XIIth WORLD
CONGRESS
OF SOCIOLOGY

SOCIOLOGY
FOR ONE WORLD:
UNITY AND DIVERSITY

INTERNATIONAL SOCIOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION
ASSOCIATION INTERNATIONALE DE SOCIOLOGIE
ASOCIACION INTERNACIONAL DE SOCIOLOGIA
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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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
President
ISA

Leo P. Chall
Founding Editor
sociological abstracts inc.

Iza Barlinska
Executive Secretary
ISA
Estimados colegas,

La respuesta de sociólogos de todo el mundo a la llamada por resúmenes de disertaciones que se presentarán al Duodécimo Congreso Mundial fue 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 fue 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 facsímile 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 facsímile 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
Executive Secretary
ISA

18 mayo 1990
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 formatting 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.
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.
National phenomenon & processes in this century have not been ad-
dressed in the social sciences, with the exception of history. Two factors
account for this: (1) the bipolar structure of the hegemonic Western civi-
lization center, facing the tricontinental peripheries; & (2) the parallel
rise of neopositivist functionalism & reductionism as the dominant ide-
ology. However, the rapidly changing map of the world is witness to the
rising visibility, self-assertiveness, & efficacy of nations in the macroso-
cietal realm. Two paths are possible in national development: the withering
away of nations & geocultural areas, copying Western capitalist produc-
tivism, 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 consti-
tuted 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, Sociologi-
cal Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Abel-Belak, Amnon (CNRS, 54 Blvd Raspail F-75006 Paris
France), The Centrality of Nations in the Making of the New World:
A Civilizational Perspective.

Abdi, Nourredine (IRESCO-CNRS, 61 rue Pouchet F-75017 Paris
Cedex 17 France), Industrialisme et systeme etatique 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 committal rise in statism is demonstrated, identifying various evolu-
tionary phases: state intervention as a provisional alternative to market
economy before WWII, definitive postwar state control; & the more sys-
tematic 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,
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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, with emphasis on organizational & collective identity.
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Abir-Am, Prima Geraldine (11 Oxford St, Cambridge MA 02138),
Women in Academic Science Careers.

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 suppor-
ting their full participation. Historical lessons suggest that the problem
of women’s participation in science can only be solved by a combined in-
tervention of science & social policy, geared to maximize the compatibility
of career & family life. Among the key aspects of women scientists’ ca-
reers 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, es-
specially for mothers of young children; protection from sexual harass-
ment; & 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 pro-
vided to women for child care & collaborative travel; (4) cultural prej-
dices against professional women be combated through funding of TV
series & books exploring the compatibility of career & family life; (5)
collaboration in academic science to be encouraged; (6) the number &
temporal duration of academic awards be increased; & (7) regional workshops on career obstacles for women scientists be or-
ganized. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

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

European social policy is bifurcated into social security & social wel-
fare. It is argued that, contrary to traditional welfare ideology, social pol-
icy development in the 1990s will not reduce inequality or poverty; rath-
er, it will contribute to existing differentiation & segregation already im-
posed by the workings of market forces. Analysis of the present situation
in the member states of the European Community (EC) regarding struc-
ture & coverage reveals substantial diversity in emphasis on social con-
trol through means-tested vis-a-vis insurance-based welfare programs.
EC initiatives, like the basic income discussion, have increasingly con-
centrated on guaranteed minimum income, hence presenting no chal-
lenge to the work ethic of traditional market economy. Also, the social
charter of the EC, although suggestive, is nonbinding, & weak. Two sce-
narios 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.
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Andreou, 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
of groups of garment workers in Brazil: factory workers & homeworkers.
The different forms of acquisition of skill within the two groups is ana-
lyzed, & the different labor relations involved in the two situations are
discussed. Issues involving individual & collective identity are explored.
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Acar, Fercide (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 back-
ground 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 profes-
sion 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 professional universities. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

A discussion of the relationship between science development & the industrial transformation of Asian countries, including India, Japan, and 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.)
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.)

Agodi, Maria Carmela (Dipt Sociologia U Calabria, I-87026 Rende Italy), Rational Foods or Foolish Rationalists? Putting Meaning Back In. The concept of means-ends rationality is analyzed as a tool for the unification of previously excluded groups in labor markets at periods of affluence. 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.)

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An analysis of the problem of dependent development, focusing on the lives in developed countries, marginalizing women in developing countries, and analyzing the influence of family, schooling, and society on youths' decisions about the future are addressed. 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.)

Problems of social insertion and development related to Venezuelan youths are examined, based on empirical data gathered from 43 secondary schools in Caracas (N = 7,339 students). The general trends of youth behavior and the influence of family, schooling, and society on youths’ decisions about the future are addressed within the context of growing economic and 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.)

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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 Grenze der Naturwissenschaftlichen Begriffsbildung [The Limits of Development of Natural Scientific Conceptualizations], 1929), arose because he recognized that the rationalization of the world was not a historical fact. His view of facticity owes more to Johann Wolfgang von Goethe than to Immanuel Kant & 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, and social scientists produce ideal types that of the educational system was expanding, undermining the reforms. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

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**90S21910** / ISA / 1990 / 5590

Allgeier, Karen A. & Lewis, Robert A. (Family Research Inst, 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 house. The study examines: the event of an adult child’s departure, as seen 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 & stepsiblings of interdependence influence 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.)
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) the health conditions & mental 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 post-retirement 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.)

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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 an 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
1 The ways in which women speak of & deal with their double lives—i.e., 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.
1 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 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, & uncontrollable 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.
1 With the lengthening of leisure time & retirement, longer vacations, increased standards of living, & the modernization of travel agencies, mass tourism & mass tourism society are increasingly common. 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 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 role. 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 Larmorux F-92170 Vanves France), Reorganization of the Work Process and the Evolution of the Educational Systems of France and the United Kingdom.
1 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 understates the restructuring of skills. Skilled labor & professional educators are major issue in implementing new training patterns, although it may seem contradictory to a dominant tendency toward greater flexibility, polyvalency, & 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, polyvalency, & 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.)

90S21934 / ISA / 1990 / 5616
Appay, Béatrice (Centre national recherche scientifique, 14 rue Larmorux F-92170 Vanves France), Flexibility and Control: Some New Management Strategies.
1 Analysis of macrosocioeconomic data reveals that control of the labor force is heading toward greater flexibility in the means of production & the labor force. Control use is growing in craft or professional patterns, the decentralized forms of production & the increase of small-to-medium-size 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 Larmorux F-92170 Vanves France), Professional Patterns of Change and State Intervention in France and England.
1 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 occupational patterns referring to professional patterns are investigated, in the cases of France & England. A radical critique of so-called new autonomy of workers is propounded, pointing to the new forms of control that combine flexibility of labor & subordination & 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 Larmorux F-92170 Vanves France), La Mise en formation d'une generation (The Moment of Formation of a Generation). (FRE)
1 Based on the example of the formative moment for young British students at the official end of the 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 area 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.
1 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 they faced with, distinguishing the two. Rather than retreat because unemployment 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 (Dip Sociologia U Bologna, I-40126 Italy), Moral: Beyond Postmodernism without Falling Back into Parsonsian 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 accept 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 of the individual person & the social system on the one hand & the socializing community. The socialization process can not be isolated, but rather, are structurally integrated definitions & understandings of experienced reality. Consequently, the (re)socialization processes of any social group becomes more prevalent. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S21939 / ISA / 1990 / 5621
Ariel de Vidas, Anath (79 rue de la Colomie, 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, & the textile industry has been an integral part of 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-ecological aspects of tourism interfere in the elaborative process ofAndean 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.)

90S21940 / ISA / 1990 / 5622
Armingeon, Klaus (Inst Politikwissenschaft U Heidelberg, Marstalstr 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 areas; 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 structural constraints 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.)

90S21941 / ISA / 1990 / 5623
Armingeon, Gerhard & Sobel, Michael E. (Bergische U, D-5600 Wuppertal Federal Republic Germany), Handling Missing Data in Mean & 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 model 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 those 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-likelihood function from normal models into a product 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 / 5624
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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A Service, Some papers were received by SA too late for the abstracts to be appropriately noted. Please inquire about availability through the SA Document Delivery Service.

An examination of the main findings of time-budget analysis for urban & rural populations. The increased leisure time spent on home consumption of mass media has increased; leisure time 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.)

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.)

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 it in 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.)

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.)

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Some papers were received by SA too late for the abstracts to be appropriately noted. Please inquire about availability through the SA Document Delivery Service.
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. 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.)

A second stage of the immigration process, which in turn influences level of alienation, with its attendant impact on mental health. The 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.)

An analysis of the complex relationship between politics & housing policy in Brazil. Although there is an association between economic fluctuations & 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, and the political context of the country of origin; (2) type of refugee group; (3) refugee attitude toward exile & the potential for repatriation; (4) type of government; & (5) sources & types of assistance. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

A mobile community: Social adaptation is described. The model is tested using questionnaires returned by members of 2 Filipino groups (~252)-the Filipino Association of Montreal & Suburbs & the Centre de services Philippien-in Montreal, Quebec. Results of correlational, multiple regression, path, & factor analysis are described. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

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 (~252)—the Filipino Association of Montreal & Suburbs & the Centre de services Philippien-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 was 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.)

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

An examination of 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, regarding environment 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.)

Babalola, Ademola (Dept Sociology/Anthropology Obafemi Awolowo U, Ile-Ife Oyo State Nigeria), The British-American Tobacco Company (BAT) & the Internationalization of Capital in 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 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 revealed 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.)

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 extensive programs for disabled college students in the US. Findings include: (1) the salient aspects of the normative phenomenon within the educational setting; & (2) the extent to which the normative phenomenon is conducive or conducive to successful adaptation by disabled college students. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

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. The general conduct of policies 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.)


When Maturana & Varela (1973) offered the notion of autoapology 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 "autoapollysis," 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 autoapollysis; (2) the particular relations among a system’s components & component-producing processes in autoapollysis & 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 environment or systems to recognize 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.)

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 society-& with such a lack of value consensus & the consequential 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 & 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.)


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 & temporal 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. 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


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 ubiquitous, 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 1, F-63001 Cedx France), Analyse comparative et sociologie historique (Comparative Analysis and Historical Sociology). (PRE)

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 (Instit Technic Social U Berlin, Donmstrube 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 work; 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, Dalul (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 Ajasco 24 14200 Mexico DF), Spanish title not provided (The Subjectivity of Objectivity: Experiences in Institutional Pedagogy). (SPA)

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), 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.)
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 deviation of the 'monolithic 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 / 5676
Bailey, Kenneth D. (Dept Sociology U California, Los Angeles 90024-1551), Information, Technology, and Space in the PISTOL Model.

A PEOM 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 Eindresnum study of 1867-1869; (2) the Minderevelwaart: 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
Baldeko, 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
Balf, 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 art 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) the relationship between the researcher & those participating; (2) 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 conflicts 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 Association 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 analyses are presented on current models, & recommendations for established effective programs are indicated. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S21991 / ISA / 1990 / 5673
Ballie, 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 & social systems is far from 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-
sions of disagreement, advice-giving). Although adolescent friendships were described as significantly closer by US respondents, national context may also play a role in some effects on 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 significant parts of rural context effects. Sociological analysis of 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 neoliberalism 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 neoliberalism 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 receptive to neoliberal ideas & policies, ideas has been moderated by the 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 neoliberalism. As a result, the resonance of neoliberal themes in political discourse & public policy, while real, has also been muted: specifically, neoliberal 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), Neo-Functionalism 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 "Scientificness" 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—which 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 policies 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 the creation of coordinated & employment policies of a transnational character are discussed. Tr & Modified by J. White (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S21999 / ISA / 1990 / 5681

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 hatched by language, religion, & ethnic differences among the indigenous tribes & communities of the region. The presence of three language groups (Austria-Mundari, Dravidian, & Kurmi), & 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 Khalkhendi language, & to integrate the Austic 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. Tr & Modified by J. White (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-
Sociological Abstracts

A hate-love relationship exists between philosophy & sociology: sociology relativizes what philosophy aims to foresee & 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.)

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

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 leters 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 15 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.)


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 theories associated with measurement models-multitrait multimethod matrices & congeneric models-memory effects. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

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

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

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

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

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

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

Bazin, Claude-Marie (UR/ER/CRNS, 27 rue Damesse 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)

Bauman, Zygmunt (Dept Sociology U Leeds, LS2 9JT England), Sociocybernetics and Other Discourses.
specialists concerned with the collection & preservation of historical data; & cultural-animation ones, produced by tourist agents concerned with tourist attractions. These & other steps in the transition from historical site to tourist locale are illustrated. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S2209 / ISA / 1990 / 5691

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 & capitall 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.)

90S2210I / 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) 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 science? The analysis elaborates on the book edited by C. A. Bryant & H. A. Becker, What Has Sociology Achieved? (London, 1990). (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S2212 / ISA / 1990 / 5694
Bednarz-Braun, Iris (Deutsches Jugendinstitut, Freibodstr 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 analysis of documents & IG-Metall conference minutes from 1965 to 1988, it is shown that, beginning in the early & mid-1980s the previous defensive & defensive attitude of union women toward technological & organizational change turned more offensive & aggressive. While skepticism still reigns, there is nevertheless a new confidence that women are both qualified to meet the demands of new jobs & desiring of a fair share of the skilled positions that technological change brings. 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.)

90S2213 / ISA / 1990 / 5695
Behar, Nansen (Instit Contemporary Social Studies, Pionoński 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 tension 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/stock/commodities) relationship; & participation in the world financial system. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S2214 / ISA / 1990 / 5696

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 (Perssonian) 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.)

90S2215I / ISA / 1990 / 5697
Belanger, Jacques (U Laval, Quebec G (K 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, & productivity is discussed. The impact 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.)

90S2216 / ISA / 1990 / 5698
Belloni, M. Carmen (Dipt Scienze Sociali U Turin, I-10124 Italy), Free Time and Leisure Organization.

An analysis 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 assumptions that such workers have a high level of autonomy in the organization of their time, possibly allowing them to increase their leisure time. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)
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, 1 rue Descartes F-75005 Paris France), French title not provided (The Limits of Immigrant Territories). (FRE)

A discussion of the problem of the "immigrant territory," examining the concept of the social microcosm functioning as a closed area & 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.)
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-subistence wages. This situation has, in turn, led to the political & economic labor force & brought the labor movement to the forefront of the struggle against imperialism. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

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 manifestations such as the crystallization of cultural forms, the 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 Wullschleger. Major theoretical explanations of these phenomena are reviewed via the perspective of Luhmann's systemic approach, as determined by his description of the order & steering mechanisms in modern societies. The functional 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.)

In contradistinction to operationalism & to the systemic approach of Niklas Luhmann & Helmut Wullschleger, major theoretical explanations of 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 domains & the 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 lead to a 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.)

Some papers were received by SA too late for the abstracts to be appropriately noted. Please inquire about availability through the SA Document Delivery Service.
holm, S-106 91 Sweden), Gender Differences in Demographic Behavior in Sweden: Two Approaches to the Analysis of Life Histories. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22035 / ISA / 1990 / 5717
Berry, Mike (Royal Melbourne Insti Technology, GPO Box 2476V Victoria 3001 Australia), Economic Restructuring and the Transformation of Urban Space: The View from Australia. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

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.
Examined are the family 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.)

The question of whether family ties are a help or a hindrance in social advancement is addressed, drawing on interview data about family history interviews with French men who have had different types of family. The diversity in types of movement lies not so much in the social position, the way in which they are invested both separately and together, but in the way in which they are invested both separately and together. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

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 to 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.)

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.)
Some papers were received by SA too late for the abstracts to be appropriately noted. Please inquire about availability through the SA Document Delivery Service.

Bhalakar, 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.)

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

1 Unemployment is acute in the economically backward regions of Rajasthan, India. The majority of this population is composed of Bihils & Mirs (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 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 between the creation of 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.)

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 religiosity & aspiration gathered via administration of a production & perception test to approximately 35 Ss are reported. Results indicate that, contrary to their own different characterization, the language competence of these TH speakers goes beyond a few words. Although the third generation has suffered heavy language attrition to inner circle languages & simplified lexical & grammatical usage, 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.)

Bhaumik, Alok Kanti (Rabindra Bharati U, Calcutta West Bengal 700005 India), Workers' Co-Operatives in India: Lessons of a New Form of Industrial Ownership and Management.

1 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 inquiry 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 members ranged 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.)

Bhole, Amrudh (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.)

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

1 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 individuals. 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.)

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

1 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, & professional organizations. A model of local decentralization & political power of 1982. The subsequent economic crisis, however, touched off social forces at the local level that changed certain procedures. A hierarchial approach to local policies was gradually replaced by a model of negotiation, agreement by contract, & association among partners. The phenomenon of 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.)

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

1 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 attributes of broad 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 include...
The use of social networks in handling family problems, controlling poverty avoidance of others were associated with political ideology in both countries; (3) the latter effects held up for Americans but weakened sharply for Australians when controls were entered for background variables. The attribution style-political ideology effect was confirmed sharply for Australians when controls were entered for background variables, behavior, and emotion-mental relations. 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 (e.g. labor market policy) & the various social & demographic policy issues arising with population aging & decline. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

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 biographic 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 (e.g. labor market policy) & the various social & demographic policy issues arising with population aging & decline. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

A recent experiment in Israel has sought to devise an educational program that encourages democracy & coexistence, attempting to bridge these ideas with regard to the probable future of 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.)

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.)

A recent experiment in Israel has sought to devise an educational program that encourages democracy & coexistence, attempting to bridge these ideas with regard to the probable future of 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.)

A sociolinguistic assessment of two German Mennonite groups in Chihuahua, Mexico, was conducted in 1985-1989 to measure their sociolinguistic bilingualism. These groups were selected because of their different religious, economic, & sociolinguistic orientations, despite a common ethnocultural heritage. The fundamentalist Mennonite community of Capulin 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 & social interaction with the modern world. In contrast, the Capulin group desired contact with the modern world to be kept at a minimum. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)
Some papers were received by SA too late for the abstracts to be appropriately noted. Please inquire about availability through the SA Document Delivery Service.

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: economic and cultural. 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.)

Blegvad, Mogens (Royal Danish Academy Sciences & Letters, H. C. Andersen 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 necessary 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 zuruckgegangen 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, e.g., 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.)

Bleichner, Josef (Dept Sociology Glasgow Coll, G4 OBA 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 the preunderstandings operative regarding the meaning of European 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.)

Blanco, 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 Eurasian 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 & achievements 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.)

Blinken, Aina (Turgeneva 19, Riga Latvia 22652 USSR), The Situation and the Status of Language in the Baltic Republics.

In multinational states, depending on the political aims of language policies & 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 been given social functions. The state has given them equal status with Russian in the public sector. Here, the theoretical & practical aspects of evaluating the situation of such languages & their status are addressed. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)


An investigation of the informal economy in a rural area of an advanced capitalist society, based on household interviews of families in a well County, Kan. It is found that the informal economy plays a significant role in the lives of these families, expressed as income & the lives' 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.)


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 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)...

Some papers were received by SA too late for the abstracts to be appropriately noted. Please inquire about availability through the SA Document Delivery Service.
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reveals that though the journals publish articles of similar theoretical & empirical focus, the distinction is evident in terms of the specific 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 Sociologio pri Univerzi, Cankarjeva 1 YU-61000 Ljubljana Yugoslavia), Family Sociology in Yugoslavia.

