switzerland), **Exploring Musical Interpretation.**

¶ Any classical trumpet player is likely to perform the concerto that Joseph Haydn composed for this instrument; interpretation is usually restricted to what the instrumentalist is doing while he is actually performing the piece. However, there are other facets of interpretation: (1) biographers & musicologists interpret the composer's life & work; (2) publishers modify & supplement the original manuscript as a text; (3) conductors, experts, music teachers, masters, & even "clinicians" (gurus in the field of instrumental technique) influence the other interpreters, as well as instrument manufacturers; (4) performers who became national or international stars provide styles, especially through recorded versions of their performances; & (5) although this is more difficult to ascertain, audiences' & critics' tastes influence interpretation. A typology of such interpretation is developed. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23736 / ISA / 1990 / 7418

Williams, Fiona (Dept Health & Social Welfare Open U, Milton Keynes MK7 6AA England), **An Analytical Framework for Understanding Gender, Race and Class in British Welfare Policy.**

¶ Theoretical work on welfare policy in the UK has, in the main, failed to either acknowledge or account for gender & racial inequalities in the provision of welfare. It is argued that these omissions are linked, & a new analytical framework is suggested for understanding the development of welfare provision in terms of the issues of gender, race, & class, ie, that the interconnected themes of family, nation, & work have been key principles in the organization & development of welfare provision, & that these themes reflect the divisions of gender, race, & class. This analysis can enhance understanding of the complexity of inequalities in welfare provision, & of the shifting relationship of the state to patriarchy, imperialism, & capitalism. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23737 / ISA / 1990 / 7419

Williams, Wendy & Papamichael, Elly Maria (Dept Economics U California, Davis 95616), **Enforcing Traditional Architecture: A Village Study: Palea Epidavros, Greece.**

¶ Tourism provides about 33% of total village income in Palea Epidavros, Greece. Since an important element in Greek tourism is tradition, a presidential decree was issued in 1984 requiring a "traditional" style of architecture for all new construction in this village. Data from field research conducted in 1987 are used to examine its effects. The government's definition of traditional architecture is outlined, & how that definition has been translated into building codes & how it differs from the preferred architectural style of the villagers are discussed. Central to the analysis is the premise that traditional architecture is embedded within a cultural context; however, the decree, ostensibly attempting to preserve tradition, has constrained some of the cultural practices that influenced village architecture in the first place. In addition, many of the design requirements add to the cost of construction of new houses or shops, & the zoning requirements have reduced the size of the village & the number of building

sites, thus constraining village economic activities. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23738 / ISA / 1990 / 7420

Wilson, B. W. (Instit Education U Melbourne, Parkville Victoria 3052 Australia), **Economic Restructuring, Unemployment and Education.**

¶ Fundamental changes in government approaches in Australia toward policy development on education & unemployment are examined. Policy initiatives that developed as unemployment, particularly among young people, rose rapidly in the 1970s & early 1980s are reviewed, & contrasted with policies developed since 1983. A review of statistical data & documentary analysis of policy statements & program developments suggest that while a major concern in both periods was the withdrawal of unemployed people from the labor market, education policies in the 1980s addressed the government's broader objectives of economic restructuring, industry development, & technological innovation. The implications of these policies, & the specific pattern of technological & industrial change adopted in Australia, for social equality are discussed. While the Australian experience conforms to trends elsewhere, its position in the international economy & the recent emphasis on industry restructuring has added a distinctive cast to the Australian experience. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23739 / ISA / 1990 / 7421

Wilson, Elizabeth (Faculty Social Studies Polytechnic North London, N5 2AD England), **Subcultural Fashions: Postmodern Gender Identities?**

¶ In the 1980s fashion & style were popularly perceived in Western societies as symptomatic of the decade, & interest in fashion/style increased at both the journalistic & academic levels. At the same time, a general awareness of postmodernism in philosophy & the arts, & even in politics & economics, developed. Here, the relationship between fashion trends & postmodernism is considered, with particular reference to lesbian & gay male subcultural dress codes. In particular, the extent to which postmodern playfulness, eclecticism, & pluralism have subverted rigid notions of gender is examined. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23740 / ISA / 1990 / 7422

Wilson, Paul Richard (Australian Instit Criminology, PO Box 28 Woden ACT 2606), **Aboriginal Deaths in Custody.**

¶ For two years a Royal Commission in Australia has explored the rate of aboriginal deaths in custody & the reasons for them. Here, the major findings of the Commission are analyzed, & the preventive measures recommended by the Commission are assessed. It is suggested that while specific management & design innovations may reduce deaths in prison & police lock-ups, the death rate outside custody of aboriginal people will continue to be high. In particular, rates of suicide & deaths through violence will grow if structural changes to aboriginal communities continue to be ignored. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23741 / ISA / 1990 / 7423

Windisch, Uli (5 rue Saint Ours, Geneva Switzerland), **French title not provided** (National Myths in Daily Imagination: The Example of William Tell). (FRE)

¶ William Tell represents, in the social imagination of Switzerland & other countries, a symbol of liberty & the battle against tyranny & abusive power. While it is impossible to prove or disprove the actual existence of Tell, the symbol remains omnipresent in daily life, & fills an array of social functions. Thus Tell not only is a historical theme, but is also symbolic, imaginary, psychological, emotional, & mythical. Iconographic documents are presented that identify the innumerable uses made of this symbol, & the impact of its mythical theme, even in contemporary Western society. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23742 / ISA / 1990 / 7424

Windisch, Uli (Faculté sciences sociales U Genève, CH-1211 4 Switzerland), **Discursive Strategies in Conflictual Communication.**

¶ Communication is generally viewed as a social reality in which exchanged information is understood, accepted, & shared by all participants. The term communication rarely brings to mind conflictual situations; but language conflicts, shouting matches, arguments, & controver-

sies are omnipresent in daily life. An attempt is made to explore the conflictual nature of language, addressing several questions: What does a speaker do when in conflict with an adversary, both to the discourse & the adversary? To what treatment does he subject his adversary's words? What discursive strategies does he use for the verbal knockout? Analysis of the specifically linguistic functioning of verbal conflicts brings to light dimensions of which a purely sociological or political science approach to conflicts does not explain. Without realizing it, a speaker who verbally attacks an adversary manipulates the words & the social & political position of that person, using a series of precise & clearly identifiable discursive strategies. To the analysis of the detailed functioning of verbal conflicts is added a typology of conflictual discourse, which illustrates that a speaker has a choice between three wide models of: attack, manipulation, & disqualification of the opponent's words. The verbal knockout has an advantage over the physical knockout: the knocked-out opponent can counterattack, & become the manipulator himself. A better understanding of the mechanisms of conflictual communication & a sharper sensitivity to the linguistic functioning of social realities could make the task of the manipulation more difficult: indeed, why let others laugh at the ease with which they put us into verbal captivity. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23743 / ISA / 1990 / 7425

Winson, Anthony (Dept Sociology & Anthropology U Guelph, Ontario N1G 2W1), **Political Economy versus Ecological Explanations of Rural Community Decay: The Canning Industry of Prince Edward County, Canada.**

¶ It is commonplace in capitalist society to ascribe to the "invisible hand" of market forces a natural character that denies the role of human agency. Here, a report is presented of a study of the decline of a once flourishing regional economy in central Canada that was based on agriculture & food processing activities. Using data from in-depth interviews with farm operators, food company executives, & community leaders, the prevailing explanation of regional community decline, which gives a determining role to natural ecological factors, is critically examined. It is argued that evidence points to the central role of market decisions by corporate food processing firms in undermining the local economy. It is concluded that an understanding of community viability in this case must be based on a wider analysis of the political economy of the food industry, rather than a focus on ecological factors alone. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23744 / ISA / 1990 / 7426

Wippler, Reinhard (Vakgroep ICS/ETS Rijks U Utrecht, NL-3584 CS Netherlands), **Governance of Social Science Research Activities.**

¶ The activities of members of university departments & other academic or applied research institutes are coordinated by different governance structures: market forces (competition on the supply side of the market for problem solutions & critical appraisal on the demand side); organizational structures (employment contracts, monitoring & reward systems); & traditions generally accepted in the scientific community (as well as those characteristic for a specific research program). Examined here are the conditions under which each of these governance structures contributes to innovative functioning of research groups, with special attention to research groups in the social sciences. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23745 / ISA / 1990 / 7427

Wittrock, Björn & Wagner, Peter (SCASS Slottet, S-752 37 Uppsala Sweden), **Sociology of Science and Social Theory.**