The development of family sociology in Yugoslavia is described & the factors that 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 working women to the labor force & the industrial 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

Sociological research carried out in Moscow, Kuzbass, Vorone, & Stavropol, 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 economic & political changes, & by a mass consciousness as yet unprepared for self-government. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22087 / ISA / 1990 / 5769
Bolari, Singh B. (Dept Sociology U Saskatchewan, Saskatoon S7N OW0), 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-a-vis their employers due to the absence of union organization, inadequate economic & political power, & 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 labor force & the current ethnic group is analyzed in the context of their legal-political vulnerability & powerlessness. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22088 / ISA / 1990 / 5770
Boile de Bal, Marcel (Instit sociologie U Libre Bruxelles, B-1050 Belgium), French title not provided (Ideologies for Collective Actions: The Nation between Supranationality and Infranationality). (FRE)

Following the general theme of the universe & 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 (intranationality), leading toward more general considerations about sociological problems: the relations between nation & state, language, culture, class, regions, war, peace, democracy, totalitarianism, democratization, self-government, authenticity, identity, new nationalism & 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?, 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 cause, the subcontracting of their cafeterias to the Marriott Corp by the U of California, Riverside, is examined in detail. Sociopolitical structures, & by a mass consciousness as yet unprepared for self-government. (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 cause, the subcontracting of their cafeterias to the Marriott Corp by the U of California, Riverside, is examined in detail. Sociopolitical structures, & by a mass consciousness as yet unprepared for self-government. (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. 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.
Sociologic

The advance of electronic media in the field of cultural communication

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 conceptually distinct patterns of family organization, since the renewed interest of Latin American sociologists is oriented toward analysis of the diversity of concepts of that theory—eg, principles of social structure, societal models, & the impact of demographic changes, seeking to understand the main characteristics of the family in northern South America; & (2) 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.)

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

It is hypothesized that such conflicts are affected by the structure of the organization, with some structures being more vulnerable to the communication dilemma in which it is in an organization's interest for its members 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 communication dilemma in which it is in an organization's interest for its members to hoard information. 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.)

Bonnin, 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 & Forms of Investment in Domestic Space). (FR/ES)

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—ie, 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, evolution & conflict theory should apply. Key concepts of that theory—eg, principles of social structure, societal models, & their trajectory (formation, unfolding, 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. Theoretical & practical patterns of consensus & dissension in this institutional arrangement 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.)

Bosch, Volker (Sociological Insti 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.

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 & administration; 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 glasnost & 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—ie, 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.)

Boros, Alex (1547 Borow 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.)
90S22110 / 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 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. (UPERJ, 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 dependency 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 semifeudal "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 1945 decision of the victors to make a federal 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 possible, as well as the organized, way of facing the problem of reconstruction & reparations. 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 & societal partnerships. The price for this limited liberal-democratic reconstruction & the national "life 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-CERCOT, 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 generate the uncertainty of the future unemployment, underutilization of youth's capabilities in the workplace. 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
Boullin-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

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 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 multilingual world order in the twenty-first century are considered. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22106 / ISA / 1990 / 5788
Boullin-Dartevelle, Roselyne (U Libre Bruxelles, B-1050 Belgium), 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 $.15 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-Personian 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 focus of this paper is on 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

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 at 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 univocality 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 reveals in their status as the rejection of a larger "schizophrenic society" beyond the asylum, & early avant-garde artists like Jean Dubuffet & the Dada & Surrrealists. In this context, this construction of the concept of the asylum artist is critically linked to the reception of outsider works & artists to-day. (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 distribution 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 obtained. 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
1 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. By focusing on the experiences of bilingual education in Spain, the report, & 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 is 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 & explore the 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 regulations 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/Boom/Stagnation. 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 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 pariah-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 (South Strathclyde Gardens, London NW6 3AJ England), Difference, Diversity, Divergence. 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; how a politics of multiculturalism, which seeks to valorize the divergent, can be given 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
Braito, 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 these constraints on adult offspring appear 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 population, & 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
Braito, 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: persuasion, group discussion followed by a 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 experimen
tal 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...
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 organicist, 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 plans for industrial restructuring in the city, & local capital (at least initially) opposing the plans of large-scale capital for redevelopment. As part of the process of three studies that analyze leisure sectors in the 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. Settlement colonies of 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) 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 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 de las elites de juventud en America Latina, 1900-1986 (Investigations about Young People in Latin America, 1900-1986). (SPA) ¶ Studies & research works (N = 130) about youth in Latin America untill 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 interpretative 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 & the Caribbean. ¶ 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 preserved 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 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 be analyzed in both 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 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 social capital, 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
Brider, 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 projects—by interaction of communities with different forms, in order to go beyond the idea of school policy as exclusive.
There is a discrepancy between what the language of tourist discourse promises & what the reality of tourist experience provides in Third World countries & the native population. While tourist advertising asserts that the Western traveler to exotic Third World countries will have a "trip of a lifetime," the reality is often quite different. The tourist discourse portrays the tourist as a different person. While tourist discourse promises the tourist a 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 tourist encounter yet another reminder of the discrepancies in wealth & power between themselves & the West. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Ferguson, Lyman (Memorial U NEWfoundland, St. John's A1B 3X8), The Transformation of Self in Tourism.

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There is general consensus in the relevant literature that the fear of socialism among the nonproletarian classes contributed significantly to the post-WWII 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 offered that the critical national legislative election of 15 May 1921. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Forbes, Laurence R. (Dept Political Science U South Carolina, Columbia 29208), Re-Examining Socialism: The Case of the FRG.

† For the 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 tourist encounter yet another reminder of the discrepancies in wealth & power between themselves & the West. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

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Bruner, Edward M. (Dept Anthropology U Illinois, Urbana IL 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 countries & the native population. While tourist advertising asserts that the Western traveler to exotic Third World countries will have a "trip of a lifetime," the reality is often quite different. The tourist discourse portrays the tourist as a different person. While tourist discourse promises the tourist a 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 tourist encounter yet another reminder of the discrepancies in wealth & power between themselves & the West. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

There is general consensus in the relevant literature that the fear of socialism among the nonproletarian classes contributed significantly to the post-WWII 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 offered that the critical national legislative election of 15 May 1921. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

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"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 everyday discourse, and 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 = (Q,H,Z) & Q = (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.)


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.)

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, & the Enlightenment disintegrated. 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.)

Bulos, M. A. (South Bank Polytechnic, 1 Warsworth 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.)

Bunge, Mario A. (McGill U, Montreal Quebec H3A 1W7), Social Control 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. The search for clear-cut, more or less absolute class-division, 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 that are more or less structured groups are emphasized. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Burgos, Martine (Groupe sociologie littérature EHESS, 10 rue Monsieur le Prince F-75003 Paris France), Expression poétique et orality: 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.)

Burien, Katherine (CRESCO, 59-61 rue Pouchet F-75840 Paris Cedex 17 France), French title not provided (Municipalist Administration and Categorization of the Social Area [The Case of a Parisian
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 housing. 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 participation in local public activity. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Suburban Commune, 1900-1940). (FRE) ¶ A discussion of housing policy as an effect of local administrative procedures & social processes subject to norms. Focus is on the territorial segments of a policy, technical competences & norms of living, & public services & social housing. 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 participation in local public activity. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

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 indoor health, morbidity, mortality, transportation polulation, & social pathology; (5) family formation; & (6) labor force characteristics. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Bútora, Martin (Mental Health Research Centre, Lubínská 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), in 37 clubs started in 1984 & 49 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 support and social environment for patients seeking a new life. In order to identify new or relapsed cases, & 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.)

Butorova, Zora & Dianiska, Ivan (Dept Theory Science Slovak Academy Sciences, Dubravska 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 repressed, & 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 in its spontaneous & informal forms. But 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.)

Bykovskaya, I. (State Instit Physical Culture, Moscow 117465 USSR), Humanism or Technocraticism: A Dilemma of Contemporary Sport. ¶ Humanism & technocraticism are opposite ways of thinking, which reflect corresponding value systems of society & individuality. In the humanistic value systems, personality is an inherent value, the aim of all...
kinds of activities & of social reorganization as a whole. For technocracy, the person is a means for achieving a purpose, separated from the personality. Technocracy & humanism are two ways of addressing progress problems in the social arena. These insufficient, including sports. The high-
est 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 de-
prived of that value. The manifestations of technocracy in sport include:
hyperthroped 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.)

C90S22155 / ISA / 1990 / 5837

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 collective will. 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 & ca-
pacities 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.)

C90S22156 / ISA / 1990 / 5838
Čákrt, Michal (TES, Mikulandská 7 CS-113 61 Prague 1 Czechoslovakia), The Role of Corporate Culture in the Changing Environ-
ment of Perestroika.

This program enhances 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 manage-
ment teams, involving a special action-oriented program that can be tai-
lored to the needs of any group or organization. The outcome is a trau-
gerated team of managers capable of dealing with the stresses & conflicts involved in solving complex problems. The program consists of: (1) a tradi-
tional educational subprogram, nature, that includes lectures, semi-
nars, 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 fos-
ters dialogue between economic centers & industries. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

C90S22157 / ISA / 1990 / 5839
Callede, Jean-Paul (MISHA 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 anthro-
pomorphic 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, in-
terviews, documentary studies, & cartographic studies. Three main di-
mensions appear germane to an understanding of this development: a “politics of equipment,” affirmative reconfigurations, & cultural transna-
tionalism. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights re-
served.)

C90S22158 / ISA / 1990 / 5840
Calogiro, 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 stigm-
amized area such as the low-cost housing districts of French suburbs. Se-
kcing 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.)

90S22165 / ISA / 1990 / 5841
Camper, Charles (Dept Sociology U Wisconsin, Madison 53706), Talcott Parsons and the Institutionalists.
1 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 16:3/68D0352). 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 context 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.)

90S22166 / 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)
1 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 will not be able to construct new institutions. (Tr & Modified by J. Taylor. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22161 / ISA / 1990 / 5843
1 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 professional environments, amid a variety of industrial structures employing performing artists. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22162 / ISA / 1990 / 5844
Cantwell, Marilyn L. & Sains, Margaret Mietus (Louisiana State U, Baton Rouge 70803), The Effect of Role Interaction on Leisure Time.
1 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/day differences, & looking at the effects of personal characteristics such as wife's education & employment status, husband's wage rate, & the number of years married, as well as parental status. The time of the wife & husband & the ratio of the wife's/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, Mexico), Ethics of the Social-Analytical Intervention. (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.
1 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. Nursing, although the practice of women, 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 Inst. Economía y Geografía Aplicadas, c/Pinar 25 E-2806 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)
1 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 information economy. The new 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 Y. Jorge (Abejardo L. Rodríguez 21, Tijuana Baja California Mexico), Industrial Restructuring and Union Impact in Northern Mexico.
1 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 bargaining agreements, & bulletins from unions & union opposition. It is argued that the development of information technologies & communications will produce new economic conditions which, subsequently, has imposed important social changes. The term information 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, & social changes. (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. ¶ Blockmodelling 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 this 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 Block of Large Mexican Agribusiness). (SPA) ¶ The 1932 agricultural association law in Mexico marked the political divorce between large landowners, holdouts from the colonial & Porfirian era, & the modern state, making way for a new alliance between the state & a 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 countries during the following decades. It was this sector that received the greatest political & economic support from the government, to the detriment of the peasants. 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, the main producers of the North started 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 pressure on the state & a different, much more dynamic social actor: the agricultural businessman. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22169 / ISA / 1990 / 5851 Castillo, Adolfo (Roland Berger S.A. International Management Consultants, Paseo de la Castellana 140 E-28048 Madrid Spain [Tel: 917 676525 Ext.611]), An Information Economy: the Emerging Gap Between Developed & 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 term information 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, & social changes. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22170 / ISA / 1990 / 5852 Castillo, Juan-Jose (Facultad Ciencias Politicas & Sociologia U Complutense Madrid-Somoaaga, E-28023 Spain), Diseño del trabajo, cualificaciones y division del trabajo; un estudio de una empresa automovil: (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 international 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 (Nucleo estudios violencia U Sao Paulo, 05508 Brazil), Estado y sociedad-la violacion del derecho a la vida (State and Society—Violation of the Right to Life). (SPA) ¶ An exploration of violent deaths of women social activists assigned to the social group "Femminicidio", due to the enormous social pressure & unexplained causes occurring in the municipality of Sao 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 & articles from 2 major daily newspapers. It is concluded that the state is not fulfilling its role of protecting life, & that the state 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) ¶ An exploration of violent deaths of women social activists assigned to the social group "Femminicidio", due to the enormous social pressure & unexplained causes occurring in the municipality of Sao 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 & articles from 2 major daily newspapers. It is concluded that the state is not fulfilling its role of protecting life, & that the state at large seems complacent or even supportive of this inaction. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22173 / ISA / 1990 / 5855 Cataño, Gonzalo (Assoc Colombiana Sociologia, Apartado Aereo 5295, Bogotá D.C.), Estudiar Sociologia en un Tercer Mundo World: 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 America (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 Castelli, Pace (Dipartimento di Scienze Sociali, via Verdi 26 I-38100 Trento Italy), Structure and Action of the Italian Green Movement. ¶ Explorations are presented of the relationship between the structure & action of the Green movement (GM) its degree of bureaucratisation & 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 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—social movement & public interest group—is highlighted. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Cernigoi-Sadar, Nevenka (Instit Sociolgie U E Karlde 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.)

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

Champagne, Duane W. (Dept Sociology U California, Los Angeles 90024), Transcultural Social Diffusion through World-System Incorporation: International Entrepreneurship, Cultural Syncretism & Fundamentalism in Native 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 penetration 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, & 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 & institutional models, although the institutional outcome (cultural reordering or increased societal differentiation) & the success of institutionalization depended on the preexisting configuration of societal differentiation & the density of social & political solidarity. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

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 characteristics & leisure activities emerging 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 within the choice of leisure activities is discussed. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

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 the sphere of the scale. The 25-item scale was tested with 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 within the choice of leisure activities is discussed. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Chananongse, 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 volunteers 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.)

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.)

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.
Three facets of the migration of Indochinese refugees are investigated—assimilation 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.)

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 designated as a stratified probabilistic sample, & to a stratified probabilistic sample, & the other differs only in the last stratum, ie, the household, where the interviewees were instructed to fill quotas of age & sex, & to replace refusals with individuals who showed their willingness to participate. It was hypothesized that the data collected would select prone-to-answer individuals, who were not afraid of giving their political opinions; ie, the quota sample would produce 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.)

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, & viewed 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.)
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 non-private world. 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 26001 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 past 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
Chandarova, Tanya Boicheva (Instit Sociologi, 13A Moskovska St BG-111 Sofia Bulgaria), The Profession in "Shadow".

- According to Corni'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 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 socioeconomic 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

- 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 & socioeconomic characteristics of communities & their influence on urban policy. Analysis is based on the responses of mayors, councillors, & chief administrative officials 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 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 retained 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

- 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 dealienated 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 analyzed 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

- 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. These roles & the interaction between roles 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 & Mandurai 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 specialities they choose. In earlier eras, women MDs were in specialities associated with the treatment of women & children. More recently, the choice of nontraditional specialities can be associated with the attributes associated with women & the compatibility of occupational roles with family roles. A large majority of women MDs are in nonclinical specialities that offer fixed hours of work. Women MDs are not accepted in specialities that are considered manly & rarely pursue advanced specialities that demand longer periods of study. Hence, women's contribution to medicine in India is sex-stereotyped in nature. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)
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 development of joint management. Factors facilitating such endurance depend on the scientific, institutional, evaluation, & financial levels identified. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)
lighted here is what sociology has to contribute to the areas of illness, giving specific examples of the development & application of sociological intervention & prevention strategies. Case analyses include: sociology program design for intervention for cancer. The separation from 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 & amplified in a forthcoming book. The result is a new foundation. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22217 / 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 the action 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 circulate previously existing symbols & generate new symbols of membership in the interacting group. An individual's mind consists of inner conversation using symbols loaded with emotional energy. 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.
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.
Theoretical frameworks in organizations are viewed as either congruent or competitive. It is argued that most writing on information and communications technologies (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 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 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.)

Cooper Mayr, Doris (Clemente Fabres, 1133 Providencia Santiago Chile), *Teoria del continua social y del 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 & person-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 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.)

Corradi, Consuelo (Dipt Sociologia U Roma, Via Salaria 113 I-00198 Italy), *The Sociologist and the Subject: Some Comments on K. Corradi's SURRENDER-AND-CATCH Theory*. (SPA)

The "surrender- & 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- & 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.)


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 institutional configuration. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)
A discussion of the Portuguese transition from authoritarian rule, in a cultural context. Since the 1970s, agriculture in Brazil has undergone reorganization; the role of its members—particularly peasants—and its territories is examined. In the experience of its members, especially peasants, & to effect their condition & role in the formation of a rural proletariat. 

The project's early results are summarized. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

The experiences of black & 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 delegitimization 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. No adequate theory of its derogations 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/Kalaka 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, & several of them, has 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.)

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/Kalaka people, isolated & unserved in remote mountainous villages and 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, & several of them, has 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.)

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/Kalaka people, isolated & unserved in remote mountainous villages and 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, & several of them, has 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.)
Some papers were received by too late for the abstracts to be appropriately noted. Please inquire about availability through the DS Document Delivery Service.
tionalization & integration into local politics, & the fragmentation of the movement sector itself. The centrality of *altro codici* (alternative codes) of organization & legitimation 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
Daday, Mireille (Groupe sociologie travail U Paris VII, 2 place Jussieu F-75005 France), *The Notion of "Professionality".*

† 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
Dask, T. M. (Haryana Agricultural U. Hisar 125004 India), *Rural Social Stratification & 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 according to Arjun Appadurai contains a pattern of cultivating owners, i.e., 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 of hierarchy. In addition, nonproductive roles, & the rigidity of caste-based specialization & stigma. Likewise, the inequality of status tended to govern outcomes 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
Dasgupta, Angira (SSR U 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. In order to measure more long data 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

† 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 had children at a later age. The latter decision 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 professed attitudes, & lifestyles. In particular, the women who are married 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

† The policy controversy over environmental quality has resulted in the creation of an environmental movement that has become a very visible & contentious institution 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 Greens/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 changes 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

† 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 a comparison of indices of residential concentration & diversity be dropped, & they hide more than they exhibit, & that attention be focused on creating a new theory. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)
1. On the basis of information theory, two opposite poles of musical thinking might be distinguished: analytical & synthetic (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 index 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 144 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.)


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 homogeneous; 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.)

3. Das, Anup Kumar & Saran, Souravayu 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 skills, 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.)
or their parents (N = 107) between 1969 & 1984, are reported & ana-
yzed 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, alien-
ation, & religio-ethnic identity—rather than self-instrumental or other-
oriented; (2) adjustment challenges are more
self-instrumental when the concerns about employment, housing, &
standard of living; & (3) the cross-presences to remain or return are con-
centrated 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 migra-
tion cycle is proposed. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all
rights reserved.)