¶ Over the last decade, possibly the greatest advances in social theory have been made by sociologists of science. Two different emphases in theoretical argument are distinguished, ie, methodological & epistemological. In laboratory studies or in the ethnomethodological approach, it has been stressed that earlier sociology of science was based on misconceptions & that only direct observation of scientists' activities could truly reveal science. The specific character of scientific knowledge as distinct from other types of knowledge has been questioned, & the principles of impartiality & symmetry with regard to knowledge claims have been advanced. It is suggested that strands of theorizing represent a critical reaction to dominant ways of thinking in sociology, particularly structural-functional theorizing, & traditional philosophies of science. Such critique of the theory & philosophy of sociology was necessary & overdue. Sociology of science has advanced convincing challenges to traditional conceptions, & though its critical claims are well justified, its strong posi-

tive statements cannot be upheld, specifically its methodological reduction of sociology to direct behavioral observation, & its epistemological asceticism. The task ahead is to save the critical claims of deconstruction in a reconstruction of social theorizing, which must occur in some sort of "critical realism" (in terms of philosophy of science) & in some sort of "structuration theory" (in terms of social theorizing). (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23746 / ISA / 1990 / 7428

Woodward, Diana M. & Green, Eileen E. (Dept Applied Social Studies Sheffield City Polytechnic, S10 2BP England), **In Celebration of Women's Friendships.**

¶ Recent research confirms common-sense perceptions that women typically have less time & money available for leisure activities than do men. Women's poorer access to the resources needed for leisure, compounded by normative constraints about being "a respectable woman," serve to restrict women's options for recreation. The Sheffield (England) study of women's leisure (Green, Hebron, & Woodward, 1987) & other research have shown the impact of courtship, marriage or cohabitation, motherhood, & financial dependence on women's leisure choices. Explored here is how generations of women have responded to these constraints by creating informal leisure spaces with other women in the same situation, even in such settings as the Victorian public laundry, the factory assembly line, or the girls' toilets at school. In contemporary GB, discrimination, compounded by cultural norms, may compel black, lesbian, elderly, or disabled women to seek each other's company in such contexts. This time with other women is for many a major source of enjoyment, emotional support, & practical assistance; this constitutes the "front line" of personal political analyses of women's oppression by men. However, not all relationships between women are beneficial; those involving exchange of gossip serve to reinforce patriarchal controls over women's behavior. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23747 / ISA / 1990 / 7429

Wouters, Cas (Fac Sociale Wetenschappen U Utrecht, NL-3508 TC Netherlands), **Lifestyle and Emotions: Tensions in the Presentation of Self.**

¶ Expansions in the density of interdependency networks in the West are connected to changes in collective ideals & bugaboos. In these networks, the pressures that people exert on each other & themselves—ie, demands on emotion management—have increased, together with tensions in the presentation of self. The longing for liberation from these pressures has intensified with their increase. Here, this connection is illustrated via the example of the idealization of children, women, & workers, admired for their naturalness, spontaneity, etc. The connection between increasing restraints on physical & sexual violence & the rise of ideals & practices of a "controlled decontrolling" of these emotions & impulses is emphasized. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23748 / ISA / 1990 / 7430

Wrench, John (Centre Research Ethnic Relations U Warwick, Coventry CV4 7AL England), **Silent Oppression: The Hidden Processes Undermining Black School Leavers in the UK Labour Market.**

¶ The children of postwar black migrant workers, including those born in & undergoing all their education in GB, have long suffered higher rates of unemployment than their white peers; also, they have experienced greater difficulty in finding jobs with training in comparison with equivalently qualified white school leavers. Here, research conducted in the 1980s is described that charted the processes of inequality found within the routine practices of employers & local authority career advisers, based on data obtained via in-depth interviews with gatekeepers & a statistical survey of school leavers. Findings show how processes of inequality interact subtly within the operations of a number of actors, so that racial discrimination is rarely perceived. The impact of the decline in the youth cohort & the increasing severity of the shortage of skilled labor on the recruitment practices of employers is also examined, with attention to implications for equal opportunity in the UK youth labor market. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23749 / ISA / 1990 / 7431

Xiberras, Martine (CEAQ U Paris V, F-75270 Cedex 06 France), **Le Processus initiatique dans l'imaginaire contemporain (The Initiation Process in the Contemporary Imagination).** (FRE)

¶ Constellations of values that appear around the axis of the neoreligious must be carefully defined. In the universe of modern drug addiction, the

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distinction between modern religion representations—religion or magic?—remains unclear. Ritual practices contain an explicit reference to the pattern of initiation without any theoretical foundation. Using the example of rules of voluntary intoxication, actual rituals required to be welcomed in one such modern religious community are examined. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23750 / ISA / 1990 / 7432

Yadov, V. A. & Yadov, N. V. (Instit Sociology USSR Academy Sciences, Krzhizhanovskogo 24/35 b.5 Moscow 117259), **Social and Personal Factors of Changes in the Dispositional Structure of Personality.**

¶ Research on changes in value orientations & social attitudes among workers undergoing the transition from stagnation to active social transformations (1976-1988) shows that changes are first apparent in generalized attitudes, & later in value orientations. Here, investigated are changes occurring in the dispositional structure of personality among young workers, drawing on longitudinal data. Findings reveal that situational attitudes weakened in the process of adaptation to changing social conditions, but the intensity of attitudes was strengthened. It is suggested that in conditions of social stability, the dispositional hierarchy is stable because generalized attitudes & value orientations possess relative inertia. However, during destabilization of general social conditions, changes in the value system occur more rapidly than do other levels of the dispositional hierarchy. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23751 / ISA / 1990 / 7433

Yamaguchi, Kazuo (U California, Los Angeles 90024), **On the Use of Attitudinal/Psychological Dependent Variables in Models of Transition Rates.**

¶ An approach is presented for analysis of panel data comprising ordinal categorical dependent variables, using semi-Markov process models with truncated duration dependence. It is shown that a simultaneous modeling of the determinants of odds of having an upward transition & those of having a downward transition, regarding transitions among the ordered states of the dependent variable, can be made by introducing the interaction terms between the covariates & the boundary-specific time-lagged effects of the states of the dependent variable in specific proportional odds models. As illustration, changes in the levels of personal efficacy are analyzed, using data of male household heads from the Panel Study of Income Dynamics. It is shown that both becoming divorced & becoming unemployed increase the odds of having a lower level of personal efficacy. However, while the effects of becoming unemployed are uniform, the effects of becoming divorced are heterogeneous & vary with characteristics of individuals. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23752 / ISA / 1990 / 7434

Yampolskaya, Svetlana M. (Instit Sociology Soviet Academy Sciences, ul Krzhizhanovskogo 24/35 Moscow 117259), **The Structure Analysis of Interpersonal Communication in the Field of Leisure on the Basis of Time Budget Methods.**

¶ New methods of analyzing time-budget data when studying interpersonal communication in the field of leisure are described. These methods reveal changes not only in the total time spent on interpersonal communication, but in the very structure of time allocations to various leisure activities. A tendency to concentrate interpersonal communication in socially undesirable activities is observed on both individually & publicly organized leisure levels. Interpersonal communication proved to take much more time than had been anticipated on the basis of standard methods of analysis of time-budget data. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23753 / ISA / 1990 / 7435

Yanakiyeva, Emilia (Platchkovitca str 5 bl 3B, BG-1126 Sofia Bulgaria), **Changes in the Attitudes of Young People toward War and Peace, Violence and Nonviolence in the Conditions of Perestroika.**

¶ Research on the mass consciousness of young people in Bulgaria suggests a new understanding of war & peace. Young people today recognize that peace is more a state of development of society than the absence of war. This consciousness has changed in focus, from the basic characteristics of the peace process (disarmament) to its consequences (a peaceful life, democratic policy, prospering economy, etc). The image of the enemy & the friend has also changed, indicating the decline of ideological stereotypes, which may lead to the formation of new international

thinking & consciousness. It is concluded that the notion of an "all-European home" has changed attitudes toward humaneness, violence, military conflicts, & war. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23754 / ISA / 1990 / 7436

Yanitsky, Oleg (Instit International Labour Movement, Kolpachnyi per 9A Moscow 101831 USSR), **Ecological Politics and Environmental Movements in the USSR.**

¶ The cooperation of social forces in the USSR in addressing ecological problems & the development of ecopolitics is investigated. Particular focus is on the interaction of environmentalists, workers, members of the administrative-command system, & local residents. Analysis is based on: in-depth interviews with 100 members of environmental groups; & content analysis of 150 central & local newspapers over 3 years, materials of parliamentary hearings, manifestos, leaflets, & other documents. Findings reveal that the environmental groups considered represent independent political forces that share environmental values. These groups favor land reform, economic decentralization, resource conservation, a multiparty system, & local economic & political authority. Movements are structurally decentralized, & achieve a pronounced self-image in antagonizing the administrative-command system. It is suggested that local residents are potential allies of the movement, but only in local-scale actions. For the present, workers are much more inclined to focus their efforts toward the realization of higher living standards than to support radical demands of environmentalists. The course of *perestroika* (restructuring) increasingly reveals antagonism between those involved in industry & those environmentally concerned. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23755 / ISA / 1990 / 7437

Yaroshevsky, M. G. (Staropansky 1/5, Moscow 103012 USSR), **Stalinism and the Deformation of the Soviet Scientific Community.**

¶ The impact of Stalinism on Soviet science revealed itself in the total ideologization & politicization of science. A conflict arose between the social need in science to develop according to its own internal logic, to provide economic & defense resources to the country, & stereotyped ways of estimating scientific activity & its results from the viewpoint of authoritative interpretation of Marxism-Leninism, forced on science by Josef Stalin. Stalinism in science ignores historically established social-scientific precepts of life organization, substituting a fictitious creation seen in the transformation of scientific schools into clans, & the degradation of scientific discussions into unproductive communication, regulated by Stalin personally. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23756 / ISA / 1990 / 7438

Yawata, Yasusada (Sophia U, Yonbancho 4 Chiyodaku Tokyo Japan 102), **Japanese Immigration Policy as Reaction to Public Opinion?**

¶ A discussion of Japanese immigration policy with focus on: (1) migrant workers who are now in Japan without working permission; (2) migrant workers with working visas from Third World countries; (3) activities of voluntary groups & communal authorities with respect to migrant workers; & (4) public opinion regarding these workers. Illegal foreign workers suffer inhuman conditions of working & daily life, but are not able to request legal protection due to their fear of deportation. While official Japanese government policy provides no working visas for unskilled manual labor, voluntary groups are working privately on behalf of migrant workers. The plight of migrant workers has become increasingly an object of public consciousness. Economic, national-traditional, & humanitarian concerns are reflected in the opinions of leading personalities & institutions of Japanese public life. The experiences of European industrial nations with foreign workers after the oil crisis serve as reference in the discussion. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23757 / ISA / 1990 / 7439

Yi, Chin-Chun (Sun Yat-Sen Instit Social Sciences & Philosophy Academia Sinica, Nankang Taipei Taiwan), **The Current State of Family Sociology in Taiwan.**

¶ The theoretical perspectives & methodological approaches of family sociology in Taiwan are described, based on examination of course syllabi, published articles, research monographs, & governmental publications. Research priorities of family sociologists are also identified, & discussed in the context of the rapid social change taking place in Taiwan.



Demographic & nondemographic studies are compared in terms of problems investigated & general approaches practiced, & suggestions are made for future research in family sociology in Taiwan. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23758 / ISA / 1990 / 7440

Ylönen, Ari (U Tampere, SF-33101 Finland), **Political Cultures and Forms of Social Control.**

¶ The concept of "political culture" is defined as an expression of global change in the local political decision-making environment. While the existence or change of political culture may be difficult to prove empirically, it is often used as a theoretical explanation for certain phenomena. Here, it is examined whether large-scale changes in political cultures or phases of new political cultures can be understood as societal needs for new forms of social control. Drawing on empirical material from the history of urban theory, three periods are considered: early urbanization in the modern Western world; urban life during the development of a new social order for welfare society; & the postmodern urban social order. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23759 / ISA / 1990 / 7441

Yngvesson, Barbara (Hampshire Coll, Amherst MA 01002), **The Individualism in Community Mediation: Problems in the Conceptualization of Popular Legal Forms.**

¶ An examination of community mediation in the US, focusing on the ideology & practice of non-court-based programs such as the San Francisco (Calif) Community Boards. Using the results of qualitative & quantitative analyses of the programs, as well as policy statements by program directors, & drawing on theory about the nature of power in the welfare state, it is argued that the ethic of voluntarism & individual empowerment through which such programs recruit mediators & clients is central to an explanation of how "community" justice is produced. Community & individual empowerment emerge simultaneously through a training process in which individual communication skills are foregrounded while shared history is eclipsed. In this process, "community" becomes contingent on the production of isolated individuals whose only basis for joint action (& empowerment) is the sharing of feelings, a process that requires the facilitative skills of trained mediators. At the same time, a translocal & powerful community of mediators is produced through nationally organized training programs. It is contended that community mediation empowers this incipient professional group at the expense of the clients of "neighborhood justice" programs. The ethic of individualism on which this vision of community justice is dependent effaces collective projects located in historical experiences of inequality & struggle while constructing fragile communal forms that must be continuously reaffirmed through talk & therapy. The ideology of popular justice represented by community mediation is contrasted with other forms of popular justice. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23760 / ISA / 1990 / 7442

Yogev, Abraham (Tel-Aviv U, Ramat-Aviv 69978 Israel), **Credentialism and the Occupational Participation of Subordinate Groups in the Israeli Labor Market.**

¶ An exploration of the extent to which the credentialism of occupations in Israel has either hindered or facilitated the occupational entrance of subordinate groups—Arab citizens, Oriental Jews, & women—into the Israeli labor market. It is argued that these three groups represent different types of subordination in the labor market, which may affect their occupational participation as related to the credential process. Census data for 1972 & 1983 are used to examine Collins's thesis that credentialism is initiated by dominant status groups in order to prevent the occupational penetration of subordinate groups. Results generally support this argument: (1) Oriental Jews are excluded from occupations that have become more credentialized; (2) there is no relationship between the credentialization of occupations & the occupational participation of Arabs; & (3) women constitute the only subordinate group that has gained entrance to credentialized occupations. Thus, the extent to which the occupational participation of subordinate groups is hindered or enhanced by credentialism depends on the nature of their subordination (ethnic vs gender groups), & on their particular labor market structure (mono-ethnic vs bi-ethnic markets); these structural factors are far more influential than are the general interests of dominant status groups. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23761 / ISA / 1990 / 7443

Yokoyama, Minoru (Kokugakuin U, 4-10-28 Higashi Shibuya-ku Tokyo Japan 150), **Decriminalization of Abortion in Japan.**

¶ In Japan, provisions for abortion were included in the Penal Code of 1907, which were maintained in a draft of a new Penal Code in 1974. After WWII people in Japan often committed abortion or infanticide because they were too poor to rear their babies. In recognition of this reality, the Eugenic Protection Law was enacted in 1948, which permitted the interruption of pregnancy for economic reasons. While most Japanese today are liberated from poverty, this law is still in effect, resulting, effectively, in the decriminalization of abortion. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23762 / ISA / 1990 / 7444

Yordanova, Todorova Lydia (IYS, Tshervena Iskra 17 BG-1619 Sofia Bulgaria), **Youth and the Challenges of the Twenty-First Century.**

¶ At a 1987 international meeting held in Sofia, Bulgaria, involving representatives of youth organizations in 93 countries, the consciousness of young people of their marginality, which varied according to level of societal development, was identified. Here, these findings are compared with data documenting changes in youth consciousness in the context of social changes occurring in Eastern Europe. Results show a transition from marginalization to mass politicization. In the consciousness of youth, traditional concerns are deemphasized in the face of political, national, ecological, & economic problems. The beginning of an internationalization of youth consciousness in Eastern countries is noted. However, a conflict is evident between the political activity of young people & the lack of possibilities for changes in youth status. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23763 / ISA / 1990 / 7445

Young, Yi-rong (Graduate Instit Social Education Taiwan Normal U, Taipei 10610), **Social Movements in Taiwan—Emergence, Development, and Impacts.**

¶ In Taiwan, social movements have become an issue of social concern & academic interest only recently. Different kinds of movements—farmers, workers, students, & environmentalists—have emerged in a time of social transformation caused & characterized by such factors as the formation of a major opposition party in 1986 & the lifting of the forty-year-old martial law in 1987. The emergence, development, & impacts of Taiwan's social movements are examined here in their political context. It is argued that the movements are identified not only by their participants, who are attached to certain sets of beliefs & appeals, but also by their unanimous goal to challenge & change the status quo. The process & consequences of redistributing political & economic power through social movements are described & analyzed. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23764 / ISA / 1990 / 7446

Youngblood, Susan (Dept Philosophy U South Alabama, Mobile 36688), **Perceptual Hierarchies: An Interpretation of Alienation.**

¶ Two groups of perceptual hierarchies are distinguished: the relatively positive & the negative, or perceptions by deprivation. Opportunities for positive perceptions are found in, eg: such fields as music, painting, dance, & philosophy; the passage from one chronological stage of life to another; & advance in wealth or social status. Opportunities for negative perceptions are found in dramatic or traumatic loss, eg, in the death of a child or spouse, divorce, involuntary confinement, rape, retirement, loss of material possessions, social status, motor activity, etc. The implications of positive & negative perceptual hierarchies for escaping alienation & the experience of nothingness are discussed. It is concluded that while positive perceptual hierarchies offer little hope for escaping alienation, they nevertheless serve a positive social function in that they enliven or reify social values & help avoid nihilism. The negative, on the other hand, have a dealienating potential but nullify the positive social function that the positive serve. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23765 / ISA / 1990 / 7447

Yule, Jean (Carnegie Dept Leeds Polytechnic, LS1 3HE England), **Women and Local Government Leisure Policy.**

¶ A discussion of theoretical & methodological issues that arose during the design of a research methodology for an empirical investigation of the impact of leisure policy on the quality of women's leisure. These issues include: which theory or theories provide the most appropriate & ade-