90S22261 / ISA / 1990 / 5943
David, Karina Constantino (HASIK, 2-Maluho UP Village Dill-
man Quezon City Philippines), Increasing Gender-Responsiveness in
Poverty-Alleviation Programmes in the Philippines.
¶ The Philippine development plan for women is analyzed, with fous on
Sociologic & crime rates. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights re-
90S22262 / ISA / 1990 / 5944
Davies, Christie & Trivizas, Eugene (Dept Sociology U Reading, Berkshire RG6 2AA England), Moral Panics about Ethnic Jokes: Im-
lications for Educators.
¶ Moral panics occur when those in positions of authority, or with the
power to disseminate information & comment, overtact to a particular form
of behavior that they dislike, declare it to be a major threat to soci-
ety, & mount a moral crusade against a relatively unimportant & harm-
less phenomenon. Moral panics & crusades have been extensively studied &
(apparently) by criminologists & social historians, eg, in the
case of the hysteria about, & subsequent banning of, horror comics &
video-nastics 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 dis-
cussed 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 impo-
tent to change, so they have found a symbolic issue to protest about.
(Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22263 / ISA / 1990 / 5945
¶ Drawing on the findings of Writers in Prison (Davies, D. Joan: Oxford:
Basil Blackwell, 1990), those authors whose work has been paradigmic
for the understanding of prison autobiographies are explored: Ancius Bo-
ethus, Francois Villon, Blaise Pascal, Fedor Dostoeyevsk, & 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, Sociologi-
cal Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22264 / ISA / 1990 / 5946
¶ A discussion of a British debate in which several scholars evolved dif-
ferent 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 Sta-
art Hall & Dick Hebde, feminist psychoanalyst Juliet Mitchell, politi-
cal scientists Ernesto Laclan & Chantal Mouffe, & literary critic Ray-
mond Williams. Problems in adapting theories from Italy, France, &
Germany to the political traditions & cultural realities of GB are identi-
fied, & the importance of Antonio Gramsci's "Prison Notebooks" (see Rep-
lications 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 problematic is considered, & it is suggested that the
debate on culture has provided a sophisticated route to release Marxist the-
ory 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
¶ Drawing on the findings of Writers in Prison (Davies, D. Joan: Oxford:
Basil Blackwell, 1990), those authors whose work has been paradigmic
for the understanding of prison autobiographies are explored: Ancius Bo-
ethus, Francois Villon, Blaise Pascal, Fedor Dostoeyevsk, & 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, Sociologi-
cal Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22266 / ISA / 1990 / 5948
Davis, Cathy E. (Faculty Social Sciences U Utrecht, NL-3508 TC
Netherlands), Justifying Cosmetic Surgery: Ideological Dilemmas in
Health Care.
¶ An exploration of how people make sense of their dissatisfaction with
some specific part of their bodies & how decisions to undergo cosmetic
surgeries are justified, based on respondents' (Rs) accounts of their deci-
sions, the intervention itself, & how their lives were affected by the sur-
ery. 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 sur-
gery 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 di-
ilemmas 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.
Feminists' accounts about cosmetic surgery allow the ideological issues sur-
rrounding beauty to be addressed & illustrate a more generic contradictions in the relationship between individual agency & social structure.
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90S22267 / ISA / 1990 / 5949
De Bruijn, Jeanne (Dept Sociology U Groningen, NL-9712 HR
Netherlands), Reproduction of Value of Qualifications in Wage Sys-
tems.
¶ It is investigated whether the gender wage gap in the Netherlands may
be attributed to inconsistencies & gender biases in job evaluation & classi-
fication 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, values associated with women's work influenced by job evaluation tech-
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 segrega-
tion. Alternative strategies for affirmative action programs are consid-
ered. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Some papers were received by SA too late for the abstracts to be appropriately noted. Please inquire about availability through the SA Document Delivery Service.
† Statistics are presented to describe the impact of new technologies on the socialization of youth, with respect to the labor market, education, family relationships, and leisure. Data are also being presented 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) and cultural conservatism (liberal-traditional continuum). On both dimensions a trend is noticeable 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.)

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 & other approaches are tested for Czechoslovakia & Hungary, implying that the partner with the highest education has 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.)

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

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 minorised 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, attitudes, values, & choices. The impact of measurement factors is also considered. The construction of the problem area & its associated phenomena is analyzed. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

De Nomi, 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 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 probed through 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 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.)

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 ≥ N) can be expected. These additional 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.)

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—is midwifery—isa among the oldest health-related professions. Here, the status of midwives in several nations is described, & a theoretical social, economic, & cultural reasons for their widely varied statuses are considered. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

De Vries, Sjerp (Dept Sociology, Oude Boteringest 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-
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90S22282

Some papers were received by SA too late for the abstracts to be appropriately noted. Please inquire about availability through the SA Document Delivery Service.

Deen, 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), in depression, by age, gender, friends, & former friends, age, & sex, & their impact on mental health. Findings reveal that living alone, while 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.)

Deen, 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 specific measurement of the importance of gender & 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.)

Degani, Paola (Instit Scienze Politiche Ud 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 faced by women’s work have been analyzed, and those legislative forms appear in the interrelation of production & consumption. 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 historic evolution of work & public policy beginning with the first phase of protection are described. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Del Campo, Salustiano & Navarro, Manuel (Catedradico Sociologia 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...
toward premarital sexual relations, marriage, status of women, marital adjustment, & divorce. The decrease of fertility, very pronounced from 1975, 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 & fertility 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 extended 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 tourism industry; information concerning 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 is looked at & 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 & syncratic 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, Reichpietsschule 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, which is contingent upon the structure, actions, 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
Demally, 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 increased 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 legitimizes social movements & participation in 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 leisure activities 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

At the end of 1992, the market among European Community (EC) countries will become free, all barriers to the trade of commodities, persons, services, & capital will be removed. Here, expenditures for worker 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

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.)

Some papers were received by SA too late for the abstracts to be appropriately noted. Please inquire about availability through the SA Document Delivery Service.
The second phase of the women's movement in India emerged after the
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Some papers were received too late for the abstracts to be appropriately notated. Please inquire about availability through the SA Document Delivery Service.
As a critique of the classical economic belief that barter or trade represents the primitive origin of the predominant exchange system in a market economy, 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." Baudrillard questions the usefulness of a production as economic analysis, because primitive societies have "neither a mode of production nor production." (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22309 / ISA / 1990 / 5991

Departing from the requirement of the sociology of knowledge on the essential involvement of the historian in the historical process of 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-boundness" & "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 historical & epistemologically productive social transformation processes in the diverse societies of the Third World. What is needed is a dialectical cultural & comparative learning process to develop an adequate theoretical context, to clarify concepts, & to select dimensions & indicators for the investigation in confrontation with the accumulation of specific groups (eg, women, the poor) as historical actors with the determining interests. 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 the challenges of the future, it 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
Diaz de Landa, Martha Inés (CJJS, Caseros 311 5000 Cordoba Argentina). El dilema de los municipios de Cordoba 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 financial secretary of each locality 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 (57%) & 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 per- sonnel 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
Diaz Oruetx, Fernando (Dep 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 re-patriation 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.)

Some papers were received by SA too late for the abstracts to be appropriately noted. Please inquire about availability through the SA Document Delivery Service.

Free access to a common resource (eg, fishery, hunting of a rare species, & environmental exploitation) frequently results in the collective decision to overexploit 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 degree 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.)

Dimitrov, Dimitar (RITUSG Dimitrov Sofia, 6 September Str No. 4 Bulgaria), The syndicats bulgare et le developpement de la democratique 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 participated in the process of democratizing the country's economic & political life. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

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.)

DiRienzo, 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 regarding 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.)


Empirical evidence is presented on new criminal justice policy & practice to protect violence victims in the home, comparing developments in the USA 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.)

Dobelaere, 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) & organizational blocking of 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, vs universalism, & the systemic performances of the local churches command the confidence of the people in the Church. The universal Church plays only a secondary function in the promotion of 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.)


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.)

Dohler, Marian (Max-Planck-Instit 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.)


Dunchev, Stephan (Instit Sociology, Moskovsk Str 13-A BG-1000 Sofia Bulgaria), Between the Choice of Two Alternatives: Privatization of Technological Transfer in Bulgaria. (FRE)

Dunchev, Stephan (Instit Sociology, Moskovsk Str 13-A BG-1000 Sofia Bulgaria), Between the Choice of Two Alternatives: Privatization of Technological Transfer in Bulgaria. (FRE)


Empirical data are used to analyze the interrelationships between three parallel processes: lack of information on the global economy is more capable than any nation to play a major role, and collective behavior will change. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Donnelly, Michael (via Azzoguidi 3, I-40138 Bologna Italy), Nineteenth-Century Roots of Social Measurement.


Dunchev, Stephan (Instit Sociology, Moskovsk Str 13-A BG-1000 Sofia Bulgaria), Between the Choice of Two Alternatives: Privatization of Technological Transfer in Bulgaria. (FRE)

Empirical data are used to analyze the interrelationships between three parallel processes: lack of information on the global economy is more capable than any nation to play a major role, and collective behavior will change. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Donnelly, Michael (via Azzoguidi 3, I-40138 Bologna Italy), Nineteenth-Century Roots of Social Measurement.


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Empirical data are used to analyze the interrelationships between three parallel processes: lack of information on the global economy is more capable than any nation to play a major role, and collective behavior will change. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Donnelly, Michael (via Azzoguidi 3, I-40138 Bologna Italy), Nineteenth-Century Roots of Social Measurement.


Dunchev, Stephan (Instit Sociology, Moskovsk Str 13-A BG-1000 Sofia Bulgaria), Between the Choice of Two Alternatives: Privatization of Technological Transfer in Bulgaria. (FRE)

Empirical data are used to analyze the interrelationships between three parallel processes: lack of information on the global economy is more capable than any nation to play a major role, and collective behavior will change. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Donnelly, Michael (via Azzoguidi 3, I-40138 Bologna Italy), Nineteenth-Century Roots of Social Measurement.
activity—production, technological, market, & financial—& the emergence of new forms & systems of integration & new institutional structures; (2) development of self-managed collective & social communities; & (3) change in economic relations through diversification of ownership & finance, through 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.)

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 described. Primary uses were in existing institutional patterns, & use descriptions, along with important unplanned adaptations are made after the disaster response. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

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Disaster Preparedness and Response.

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.)

The impact of international migration on the informal economy in Latin American & Caribbean societies is examined, based on a review of literature...
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 pro-
moting population movements & economic informalization in the Carib-
bean basin. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights re-
served.)

90S22334 / ISA / 1990 / 6020
Dupré, Marie-Claude (Laboratoire sociologie & géographie africaine
EHESS, 54 bvd Raspail F-75006 Paris France), Anthropology and
"Anthropological Thinking":
¶ 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 of the fury", that the anthropologist
notes that he is missing 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
observer to know his own way of life, & the disagreements various
anthropologists may have about the same society. (Copyright 1990,
Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22333 / ISA / 1990 / 6025
Dubit, Christine (Ecole hautes études sciences sociales Hospice Vieill-
le Charité, 2 rue Charité F-13002 Marseille France), Du process verbal
à l'autobiographie: le mémoire de Pierre Rivière (From Report to Au-
tobiography: 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 ac-
knowledged 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 mur-
derer because of this autobiographical logic. His text did not report but
work on his act, constructing the "normal" social order discarded by the justice
system. This text is considered in the light of 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
has come true. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all
rights reserved.)

90S22334 / ISA / 1990 / 6026
Durand, Claude (Groupe sociologie travail U Paris VII, 2 place Jus-
sieu 75005 Paris France), Anthropology and the Processes of Technol-
yogy Transfer (The} (FRE)
¶ A report of research on the transfer of technology from France to Latin
American countries, China, & other Far Eastern countries, which exam-
ined processes of the negotiation of business contracts, technical assis-
tance, & 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 tech-
nology transfer are presented to illustrate the positive & negative possi-
bilities for exporting firms, outlining the good & bad aspects of profes-
tional, technical, financial, cultural, & political acceptance of & adapta-
tion to foreign business operation. Tr. & Modified by S. Stanton (C-
right 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22335 / ISA / 1990 / 6027
Dürmüller, Urs (English Dept U Bern, CH-3012 Switzerland), Look-
ing at a Language of Wider Communication in Multilingual Switzer-
lund.
¶ To ensure intranational communication, Switzerland, a country with
four national languages & a few new immigration languages, has traditi-
onally 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 lin-
gua 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 En-
lish, 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 la-

gen. 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 Ger-
man 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 30 so-called "opinion leaders," are drawn
on to elicit an impression of this issue. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts,
Inc., all rights reserved.)
an countries. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S2235 / 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 Durkheinian 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 these frames, it is hoped, would, contribute to less haphazard & more humane forms of negotiation. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S2235 / ISA / 1990 / 6033
Edmondson, Ricea (Dept Philosophy University Coll, Galway Ireland), The Sociology of Argument and Intercultural Negotiation.

Complete paper available from SA Document Delivery Service prepaid at $0.25 per page plus $1.50 search & postage. Length of paper: 26 typed pages.

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, & socioeffective praxis, & are assumed to interact in terms of the rhetorical structures those territories embody. Mapping the origins & contours of these structures as they could, it is hoped, contribute to less haphazard & more humane forms of negotiation. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S2235 / ISA / 1990 / 6034
Edwards, John N., Fuller, Theodore D., Vorakiphokatorn, Sairudee & Sermsri, Santhat (Virginia Polytechnic Inst & 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.)

90S2235 / ISA / 1990 / 6035
Eglite, Pärsia & Zarins, Inna (Instit Economy Academy Sciences Latvia, Riga 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 Some papers were received by SA too late for the abstracts to be appropriately noted. Please inquire about availability through the SA Document Delivery Service.
by the Instit of Economy of the Latvian Academy of Sciences in 1971-73 & 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 chromo-charts with 5-minute intervals. Two seasons of the year were charted for various sociodemographic groups (Σ 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 the work week 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.)

Egils, Pārsils & Zariņs, 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 & housekeeping increased 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.)

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.)

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.)
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 sociological theory. 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.)

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.)


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 higher birth order were more likely to achieve 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 WII 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.)

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 with 39 adolescents showing a striking upward progression in drug use. 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.)


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.)


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.)

Elliott, Brian A. (Dept Social Sciences Cariboo Coll, Kamloops Britsh Columbia V2C 5N3), Families and Social Achievement: A Study of Characteristics and Patterns 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.)


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, reasons, & 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 & free-doors from accountability. The proportion of women among 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, & the significance of 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 & 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 & the 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 of 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 multivariate structural equation models. Two objections to this rule are considered: (1) the direction of causality is not always clear; (2) a basic assumption often violated is 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 multivariate 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 microsociological problems—anticipates 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, an interiorté (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. A society by class, gender, & other group categories & their demarcations & their boundaries in the workplace. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22376 / ISA / 1990 / 6058
Era, Taimu Tullikki, Leppänen, Heli & Ruoppila, Isto (Insti Sociolo- gy, 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
Erbes-Seguin, Sabine, Gilain, Claude & Kieffer, Annick (CNRS-IRESCO, 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 Republique Federale 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 education 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 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. Some papers were received by SA too late for the abstracts to be appropriately noted. Please inquire about availability through the SA Document Delivery Service.
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.

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**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—&, rather than being 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.)

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**Black Women on Everyday Opposition against Racism.**

Racism is made operable in everyday life through the relations & practices by which the system is reproduced. This process is fundamentally structured & legitimated 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 authoritarianism in the work environment & 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 U.S. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

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**Women's experience as faculty members & graduate students is examined in four disciplines (chemistry, physics, computer science, & electrical engineering) at a private & public research university, using quantitative & qualitative 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. 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 be useful for management of human resources in response to changing values & policies. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)
Although teachers in the US have historically enjoyed a great deal of discretion & autonomy in their jobs, the introduction of 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.)

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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 interpretivist 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, & neglecting, 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. The political speeches of Benito Mussolini are included, including his 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.)

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 autonomous chosen patterns of life & the scarce opportunities offered by the labor market. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

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 suppression of the broad educated humanist with the narrow expertise of the problem-solving specialist. Humanistic critics of higher education cover a range of ideological perspectives from neocritics to critical theorists & postmodernists. Some humanists maintain that critical reasons 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 ethical & 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, & neocritics quite possibly, consider the technocratic consciousness a threat to critical discourse about substantive social ends. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

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hidden curriculum, equality of educational opportunity, educational costs, community power, decentralization, racism, demographic trends, human rights, achievement tests, bilingualism, & liberal education. Additionally, school choice & 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 multietnic & intercultural education is 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 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 separation & independence, & the value of diversity (vs multietnic 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 sociocultural 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.)

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 indispensable an important 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 "inflation" or "opening" to the West economically, politically, & culturally. A slow, & 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.)

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 education 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 religion 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.)

Fasting, Kari (Norwegian U Sport & Physical Education, N-0807 Oslo 8 Norway), Research on Gender, Sport & Leisure—Problems & Perspectives. ¶ Different definitions of sport & leisure are analyzed from a feminine perspective, & compatible with these definitions of sport & leisure, the development of women's engagement in physical leisure-time activity. Also, leisure theories typically fail to take into account women's life & experiences. Specific problems relating to research design & methodology in this area are discussed, & some alternative concepts & strategies are suggested. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Fauré, Christine (CNRS-IERESCO, 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.)

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, the sacrificial 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 the theorist & hope, which may be necessary for the liberation 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.)

Feigenbaum, Harvey B. & Henig, Jeffrey R. (George Washington U, Washington DC 20052), French title not provided (Privatization & 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 changing 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 their policies. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Feldman, Jacqueline (Maison sciences l'homme GEMAS, 54 bld Raspail F-75006 Paris France), French title not provided (An Experience of Feminism: Personal Truth, Social Truths, Sociological Truths). (FRE)

Data culled from biographical conversations with 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 production (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.)

Fernandes, Ana Maria (Dept Sociology U Brasilia, 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.)

Fernandez-Enguita, Mariano (Facultad Ciencias Politicas & Sociologia U Complutense Madrid, E-28040 Spain), School and the Youth: Employment, 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 led to the creation of 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 re-socialization. After a general consideration of these processes, their role in recent Spanish social evolution is discussed. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Ferrand, Michele (CNRS-Centre sociologie urbaine, 59/61 rue Pouchet F-75849 Paris Cedex 17 France), Ecole et travail. La Transmission des representations et des pratiques a travers les recits 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 transmission. 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.)

Ferraro, Joseph (Michoacán y La Purisima, 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 & 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.)

Ferrarrato, Franco (U Rome, I-00198 Italy), The Polycentric Society and the Fate of Unemployment Policies?

A critical revisionist 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.)

Ferrarrato, 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 unifying quantification of the qualitative & the absence of history connected with everyday life. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Ferrarrato, Franco (U Rome, I-00198 Italy), Las 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.)


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 & 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 Portugese offices—few firms have adopted NIT & what has been adopted is not very far from the 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
† The equitable provision of health care has become a prime ideological & political issue in many countries & 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 determination. 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 health personnel in other health systems. Rather, 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, Jurgen (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 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-nation state international order. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22418 / ISA / 1990 / 6100
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.)