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quate framework for addressing the research problem; whether there is a distinct feminist methodology; the conceptual problem of what constitutes leisure policy; conceptualization of the state; & the appropriateness of the different levels of state intervention in leisure policy—local, regional, & central—to the research problem. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23766 / ISA / 1990 / 7448

Yuval-Davis, Nira (Division Sociology Thames Polytechnic, London SE18 6PF England), **Women and Fundamentalism.**

¶ A discussion of how women affect & are affected by religious fundamentalist movements & countermovements, especially in GB. In particular, the implicit collusion between the new Right, the "multiculturalist race relations industry," & the militant fundamentalists is examined. Fundamentalist movements are defined as primarily political movements that seek to harness modern state & media powers in an attempt to impose their versions of religion on all members of their collectivity. Women, their roles, & above all, their control, are at the heart of the fundamentalist agenda. Their conforming to the strict confines of womanhood within the fundamentalist religious code is a precondition for maintaining & reproducing the fundamentalist version of society. Women attracted to fundamentalism seem to gain from it some sense of empowerment, both within their families & communities & in relation to the wider society. Factors that affect this sense of empowerment are examined, & compared to the political agenda of women against fundamentalism. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23767 / ISA / 1990 / 7449

Zakharieva, Mariana (Institut Sociology, 13A Moskovska St BG-1000 Sofia Bulgaria), **Internationalization of the Approaches to Innovations in Education.**

¶ An examination of sociological approaches to educational innovations, with focus on differences in content, structures, & temporal & spatial localization. The comparison reveals a similarity of principle among the theoretical models considered. The long-term emphasis is on the construction of generalized conceptual schemes. It is suggested that the macro- & microsociological approaches may be overcome by means of a different social interaction concept. Such a concept provides a reliable tool for the study & practical management of educational innovations. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23768 / ISA / 1990 / 7450

Zald, Mayer N. (U Michigan, Ann Arbor 48109-1382), **Organizational Studies as a Scientific and Humanistic Enterprise.**

¶ It is argued that a positivistic model of organizational studies is limited. Recent developments in methods of analysis that link organizational studies to the humanities are reviewed, & the contributions of history, semiotics, narrative analysis, & rhetorical analysis described. Attachment to the humanities allows a conceptualization of organizational studies as an applied discipline, & the advantages of an enlightenment over an engineering model of organizational studies are defined. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23769 / ISA / 1990 / 7451

Zaller, John (U California, Los Angeles 90024), **Information, Values, and Opinion: Popular Support for the Vietnam War in the United States.**

¶ A model is proposed of how citizens translate their political values into support for particular policies. Their ability to do so, it is claimed, depends on the quality of political information available to them, by which is meant the variety of competing elite arguments to which the public is exposed. When virtually all elites agree on a policy, citizens tend to embrace the elite position in direct proportion to their level of exposure to it; but when elites disagree, citizens choose between the contending elite positions on the basis of their values. This model is used to explain the evolution of public attitudes in the US toward the Vietnam War, drawing on data from the 1964-1972 biannual surveys of the Center for Political Studies at the U of Michigan. Almost all US elites initially supported military involvement in Vietnam, but became gradually more divided as the war continued. The model attempts to capture the effects on mass opinion of these changes in the configuration of elite opinion. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23770 / ISA / 1990 / 7452

Zamfir, Cătălin (Polytechnic Institut Bucharest, Bdul Splaiul Independentei Romania), **Dynamics of Industrial Democracy under the Impact of Macro-Economic Processes: The Case of the Socialist Enterprise.**

¶ It is argued that the various forms of industrial democracy are based on & imply specific macrosocial & economic configurations. Consequently, changes at both the national & international levels determine the dynamics of industrial democracy. In Romania, since the 1960s, deep structural changes in managerial strategies have occurred, at the levels of both the national economy & the enterprise. Participation in the international market has had an important role in effecting these changes. Here, discussed are: (1) managerial methods & enterprise orientation; (2) effects of negotiation/cooperation techniques in international relations on enterprise management; & (3) new types of uncertainty & new types of uncertainty reduction strategies. Also considered are the effects of these changes on: the relations between management & workers, the sources of power in the managerial process, the power structure of the enterprise, & the forms & content of worker participation in management. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23771 / ISA / 1990 / 7453

Zapata, Francisco (Colegio México, 01000 Mexico DF), **Premises of Actionalist Sociology.**

¶ Actionalist sociology focuses on social relations, leaving behind an institutional definition of the discipline & creating a new research methodology—the sociological intervention—in which social actors, instead of being observed, are incorporated into the research project. Drawing from this general view of actionalist sociology, the influences & theoretical premises that contribute to the constitution of this sociological perspective are examined. It is argued that research on worker consciousness, social movements, & their specific expressions in industrial & postindustrial society are the basis for the development of actionalist sociology. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23772 / ISA / 1990 / 7454

Zdravomyslov, Andrei (Institut Marxism-Leninism, W. Pik'y St 4 Moscow 129256 USSR), **Modern Sociological Thinking and Traditions of Historical Materialism.**

¶ Modern sociology faces new realities; a new stage of development began when cooperation, creativeness, & interaction of actors became more important than the opposition of social forces. It will require a rethinking of the whole range of motivational categories in every school of sociology, including the theoretical context of historical materialism, which must be redefined, in contrast to the Stalinist version. Macro- & microsociology should remain grounded in nineteenth-century social science—Keynesianism & market theory in economics, Freudianism & neo-Freudianism in the theory of personality, the conception of subculture in anthropology, the meaning of power in political science & organizational theory, etc. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23773 / ISA / 1990 / 7455

Zelizer, Viviana A. (Princeton U, NJ 08544), **Rethinking the Market.**

¶ A "multiple markets" model is proposed as a theoretical alternative to purely economic interpretations of the market. This approach departs from other recent critiques of the neoclassical paradigm of the market that emphasize strictly cultural conceptions of the market (ie, the market as a set of meanings) or social-structural models of economic behavior (ie, the market as a set of social relations). The multiple markets model defines the market as the interaction of historically variable cultural, social-structural, & economic factors. This theoretical perspective is supported with empirical case studies of the social & cultural construction of the life insurance market & the market for children, as well as an analysis of "multiple monies." (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23774 / ISA / 1990 / 7456

Zhelyazkova, Maria Dimitrova (Institut Youth Studies, Tchervena Iskra Str N17 BG-1619 Sofia Bulgaria), **New Technologies and Social Policy. Young People at a Disadvantage.**

¶ Changes in the economic situation of young people in Bulgaria are attributed to: (1) the economic crisis; (2) the new relationship between the centralized & market economy; & (3) attempts to adopt new production

& social technologies. These new economic conditions have resulted in changes in the processes of social selection & in the distribution of young people relative to social position. Here, disadvantaged youth groups—unqualified young workers, young labor migrants, & the young unemployed—are investigated, drawing on data from empirical sociological studies, as well as on statistical data. Necessary changes in social policy are identified. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23775 / ISA / 1990 / 7457

Zhou, Min & Logan, John R. (Dept Sociology State U New York, Albany 12222), *In and Out of Chinatown: Residential Mobility and Ethnic Segregation of New York City's Chinese*.

¶ An investigation of whether the theoretical model suggesting that minority group incorporation into society predicts gradual but progressive assimilation adequately accounts for differences in personal characteristics of Chinese in New York City, & for the segregation of Chinese from other racial & ethnic groups. Analysis of field interview data, & of individual- & tract-level census data reveals that socioeconomic status, marriage, & fertility operate among the Chinese, as among other groups, to promote residential location outside the Chinatown enclave. However, strong ties to the enclave economy, kinship ties of new immigrants, & ethnic segmentation of the housing market work together to structure the locational pattern, resulting in a level of residential segregation higher than anticipated by the assimilation model. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23776 / ISA / 1990 / 7458

Zimmerman, Mary K. & Kauppinen, Kaisa (Inst Occupat Health, Topeliuksenkatu 41 a SF-00250 Helsinki Finland), *A Comparative Study of Health Services and the Well-Being of Parents Caring for a Child with Chronic Illness: Finland and the United States*.

¶ A comparison of the social, economic, & emotional burdens for parents as a consequence of chronic childhood illness in Finland & the US, based on interviews with 100 Finnish families, 50 having a child with cancer & 50 with cerebral palsy; comparable data from the US are also presented. Focus is on: (1) composition of health & social services available for these children; (2) nature & complexity of parents' work in caring for these children, as well as time & financial expenditures; (3) social support networks, general health status, & overall well-being of parents; & (4) family interaction patterns. Where possible, separate data are reported for mothers & fathers. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23777 / ISA / 1990 / 7459

Zimmermann, Ekkart (U Bundeswehr Munich, D-8014 Neubiberg Federal Republic Germany), *Social Movement Participation and Political Outcomes: Why Both Ends Fail to Meet*.

¶ An exploration of the effects of social movements on political outcomes, a topic for which the literature is scarce & undeveloped. Focus is on some of the major analytical issues involved, eg, strategies of political challenges, forms of coalition building, & political opportunity structures in general. Among the questions addressed are: (1) What is accomplished by social protest groups & how? (2) Which factors systematically work in favor of protest groups, in what fields, & how—& which seem to work to their detriment? (3) Are there other factors that play a contingent role contributing to the failure or success of protest movements? Evidence is drawn from case analyses in various countries, & from a few cross-national studies. The need to strengthen the cross-national perspective in such research is emphasized. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23778 / ISA / 1990 / 7460

Zografova-Draganova, Jolanda Konstantinova (Central Laboratory Psychology, 39 blvd Vitosha BG-1000 Sofia Bulgaria), *Competition Rivalries in the Bulgarian Education System*.

¶ Multiple-choice questionnaire data obtained from young Bulgarians who had either undergone examinations to enter a university or attempted to defend their PhD dissertations ($N = 111$ & 92 , respectively) are used to analyze the competition & rivalry encountered in these situations, & the competitors' resultant aggressive behaviors. Cluster analysis of the data reveals that even nonaggressive individuals become aggressive in such extremely competitive situations. These conclusions are consistent with evidence gleaned from questionnaires administered to 120 professors & doctors of science. Implications are drawn with regard to Bulgaria's education system & changes needed in the content & conditions of educational competition & the socialization of students. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

garia's education system & changes needed in the content & conditions of educational competition & the socialization of students. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23779 / ISA / 1990 / 7461

Zolberg, Vera L. (Dept Sociology New School Social Research, New York NY 10003), *Art on the Edge: Political Aspects of Aestheticizing the Primitive*.

¶ A discussion of how the art of non-Western, preindustrial peoples, usually from less developed, now postcolonial nations, has come to be absorbed in the aesthetic nexus, building on: the sociological & aesthetic contributions of Howard S. Becker, Pierre Bourdieu, & John Berger; the art work of Pablo Picasso, Georges Braque, Paul Gauguin, & certain German Expressionists; & the aesthetic revolution of modernism as defined by Alfred Stieglitz, Roger Fry, & others. In tracing how an "outsider" cultural form of politically repressed groups came to be incorporated into the aesthetic discourse & canon of high art, focus is on the movement of certain African works from ethnographic &/or natural history collection to educational or children's museum sections, & finally to art museums. The "progress" of these works through a parallel & interconnected market of dealers to an educated public is facilitated by the writing of critics, art historians, & university scholars, whose discourses create legitimacy for primitive art as a whole. Paradoxically, the success achieved by these forces of appropriation is now treated as the basis for making status claims by peoples who associate themselves with those art forms. The implications of these patterns are analyzed in terms of how new, even opposed meanings may be derived from otherwise intentioned cultural creations. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23780 / ISA / 1990 / 7462

Zvekic, Ugljesa (UNICRI, via Giulia 52 I-00186 Rome Italy), *Development and Crime: Pilot Project in Yugoslavia*.

¶ Generally, the relationship between development & crime in Yugoslavia shows that neither intensive development nor recession in development have been reflected in crime trends, which appears to support the hypothesis that macrosocial change has a limited effect on crime, thus, social & criminal policy interventions are likely to be ineffective. Analysis indicates that: property crime increased while offenses against life & limb (violent crime) decreased throughout the period 1978-1986; traffic offenses increased & then decreased while economic crime showed an inverse trend; sexual offenses kept constant & low rates; & recidivism constantly increased. These results show that the interrelation between development & crime is neither universal nor unidirectional: during the period of intensive development, property crime registered a slight increase (1978-1980), followed by a significant increase in rates in the period of socioeconomic crisis (1980-1986); economic crime showed a reverse developmental period characterized by socioeconomic slow down & crisis. Other crimes, eg, traffic offenses, appeared to be autonomous with respect to development trends; almost all associations are of an indirect nature. It is concluded that the general factor of development is appropriate & sufficient for the analysis of general macrosocial influences on the identification of developmental factors (different configurations of development) & corollary crime types, which may serve as a solid basis for the identification of appropriate sociocriminal policies. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23781 / ISA / 1990 / 7463

Žvinklienė, Alina Bronislavovna (Šeškinės 63-5, 232010 Vilnius Lithuania USSR), *The Problem of Stability of Ethnic Families in the USSR*.

¶ The contemporary social-political situation in the Soviet republics is characterized by the processes of self-assertion & aggravation of interethnic relations. Here, the effects of ethnic composition of families on the stability level of young marriages are investigated. Findings reveal an increase of stability in homogeneous marriages & in homogeneous & heterogeneous marriages of partners belonging to a nonindigenous nationality. A decrease of stability is found in heterogeneous marriages of partners belonging to indigenous & nonindigenous nationalities. It is concluded that, at present, the number & stability of interethnic marriages do not indicate improvement in the interethnic relations of a given republic. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23782 / ISA / 1990 / 7464

Zwetkoff, Catherine (U Liege, B-4000 Belgium), **Hazardous Chemical Installations and the Seveso Directive: From Compliance to a New Regulation to Cooperation with the Public and External Organizations.**

¶ An investigation of the response of 16 industrial organizations in the French-speaking part of Belgium to the Seveso directive, based on questionnaire & interview data from managers, specifically, safety experts, public relations specialists, & the chief manager of each site. These data

are supplemented by interviews with public actors. Results suggest that these organizations have complied with the formal aspects of the Seveso directive (ie, safety analysis & notification procedure). However, other requirements—eg, a hazard information policy & strategies aimed at limiting individual & collective damage in case of a major accident—have not yet been implemented. It is concluded that such implementation is unlikely in the near future, in part due to the incompatibility of the organizational cultures with a hazard information policy, & in part to the negative attitude toward the external organizations. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)



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Boulin, Jean Yves (IRIS travail & société U Paris IX Dauphine, Place Maréchal de Lattre de Tassigny F-75775 Cedex 16 France), **Transformations du temps de travail et organisation sociale du temps. Une perspective européenne à partir de l'accessibilité des services** (Changes in Work Time and the Social Organization of Time. A European Perspective Based on Accessibility of Services) (FRE)

ISA0093

Bouma, Gary D. (Monash U, Clayton Victoria 3168 Australia), **Transcendence and Ultimate Authority in Religious Organisations**

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Bousquet, Nicole (Dépt sociologie U Laval, Quebec G1K 7P4), **Are the NICs of This World on the Right Track for Catching Up with Developed Countries?**

ISA0095

Bouvier, Pierre (CNRS-SAT/LSCI, 59-61 rue Pouchet F-75017 Paris France), **Historire de vie, travail et demarche socio-anthropologique** (Life History, Work and Socioanthropological Measure) (FRE)

ISA0096

Boyadshieva, Lina (Instit Youth Studies, Sofia Bulgaria), **Perestroikaof Society, Perestroika of School**

ISA0097

Boyne, Roy (Newcastle Polytechnic, NE1 8ST England), **The City and the Body**

ISA0098

Bozon, Michel (INED, 27 rue du Commandeur F-75014 Paris France), **Rapports sexuels et formation du couple en France** (Sexual Relations and Couple Formation in France) (FRE)

ISA0099

Brachet Marquez, Viviane & Kovacs, Karen (Apdo Postal 20-671, 01000 Mexico DF), **Organizational Analysis and Political Regime: Progress or Regress?**

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and Private Schools in the Netherlands: A Comparison between Three Generations

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ISA0104

Brown, Christopher H. (22 Jesson Rd, Walsall WS1 3AS England), **Pluralism, Education and the Nation State**

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Brown, Helen (Tavistock Instit Human Relations, Belsize Ln London NW3 5BA England), **Leadership and Nonhierarchy: Examples from the Women's Movement**

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Bryant, Christopher G.A. (Dept Sociology U Salford, M5 4WT England), **Post-Empiricism and the Reconstruction of Theory and Application in Sociology**

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Büchtemann, Christoph F. & Schupp, Juergen (German Instit Economic Research, Koenigin-Luise-Str 5 D-1000 Berlin 33 Federal Republic Germany), **Socio-Biographical Aspects of Working Time Flexibility: Longitudinal Evidence for the Federal Republic of Germany**

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Buck, N.H. (U Essex, Wivenhoe Park Colchester CO4 3SQ England), **Social Polarisation, Economic Restructuring, and Labour Market Change in London and New York**

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Budrys, Grace & Gross, Harriet Engel (DePaul U, Chicago IL 60604), **Physicians in Organizations: Increasing Professionalism and Declining Control**

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Bunch, Charlotte A. (Center Global Issues & Women's Leadership Douglass Coll, New Brunswick NJ 08903-0270), **Women and Empowerment: A Global Perspective**

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Burgos, Martine (Groupe Sociologie Littérature EHESS, 10 rue Monsieur le Prince F-75006 Paris France), **La peur douce: modernité et archaïsmes dans La suora giovane de Giovanni Arpino** (Mild Fear: Modernity and Archaism in Giovanni Arpino's *La suora giovane*) (FRE)

ISA0114

Busch, Lawrence (Dept Sociology Michigan State U, East Lansing 48824), **Manufacturing Plants, Notes on the Culture of Nature and the Nature of Culture**