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 union 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 democratization 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
† 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 means attached to participation by groups of actors must also be analyzed in order to illuminate the choices 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 irreconcilable 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, rituals, & the communal nature of social ties are analyzed to show coexistence 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. (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.
† To the popular sociological notion of ideology, e.g. 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 consists 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 na-
tional reputations who 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, Sociolo-
gical Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22429 / ISA / 1990 / 6111
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 suc-
cess across cases is described & illustrated, & problems of validity & reli-
bility 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 func-
tions, (5) interviews with project personnel or evaluators, (6) quanti-
tative analyses, (7) triangulation of results, & (8) policy results. (Copy-
right 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22426 / ISA / 1990 / 6108
Fisenko, Lia & Rjabova, Inna (Kronstadtsky Blvd 42a, Moscow
125499 USSR), Sociological Studies in Foreign Tourism in the USSR.
† Surveys conducted between 1976 & 1989 by the USSR State Com-
mittee 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 & entertain-
ment, foreign tourism to the USSR is primarily characterized as educa-
tional & cultural. The motives for choosing the USSR as a tourist desti-
nation, & the cultural interests & educational goals of tourists, 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
degree of distance on the demotic, such that state law disappears as a dis-
istinguishable conception to become but a dimension of the pervasion
of law in social relations. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22432 / ISA / 1990 / 6110
Fitzpatrick, Ray, Newman, Stanton & Lamb, Rosemarie (Nuffield
Coll, Oxford OX1 1NF England), Social Relationships and Psycho-
logical 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%
male; mean disease duration, 16 years) recruited from a rheumatology
outpatient clinic in North London, England, assessed on 2 occasions sep-
ated by 15 months. At both assessments, SI completed: the Interview
Schedule for Social Interaction (ISSI), the Sickness Impact Profile, the
Beck Depression Inventory, & Rosenberg Self-esteem Scale. Independent
dclinical information gathered by a rheumatologist included grip
strength, degree of morning stiffness, & joint tenderness by the Ritchie
Articular Index. For the latter activity measures included erythrocyte sedimi-
nation rate & hemoglobin. Cross-sectional & longitudinal correlations are
examined between social relationships, degree of disability, & psy-
chological well-being. The ISSI produces scale scores for more intimate
social relationships ("attachments") & more diffuse social relationships,
ed, with friends & neighbors ("social integration"). Both disability & psy-
chological 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 increas-
ing emphasis is given to community care to supplement more formal
health care systems, measurement of such effects will become more ur-
gent. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22430 / ISA / 1990 / 6112
Florath, Bernd (Akademische Wissenschaften DDR Zentralinstitut
Geschichte, Prenzlauer Promenade 149-152 Berlin DDR-1100 Ger-
man Democratic Republic), Fighting Sociology: The Analysis of Fas-
cism in the Work of Karl August Wittfogel.
† The German-born social scientist Karl August Wittfogel (1886-1988)
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 fasci-
stism. He also analyzed political, theoretical, & artistic expressions of several polit-
cal wings of the late Weimar Republic, attempting to determine ideologi-
cal roots & their aims & potential results. Wittfogel accepted the com-
munist concept of social fascism, which proposes that the social demo-
cratic parties, 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 fa-
tal distance between the courageous antifascist policy of the Communist
Party & political reality in Germany on the eve of the Nazis' rise to pow-
er. (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 fragment-
ed, with not only their ideological differences, but along particular status
interests. Moreover, peak organizations have a very strong federal struc-
ture with a high degree of member autonomy, which prevents concentra-
tion & coordination of interests at the national level. Since fragmenta-
tion corresponds with a relatively low degree of organization, competi-
tion between unions has generally not brought about a better representa-
tion 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 coun-
tries, there is a connection between the low level of industrial conflict, or-
ganizational 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 Man-
agement: Variation over Time and Space.
† Some, but not all, of the variation in support for tenant-managed hous-
ing, by individuals & by the state, is due to differing definitions of terms,
ed, "co-operative housing" & "housing association." Several other expla-
nations are suggested, including theocratic, economic, cultural, & political reasons & tested using secondary data from 6 countries: Canada, the UK, the
Netherlands, Poland, Czechoslovakia, & parts of the USSR. Aside from

Some papers were received by SA too late for the abstracts to be appropriately noted. Please inquire about availability through the SA Document Delivery Service.
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.)

90S22435 / ISA / 1990 / 6115
Felde, Szabolcs Gyoergy (Alkotak 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.)

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 selective 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.)

90S22440 / ISA / 1990 / 6119
Fores, Miroslav (UVS VCSA V, Mendlovo nam 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.)

90S22444 / ISA / 1990 / 6120

† 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 tries to diminish social distance & enhance the personality of the artist, the latter tend to maintain social distance both publicly & privately. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Some papers were received by SA too late for the abstracts to be appropriately noted. Please inquire about availability through the SA Document Delivery Service.
Until the late 1800s, fathers were routinely awarded the custody of 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 child-custody 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 custody. The results are interpreted in light of the relationships between media & 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.)
Spain). Psychosociological Forecasting of New Information Technologies.

William Ogburn developed, in his work on social change begun in 1922, a simple but transdendental 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 capacity may feel itself reacting to the 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 & extraordinarily 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
Fukacz, Gyorgy & Thorie, Timea (Darvas u.7, H-1033 Budapest, Hungary), Work-Education-Free Time.

If 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

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 (2 N = 2,017) in Bangkok, Thailand. The effect of 3 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. Similarties & differences between these data & previous studies are discussed. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22453 / ISA / 1990 / 6135

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 30 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 exhibition 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.)

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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 over-exaggerated effects of their experience. Parents identified as affecting this reception include: joining a homogeneous group; the illegitimacy of the space that becomes theatrical; & greater suitability to synesthetic, metaphorical, & multidiscoded communications. Nearer to the receptive condition, popular speech may perform to those 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, Quebec H3C 3J7), Travail et parole: reflexions epistemologiques (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
Gaidzana, 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
Gáí, Fedor, Petúcek, Martin & Timorácky, Marian (Prognosticky 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 “humanocentrism” in the process of social reproduction. Processes of the preservation, protection, cultivation, & utilization or of the disease, 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
Galín, Igor A. (Instit Philosophy Kiey, Geroiy Revolutsi 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’ satisfi-
An examination of the relationship between unemployment, attitudes to work, and household relations in Britain. An investigation of whether Immanuel Wallerstein's world-system perspective of a 1986-1988 empirical study reveals a progressive centralization of power in the USSR, indicating 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.)

Gallie, Duncan & Vogler, Carolyn (Nuffield Coll U Oxford, OX1 NF 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 unemployment, atmosphere. Specific features of János Kádár's regime in Hungary are described, & 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.)


The transformation of the political party system in Hungary is discussed, focusing on the difference between a dictatorship & a totalitarian regime. 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 by internal opposition, but by international challenges, &/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.)

Gálvio, 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 devolution 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 "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 de/centralization 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.)

Gandhi, R. S. (Dept Sociology U Calgary, Alberta T2N 1N4), Social-System Theory, World System and Urbanization: An Interpretation.

An investigation of whether Immanuel Wallerstein's world-system perspective supplies useful insights into the nature of urbanization. Mounting evidence suggests that the 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 satisfactions & satisfiers 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.)

Gandhi, R. S. (Dept Sociology U Calgary, Alberta T2N 1N4), The Politicisation of Communism 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, & anomic 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.)

García Blanco, J. M. (Dept Sociología U Oviedo, Spain), French title not provided (Economic Performance under Employee Ownership. A Systemic Approach). (FRA)

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.)

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 women'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.)

Gandhi, R. S. (Dept Sociology U Calgary, Alberta T2N 1N4), Social-System Theory, World System and Urbanization: An Interpretation.

An investigation of whether Immanuel Wallerstein's world-system perspective supplies useful insights into the nature of urbanization. Mounting evidence suggests that the 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 satisfactions & satisfiers 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.)
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.
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 latter half of the twentieth century 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 & Giovanni, 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 presumed 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 Bur- range, 65 Rivett AACT 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 Burrange Care Center at Rivett, ACT—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 & referral service & an equipment lending service. Several case studies of residents of the center are provided, describing their sociode mographic 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 increasely 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 / 6159
Gauljac, 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 engaged, & 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 / 6160
Gauljac, Vincent de (Laboratoire changement social U Paris VII, 2 place Jussieu F-75005 France), Les Principes de l'analyse dialectique appliques à l'entreprise managériale (Principles of Dialectical Analysis as Applied to Business Management). (FRE)

† Dialectical analysis offers a perspective on the economic, ideological, & political strategies, local identity processes, & political 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) radical 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, 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) radical 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.)

90S22481 / ISA / 1990 / 6163
Gelpi, Ettore & Ramirez, Gloria (11 rue Cambronne, F-75015 Paris France), La division internacio nal 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 (IDoL), 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 change 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-
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.)

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, & non-rationality 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.)

In an exploration of issues of technological choice & innovation patterns within a high-technology corporate enterprise in the northeastern US, 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 comparisons with findings of previous research. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

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.)

A High-Tech Cauldron: Innovation and Technological Choice in the Corporate Culture. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Expected Dissent: Two Case Studies on Conditions and Courses of Successful Protest Campaigns in West Germany. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)
An exploration of the range of alternatives to the routines of everyday life. G. Eisen has theorized that adaptations in play are triggered by 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) and 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.)

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.

Routinized and Extraordinary Leisure. E. Gershuny has theorized that adaptations in play are triggered by 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) and 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.)
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 & agency. 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 emerence of German Nationalism at the beginning of the nineteenth century. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

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.)


Statistical data from the Organization for Economic Cooperation & Development & the International Labor office are used to examine changes in the female/male wage ratio. Various factors, including the destruction of the environment. It is argued that their success depends on managing, & 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 institutional changes in the economic environment. These informal networks are constructed through regular participation in, for example, 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.)


A case study of telecommunications transfers between France & the People's Republic of China, with focus on mechanisms by which the sending firm's 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.)

Some pages were received by SA too late for the abstracts to be appropriately notated. Please inquire about availability through the SA Document Delivery Service.
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.)


It is argued that multicultural & multiethnic societies are more compatible with the sociocultural 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 & an alternative sociocultural 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.)

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 generative 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.)

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) metatheoretical 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.)

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, local, & supplemen tal interrogative statements in the application of a discipline's concepts & propositions to a social situation; (2) formulating propositions & precepts permeating several or all of the social sciences; & (3) sensitization to serendipity patterns in social research. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

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 afforded 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.)


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, N = 60 men & women 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.)
The social circumstances under which women in Tamil Nadu, India, the social minorities are examined in an effort to understand the impacts of decisive model of forces promoting the desegregation of such housing. (Copy-evaluation issues that need to be addressed to develop a more comprehensive, 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, microeconomic background & attitude toward vending, are examined based on women's sociopolitical influence on 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 information sector, but share the isolation or concentration of economic & social dimensions. Only by this process 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 cast a critical 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- & microcorporatism? (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 and cultural domination: "militant anarchy" and 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 relating 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 aresl conditions have reached very low standards, a new image of the city is being planned & forcefully created: leisure & culture, 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
Gonzalez de la Fe, Teresa (Dept Sociologia U La Laguna, E-38201 Tenerife Spain), Philosophies of Science: An Exploration of Some of the Effects That the New Philosophy of Science Has Had on Sociological Theory.
† 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 interactionist perspectives. 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 critique 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. 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 proposed here. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22524 / ISA / 1990 / 6206
Gonzalez Henriquez, Adolfo (U Norte, Km. 5 Carretera Peerto 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.
† How far have we come? All of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) are 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
Goree, Neelam (Silver Rocks, HK Mandir Rd Model Colony Pune 411106 Maharashtra India), Women and Leadership—When Women Contest 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 Aadhvar 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? How did the leadership develop? Though some current patterns are evident—the multifaceted character of the demands, increasing prominence of electoral politics, internal sectorization & schisms, & shifts from mobilization to institutionalization—it is unlikely that any of groups contradict them, & are reinventing ways to make social & political democratization compatible. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22527 / ISA / 1990 / 6209
Gorril, 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 an 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 current 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 obso-lete) 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.)

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.
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 linkage of 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 & polyphonic, & 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.)

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 organizing materials of this fashion into a working relationship with everyday practical reasoning. By examining the available evidence, 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. This study of such concrete, practical conjoinings 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.)

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 crime, & the literature 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.)

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 organizing materials of this fashion into a working relationship with everyday practical reasoning. By examining the available evidence, 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. This study of such concrete, practical conjoinings 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.)

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

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 from Germany & doing research on 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 family experiences for consciousness & action lays claim to National Socialism & Auschwitz as its 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 National identity, & the capacity to respond to moral issues 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 a 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.)

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 conditioned by consciousness & action lays claim to National Socialism & Auschwitz as its 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 National identity, & the capacity to respond to moral issues 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 a 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.)

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of the possibilities of participation in the factory but not within the work
place itself, & that quality circles might establish a parallel to the organi-
zation of work that compensates for ongoing reorganization of work. (Copy-
right 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Greifenstein, Ralph, Jansen, Peter & Kissler, Leo (Fern U. D-5800
Hagen Federal Republic Germany), Participative Management—Change or Stabilization of the Social Rule System Gov-
erning 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 under-
lines the interaction of innovation & stabilization; & (2) an action-
oriented approach, which in combination with the system approach ex-
plains 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.)

Grelen, André & Marry, Catherine (IRESCOLMAS CNRS, 59
rue Pouchet F-75849 Paris Cedex 17 France), French title not pro-
vided (Professional Training, Employment Networks and Types of Car-
riers of French Graduate Engineers). (FRE)

Since 1985/86, research on engineers trained in two provinces (Lor-
raine & Nord-Pas de Calais) has revealed some unknown & neglected
aspects of both the French engineering training system & occupa-
tional 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, immediate social contexts & personal value-orientations are perceptibly heteroge-
neous; & (3) engineers will use various social networks to obtain employ-
ment & pursue successful careers. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Ab-
stracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

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.)

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 interac-
tion; & the 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 Syd-
ney & 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 pat-
tterns & relates to the era of assimilation: the need for a change of focus
for examining multicultural Australian society is suggested. (Copyright 1990,
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Grisales, Orlando & Weiss, Anita (Dept Sociologia U Nacional Co-
lombia, Bogota), Spanish title not provided (The Role of Company
Politics in Workers' Professionalization in Bogota). (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 Bogota & struc-
tured interviews with 150 managers & industrial relations & produc-
tion staff. A big differentiation was found in the market situation & the fu-
ture 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 em-
ployment, subcontracting, & work rotation, & a decrease in the security of
permanent workers. For a large group of nonqualified workers, indus-
trial jobs are transitory; their situation is termed the "industrial worker
condition." (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights re-
erved.)

Griswold, Wendy (Dept Sociology U Chicago, IL 60637), The Impor-
tance of Being Marginal: Aesthetic Goals of Third World Writers.

* Third World writers must choose between a universalist human aesth-
etic & a more particular social aesthetic. Sociological theorists of mar-
ginality, 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.)

Grofman, Bernard N. (School Social Sciences U California, Irvine
92717), Coalition Formation in European Party Systems.

* Data on 1-dimensional & 2-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 proppinquity to predict coalition patterns; (2)
a model of protocollation 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 Ab-
stracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Grolier, Éric de (International Social Science Council, 1 rue Miolins
F-75015 Paris France), French title not provided (Comparative
Studies of Cultural Values). (CSE)

* 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 axiol-
oLOGY" & to propose a possible program for future studies on a regional
basis. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Gross, Natalie A. (US Army, Garmisch-Partenkirchen Federal Rep-
ublic Germany), Soviet Military Reforms under Gorbachev: Histori-
cal 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
temporary models in Eastern Europe, the hypothesis that radical
transformation of the military system is conditioned by the parliamenta-
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 strategic & 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, open-
ness, & decision-making processes). It is found that military reforms un-
der Gorbachev have been improvements & innovations rather than radi-
cal transformations. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all
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International Sociological Association

90S22546 / ISA / 1990 / 6228

Gross, Peter (U Bamberg, D-8600 Federal Republic Germany), The Gap between Diagnosis and Therapy.

1. 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 illnesses. Consequently, however, experiences in legitimizing 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)

1. In sociology, individual social trajectories can function as a research method (representations, etc.), 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 trajectory 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), The Importance of the Phases of Superior Formation (Engineering Trajectories and Zones of High Technology: The Importance of the Phases of Superior Formation). (FRE)

1. 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, the 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, and some trajectories that develop "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

Grottenhuis, Hanne (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.

1. 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 achievements of Dutch youth & their socio-economic & 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 Institute Sociology, Johannes-Dieckmann Str 19-23 DDR-1086 Berlin German Democratic Republic), Role, Problems and Prospects of Towns in the German Democratic Republic.

1. 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

Gruenewald (Kolpach) (IA Inst International Labour Studies, Moscow 101831 USSR), Communitarian Ideology and NSM.

1. 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 disinterested in NSM functioning & being a symbol of stability & integrity; some qualities of alternative 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 & interchanges: 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.

1. 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...
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 in support for Sinn Fein after the signing of the Anglo-Irish Agreement in Nov 1985 is considered. Particular attention is paid to the role that stereotypes of the IRA's 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.)

Gugler, Josef & Ludwar-Ene, Gudrun (Dept Entwicklungssozialologie U Bayreuth, D-3380 Federal Republic Germany), For Women Many Roads Lead to Town in Black Africa.

A comparative 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 evidence of the occurrence 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 to town & stay permanently; (4) women who migrate with their husbands to town & 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.)

Guha, Amalien (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 multidimensional functional premises & multiple directions & dimensions. Hence discussion is required of the sociology of maldevelopment. Its development & promotion, & its interesting & 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, & the sociological approaches that provide alternatives for avoiding maldevelopment are outlined. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc, all rights reserved.)

Gundelach, Peter (Instit Political Science U Aarhus, DK-8000 C Arhus, Denmark), 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 & descendency, hegemonic 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 new cultural values. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc, all rights reserved.)

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 difference). (FR) Theories of la difference enunciated by minority groups & taken up by dominant groups refer to an element that simultaneously causes & regulates social relations. La difference, be it of race or gender, is responsible for concrete differences in access to resources, decision making, & autonomy within the groups involved in unequal power relations. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc, all rights reserved.)

Gupta, Shalini (A.N. Sinha Inst 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 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.
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, which 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 & services by national & international 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 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

Haaq, 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 these expansion are considered, including permanent, structurally determined phenomena—e.g., 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 law, & 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 & 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 raising 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 defense 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

Haas, 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

Haastrup, Henrik (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 consequences & contributions to theory. A key argument 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 Socialization 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 households & in public institutions. From this perspective, the 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 B. Ljostrom based on parental roles in the family. In studies on new forms of parenthood the prevalence & composition, boundaries, formation, in-
terial 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

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 & literary works, demands blood sacrifice. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22570 / ISA / 1990 / 6252

Juvenile justice processes in some countries suffer from the inability to utilize ideas from those countries that have avoided certain types of problems. Most of the US has developed more legalistic systems that restrict their flexibility, while France gives judges extensive responsibilities for departing from approved processes, with focus on conceptual measurement of such concepts as the strength of the state, state activism are identified. (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 empirical data 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 multiphase 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 fascism: i.e., 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, or other forms of cultural interpretations of studied phenomenon, including axiological significance, is necessary. The application of multiperspectival 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. 30/85/00542) 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, & other cultural interpretations of studied phenomenon, including axiological significance, is necessary. The application of multiperspectival autobiographical sources is suggested as a means of formulating axiological interpretations. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22575 / ISA / 1990 / 6257
Hall, Sarah (Dept Sociology U California, Los Angeles 90024), Cultural Capital and the Possibilities of Theoretical Convergence: An Assessment.