ISA0115

Butenko, Irina A. (Research Instit Book Study, nd Volkonsky per 10 Moscow URSS), **Towards the Psychology of the Respondent**

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Čačić, Jadranka & Kumpes, Josip (Instit Migration & Nationalities, YU-41000 Zagreb, Yugoslavia), **French title not provided** (Interculturalism and the Integration of Migrants) (FRE)

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Cadene Roa, Jorge (Centro Investigaciones Interdisciplinarias Humanidades U Nacional Autónoma México, 04510 Mexico DF), **Spanish title not provided** (Democracy and Social Control in Present Mexico) (SPA)

ISA0118

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ISA0124

Carrilho, Maria & Winkler, Gunnar (ISCITE, Ave Forças Armadas P-1600 Lisbon Portugal), **Peacekeeping versus Militarization: Recent Developments**

ISA0125

Carsjo, Kerstin & Johansson, Stina (Dept Social Medicine Uppsala U Hospital, S-75185 Sweden), **Women and Health in Sweden**

ISA0126

Carter, Neil (Dept Politics U York, Heslington YO1 5DD England), **The Cooperative Life Cycle: Constructing a Democratic Culture**

ISA0127

Carvalho Herculano, Selene & Rezende, Vera F. (R. Marino da Costa 217/102, CEP 21940 Rio de Janeiro Brazil), **Analyzing the Environmental Movements in the City of Rio de Janeiro (1979-1989): David and Goliath or Don Quixote vs the Windmills?**

ISA0128

Casassus, Cecilia & Le Goff, Jean-Louis (PREALC-Oficina Internacional Trabajo, Santiago Chile), **La Cooperación tecnológica des collectifs de travail** (Technological Cooperation in Work Collectives) (FRE)

ISA0129

Castelain Meunier, Christine (CADIS-EHESS, 54 blvd Raspail F-75006 Paris France), **La Diversité des modèles familiaux variés en fonction de l'évolution des identités féminines et masculines** (The Diversity of Various Family Models as a Function of Feminine and Masculine Identities) (FRE)

ISA0130

Cavagna Guerrero, Monica, Diaz Orueta, Fernando & Loures Seoane, Maria Luisa (Parque Este 117, E-28514 Neuvo Baztan Madrid Spain), **Spanish title not provided** (Popular Participation, Social Nets and Local Decentralization) (SPA)

ISA0131

Cernohorsky, Pavel (Instit Economics, Politických Vězu 7 CS-111 73 Prague Czechoslovakia), **The Study of Poverty and Famine: Methodological Remarks**

ISA0132

Chabaud, Bernard, Chabaud-Rychter, Danielle & Fougeyrollas-Schwebel, Dominique (GEDISST-CNRS-IRESO, 59 rue Pouchet F-75849 Cedex 17 Paris France), **French title not provided** (Men's and Women's Activities Performed for the Extended Family) (FRE)

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Chaklader, Snehamoy (Dept Political Science Burdwan U, 713104 India), **Minorities and the Problem of Linguistic Inequality in States of India**

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Chang, Mau-Kuei Michael (Instit Ethnology Academia Sinica, 11529 Taipei Taiwan), **Social Movements and Political Transformations in Taiwan during the 1980s**

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Chappell, Neena L. (Centre Aging U Manitoba, Winnipeg R3T 2N2), **The Complementarity of Formal and Informal Support**

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Chaturvedi, Manjeet Kumar (Dept Sociology Banaras Hindu U, Varanasi 221005 Uttar Pradesh India), **Emergence of Capitalist Agricultural Structures in Some Regions of India**

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Chaudhuri, Sumita & Chaudhuri, Baddhadeb (A-3 Karaya Govt Housing Estate, 700019 Calcutta India), **Migration and Ethnicity in the Urban Context: A Study on Calcutta**

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Chaudron, Martine (UFR Sciences sociales U Picardie, F-80025 Amiens France), **French title not provided** (Do Family Matters Matter? (Or How Histories Make History)) (FRE)

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Chauhan, Arvind (Barkatullah U, Bhopal 462026 Madhya Pradesh India), **State Intervention and Peasantry: The Case of British Rule in the Indian History**

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Chauman, Abha (Baikunthi Devi Kanya Coll, Agra Uttar Pradesh India), **Changing Political Economics and the Position of Tribal Women in India (Bastar)**

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Chavez, Ana Maria (CRIM, Ave Universidad s/n Circuito 2 Colonia Chamilpa Cuernavaca Morelos Mexico), **Spanish title not provided** (The Participation of Native and Migrant Women in Economic Activities at the Northern Border of Mexico) (SPA)

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Chhaya, Datar (Tata Instit Social Science, Deonar Bombay 400088 Maharashtra India), **New Women's Movement in Maharashtra: Reflections from Within**

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Christy, Carol A. (Ohio U, Lancaster OH 43130), **Trends in Sex Differences in Political Participation: A Comparative Perspective**

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Clamp, Christina A. (New Hampshire Coll, Manchester 02135), **Spanish title not provided** (Managing Cooperation at Mondragon) (SPA)

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Climent, Graciela Irma (Facultad Medicina U Buenos Aires, 1053 Argentina), **Familias vulnerables y atención de la salud** (Vulnerable Families and Health Attention) (SPA)

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Clough, Patricia T. (Fordham U Lincoln Center, New York NY 10023), **Man and the State: Heroics in Vietnam War Movies**

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Cockburn, Cynthia (Dept Social Sciences City U, London EC1 England), **Technological Competence in the Social Construction of Gender**

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Colomer, Viadel Antonio (Faculty Law Free U Madrid, E-28049 Spain), **Sociedad desarrollada, sociedad subdesarrollada: el problema de la solidaridad** (Developed Society, Underdeveloped Society: The Problem of Solidarity) (SPA)

ISA0160

Conde Jorin, Javier, Garrido Garcia, F. Javier & Gutierrez Arellano, Andres (Facultad Políticas Sociología U Complutense Madrid, Somosaguas E-28040 Spain), **Comparative Spatial-Social Structure of the Cities of Bogota and Caracas**

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Csaba, Mako (Instit Sociology Hungarian Academy Science, Uri u 49 H-1250 Budapest), **Labour Relations and Social Spaces in Work**

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Dabrowski, Andrzej (Roskilde U, DK-4000 Denmark), **The Triangular Field of Knowledge Production**

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Dadot, Mireille (Groupe sociologie travail U Paris VII, 2 pl Jussieu F-75005 France), **French title not provided** (The Return of Trades, Crafts and Professions) (FRE)

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Dail, Paula W. (Virginia Polytechnic Instit & State U, Blacksburg 24061), **The Context of Family Poverty in America: The Example of Homelessness**

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Dalla Costa, Giovanna Franca (Faculty Magistero U Padua, I-35100 Italy), **Economic Crisis, Women's Work and International Debt** (The Venezuela of the 1980s)

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D'Alton, S.O. (U New South Wales, Kensington 2033 Australia), **The Global Condominium**

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D'Amato, Marina (Dipt Sociologia, Via Salaria I-113 Rome Italy), **La Télévision et les nouveaux paradigmes de l'imaginaire des enfants** (Television and New Paradigms of Children's Imaginations) (FRE)

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Darke, Roy (U Sheffield, S10 2TN England), **Housing in Mongolia: From Tent to High Rise**

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Daskalova, Svetlana (Dept Social Medicine High Medical Instit, Marlin Dinov 55 H-9002 Varna Bulgaria), **Medico-Social Health Problems of Women Teachers**

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De Brier, Claire (ICHEC, blvd Brand Whitlock 2 B-1150 Brussels Belgium), **French title not provided** (Policy of Permanent Training of Enterprises and Management in Belgium) (FRE)

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De Groot-van Leeuwen, L.E. (Dept Sociology Rijks U Leiden, NL-2333 AK Netherlands), **Newcomers in the Dutch Judiciary**
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Díaz Martínez, José Antonio (Facultad Ciencias Políticas & Sociología UNED, E-28040 Madrid Spain), **Spanish title not provided** (New Values in a Process of Social Homogeneity) (SPA)
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Díaz, José A. (Dept Sociology Uppsala U, S-75105 Sweden), **Social and Economic Aspects in the Process of Chilean Immigrants' Integration into Swedish Society**
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Dienes, Gedeon P. (Research Instit Culture, Corvin tér 8 H-1251 Budapest Hungary), **Theatre, Dance and Society**
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Dilova, Silviya Isak (Instit Sociology, 13-A Moskovska Str BG-1000 Sofia Bulgaria), **Some Issues of Urban Employment under Socialism in the Context of Economic Reform**
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D'Incao, Maria Conceição (CEDEC, Rua Ayrosa Galvão 64 05002 São Paulo Brazil), **Portuguese title not provided.** (Land Reform in the Daily Life of Workers: A Case Study) (POR)
- ISA0189**
Diniz, Eli Roque (Instit Universitário Pesquisas Rio de Janeiro, Rua-da Matriz 82 Botafogo 22260 Brazil [Tel: 021-286-0146]), **Le Rôle politique des industriels dans le Cône Sud de L'Amérique Latine et au Mexique: Une Analyse Comparative** (The Political Role of Industrials in the Southern Cone of Latin America and Mexico: A Comparative Analysis) (FRE)
- ISA0190**
Dion, Michel (CNRS, 59-61 rue Pouchet P-75849 Paris France), **La Politique dans la pratique du Marxisme-Léninisme: le cas Roumain** (Politics in the Practice of Marxism-Leninism: The Romanian Case) (FRE)
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d'Iribarne, Philippe (CEREBE, 140 rue du Chevaleret F-75013 Paris France), **French title not provided** (Why Is Unemployment So High in Europe?) (FRE)
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Disco, Cornelis (Twente U, NL-7500 AE Enschede Netherlands), **Conceptualizing the Professional System in Engineering**
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Djošić, G. Dušan (Filozofski Fakultet, YU-21000 Novi Sad Yugoslavia), **Relation between Population Policy and Migration**
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Dobrianov, Velichko (Bulgarian Sociological Assoc, 20 April 19 BG-1606 Sofia), **Development of Pluralism and Socialist Society**
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Doniol-Shaw, Ghislaine & Lerolle, Anne (GEDISST CNRS, 59 rue Pouchet F-75849 Paris Cedex 17 France), **L'Evolution du rapport genre-qualification: question d'identité et de pouvoir** (The Evolution of Genre-Qualification Relations: A Question of Identity and Power) (FRE)
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Dore-Cabral, Carlos (Technological Instit Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic), **Spanish title not provided** (Segregation and Integration Processes of the Dominican Population of Haitian Descent (A Case Study on State, Nation and Ethnic Violence in the Caribbean)) (SPA)
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Dridze, Tamara M. (Krzhyzhanovskogo 24/35 b5, 117259 Moscow USSR), **Social Communication and Prognostical Social Project-Making: Theoretical and Methodological Problems**
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Echeverría, Magdalena (PET, Catedral 1063-7 Santiago Chile), **Reorganización productiva y salud de los trabajadores en Chile** (Productive Reorganization and the Health of Workers in Chile) (SPA)
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Eduvigis Sanchez, Maria, **La participación de los profesores en el sistema educativo español** (Teacher Participation in the Spanish Education System) (SPA)
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Edwards, Patricia K. & Bohland, James R. (Dept Urban Affairs & Planning Virginia Polytechnic Instit & State U, Blacksburg 24061), **A Comparative Analysis of Stakeholder Positions on Metropolitan Consolidation**
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Egler, Tamara Tania Cohen (IPPUR/U Federal Rio de Janeiro, P. Reitoria S/541 I Fundação Brazil), **French title not provided** (State Administration of Participatory Construction) (FRE)
- ISA0204**
Eighmy, Thomas H. & Schuler-Repp, Jane M. (US Agency International Development, American Embassy Islamabad Pakistan), **The Afghan Population Inside and Out**

ISA0205

Elit, Nikolov (Mladost 98B A-16, Sofia Bulgaria), **Aesthetical Education and the Electronic Environment of Man**

ISA0206

Ellingsaeter, Anne Lise (Instit Social Research, Munthes gt 31 N-0260 Oslo 2 Norway), **Fathers Working Long Hours: Trends, Causes and Consequences**

ISA0207

Elvire, Athawet Comlan (BP 03/0431, Cotonou Benin), **Women, Work and the Family**

ISA0208

Encel, S. (U New South Wales, Kensington 2033 Australia), **Industrial Democracy and Worker Participation in Australia**

ISA0209

Engelbert, Angelika (Instit Population Research & Social Policy U Bielefeld, Postfach 8640 D-4800 Federal Republic Germany), **Worlds of Childhood: Differentiated but Different?**

ISA0210

Enriquez, Eugène (UFR sciences sociales U Paris VII, F-75251 Cedex 05 France), **Enjeux théoriques de l'analyse clinique (Theoretical Stakes of Clinical Analysis) (FRE)**

ISA0211

Enyedi, György (Centre Regional Studies Hungarian Academy Science, Országház u 9 H-1014 Budapest), **New Bases for Regional and Urban Policies in East Central Europe**

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Epstein, Cynthia Fuchs (City U New York, NY 100365), **Faulty Frameworks: Consequences of the Gender Difference Model for Women in Law as Practitioners, Clients, Victims and Citizens**

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Escobar, Cristina (Dept Sociology U California San Diego, La Jolla 92093), **Clients or Citizens: Peasant Politics in Northern Colombia**

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Etxeberria, Cesareo, Aizpurua, Xabier & Martinez de Luna, Iñaki (Basque Government, Duque de Wellington 2 E-01011 Vitoria-Gasteiz Spain), **A Multivariate Analysis of the Basque Language Based on the Census of 1986**

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Eve, Raymond A. (Dept Sociology U Texas, Arlington 76019), **"Scientific Creationism," the Politics of Lifestyle Concern, and the Western Rejection of Rationalism**

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Everts, Saskia I. (U Twente, NL-7500 AE Enschede Netherlands), **Responsibility in Research and Feminist Ethics: Confronting the Black Box of Non-Ethical Technology Design with Feminist Tools**

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Fell, Jennifer (Dept Modern Languages Aston U, Birmingham B4 7ET England), **The Impact of Leisure on Work in Britain, France, West Germany and Japan**

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Ferrara, Alessandro (Dept Sociology U Rome, I-00198 Italy), **Validity in Interpretation Reinterpreted: The Identity Approach**

ISA0220

Ferrari Occhionero, Marisa (GIRS U Roma, I-00100 Italy), **Women**

in Italian Local Power

ISA0221

Festy, Patrick C. (INED, 27 rue du Commandeur F-75675 Paris Cedex 14 France), **French title not provided (One-Parent Families, between Broken and Reconstituted Couples) (FRE)**

ISA0222

Fisher, Sue C. (Wesleyan U, Middletown CT 06457), **Caring as an Examining Room Strategy**

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Fiske, Jo-Anne (Dept Sociology Saint Mary's U, Halifax Nova Scotia B3H 3C3), **Socio-Political Status of Canadian Native Women in Reserve Communities**

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Fodor, Istvan (Editorial Office Language Reform, Niehler Kirchweg 71 D-5000 Cologne 60 Federal Republic Germany), **Hungarian Minorities in Neighbouring Countries outside Hungary**

ISA0229

Font, Mauricio (Dept Sociology Queens Coll, Flushing NY 11367), **Export Agriculture and Industrialization**

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Fort, Alfredo L. (99 Gower St, London WC1E 6AZ England), **Family Size Preference, Cultural Values and Reproductive Behavior in Peru**

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Fort, Lucia & Young, Gay (American U, Washington DC 20016), **An Assessment of Gender Inequality in Fifteen Nations**

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Fougeyrollas-Schwebel, Dominique & Jaspard, Maryse (IRESCO CNRS, 59 rue Pouchet F-74849 Paris Cedex 17 France), **French title not provided (Indicators of Domestic Practices and Representations of Family—A Comparative Analysis in Europe) (FRE)**

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Francis-Okongwu, Anne (Dept Special Programs Queens Coll, Flushing NY 11367), **Race, Class and Gender: Discussions of the Underclass**

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Franco, Saul (OPS, 525 23 St NW Washington DC 20037), **Spanish title not provided (Violence and Health in Latin America) (SPA)**

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Frønes, Ivan (Dept Sociology U Oslo, N-0317 Norway), **Dimensions of Childhood**

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Fuentes, Lisa (Dept Sociology Boston Coll, Chestnut Hill MA 02167), **The Struggle against Political Alienation: The Role of Grass-roots Movements in the Making of Democracy**

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Fujita, Kuniko (Michigan State U, East Lansing 48824), **Gender and Urban and Industrial Restructuring in the Tokyo Metropolitan Region**

ISA0239

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ISA0240

Furåuer, Bengt (Dept Sociology Umeå U, S-90187 Sweden), **Labor Market Flexibility in Canada and Sweden**

ISA0241

Gadsden, Carlos (Mendelsshon 105-A Colonia León Moderno, León 37480 Mexico), **Participation Forms in Mexico**

ISA0242

Gallagher, Eugene B. (Dept Behavioral Science U Kentucky, Lexington 40536-0086), **Medical Students and Educators in a Wealthy Developing Society**

ISA0243

Galland, Blaise (IREC Lausanne, Eglise Anglaise 14 CH-1006 Vaud Switzerland), **French title not provided** (About the Correlation between Satisfaction with Housing and Satisfaction with the Town) (FRE)

ISA0244

Gallopín, G., Gutman, P. & Maletta, H. (CEUR, Ave Corrientes 2835-p7 1193 Buenos Aires Argentina), **Global Impoverishment, Sustainable Development and the Environment**

ISA0245

Gałuszka, Mieczysław (Akademia Medyczna, Al Kosciuszki 85 P-90-436 Łódź Poland), **Popular Reception of the TV Serial**