The study 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 developed 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

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 Boirduce 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
Hallebene, 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 personal 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 (K) women & 11 of their respective partners were the biological parents of their children: "66% of the '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), uses a measurement of scores of dimensions of small entities (eg, individuals) with regard to 4 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) degree of dispersion (inequality, absolute or relative); (3) degree of circulation or homogeneity; (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 & spatial variations. Hence, we must learn 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 many mechanisms through which social inequality is reproduced in advanced societies. The essential macrostructural 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 relatively 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
Hall, Jeffrey A. (Dept Sociology U Connecticut, Storrs 06269-2065), The "Originary" and the New Propositions 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—referred to in conjunction with the Dada theory of interests—and 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 Dadisat'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 (Instit Wissenschaftstheorie Forschung U Vienna, Sensengasse 8 A-1090 Austria), Principles of Free Cooperation between Social Systems.

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)
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 supposed functions: legitimation & criticism. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Halpert, Burton P. & Breysprask, 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 examination 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 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.)

Hamel, Pierre (Faculté aménagement U Montréal, Quebec H3C 3J5), Paradigme de l'individuaction & collective (Paradigm of individualism & collective action in FRI).

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

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.)

Hardy, Marcelle M. H. (Dept sciences education U Québec, Montréal H3C 3P8), Professional Socialization and the Appropriation of Vocational Knowledge.

A study 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 conditions required to facilitate change in the individualistic culture of teaching; (2) the form of collaboration between teachers, particularly the end of individualism is associated with the end of presentism & conservatism; & (3) whether teachers' time & space is increasing or decreasing by administrative purposes of supervision & surveillance. The uses of preparation & other noncontact time are analyzed to determine how much time is used & who controls & designs that use. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Hargreaves, Andy (Ontario Inst 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 increased or decreased by administrative purposes of supervision & surveillance. The uses of preparation & other noncontact time are analyzed to determine how much time is used & who controls & designs that use. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)


A gender analysis of aspects of sport, focusing on changing images of femininity & masculinity. Ways in which power is invested in the male hemisphere that are characteristic of dominant masculinities are discussed. The changing images of masculinity & femininity in sport suggest that reference points are shifting, & that cultural values are much less fixed. 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.)

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.)


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 neopopulism ethos, are able to transcend 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.)

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† 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 an interest in tourism 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.)

90822592 / ISA / 1990 / 6274
Harrison, Michael (Bar-Ilan U, Ramat-Gan 52 100 Israel), Consulting & 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 management are compared. The consultation that 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.)

90822593 / ISA / 1990 / 6275
Harrison, Denis & Saint-Pierre, Céline (CREST U Québec, Montreal H3C 3P8), Free-Trade, Technological Innovation & 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 social & 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 imposed by different firms. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90822594 / ISA / 1990 / 6276
Hart, Timothy, Kelbrick, Erika & Hart, Graeme (1 Jan Smuts Ave, Witswatersrand 2050 Republic South Africa), Inter-Group Attributes & Residential Integration in South Africa.

† Group responses to de jure changes in residential settlement behavior in the face of de jure segregation legislation in South Africa are detailed, identifying the emergence of intractable 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.)

90822595 / ISA / 1990 / 6277
Hartman, Moshe & Hartman, Harriet (Ben-Gurion U, Beer-Sheva 84105 Israel), International Migration & 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.)

90822596 / 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 1961-1975 & 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 Mkendi government adopted an economic recovery program in 1986 that involved a package of policies 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 transnational 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 & Mkendi 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.)

90822597 / ISA / 1990 / 6279
Hartmann, Jürgen E. (Dept Sociology U Uppsala, S-751 20 Sweden), In Reacht of the Post-Industrial Society: Youth & New Technologies in Sweden.

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.
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, leisure & leisure technology. Youth attitudes to IT are viewed & 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.)

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 stronger 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 rate. 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.)

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, leisure, & leisure time activities) is examined for a broad range of countries & periods. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Harvey, Andrew S. (Saint Mary's U, Halifax Nova Scotia B3H 3C3), Time Use: A Global Perspective.

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 & 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, & of rich peasants seeking to assert their power & interests. The ideological preconditions 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.)

Havrai, Marie R. (Center Aging & Health Case Western Reserve U, Cleveland OH 44106), Doctor-Patient Relationships in Different Societies.

National & cultural differences in the effects of education on the public's challenges 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 levels of MDs' authority in non-Western cultures may reflect non-Western conceptions of the "doctor-patient relationship." The findings advance the sociology of health beyond its earlier focus on complex specialization & authority by offering a new model of knowledge-based interaction in medical encounters. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Haves, 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 formal 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.)
crease 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 provide money to their workers for housing. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

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.)

Headey, Bruce W., Wearing, Alex J. & Veenhoven, Ruut (6 Smith St, Fairfield 5018 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 plausibly 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.)

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 of life 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 legitimize power, or oppositional norms that delegitimize power. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

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 Contempo-

Hegedus, András I. & Forray, Katalin R. (Hungarian Institut Educa-

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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.)

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 of representation constructed through various instances—administrative 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.)

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.)

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.)

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." Through war appears 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.)
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 on 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.)

Questionnaire data obtained from 170 high school seniors with the emphasis 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) & psychological variables. It is shown that assumptions 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.)

A discussion of methodological issues raised by the complementary use of micro- & macrosociological approaches in investigating the role of religious patterns of behavior among Portuguese immigrants in southeastern France. (FRE)

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. Emphasis is on the management strategies involved in the implementation of the new technology, the self-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.)

Hespanha, Pedro (Faculdade Economia U Coimbra, P-3000 Portugal), The Micro-Macro Dispute: Biography and Context Concepts. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

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 village, in which life histories are 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 temporariness 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.)

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After a short review of the attention computer-assisted telephone 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 & outbacks 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 earnings & fragmentation of bargaining strategies among unions & professional associations. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

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.)

An accurate perspective of the variation in current filial ties 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 different health impact-related scenarios, changes in workforce status, & attitudes toward parent care. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

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 decay a lack of activism on the part of feminists, it is clear that many of the ideals 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 choose 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.)

Biographical socialization research poses two key questions: how are biographies transformed, & what meaning is attributed to life experiences in the biographical transformation process? The development & unfolding of a biography is not only because it is determined by institutionalized possibilities & processes 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.)

A study is presented on the economic restructurings 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.)

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 Fisher used in the North California Community Study, generating the alteri by eight different stimulus-situations of communication, & social help & life. Depending on the different name-generating instruments 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-generating instruments by giving the probabilities for each subgroup of cases. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

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

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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.)

90822639 / ISA / 1990 / 6321
Holzer, Manfred J. & Host, Viggo (Institut onomics U Aarhus, DK-8000 Aarhus 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 $2 \times 2$ matrix games the payoff values of the Nash equilibrium are equal to maximin payoff, but that the equilibrium is not unique in the case where the maximin & 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.)

90822640 / ISA / 1990 / 6322

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 one hand, that one should distinguish types of societies by the main resources of action, the political, the cultural, & 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, e.g., 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.)

90822641 / ISA / 1990 / 6323
Homs, Oriol (CIREM, Bruc 114 1r 2 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.)

90822642 / ISA / 1990 / 6324
Hong, Doo-Seung (56-1 Shillim-dong, Kwaknak-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, appears to be a crucial determinant 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.)
Since the appearance of Max Horkheimer's "Studies über Autorität und Familie" (Studies on Authority and Family) Paris, 1936) the concept of lifestyle is examined in light of historical developments.

The development of a characteristic pattern of values and their maintenance is given special weight, and an attempt is made to integrate new socialization and development theories with research on authoritarianism. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Hopf, Christel (U Hildesheim, Federal Republic Germany), Authoritarians and Their Mothers in Early Childhood.

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.)

Horne, J. D. (Staffordshire Polytechnic, Stoke-on-Trent ST4 2DF England), Sociology of Sport in Britain—A Trend Report and Selective Bibliography.

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 rates and assumes 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 hampered by new communication strategies and 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.)

Horwitz, Allan V. & Reinhard, Susan (Instit Halth/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 show how the balance of informal control is maintained by balancing between competing pressures. 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.)

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 role of small cooperatives in the development of flexible production systems. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Howard, Leslie (Sociology Dept Whittier Coll, CA 90608), Organizational Change in a Rural Enterprise: A Case Study of a Small Textile Plant.
11The meaning of the category "women" has been fundamentally trans-

11Some papers were received by SA too late for the abstracts to be appropriately notated. Please inquire about availability through the SA Document Delivery Service.

11Since the family is the basic social institution that guarantees the biop-

11A study of the informal relations of production spanning the USo

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11The 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-relatitivefficiency of alternative implementation strategies. Here, an attempt is made to identify more appropriate evaluation criteria. The forms that privatiza-

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.
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. 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. In 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 activities 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. Abandoning the role of sport in health & education, the potential for 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 / 6349
Ibáflez Alonso, Jesús (Facultad Ciencias Políticas & Sociología U Complutense Madrid (Somosaguas), E-28023 Spain), La encuesta estadística, a la luz de la segunda cibernética (Statistical surveys 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 surveys are a control of second cybernetics. It is 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 forms); & (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 sociocultural projects. Also, rather than using question/answer games, they work with conversation games: question/answer games lose information, conversa- tion games win it—who is answering can question the question, & thus power & duty are shared. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Some papers were received by SA too late for the abstracts to be appropriately noted. Please inquire about availability through the SA Document Delivery Service.
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
Ilner, Michal (Inst Sociologi, Jilská 1 CS-110 00 Prague 1 Czechoslovakia), Urban Development and Industrial Paternalism--The Changing Roles of Enterprises in Urban Communities.

1 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 1973 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 anormique et ordre social dans l'espace actuel (Anomical Behavior and Social Order in Real Space). (FRE)

1 A series of anomie 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 sociometrical 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: Peo-Wee Hockey, Leisure and Prestige Pressure.

1 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 spoiler 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.

1 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

1 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 dissertation 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 specifications 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 characteristics of relative modernity determination by different social factors, eg, primary-industrial 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 = 1,548, ages 18-35) engaged in industry & farming. Results confirm multiple hypotheses regarding low public participation, in particular the 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
Iq, David F. (U Queensland, Saint Lucia 4067 Australia), Influx and Exodus: Reflection on Immigration Policies in Hong Kong.

1 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 30,000 families of British subjects in the colony rights to abide 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
Irishane, 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)

1 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 manuals & 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

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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 sense of belonging. (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 artefacts 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, Akibiro & 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 5 million members. The reorganizing leadership of local unions has set up an opposing national center, Zenkoren, 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

• 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 essays against Jürgen Habermas' Theory of Communicative Action (see IRPS No. 41/c00922 & c00923) are presented: (1) In his overview of 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 categoriy, ie, culture. (6) Habermas cannot develop culture as a transcendental category because he attaches to his theory the blindness of Eurocentrism. (7) Habermas cannot conceive the theory of the life-world as transcending European modernity within the European-Christian civilization, which has been oriented toward ontology; rather, he adopts epistemic relativism. (8) Habermas rejects the Weberian thesis 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

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, which were produced by the prospect of ethnic conflict. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22680 / ISA / 1990 / 6362
Iutovitch, 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 data; (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, Slava, (Instit Sociologie, 13A rue Moskovska Sofia BG-1000 Bulgaria), Les Stratégies 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 (Instit Sociología, Callao 966 1023 Buenos Aires Argentina), Ruptura de relaciones sociales: una estrategia conceptual para el analisis 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, 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 & (sub)duction 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 Malaysian State Economy. (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 Bakun. (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. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc, all rights reserved.)

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.
eventual demise through splits, mergers, suppression, or dissolution, is purportedly the result of 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 views 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 creation of a shopping area 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 Inst 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 classical principles toward the labor market. The sequence of occupation & the self, the notion of whether comparison processes are presented, including a description of its postulate set & certain predictions derived to date. 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 Some papers were received by SA too late for the abstracts to be appropriately noted. Please inquire about availability through the SA Document Delivery Service.
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 eth-
nicity & education in Third World countries is delineated. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22697 / ISA / 1990 / 6379
A comparison of the perceptions of younger & older generations in In-
dia 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. How-
ever, 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, 50-70% expressed dissatisfaction concerning fulfillment
of such basic needs as food, clothing & shelter, & 80% regarding medical
care. In contrast, the dissatisfaction of older NSC Rs over fulfillment
of basic needs was much less. Interpersonal relations with son(s) & daugh-
ter(s) & in-laws is traditionally recognized 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 sup-
port. 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, Sociologi-
cal 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 ne-
genotypic universal evolution of autonomous systems, i.e., the stage when
autopoietic or cybernetic systems, characterized by thermodynamic in-
equilibrium, emerges. Such systems are energetically open & organiza-
tionally 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 es-
ence of society as a biologioco-technological system—ie, as an intermedi-
ate link between socio-biosystem & the technosystem—permits relevant de-
scription of the principal components, structures, & functions of the so-
ciosystem. The most salient property of this system is its mixed composi-
tion, which includes both human & other biological elements & technics,
or nonbiological components. This feature exerts a decisive influence on all
sociological aspects, such as the division of the two poles of the social life of
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 re-
served.)

90S22699 / ISA / 1990 / 6381
Jedlowski, P. (Dept Sociology U Calabria, I-87036 Rende Italy),
New Middle Classes in Periphery.
(i) Composition, structure, & 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
business & professional services sectors. These groups have different political at-
titudinal positions 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 of-
erred. (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 ap-
proach to human memory, focusing on Maurice Halbwachs's sociolog-
ical theory 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 remem-
bering as "rebuilding" the past—while the fundamental relevance of Hal-
bwachs's theory is confirmed, problems concerning the limits & con-
ditions of memory's constructive activity remain unresolved; & (2) the "so-
cial value" that different cultures grant to human remembering. Al-
though Halbwachs provides interesting insights, his views on the rela-
tions between memory & social classes are not extensive. Suggestions
on this topic are provided, drawing on recent historical & anthropologi-
ical research. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights re-
served.)

90S22701 / ISA / 1990 / 6383
Jencks, Harlan W. (U California, Berkeley 94720), Chinese and So-
viet Forces: Political Uphash in Two Nuclear States.
While the nuclear arms race focuses on the superpowers, the actual & ideal
family sizes 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.)

90S22702 / ISA / 1990 / 6384
Jensen, An-Magriff (NIBR, PO Box 44 Blindern N-0313 Oslo 3
Norway), Fertility Decline, Family Development, and Childhood.
A discussion of the perception of younger & older generations in In-
dia 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. How-
ever, 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, 50-70% expressed dissatisfaction concerning fulfillment
of such basic needs as food, clothing & shelter, & 80% regarding medical
care. In contrast, the dissatisfaction of older NSC Rs over fulfillment
of basic needs was much less. Interpersonal relations with son(s) & daugh-
ter(s) & in-laws is traditionally recognized 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 sup-
port. 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, Sociologi-
cal Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22703 / ISA / 1990 / 6385
Jensen, An-Magriff & Voen, Bjerg (Central Bureau Statistics, PB 8
131 N-0033 Oslo 1 Norway), Father and Mother—Sister and Brother.
Family Experiences of Norwegian Children.
A discussion of the perception of younger & older generations in In-
dia 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
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ever, 40% of younger SCs as compared to 16% of NSCs were uncertain
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of such basic needs as food, clothing & shelter, & 80% regarding medical
care. In contrast, the dissatisfaction of older NSC Rs over fulfillment
of basic needs was much less. Interpersonal relations with son(s) & daugh-
ter(s) & in-laws is traditionally recognized 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 sup-
port. 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, Sociologi-
cal Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22704 / ISA / 1990 / 6386
Jensen, An-Magriff & Moen, Bjerg (Central Bureau Statistics, PB 8
131 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 (2 N = 3,
066 born in 1972, 1978, & 1984), are used to investigate how demo-
graphic changes that have occurred during the last decades have affected
the family situation of children. The fact that 30-40% of Norwegian chil-
dren 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 dur-
ing the last few decades were actually born outside a union comprising
both the mother & the father. Family dissolution affects a growing num-

Some papers were received by SA too late for the abstracts to be appropriately noted. Please inquire about availability through the SA Document Delivery Service.
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.)

Jerebeh, Hynek (Sociological Instit Czechoslovak Academy Sciences, Jiliska 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 presentation of this 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.)


The danger of a nuclear or modern conventional war is a legitimate concern in our times. Here, the main approaches in the field of social theory are identified. It is shown how such a theory leads to a differentiation 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.)


An attempt is made to demonstrate that sociological action theory must presuppose 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 differentiation 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.)


The danger of a nuclear or modern conventional war is a legitimate concern for sociologists worldwide. The present prospect of a global & conventional war is certain, & it precludes 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: "workers are distinguished & discussed from them, "historical crisis experiment" perspective, i.e., an analysis of historical constellations in which tacit assumptions of these approaches are shaken. Results of these analyses are presented, demonstrating that only functionalist social theory is able to integrate the rational parts of all these approaches & to develop convincing explanations of the origins of war. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

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-
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Some papers were received by SA too late for the abstracts to be appropriately notated. Please inquire about availability through the SADocumentDeliveryService.
bolic; 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.)

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-identity 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 intertwined, a feminist-inspired dialectic is considered in the context of postmodernity. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

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 political & social 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.)

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.)

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response, & cost/time-data were collected in Oct-Nov 1988 at the U of Amsterdam, Netherlands, & the NIB (Gallup) respectively, yielding time-series data for a 170-month period & about 1,350 & 565 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 Organizational 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 & employees. Data of Sociology of the Institute 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 sociological 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 & decentralization). Social aspects of this relationship-eg, acceptance, participation, qualification, & 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.)

90S22732 / ISA / 1990 / 6414
Kamburov, 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 market-type systems. 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 the different 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. (Inst Sociologia 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 peoples 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, Ryozo (Instit Health Science Kyushu U, Kasuga 816 Japan), Sociological Consideration of Sport Involvement of Japanese Male Adults.
¶ Trends in the sport involvement of Japanese females (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
¶ 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 re- turned to 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, P. (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
¶ 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 powerless variant of worker alienation & certain organizational practices hypothesized to empower workers are identified. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

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.
Chronic Social Norms in Dutch Drug-User Networks.  
Primary qualitative & quantitative data collected via a community survey, participant observation, & analysis of official documents & literature. The potential of self-organization from within these drug-user networks is often seen as impossible for a variety of psychosocial 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-e.g., Junkie Unions, "low threshold" methadone maintenance programs--& 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.)

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 consequences or the economic & social dimensions of the civil war. How does the population of Beirut, e.g., come to experience time, space, work, social relations, body, & language? Civil war, in contradiction 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.)

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.
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. Flexible retirement 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.)

The dynamics of the aging process in two major tribal communities of Kerala, 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 & the Oblique. 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 (Ross, 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 attention. 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.)

Katanian, Konstantin A. (Semashko St 1/12, Moscow 103009 USSR), Russian title not provided (Language Attitude and Bilingualism in the Scientific Institutions of Armenia). The language situation in the scientific institutions of Soviet Armenia is described in terms of sociolinguistics. Social & linguistic factors influencing the 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 difficult 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.)

Katsumata, Masanao (Nagoya City Coll Nursing, Aza-kawasumil Mizuho-chou Mizuho-ku Nagoya-shi Aichi-ken Japan 466), Max Weber's Works Reviewed From His Life History. In Geramnische 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.)
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), CAMERON, the EEC, and Workplace Democracy.

† The institutional structure of the political & economic shaping 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

Kees, Rusen (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 percentage 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 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

Kolkar, 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 role in movement & in the modernization of the domain of the women. The impact of inconsistent, inadequate, & retarded planning decisions on the ecology of the metropolis is discussed. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22756 / ISA / 1990 / 6438

Kerékgyártó, Istvan (Research Inst Culture, Corvin tér 8 H-1251 Budapest Hungary), French title not provided (The Typology of Spon- taneous 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" (academ- ic & 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-naive 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 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 "naive 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 & aesthetic expression are spontaneously developed, 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 final chapter is on the sociology of art providing 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 wrenched 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. (lnstit 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 creating 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 (SoK) 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 curric-ulum; themes from the work were taken up by US researchers, & Mannheim became a much-cited authority. However, the US reception of Mannheim's SoK involved considerable violence to Mannheim's theoretical design. Here, two pairs of representative sociological recipients of the SoK, working in the US are discussed: C. Wright Mills & Robert K. Merton; & principal authors active in the Insti 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;
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
Khallili, Ahmad (Dept Sociology Bethany Coll, WV 26302), 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
† 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
† 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, Arcisz, 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.)

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

90527768 / ISA / 1990 / 6450
Kim, Jeong-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, & shows to complement the lines of national farm household debts, including agricultural & growing inequality. Forces of innovation are inevitable in the process of restructuring, & management of such forces determines the direction of social restructuration. 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.)

90527769 / ISA / 1990 / 6451
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.)

90527770 / ISA / 1990 / 6452
Kirkpatrick, Leslie (Swinburne Inst Technology, John St Hawthorn Vic 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.)

90527771 / 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 at 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 strain of 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 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.)

90527772 / 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 Seoul 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.)

90527773 / 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.)

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† Most ethical inquiry is focused on behavior (morality/concrete level) & on theories of ethical behavior (normative ethics/abstract level). Metaethical 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.)

90527775 / ISA / 1990 / 6457
Kircgessler, Klaus U. (Amriswilstr 7, 0-7950 Biberach Federal Republic Germany), The Relationship of Theoretical and Empirical
Terms in Ideal-Typical Constructions in Qualitative Research.

1 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 research, whereas in others, the theoretical and 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 concept (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, i.e., 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 (e.g., 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.)

90522776 / 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.

1 Western culture is characterized by 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.)

90522777 / ISA / 1990 / 6459
Kivinen, Markku (U Tampere, SF-33101 Finland), The Theory of Civil Society and Class Reductionism.

1 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 (capita) & 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.)

90522778 / ISA / 1990 / 6460

1 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.)

90522779 / ISA / 1990 / 6461
Kjellberg, Anders Ch. F. (Dept Sociology U Lund, S-221 00 Sweden), The Swedish Trade Union System: Centralization and Decentralization.

1 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.)

90522780 / ISA / 1990 / 6462
Klein, Michael (Remijiusstr 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.

1 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 & reduction. This is how an unchallengeable 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.)

90522781 / ISA / 1990 / 6463

1 A summary of some key findings from a long-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, & demand is then projected forward 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.)

90522782 / ISA / 1990 / 6464
Klijn, Peter (E. Kardelj U, YU-6100 Ljubljana Yugoslavia), Migrational Policies of Emigrant Societies.

1 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-
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. This context, new possibilities are treated for movement-makers, & 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
* 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 changes in society. Here, globalization as a major trend is discussed in terms of transnational & transnational tendencies. Major social movement systems (SMSs) & 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 SMSs is assisted by the use of Jurgen Habermas's critical theory, particularly his emphasis on the necessity of reconceiving 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
Klovdahl, 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 inference 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
Knoablauch, Hubert (Sozialwissenschaftliche Fakult"at 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 social action is perceived with regard to the concept of relevance within 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 instrumentalism. 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 & 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
* 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 leisure activities 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 & helpfully 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.)
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An examination of the relation between meaning & the self in the thought of George Herbert Mead & L. S. Vygotsky. There are numerous linkages between types of social systems & 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 through what mechanisms lifestyle is affected by social control resulting 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.)

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.)

Kolosi, Tamas (TARKI, H Frankel Leo Utca H-1027 Budapest Hungary), The Intergenerational Reproduction of Lifestyle-A Cross-National Perspective. An international comparison of the reproduction mechanisms of lifestyle 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.)

Koczanowicz, Leszek (Dept History of Philosophy U Wroclaw, PL-50-139 Poland), Meaning and the Self in G. H. Mead and L. S. Vygotsky. For both Mead & Vygotsky, the main point in the process of self-formation is to assimilate the collective heritage of mankind included in meanings. For Mead, meaning is constituted in the process of interaction, especially in carrying out social acts. Both try to answer the behaviorist 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 behaviorist social sciences. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

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 through what mechanisms lifestyle is affected by social control resulting 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.)

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 increase in the proportion of the US population that is 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, individuals over 85 are looked upon as moral symbols of a novel type of social control 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.)

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 the communitarian bureaucratic domination & the new epoch of the intelligentsia? (3) Is this third epoch socialist in any meaningful sense? (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Konttinen, Exa (U Jyvaskylä, 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
centrality of legal examination & profession in administrative & political life between 1809 & 1939. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Koo, Jasson (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 areas in Korea on 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.)

Kooymans, 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.)

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.)

Korolobkovsky, 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 a/b grid 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.)

Koroteyeva, Victoria & Perpekelin, Lev (Insti Ethnography, ul Dm. U'nanova 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.)

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 percentage 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.)

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 & levels 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.)

Kos, Drago & Kolaric, Zarka (Faculty Sociology/Political Science/ Journalism, Ljubljana Yugoslavia), Socialist Housing Mix-The Case of Yugoslavia. 
The formal housing system in Yugoslavia is monistic, i.e., 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 dominated 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 intermediation between the two coexisting spheres. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Some papers were received by SA too late for the abstracts to be appropriately noted. Please inquire about availability through the SA Document Delivery Service.
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 and community acceptance of the group implementing the reform—and 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, and evaluation stages; (2) the transfere of functions and responsibilities in the democratization process; (3) the restructuring of curriculum content in relation to regional needs; (4) the flexibility needed in administrative structures (part of the process of dismantling the bureaucracy); (5) the training of teachers for their new role; and (6) improvement of the quality of education.

Interest in female entrepreneurship has increased due to the rise in the markets. Entrepreneurship offers women the possibility to overcome social and economic obstacles to realizing their potentials for improving the preparation of Portuguese young people who are beginning work in the industrial sector. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

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 and economic contributor, eg, the Marshall Fund—and West Germany, which had technical competencies that allowed it to rapidly become dominant in the European community. The role of nationalism and technocracy between two aspects of necessary cooperation are explored, and collaboration is identified as an important factor and concept of rationality and economic identity. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

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, and professional training; the role of young people in industrial working life; the concept of individualization; and youth's attitudes toward work and 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, and the high cost of innovation are discussed, as well as 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.)

Some papers were received by SA too late for the abstracts to be appropriately noted. Please inquire about availability through the SA Document Delivery Service.
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.

Kowarick, Lucio (Dept Political Science U Sao Paulo, 05508 Sao Paulo, Brazil), Elitism and Politics in Sao Paulo: The Worker's Party (Partido dos Trabalhadores, PT) Administration.

1 Since its origins in 1981, the Partido dos Trabalhadores (PT) has stimulated popular organizations in Sao 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 concepts 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 disfranchised populations in a society with deep authoritarian & clientelistic traditions face many difficulties. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Koyano, Shogo (Tokio U, Ibaraki Japan 310), Adjustment and Identity Achieved by the Asian Migrants: Cases of the Santals and Sikhs.

1 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.)

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.

1 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. As underwent either positive or negative mood induction manipulation, in which one mood was 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.)

Kozma, Tamas (Hungarian Inst Educational Research, PO Box 427 H-1395 Budapest), Minority Conflicts and Educational Policies in Eastern Europe: The New Opposition Groups.

1 The examination of national minority conflicts in Eastern Europe, with entrepreneurs or the size of the firms. Explanations should be sought elsewhere, eg, in economic structures. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

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.

1 Census & other statistical data collected between 1974 & 1989 on the rural population in the various regions of the USSR have been used to estimate the size of the rural population in the USSR. The largest national republic in the USSR--are used to: define regional differentiation in rural population employment in the public sector (kolchozes, 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 small businesses. Commerce, production 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 in-
crease); (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 moder-
ately 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 un-
derlying job opportunities, & the extent of farm indigence. Factors
determining efficiency of household farms include the farmers' edu-
cation & 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 ad-
vanced public sectors that draw workers away from the private sector, es-
pecially household farms. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc.,
all rights reserved.)

90S22820 / ISA / 1990 / 6502
Krasnodebski, Zdzislaw (Instit Sociology, Karowa 15 PL-00-324
Warsaw Poland), Toward the Hermeneutics of Non-Verbal Express-
ions.
† The issue of the meaning & understanding of nonverbal expressions is
addressed, following the suggestions of Helmut Plessner Gesammelte
Schriften (I 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
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 origi-
ally goal-oriented action, as a vicarious action with the imaginary ob-
ject, 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 impos-
ible to understand such phenomena without taking into account the fact
of the peculiar embodiment of man, as was shown by Plessner in his fa-
mous 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 been characterized both medieval guilds & certain modern profes-
sions. 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 con-
trol over the association, & have gained & then lost power over the work-
place, 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 Eu-
rope, before & after the 1989 revolutions, the state controlled the work-
place & the market; even as communists lose power, there is no move to-
ward 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 politi-
cal power: members of various professions rule the nation by virtue of their
position in an educated elite, & guild power is nonexistent. It is pre-
dicted that the widening of services & the true development of autono-
mous professional groups may lead to resistance from below, by consum-
ers, who will challenge the power of elite professionals. In addition, re-
stance 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
corporate awareness of the true special importance of human rights, iden-
tity, dignity, & freedom, is discussed in relation to sport. Focus is on three
elemental 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, con-
tinents, & 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, & philo-
sophical 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 Feel-
ing Scales.
† Social life feelings refer to sentiments about the social world & person-
ar relations with it, including internal-external control, trust in other peo-
lle, disillusionsment 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, e.g., 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
a cultural specific & historically developed patterns of meaning associat-
ed with social life feelings in the two countries. (Copyright 1990, Socio-
logical 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 re-
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-a-vis its mission, are neither new nor particularly help-
ful. Different ways of thinking about the efficiency & effectiveness of
federal emergency management in the US is suggested. (Copyright 1990,
Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22825 / ISA / 1990 / 6507
Krischke, Paulo J. (CSO-CCH-UFS, 88049 Florianopolis SC
Brazil), Spanish title not provided (Social Practices in Periods of
Transition: A New Barrio Movement in Florianopolis during the Po-
itical Opening and Transition). (SPA)
† New forms of grass-roots neighborhood organization emerged in Brazil
during the political transition of the 1980s. Here, their growing signifi-
cance for the present process of sociopolitical democratization is consid-
ered. The new democratic trends tend to question & replace the previous
pattern of submission to authoritarian rule & clientelistic practices, pro-
mote pluralistic methods of internal democracy in neighborhoods, &
create institutional networks & channels to influence the public arena,
state policies, political parties, & local candidates to city council.
The discussion draws from ongoing research in the favelas of
Florianopolis, including participant observation in the organizations
process & interviews with the local leadership & knowledgeable infor-
mants from city hall & public services. (Copyright 1990, Sociological
Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

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.
Women's studies in India developed out of a concern for women's status, a realization of the impact of development on women, and an international influence that globalized women's issues. The women's movement in India went through many phases (as in the West), but there was a marked departure from pre-independence 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 been a perfect fit of ideas, values, and practice between the two. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Some papers were received by SA too late for the abstracts to be appropriately noted. Please inquire about availability through the SA Document Delivery Service.
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 orientations resulting from the crisis of the scientific institutions of science that correspond to the internal nature of science & its social functions. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

1990S2234 / 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)
Disatisfaction 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.)

1990S2235 / ISA / 1990 / 6517
Kuhnel, 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, investigation is undertaken on 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 EQS and MLLSA which treats such 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 1960-1986 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.)

1990S2236 / 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 resolution of the conflict. Further, & the ramifications for the local clarity of such thinking. Pro-choice is the cornerstone of liberal feminist'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 commitments, 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 deflation 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.)

1990S2237 / ISA / 1990 / 6519
Kulipinska, 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 toward 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.)

1990S2238 / ISA / 1990 / 6520
Kulipinska, 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 elections, & 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.)

1990S2239 / ISA / 1990 / 6521
Kunstová, Alena & Matějků, Jiří (Instit 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.)

1990S2240 / ISA / 1990 / 6522
An examination of the Speak Mandarin Campaign in Singapore within the context of language policies & as a model of macrolevel language planning. This long-term language campaign was first launched in this multilingual & 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.)

1990S2241 / 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 is 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 are evidenced by the ideas & practices of Sigmund Freud's early disciple & his later followers. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)
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. It may not be easy to combine these services with the 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.)

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 & emotional impairments, & 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 de- middations of family in the older caregiver. Here, discussed are the varied informal caregiving patterns characterizing an area probability sample of old (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, production of older caregiving effects on well-being. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

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.

Katzer, 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 5 years of marriage, & 950 divorces. Results show potential value of such a systemic, comparative approach to studying family functioning & divorce. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

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; the conditions of their efficacy; & their social, ethical, & legal limits. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)


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 & 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. Despite these international contacts, 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.)

Kutner, Nancy G. & Brogan, Donna R. (Emory U, Atlanta GA 30322), Beyond Survival: The Challenge of Rehabilitation in Aging Societies.

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 distribution aspects of the market & state policies in the 1980s are also analyzed. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Kutner, Nancy G. (1441 Clifton Rd NE, Atlanta GA 30322), Beyond Survival: The Challenge of Rehabilitation in Aging Societies.


Budapest, Hungary, & Vienna, Austria, are similar with respect to both their history & their inner structure. However, due to political

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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 For Excitement: Sport and Leisure in the Civilizing Process (1986). Where-as Bell sees the struggle within modern society; also, leisure must be exciting to counter-balance 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 into their conceptualizations of crime and control. However, this notion is not exclusively, or 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 etudes 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 de Bruxelles, displacement, trip, or movement of people from agricultural areas to urban areas in urban areas. This area of work 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.)

90S22854 / ISA / 1990 / 6536
Lagrange, Jean Charles (IRESO-CRIT CNRS, 59-61 rue Pouchet F-

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75849 Paris Cedex 17 France), La Marque générationelle 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-

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

† The synergistic effects of globalized (market) development & problems manifestated in urban areas are reviewed, 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 urbean 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, Ahl (U Turku, SF-20500 Finland), Organizational Criminality and Use of Power in Finland.

† An examination of organizational crime & the use of power, focusing on R. Organizational crime differs from individual identity 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
Lalive d'Epinay, Christian J. (Dept 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 this 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
Lalive 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
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.)

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 hermeneutic 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.)

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 link to 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 butressed 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 informal costs in this 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.)

Landau, Simha F. (Institut 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.)

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.)

Lampinen, Tapio (Dept Practical Theology U Helsinki, SF-00140 Finland, National Churches and Peace Worldwide: Approaches to 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 identity, & that churches have responded to 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.)

Landau, Simha F. (Institut Criminology Hebrew U Jerusalem, Mount Scopus 91905 Israel), Violence and Suicidal Behavior: Their Relation to Subjective Social Stress Indicators.

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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.

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Some papers were received by SA too late for the abstracts to be appropriately noted. Please inquire about availability through the SA Document Delivery Service.
Tourism is above all a signifier in social discourse, where a whole series of open questions and queries of interest to contemporary societies converge. This character 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.)

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 1980s, 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, gender, or political economy. However, little concern with alienation. Notwithstanding the extent to which late capitalism 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.)

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 WWII, 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 period, the nation is involved in the society at this "criss-crossing of subjectivities," as Marx has seen in the Iran-Iraq war. A social-psychological understanding of this terrible 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 the realms of selfhood, relationships, & human feelings. In late capitalism, alienation is a function of oppressive work not 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.)
The social & psychosocial parameters that determine the build-up of interethnic & interracial relations within the adolescent populations 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.)

Larangeira, Sonia M. G. (U Federal Rio Grande do Sul, Porto Alegre RS 91500 Brazil), Proletarianization of the New Middle Classes? 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 depending 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.)

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This page contains several natural text fragments extracted from the document. Here is a structured representation of the text:

1. **Sociology**
   - The publication of research results in sociology has become part of the implementation of equal opportunity in employment. Various modes of articulation between the productive & 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, and individual & managerial strategies. Here, it is 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.

2. **Ethical Dilemma**
   - 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 participatory methodology generates.

3. **Employee Involvement**
   - 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 understanding of the understanding of the understanding of the impact of new technologies in organizations could significantly contribute to an increased promotion & acceptance of the new technologies in a larger number of manufacturing firms.

4. **Cognitive Sociology**
   - 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 historical kind of social order, & practical challenges to modernity as a civilization by various antimodern movements. Drawing in part on Talcott Parsons’ 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.”

5. **Employee Involvement in the Adoption of New Technologies**
   - Employee Involvement in the Adoption of New Technologies: The Case of Process Innovative Firms.

6. **Cultural Norms**
   - 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 & touching the field.

7. **Employee Involvement in Chrysler Corporation**
   - Employee Involvement in the Adoption of New Technologies: The Case of Process Innovative Firms.

8. **Employee Involvement in the Adoption of New Technologies**
   - Employee Involvement in the Adoption of New Technologies: The Case of Process Innovative Firms.

9. **Employee Involvement in the Adoption of New Technologies**
   - Employee Involvement in the Adoption of New Technologies: The Case of Process Innovative Firms.

10. **Employee Involvement in the Adoption of New Technologies**
    - Employee Involvement in the Adoption of New Technologies: The Case of Process Innovative Firms.
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.)

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, of 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.)

Leitão Marques, Maria Manuel (Faculdade Economia U Coimbra, F-3000 Portugal), La Régulation du systéme 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 behavior. This paper 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 in this process. It recognizes 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, of 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.)

Leopold, Marion (Dept Sociology U Québec, Montreal H3C 3P8), The Impact of Regulation upon the Structure of the U.S. Biotechnology Industry. ¶ Following 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 (pharmaceuticals & diagnostics) & agriculture (plant genetics, crop protectants, animal genetics, & veterinary health care)—examined is the regulatory framework applied to biotechnology (identification of the regulatory agencies & 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.)

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 integrations are occurring. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Lengyel, Gyorgy (Dept Sociology Karl Marx U Economics, H-1093 Budapest Hungary), Managers and Entrepreneurs: Reforming the Restructuring 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.)

Lepersanche, 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...
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.

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 were also disasters 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.)

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. A representative youth study tends to estimate 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.)

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 (i.e., 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, e.g., 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.)