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García Canal, Maria Ines (Facultad Ciencias Políticas & Sociología U Complutense Madrid, E-28023 Somosaguas Spain), **La casa-un espacio de poder** (The House-A Space of Power) (SPA)

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García de Cortazar, Nebreda Marisa (U Nacional Educación Distancia, Senda del Rey E-28040 Madrid Spain), **Spanish title not provided** (Who Supports Spanish Sociological Research) (SPA)

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Gargiulo, Pablo, **Participación de los trabajadores y acción comunal en la Argentina** (Worker Participation and Communal Action in Argentina) (SPA)

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Garlicki, Jan (Faculty Journalism & Political Science Warsaw U, PL-00-047 Poland), **Youth as a Group in a Sociological Sense**

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Garrigues, Emmanuel (UFR Sciences sociales U Paris VII, 2 pl Jussieu F-75005 France), **French title not provided** (Time in the Field and Time as the Field) (FRE)

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Gomez, Alcides & Diaz, Luz M. (Fundación Investigaciones & Estudios Económico-Sociales U Nacional Colombia, 53519 Bogotá), **Spanish title not provided** (International Migration from Colombia) (SPA)

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Katoh, Hisao (Keio U, Mita 2-chome Minato-ku Tokyo 108 Japan), *Bo-ryo-ku-dan Offenders (Organized Crime) in Japan*
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Kaufman, Michael (Dept Political Science York U, Toronto Ontario M3J 1P3), *Men and Feminism*
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Kliger, S. A., Matskovsky, M. S. & Ovrutsky, L. M. (Instit Sociolo-gy, M. Krzhizhanovsky St 24/35 bl 5 Moscow 117259 USSR), *Ten Commandments in Consciousness and Behavior*
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ISA0391

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ISA0400

Lallement, Michel (SET CNBS, 90 rue de Tolbiac F-75013 Paris France), **French title not provided** (The Destiny of the Collective Manufacture)

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Варшава, 1989, вып. 1 (буквы А, Б, В).
На русском языке.

Редакционная коллегия: Н. Генев (НРБ),
Л. Ионин (СССР), А. Кречмар (ГДР), Р. Ружичка (ЧССР),
А. Ясиньска-Каня (ПНР).

СЛОВАРЬ СОЦИОЛОГИЧЕСКИХ ТЕРМИНОВ

◻ DICTIONARY OF SOCIOLOGICAL TERMS ◻

Словарь подготовлен в рамках многостороннего сотрудничества Академий наук социалистических стран, Проблемной комиссией «Социальные процессы в социалистическом обществе».

В Словаре (буквы А, Б, В) 300 терминов из области социологии и общественных наук (в том числе психологии, философии, демографии, математической статистики), вошедших в язык социологов. Словарные статьи представлены в алфавитном порядке, включают этимологию терминов, их краткое определение, эквиваленты на английском, немецком, польском, французском и чешском языках и богатую систему ссылок.

Словарь предназначен для социологов, студентов, научных сотрудников из области общественных наук и работников вузов, переводчиков социологической литературы, а также для всех, кто следит за развитием современной общественной мысли и не желает потерять из виду явления, которое называется социологией.

В подготовке очередные выпуски Словаря. Издание следующего выпуска (буквы Г, Д, Е, Ж, З) подготавливается к концу 1989 г.

► The dictionary is in the Russian language with equivalences in English, French, German, and Czech.

The first installment containing definitions under the letters А, Б, В, is currently available.

The second installment containing definitions under the letters Г, Д, Е, Ж, З, is currently being completed.

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Przedmieście 7.

Notes

1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that this is crucial for the company's financial health and for providing reliable information to stakeholders.

2. The second part of the document outlines the procedures for handling customer inquiries. It states that all inquiries should be handled promptly and professionally, and that the company should strive to provide excellent customer service at all times.

3. The third part of the document discusses the company's commitment to environmental sustainability. It states that the company will continue to invest in sustainable practices and technologies to reduce its carbon footprint and to protect the environment.

4. The fourth part of the document discusses the company's commitment to social responsibility. It states that the company will continue to support various social and environmental causes and to engage with the community in a meaningful way.

5. The fifth part of the document discusses the company's commitment to ethical business practices. It states that the company will continue to adhere to a strict code of ethics and to ensure that all business transactions are conducted in a fair and transparent manner.

6. The sixth part of the document discusses the company's commitment to innovation and research and development. It states that the company will continue to invest in R&D to develop new products and services that meet the needs of its customers.

7. The seventh part of the document discusses the company's commitment to employee development and training. It states that the company will continue to provide opportunities for employees to learn and grow, and to ensure that they have the skills and knowledge needed to perform their jobs effectively.

8. The eighth part of the document discusses the company's commitment to transparency and accountability. It states that the company will continue to provide regular updates on its financial performance and to ensure that all stakeholders have access to the information they need to make informed decisions.

9. The ninth part of the document discusses the company's commitment to risk management. It states that the company will continue to identify and assess risks to its business and to implement effective measures to mitigate those risks.

10. The tenth part of the document discusses the company's commitment to long-term success. It states that the company will continue to focus on its core business and to strive for excellence in all that it does, with the goal of achieving sustainable growth and success over the long term.

ABBREVIATIONS

adj	adjective	ISC	Index of status characteristics	Ru	rural
&	and	It	Italian	S	subject (persons in an experiment)
AA	author abstract	ITA	International Teaching Alphabet	SC	social class
AFr	Anglo-French	L	lexical rule	SE	socioeconomic
AN	Anglo-Norman	lang	language	SES	socioeconomic status
AS	Anglo-Saxon	Lat	Latin	SofK	sociology of knowledge
Assoc	Association (as part of a proper name)	Lc	lower class	SOPODA	<i>Social Welfare, Social Planning/Policy, Social Development</i>
Ave	Avenue (in street address, citation only)	LF	labor force	Sp	Spanish
C&P	culture & personality	LI.BA	<i>Language and Language Behavior Abstracts</i>	Sq	Square (in street address, citation only)
Co	Company (as part of a proper name)	LLc	lower lower class	Ss	Subjects
Coll	college	LMc	lower middle class	SS	social status
colloq	colloquial, -ly, -ism	Ln	Lane (in street address, citation only)	St	Street (in street address, citation only)
cons	consonant	LSC	lower social class	Str	strasse (in street address, citation only)
Corp	Corporation (as part of a proper name)	L.Uc	lower upper class	TV	television
db	decibel	M	male	U	university
Dept	Department (as part of a proper name)	Mc	middle class	Uc	upper class
df	degrees of freedom in chi square	MD	physician	UK	United Kingdom (in text only)
DofL	division of labor	ME	Middle English	ULc	upper lower class
Dr	Drive (in street address, citation only)	MHG	Middle High German	UMc	upper middle class
E	east (in street address, citation only)	MMc	middle middle class	UN	United Nations
EE	Early English	MoDE	modern English	UNESCO	United Nations Educational . . . etc
Eng	English	N	number of cases (as in a sample)	Ur	urban
f	frequency	NP	noun phrase	US	United States
F	female	obs	obsolete	UUc	upper upper class
Fr	French	O	object	V	verb
G&G	Gemeinschaft & Gesellschaft	OE	Old English	VP	verb phrase
Gael	Gaelic	OFr	Old French	vs	versus
Ger	German	OHG	Old High German	W	West (in street address, citation only) West (e.g. W-Germanic)
Gr	Greek	ON	Old Norse	Wc	working class
HA	homotopic abstract	P	proto (e.g. P-Indo-European)	WWI	world war I
HSC	higher social class	PO	public opinion	WWII	world war II
IE	Indo-European	pre	before (e.g. pre-Old English)	Symbology:	
Instit	Institute (as part of a proper name)	%	percent (age)	Σ	sigma (total)
IPA	International Phonetic Alphabet	r	correlation (only)		
		R	respondent		
		Rd	Road (in street address, citation only)		

LANGUAGE CODES

AFR	Afrikaans	FRE	French	RUS	Russian
ARA	Arabic	GER	German	SCC	Serbo-Croatian with Cyrillic alphabet
AZE	Azerbaijani	GRE	Greek	SCR	Serbo-Croatian with Roman alphabet
BUL	Bulgarian	HEB	Hebrew	SLO	Slovak
CHI	Chinese	HUN	Hungarian	SLV	Slovene
CZE	Czech	ITA	Italian	SPA	Spanish
DAN	Danish	JPN	Japanese	SWA	Swahili
DUT	Dutch (Netherlands)	KOR	Korean	SWE	Swedish
EFR	Bilingual English and French (Canada)	LAT	Latin	THA	Thai
ENG	English	MUL	Multilingual	TUR	Turkish
ESP	Esperanto	NOR	Norwegian	UKR	Ukrainian
FIN	Finnish	POL	Polish	YID	Yiddish
FLE	Flemish (Belgium)	POR	Portuguese		
		RUM	Rumanian, Romanian		

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