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.
in Oblivion, a Taoist work by Sima Chengzhen. Seven steps—respect & faith, interception of karma, taming the mind, detachment from affairs, truth of concentration, detachment from individual & between the society & dialectical processes between the society & the Tao. Through these stages, a double forgetting is carried out sequentially—the forgetting of affairs & relationships in society & 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 Institut, I-50016 Saint Domingo (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 0-3500 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. However, little has been written about Nietzsche in relationship to four central topics: (1) his philosophy of value can be seen as one of the main sources for the differentiation between culture & society; (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 resentment (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 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

90S22908 / ISA / 1990 / 6590
Liebes, Tamar & Ribak, Rivka (Hebrew U Jerusalem, Mount Sociology 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 adolescent children in Israel. Findings indicate that, in both communities, parents with nationalistic outlooks have a better chance "to keep" their children's beliefs (less political change) with more liberal convictions. Proving the political identity & 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 perceived risks 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 crop protection & health risks associated with the application of daminozide (Alar) have been observed. Here, production trends & ethnographic data concerning diverse perceptions of growers, processors, brokers, marketers, consumers, & lenders are presented to expedite 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
Liebroer, Aart C. (Vrije U, NL-1075 AD Amsterdam Netherlands), Choosing between a Married or Unmarried First Union for Young Adults: A Competing Risks Analysis.

Several 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 & 1963. 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
Lipninia, Datse (Latvia U, Riga 226400 USSR), Language Policy in the Conditions of Multilingualism.

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 Fontenoy F-75007 Paris France), Profiles of Adult Illiteracy in Industrialized

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Countries.

An analysis of how adult illiterates are portrayed by the media, the recent 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 are presented in specific contexts & how journalists 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


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 contingency/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


For a century, two models of man have coexisted, homo oeconomicus & homo sociologicus—the former an all-informed, strongly competitive, ego-oriented conformer, & 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 import; (2) it should allow modeling of the influence of definitions of the situation, & should provide evidence 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 model) can stepwise be made more realistic (at the cost of also getting more complex). Next, the definition of the situation must be done 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 instruments of Homo socio-economicus. In this way the myopic all-knowing maximizer & a complex cognitively bounded frame 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 (III) 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 ambiance 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 & 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 distriktshogskole, 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 qualitative & quantitative 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 more resources were 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.)

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The Basque organization Euzkadi Ta Azkatasuna (ETA) has been the focus of work restructuring and changes in working conditions were much less determined by new technologies (e.g., 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 advantages of the "petty commodity production" (PCP) theoretical construct in analyzing present-day peasants are examined. It is argued that the theory behind the PCP concept explains only one aspect of the alternatives that have become available to peasants. Others indicate that peasant work attitudes, both 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, & household levels of production & unit of production levels; it is analyzed from or compatible with Fouillée's ideas. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

The local character of real estate development has been challenged by the primary developer, in Spain since 1948, with approximately 600 deaths attributable to it. ETA was founded in 1959 by a coalition of radioculturalism of the ethnic movement; moreover, ETA tried to displace the role of building craftsmen be-fore the war, and to the extent that they functioned to preserve the value of investments. 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 along, 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.)

The role of Alfonso Fouillée in the intellectual genealogy of Emile Durkheim's thought, particularly in its earlier stages, is examined. Focus is on the extent to which Fouillée is using some sociological concepts—organicism, solidarity, & collective representations—were borrowed from or compatible with Fouillée's ideas. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

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 more diversified set of investors, including pension funds, investment banks, & insurance companies. The development process has also become more complex, with more steps involved in bringing a project from conception to completion. This has led to an increase in the number of stakeholders involved in the development process, including local governments, community groups, & environmental organizations. In this context, the role of the developer as the primary developer in the process has become less dominant, with a greater emphasis on collaboration & compromise. The Globalization of Real Estate Development. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

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.
Recent studies about technicians, engineers, teachers, office workers, and 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 spaces. Previous research has examined the local impacts of major property developers, speculators, small businesses, & other parochial actors who comprise the 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 & Trammel 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.)

An analysis of the changing faces of social concertation in Spain. Neo-corporatist arrangements at the macro-level–social pacts–that started in the 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, despite the climate of political confrontation, future generations 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.)

Informal and Formal Support System of Widows in Cross-Cultural Perspective. All complex societies provide informal or 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 widows, & of one support network, focusing on the changing composition of the support network–as from sons to daughters, & from neighborhoods to organizations–& 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.)

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 developing industrial societies, occupational categories developed gender identification & dominance. 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 of the sex. Eventually, 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 occupations, & the trend suggests that the traditional "woman's job" roles are changing. 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 slowed. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Lopata, Helena Znaniiecka (Loyola U, Chicago IL 60626), Informal & Formal Support System of Widows in Cross-Cultural Perspective. All complex societies provide informal or 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, formal support systems of widows, & of one support network, focusing on the changing composition of the support network–as from sons to daughters, & from neighborhoods to organizations–& 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.)

Lopez Novo, Joaquin P., Irso 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. Neo-corporatist arrangements at the macro-level–social pacts–that started in the 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, despite the climate of political confrontation, future generations 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.)

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-
In a discussion of the role of women physicians (MDs) in US medicine
In Spain, the philosophical and theoretical bases of youth studies are
A qualitative content analysis of a sample of items in the US daily &
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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-Kennes 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 encounter in the process of social integration. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

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 bureaucratisation 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 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 official classifications or in their salaries. Computerization has been instrumental to the dominant male-status maintenance. Assessed from the motivations, attitudes toward risk, & methods of calculation of 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 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.)

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Utility theory is used to predict individual preferences (attitudes) for each of these procedural alternatives, and is tested against other predictors in the regression equation. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Lugan, Jean-Claude (U sciences sociales, F-34042 Toulouse Cedex France), French title not provided (Contributions and Limits of the Balanced 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, and adjustment capacity to a variable environment, but does not address the problem of social change. Nevertheless, insisting on procedure control, he accorded importance to the function of internalized values, to draw out the idea of societies dominated by consensus and therefore by order, harmony, stability, and balance. Parsons introduced into his concept of social systems the element that allows them to integrate themselves in phase with the theoretical concerns of the scientific movement of the end of the twentieth century: cybernetic information and exchange theory. He viewed the ideas of energy and information from the perspective of systems analysis: the entropic perspective. Advocates of the theory of conflict challenged the Parsonsian systemic model, insisting that imbalances 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 and balance, and disorder and imbalance. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Luijkx, Ruud & Hagens, Jacques A. (Dept Sociology Tilburg U, NL-5000 LE Netherlands), Social Mobility on the Latent Level: A Structural and a Measurement Model.

A 20-20 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 and elegant way. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

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; and (2) this framework is used to examine teacher interview & classroom survey data from an examination of "whole language" literacy teaching in Australian schools. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)


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.)

Lisches, 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.)

Lisches, 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.)

Lustig-Thaler, Henri & Mahen, 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 general 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.)

Matz, 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—and 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.)

Some papers were received by SA too late for the abstracts to be appropriately noted. Please inquire about availability through the SA Document Delivery Service.
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.
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
establish itself as an engineering principle of civilizations. In some sense
it is as a myth that scientism has been able to promote familiar technical-
oriented 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 reli-
gion 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.,
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An attempt is made to extend the meaning of the term "aesthetic" be-
yond 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
tests what it means for art to organize 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 so-
cial life. Thus, the aesthetic may represent the developing consensus of
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all rights reserved.)

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 ethi-
cal aspects of feelings, emotions, & collective experiences—all of which
cannot be encoded by simple rationalist procedure. The distinction be-
tween culture & civilization suggests that civilization, whose artistic
expression is classicism, has a style based essentially on mechanism, or
the rationalization of human relationships; culture leans more on the to-
tality 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 char-
acterized by various forms of natural correspondence, in which culture is
naturalized in order to cultivate nature. (Copyright 1990, Sociological
Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

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.
An array of observations is offered on the current trend in social science 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 communistic methodology 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.)

90522971 / ISA / 1990 / 6653
Magala, Sławomir (Erasmus U, Rotterdam NL-3000 DR Netherlands), Movement of Social Change: Some Theoretical Comments on the Politics of De-Statization.¶

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 opened socialization but restricted social mobility (reflecting economic stagnation). Alberoni & Alain Touraine are quoted in describing some of these new social movements & local placobs; Mikhail Gorbatchev'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.)

90522972 / 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 factor analysis of data from management 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.)

90522973 / ISA / 1990 / 6655

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 indicated, 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.)

90522974 / 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 1830 & 1914, drawing on the records of reformatories & industrial schools in Glasgow (Boy's House of Refuge, Girl's House of Refuge, the Magdalene Insti, & 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 generalized 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.)

90522975 / ISA / 1990 / 6657
Mahtah, 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.)

90522976 / ISA / 1990 / 6658
Mainwaring, Scott (Kellogg Instit U Notre Dame, IN 46556), Differentiation 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 failure of partisan 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 undermine democratic institutions. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90522977 / ISA / 1990 / 6659
Majda, Priyathosh (U Waigo, 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 & organization 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.)

90522978 / ISA / 1990 / 6660

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 Some papers were received by SA too late for the abstracts to be appropriately noted. Please inquire about availability through the SA Document Delivery Service.
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11 An attempt is made to contribute to the understanding of change in the process. Men & machines do not exchange physical actions, but inforrnation, which is, by its nature, nonrepetitive, individual & unique. Consequences for the individualization of the labor process are discussed, based on current social policy in Yugoslavia. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

11 Data obtained via questionnaire from 122 male & female participants, and from 301 parents, indicate a variety of attitudes toward participating 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.)

11 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. Priority was given to the recruiting of 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 also given to the training of rural women workers through innovative educational methods. An interdisciplinary team, which surveyed 321 households & conducted participant observation with 46 of these, focused on improving channels of communication on issues related to the improvement of environmental sanitation 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 to 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.)

11 An investigation of international trade in sporting goods, focusing on import-export ratios over the period 1975-1986 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) & 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.)

11 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. Consequently, it 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, provision. It is discussed whether broader 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.)

11 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, sterilization, & sexing of the fetus. Ethnology, diagnostic procedures, & therapeutic strategies employed in dealing with issues related to sterility & parturition are also identified. The cultural configuration of this suggests the relevance of such themes as segmentation & harmony, hierarchy, dependency on astrology, cyclical concept of time, & human & data 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 towards 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.)

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.
90S22987 / ISA / 1990 / 6668
Mani, Srinivasa B. (Dept Sociology/Anthropology/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 and, as such, live in a state of constant, but economic arrangements seem more relaxed among the nonmarried. The lack of extensive contact, however, makes these conclusions uncertain. The emergence of nonmarried cohabitants. Nonmarried cohabitation is caused by differences in: the roles of state bureaucracy; however, systematic differences are evident in the structure of organizations are briefly noted. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S22991 / ISA / 1990 / 6673
Mansurov, Valerij Andrejevitsch (Instit Sociologij Soviet Academy Sciences, ul Kzhrizhanovskogo 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 (Vinnits, 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 advancement of a scientists position (e.g., high status, 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 Andrejevitsch & Barbakova, Klara Grigorevna (Instit Sociologij Soviet Academy Sciences, ul Kzhrizhanovskogo 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 militarism & 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

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 organization's characteristics were studied. A set of 35 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 / 6666
Marcus-Steiff, Joachim B. (Centre national recherche scientifique/IRESCO, 59 rue Pouchet P-75017 Paris France), French title not provided (Knowledge, Beliefs, Discourses: 0-1, 2, & 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.
who monitors the exchange of information between a sender & a receiver (eg, via censorship). By taking into account practices like secrecy, deception, manipulation, 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, and when, have an interest in concealing the ideological (assumed & 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.)

**Marisol, 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.)

**Marin, Bernd (European Centre, Berggasse 17 A-1090 Vienna Austria), The New Eastern Central Europe (ECE/Ost Mitteleuropa) 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 & pre-requisites 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.)

**Marin, Bernd & Kenis, Patrick (European Centre, Berggasse 17 A-1090 Vienna Austria), Non Profit Organization(s) of Central & Eastern Europe: Collective Implications.**

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 associative 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 examined. A typology of functional profiles of nonprofit business organizations is developed (eg, clubs, interest associations, service organizations, para-state organizations, & non-specific 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.)

**Marin, Marjatta (Dept Sociology U Jyvaskyla, 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.)

**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 in the US, a Grade of Membership (GOM) model is developed. The model incorporates 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 relevant (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.)

**Marin, Bernd & Marini, Margaret Mooney (European Centre, Berggasse 17 A-1090 Vienna Austria), The New Eastern Central Europe (ECE/Ost-Mitteleuropa) 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 & pre-requisites 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.)

**Marody, Mira (Instit Socilogi 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 & 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.)

**Marques da Silva, Eliseete (CEAA/IICT, 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.)

**Marques-Pereira, Berengere (U Libre Bruxelles, B-1050 Belgium), Et-Providence, fordisme et famille (The Welfare State, Fordism, Equalization of Goods produced (solidaristic, public, selective, & authoritative goods).**

Some papers were received by SA too late for the abstracts to be appropriately noted. Please inquire about availability through the SA Document Delivery Service.
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 this process continues to maintain interactions between individuals & society as it becomes closely articulated with the state & an apparatus of the Fordist hegemony. This hypothesis is based on an anticomunist framework, which incorporates the concept of hegemony developed by the Gramscian neo-Marxist school, the problematic of the French school & 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.)


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.)

Martignani, Alessandro & Blocca, Marco (Regione Emilia-Romagna, Viale A. Moro 30 Bologna 1-40127 Italy), Analysis and Perspectives of Occupational Health in the Italian National Health System. (FRE)

A long-term study on the evolution of the role & functional pattern of Italian occupational health & safety institutions, & on relevant issues in the relationship 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 & regional level, enabling preventive measures, inspection & epidemiological functions, research & transformative activities previously considered as separate have become elements of a new dialectic approach in which the crucial binomial 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.)

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. (FRE)

The descriptions of the firstborn 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 Instituto de Salud Mental de Nuevo 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.)

Martinez Quintana, Maria Violante (U Nacional Educación a Distancia, Senda del Rey s/n Madrid Spain), Spanish title not provided (Reasons and Motivations of Absenteesim 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.)

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 & archologists whose research work involved reconstructing the logic system of cultures on the basis of remnants, signs, & ruins. Such collaboration was active & meaningful, but not formal in the early nineteenth century. More formal collaboration was established when the Ecole Française d'Archées (1846), Ecole Française de Rome (1875), Institut Français d'Archéologie Orientale (1881) & the Académie de France à Rome were created. Here, focus is on the professions of architecture & archeology 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 explored 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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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.
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

¶ 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 (e.g., Mitsubishi, Kawasaki), which responded primarily to competition in the market. Thus, the Japanese Navy seems to have played a dual role in the initial stage of introducing the technology: 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 meaningful of rationalities. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23020 / ISA / 1990 / 6702
Matsunura, Takao (Tokai U Hiratsuka-Shi, Kitakaname 1117 Kawasaki Kanagawa 259-12), Attitudes 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 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 parents, 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 (Institz empirische KultursozioLOGie, D-4600 Dortmund 30 Federal Republic Germany), Doxie 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 doxie stratum of human knowledge, regarding it mostly as a necessary "inner lining" of more fastidiously regulated knowledge claims (e.g., Alfred Schütz/Thomas Luckmann, M. Polanyi, Noam Chomsky, J. R. Searle, Jürgen Habermas, Niklas Luhman, Ch. Taylor, H. Dreyfus, Pierre Bourdieu, B. Waldenfels, R. Grathoff). Here, contrastive ways of locating doxie 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 worldwide conceptions of work & life are reconstructed using interview data (n = 50 persons) subjected to sequential analysis. Theoretical views of doxie substrates 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

¶ 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 reflection of government from above, & its replacement by initiative from below. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23025 / ISA / 1990 / 6707

¶ 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
Matveev, 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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It is argued that a particular political culture & style of national poli-

An investigation of the conceptual utility of ethnicity in understanding

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Historically, family interactions have been assumed to influence crimi-

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The self-referential nature of contemporary social movements & their submer ged 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 & adaptable 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.)
How male homosexuals in Brazil define themselves with regard to masculinity are topics of some research. 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.)

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 certain circumstances, especially when women are socioeconomically & 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 characteristics of personal networks; women tend to have closer, more emotionally supportive relationships. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

The primacy of Durkheim's conceptualization of economic anomie is explored in the context of German and Japanese culture, while ignoring economic anomie. The context for Durkheim's original conceptualization of economic anomie is explored in the context of German & Japanese culture. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

The ethnic labor market has become the major cause of internal migration, especially in Yugoslavia in 1988/89. The process of ethnic homogenization is examined. Here, using newspaper & personal interviews, examined are the practices & discourses surrounding sexual assaults & habits that were politicized, who politicized them, & when. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

The political conceptualization of migration in Yugoslavia & its impact on a perceived ethnic homogenization process of ethnicity is examined. Here, using newspaper accounts & personal interviews, examined are the practices & discourses surrounding sexual assaults & habits that were politicized, who politicized them, & when. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

The commodification of the arts. Using statistical & secondary data it is shown how the casualization of the arts 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.)

Community mediation in the context of global popular justice. Community mediation in the context of global popular justice is examined. The psycholegal & psychological health of the parties is examined. Particular emphasis is placed on the role of the parties in the process. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

The political conceptualization of migration in Yugoslavia & its impact on a perceived ethnic homogenization process of ethnicity is examined. Here, using newspaper accounts & personal interviews, examined are the practices & discourses surrounding sexual assaults & habits that were politicized, who politicized them, & when. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Some papers were received by SA too late for the abstracts to be appropriately noted. Please inquire about availability through the SA Document Delivery Service.
Microspace: Empirical Results.

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, & to reduce 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 environmental 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.)

Midttun, Atte (Stiftelsen Bedriftsøkonomisk Instit Norwegian School Management, PO Box 580 N-1301 Sandvika), Markets as Multi-level 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 identified: (1) social, pre-, or substantial 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 (i.e., 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 the governments to activate alternative latent structures to preserve the status quo & uphold traditional distributive outcomes. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Mies, Maria (FB Sozialpädagogik, Mainzerstr 5 D-5000 Cologne 1 Federal Republic Germany), A Materialist Analysis of Ecofeminism.

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 non-ontological 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.)

Miguelez, Faustino (U Autonoma 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 consolid-
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 involved 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.)

Mihalchuk, Yuna Petrovna (Semashko St 1/12, Moscow USSR), On Language Politics in the U.S.S.R.

The paradigm has been found to validly apply on the microlevel or a combination of the two; sociotechnical systems and heterogeneous culture-artifacts, 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. Thus, focus is on certain related issues: (1) the distinctive consequences of different market situations; (2) whether rights can be maintained or extended through market mechanisms; & (3) whether government 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.)


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, etc), functions (Cartesian product between attributes), subsystems, & relations. Unlike previous conceptualizations in sociology (eg, see Habermas, Jürgen, & Luhmann, Niklas, Theorie der Gesellschaft oder Soziotechnik [Theory of Society or the Social Technology], Frankfurt a. M., 1963; 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 the instances of the interaction 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.)

Milič, Vojin (Cetinjaka 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 achievement. 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.)

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 commonly 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 in 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.)

Miltová, Alena (Instit Phil & Sociology, CS-110 00 Prague 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 counter-revolutionary 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 special 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 approaches. A major focus is on two related issues: (1) the distinctive consequences of different market situations; & (3) whether government 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.)

Mingione, Enzo & Calza-Bini, Paolo (U Milan, I-20122 Italy), Profiles of Youth Unemployment in Italian Cities.

A comparison of changes in the youth unemployment 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
Some papers were received by SA too late for the abstracts to be appropriately noted. Please inquire about availability through the SA Document Delivery Service.

Most nations seeking to develop their science have recognized the need for some decades, the young generation in Bulgaria has not been an expected & undesirable effects of administrative actions. Improvement of professional relations can help this situation. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

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.)

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 & degree of control, 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.)

Some papers were received by SA too late for the abstracts to be appropriately noted. Please inquire about availability through the SA Document Delivery Service.
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," ie, 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, eg, if the agents withdraw, the scope of conflict decreases, or the trap is reversed. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)


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.)

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 attempts 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.)

Muller, 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. SA also kept activity diaries for a specific weekday & a weekend day. Preliminary analysis of the time-budget data are discussed with reference to S's 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.)
Moltzer, Gerold, Tan, H. H. & Broersma-Van Der Meulen, M. J. (Academic Centre Dentistry Amsterdam, Louwesweg 1 NL-1066 EA Amsterdam), 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.)

Mommaas, 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.)

Moncada, Alberto (Martín de los Heros 39, E-28008 Madrid Spain), Catholic Sectors: Opus Dei. 

Based on analysis of legal documents, books, pamphlets, & in-depth interviews with representatives of Opus Dei in Madrid, the Church's 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.)

Mongardini, Carlo (DiPit Studi Politici U Roma, I-00185 Italy), The Concept of Social 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 or opposite psychological elements, in different measure, interfere in the agency. In response, Vifredo Pareto, Georg Simmel, & Max Weber tried, in different ways, to single out different or opposite elements 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.)


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 alternative, 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.)


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.)


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.)

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.)

Morawski, Witold (Inst Sociolog Warsaw 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 Some papers were received by SA too late for the abstracts to be appropriately noted. Please inquire about availability through the SA Document Delivery Service.
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 permanent 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 (Instit Sociology Warsaw 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, ie, 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 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 these two types of economic reform 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
Morissette, Pauline (4019 Ave Hingston, Montreal Quebec H4A 1J5 Canada), Banco Popular: The Ethnic Dimension of the Spanish State (Estado de las Autonomías). (SPA)

A national 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 democratization, the new Constitution of 1978 adopted a federal structure that reflected the pluralistic 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 processes 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 1966-1975. 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
Morris, Meagha 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 Australian historiography. It was commonly narrated as a story of nascent subjectivity, in which the young nation-idealized as a white, male hero-attained 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 (eg, 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 (eg, 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 their culture to better attract foreign tourists. In this process, the historic others to their culture to better attract foreign tourists.
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.)

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.)

Motta, Roberto M. C. (CFCH-DCS U Féderal Pernambuco, 50739 Recife Brazil), Trance and Feast in Afro-Brazilian Cults: A Durkheimian View.

Based on extensive 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 research. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)
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 ends of the subjective well-being scale, 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.)

905231111 / ISA / 1990 / 6793
Mooyano, Ed (Dept Economie & Sociologie Rurales U Cordoba, Alfonso Xll! 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 prices, input prices, public aid, labor 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.)

905231112 / ISA / 1990 / 6794
† 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 within the first year with the lack of career mobility emphasized. The study compares management practices with blue-collar work forces in the US & UK. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

905231113 / ISA / 1990 / 6795
Mukerji, Chandra (Communication Dept U California San Diego, La Jolla 92033), Territorial Symbolism in Seventeenth-Century French Formal Gardens: The Convergence of State and Female 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 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 & groups 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.)

905231114 / 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 is 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 during the day, the time they spend in different parts of the square, & their pattern of behavior. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

905231115 / ISA / 1990 / 6797
Müller, Hans-Peter (Insti 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 unknown 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 Kant's ideas, often embedded 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.)

905231116 / ISA / 1990 / 6798
† 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. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

905231117 / ISA / 1990 / 6799
Muller, Pierre (CRA-FNSP, 27 rue Saint Guillaume F-75341 Paris Cedex 07 France), La Politique aeronautique francaise 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.)

905231118 / ISA / 1990 / 6800
† 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.

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.
The decision-making situations in which expert opinions are produced are assessed through analysis of data obtained via 300 written interviews, self-documentation, and participant observation. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23119 / ISA / 1990 / 6801
Müller-Jentsch, Walther (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 & its organizational 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 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, Tsuregari (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 in 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 reveals 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
Marie, A. S. & Forrest, R. S. (Heriot-Watt U, Edinburgh UK), Privatisation in Britain: Socio-Spatial Polarisation and the Privatisation of Housing.
‡ Privatisation 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, involving different processes, & had widely different distributional consequences. The term privatization too easily obscures these differences & applies a simple transformation to straightforward market processes. Following a discussion of some of the different elements embedded within privatization as a whole, the authors discuss 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 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. The authors show how privatization has affected the 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 individuals & a different housing stock has been created. This is a major concern because privatization has involved the purchase of social rented housing with a different pattern of household tenure 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
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 "revitalized" 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 perceptions 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 older timers & homeowners. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Nag, Mani (Population Council, 1 Dag Hammarskjold 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, effective 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.)

Nagl, Ludwig (Instit Philosophy U Vienna, A-1010 Austria), Obsolescence of the Production Paradigm? Jürgen Habermas's Critique of the Alienation/De-Alienation Scheme Revisited.

In this paper, Obsolescence of the Production Paradigm? Jürgen Habermas's Critique of the Alienation/De-Alienation Scheme Revisited (1988), 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. Marcus are all outdated, since they derive from a "philosophy of consciousness" that is irreversibly 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.)


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 & dependent on the habit of eating & drinking. Also considered is the importance of cultural prevision in social foodways. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Nair, Sloba 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.)

Nalini, Bralini (Dept Sociology Madurai Kamaraj U, 625021 Tamil Nadu India), Leadership of Foreign Returned Professionals in the Social Transformation of India.

Leadership of Foreign Returned Professionals in the Social Transformation of India, with particular reference to the professional groups 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.)

Nandy, Ganesh (Instit Alternative Development Research, Oslo Norway), Male development among Tribes and Casteless in the Eastern Zones 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 Boros, Kukis, Totus, Gorkhas, Jharkhandis, Rajbansis, etc--are subjected to structural violence, the consequence of which is imposed male development. With no grassroots-oriented socioeconomic reforms, the patron-client type of benevolent political reform has led to unbalanced development. Male development 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 male development in this part of India. Measures are suggested for the alleviation of this male development. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

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

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.
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 policies 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.)

90S23133 / ISA / 1990 / 6816
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 policies 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), Changes sociaux, histoires de familles et rapports a 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 rural areas as well as at the symbolic level, change that manifests itself in family relations, consumer behavior, etc. Here, Simmel's hypothesis of the increasing tension between subjective & objective culture is discussed, & when & why they fail. Simmel's hypothesis is conceptually & theoretically refined, & some empirical phenomena are reformulated as research problems of sociology of culture. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23135 / ISA / 1990 / 6817
Nayar, P. K. B. (Centre Gerontological Studies, Aswathi Ulloor Tri-vandum India), Problems and Conditions 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 elderly the 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 (Instit Soziologie U Mainz, D-65800 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.)

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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.

Until recent reforms of the last decade, centralization had traditionally been the norm in Europe. However, the relaxation of control and the rise of autonomous local entities have led to a more decentralized approach in recent years.

The relationship between time, technology, and household work is critically examined, focusing on four basic formulations and their underlying dynamics: (1) states that the use of technology results in increased discretionary time, and 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- and work-related activities, permitting the households to engage in developmental activities and enhance their quality of life; (3) postulates that the derivation of benefits from technology requires a certain level of competence or familiarity with it; and (4) suggests that given certain criteria by which to evaluate the consequent benefits of technology, one can empirically establish whether the freed-up time will be spent in such activities.

The role of political parties, relationship between elected leaders and municipal bureaucrats, and local expenditures since the codification of the municipal rules, several models of local leadership are presented—clientelist, partisan, notabilitarian, and participational—and their historical transformation is analyzed. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)


US census data confirm continuing residential segregation in the South. Here, data from municipal, county, and state sources are used to perform a more detailed study of such segregation in selected NC metropolitan areas. These findings highlight the need to recognize and treat the different forms of gender discrimination in the workplace as analytically distinct. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Nicoletti, Svetlana, et al. (VPI & SU, Blacksburg), 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 10-9% of Poland’s population. Nine centuries of generally peaceful cohabitation of Jews & Poles that may have influenced, 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.)

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.
Among the many actors transferring technology abroad, engineering and construction firms play a special role. They transfer more appropriate and up-to-date production techniques to the development needs of Third World countries, since it is put to use in a productive way within the firm, and 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.)
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-Pehek, Mojca (Institut Sociology, Camkarjeva 1 YU-61000 Ljubljana Yugoslavia), Dependent Industrial Development of Yugoslav Regions.

I 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 powerful agents, i.e., large technological & financial enterprises. As such, these changes are carried 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 process of 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 WW II 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.

I 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 political activists of a particular political party determine the content of knowledge. It is suggested that peripheral latecomers in the world economy have always been characterized by highly dependent social systems, such as Communist state-socialist systems, to which the Marxist approach is well suited. The viability of such models can only be determined by an empirical examination of the technologies that they have developed. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23158 / ISA / 1990 / 6840
Nurminen, Eija & Roos, J. D. (Dept Social Policy U Helsinki, SF-00100 Finland), Family Models between Generations and Classes.

I 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" relate to different situations of socialization are identified. It is concluded that the 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
Oknine, Blaise & Mari, Gerhard (U Natal, 4001 Durban Republic South Africa), Ethnicity and Nation-Building: The Violence of Natal, South Africa.

I 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 capitalist & historical regional cultural distinctiveness, such identification must be set against a background of manipulation, legitimation, & 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.

I 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). Repeatedly, petitioned petitions result 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), & the alternatives often proposed do not overcome its weaknesses—eg, open competition prevails & leads to achieved status. (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.

I 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 delivery program that placed mental health professionals in county extension offices. Some inferences are made about 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 6B1 England), The Uses and Abuses of Popular Culture: Cultural Policy in the 1990s.

I 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 continue 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, Frederic (Centre recherches sociologiques droit & institutions penales, 4 rue de Mondovi F-75001 Paris France), Le Secteur prive de la securite: reflexions sur les methodes d'approche en Europe (The Private Sector of Security: Reflections on Methods of Approach in Europe). (FRE)

I 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

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 try 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 negatively affected; they were told to try to forget the patient. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23165 / ISA / 1990 / 6847
O'Donnell, Katherine (Hartwick Coll, Oneonta NY 13820), Decoding Educational Institutional Voice.

A development of Raymond Williams's (Marxism and Literature, London: Oxford U Press, 1977) characterization of hegemony as lived process. Using labor/managemen discourse data & Michael A. K. Haliday's (An Introduction to Functional Grammar, London: Edward Arnold, 1987) approach to modernizing sociolinguistics, the "voices" & 'register' of labor & management as they struggle over meanings are analyzed. Particular focus is on whether the lexicogrammatical 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 North-ern 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. Findings reveal a 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

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 (N = 913) & activists in 10 peace groups (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 interven-tion was ascribed to the movement, although it was then perceived as obsolete, since its goal was within reach. Thus, as a consequence of fail-ure, 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 had the final say; nurses vary in their knowledge 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 do so by village leaders or because of the example of other mothers. The moth-ers also reported that health workers told them that immunizations were 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
Oldameleonji, Benedicta Yetunde (Faculty Health Services Obafemi Awolowo U, Ile-Ife Nigeria), Type E Stress in Professional Women in Nigeria.

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 soci-ety. Implications for the primary mental health care of women are consid-ered. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights re-served.)

90S23170 / ISA / 1990 / 6852
Olendquist, Andrew (Philosophy Dept Ohio State U, Columbus OH 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 contradiction between autonomy & social identity is addressed. To the autono-mous individual, social affiliations are optional & voluntary; in the commu-nitarian 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 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 so-cieties set significant boundaries to the autonomy of members, & that an unqualifiedly autonomous person will have some of the psychological marks of alienation—meanlessness, normlessness, etc. That Martin Seeman has proposed. This is paradoxical if autonomy is seen as a prima-ry mark of liberation from alienation. It is argued that this is a mistake, based on confusing political autonomy in the sense of political freedom from individualistic autonomy as liberation from alienation, which is ulti-mately incoherent. Social identities should not be viewed as oppressive: if autonomy is the freeing of the individual from social shaping & condi-tioning, 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 Jyvaskylä, SF- 40100 Finland), Social Integration of Foreign Professional Players...
into Sport and Society: Migration Perspective.
1 The theory of migration is used to examine the situation of foreign pro-
1 fessionals who have joined Finnish sports leagues. Integration into a new
1 sociocultural environment is a complicated social process. Data
1 collected by mailed questionnaire from foreign players in 3 Finnish
1 sports leagues—basketball, ice hockey, & volleyball (N = 20, 28, & 13, re-
1 spectively) are analyzed by cross-tabulation. The findings demonstrate how
1 these players have been integrated into both sport & society in Finland.
1 (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23172 / ISA / 1990 / 6854
Oliveira, Brígida Orlandina de Garcia (Cólegio México, Código Post-
al 01000 México D.F., Spain) Ethnol not provided (Fertility, Work, and Women's Subordination). (SPA)
1 A discussion of the consequences for women of the economic, social, &
1 demographic changes occurring in Mexican society in recent decades. It
1 is shown how wage & industrialization policies, high inflation, & a de-
1 crease in social security have contributed to increasing female labor par-
1 ticipation, as a means to ensure household daily survival among poor sec-
1 tors. The marked fertility decline since the mid-1970s is attributed to
1 family planning policies & increases in female educational levels. Possi-
1 ble implications of these changes for women's subordination are dis-
1 cussed. It is argued that a redefinition of the female condition should in-
1 volve changes in access to & control of economic resources, & participa-
1 tion in the decision-making process, particularly with regard to birth con-
1 trol, entry to the labor market, socialization of children, participation in
1 collective or individual actions for the defense of rights, & modalities of
1 opposition to traditional forms of gender relationships. (Copyright 1990,
1 Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23173 / ISA / 1990 / 6855
Olsen, Marvin E. & Harris, Craig K. (Dept Sociology Michigan
1 State U, East Lansing 48824), Energy Consumption, Societal Devel-
1 opment and Energy Policy.
1 It has long been assumed that societal development is inexorably linked
1 with, & dependent on, steadily increasing energy consumption. While
1 this relationship has been demonstrated in the past in regard to gross na-
1 tional product per capita, several studies have indicated that it does not
1 necessarily hold for other indicators of national social development &
1 quality of life. Moreover, in recent years, energy consumption has be-
1 come "uncoupled" from economic development in the US & many other
1 industrial societies, but not in most developing countries. The extent of
1 that uncoupling in both industrialized & developing societies is examined
1 in regard to both economic & social development, the degree to which
1 uncoupling can be attributed in industrialized societies to a shift from
1 manufacturing to service economies, & in developing societies to greater
1 reliance on alternative energy sources, is explored, based on UN data an-
1 alyzed using multiple & partial regression equations. Implications of the
1 findings for national energy policies in both industrialized & developing
1 countries are discussed. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc.,
1 all rights reserved.)

90S23174 / ISA / 1990 / 6856
Olson, Philip G. (U Missouri, Kansas City 64110), The Effects of
1 Changes in Family Structure on Eldercare in the People's Republic
1 of China.
1 Care of the elderly in the People's Republic of China (PRC) has long
1 been a central concern of family units. In traditional China, the large size
1 of the family in rural areas ensured that older persons would be cared for.
1 As China has modernized, there have been significant changes in its eco-
1 nomic, political, & social systems, which affect the family. Moderniza-
1 tion has led to an increase in the number of elderly, at the same time that
1 the PRC population policies have restricted the number of children; thus,
1 the society faces significant issues in eldercare. Drawing on a survey of 1,000
1 married women ages 20-90, conducted in Lanzhou in 1985, exploring are
1 changes in family structure & how these affect care of the elderly. Atti-
1 tudes of & toward being old vary by family size & by cohort group. Oth-
1 er variables that influence care of elders include education level & posi-
1 tion of the family of the previous generation. (Copyright 1990, Sociol-
1 ogical Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23175 / ISA / 1990 / 6857
Oluona, Jacob K. (Obafemi Awolowo U, Ille-Ife Nigeria), Religious
1 Fundamentalism and the State in Nigeria.
1 An examination of the relationship between the state & religious fun-
damentalist groups, which are becoming increasingly widespread in con-
temporary Nigeria. The resurgence of charismatic evangelical groups,
traditional religions, & 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 po-
1 litical & social life. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all
1 rights reserved.)

90S23176 / ISA / 1990 / 6858
Olzak, Susan M. & West, Elizabeth (Dept Sociology Cornell U, Ith-
aca NY 14853), A Model of Ethnic/Racial Competition and Conflict.
1 Competition theory emphasizes that factors activating ethnic bounda-
1 ries or ethnic conflicts & mobilizing ethnic organization. Ecological
1 theory suggests that ethnic competition intensifies ethnic boundaries
1 when two or more ethnic populations try to acquire the same valued re-
1 sources, e.g., jobs, housing, or marriage partners. This ecological perspec-
1 tive suggests that competition processes spark ethnic conflict when ethnic
1 groups exploit the same limited resources. Here, these ecological themes
1 are applied to two types of collective actions: ethnic conflicts & forma-
1 tion of ethnic organizations. Focus is on the effect of ethnic competition
1 on (1) the rates of ethnic & radical conflict in US cities, & (2) the rates
1 of founding of ethnic newspaper organizations in US cities around 1900.
1 Results show that factors that raise levels of competition among ethnic
1 populations also raise the rates of both kinds of ethnic collective action.
1 (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23177 / ISA / 1990 / 6859
Onouha, Nelson (London School Hygiene & Tropical Medicine,
WCE17 H7 England), Impact of Bridewealth on Age at Marriage in
1 Nigeria.
1 Complete paper available from SA Document Delivery Service prepaid
1 at $0.25 per page plus $1.50 search & postage. Length of paper: 15
1 pp.
1 Analysis of survey data obtained in 1972/73 (N = 1,706 females & 1,
1 513 males) & in 1989 (N = 120 females & 120 males) reveals that a new
1 late marriage pattern has emerged among Igbos in Nigeria. This con-
1 clusion is supported by the observation that the cultural practice in the
1 area of bridewealth—especially when it is high—has been affecting the
1 timing of entry into marital unions by forcing prospective grooms to post-
1 pone taking a bride until they have accumulated sufficient wealth. This
1 delay in marriage quickly translates into late age at marriage for both
1 males & females & is in turn expected to affect marital fertility. Howev-
1 er, it is still too early to assert with certainty that later marriage among
1 the Igbos is capable of instigating demographic innovation, especially be-
1 cause of the reported preference for large family sizes among late-
1 marrying respondents. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc.,
1 all rights reserved.)

90S23178 / ISA / 1990 / 6860
Oommen, T. K. (Centre Study Social Systems Jawaharlal Nehru U,
New Delhi 110067 Haryana India), Internationalization in Contem-
1 porary Sociology: A Perspective from the Developing Countries.
1 Sociology is a product of the European renaissance; its destiny is inex-
1 transtionally bound with the history of the nation-state in which it is prac-
1 ticed. In the case of developing nations that are also ex-colonial coun-
1 tries, colonialism blocked their version of Renaissance & the rise of an au-
1 thentic middle class rooted in their culture. Internationalization of sociol-
1 ogy should not be attempted without first developing authentic national
1 traditions in sociology. This is a necessary condition for liberation from
1 the mental captivity of the "intimate enemy." (Copyright 1990, Sociol-
1 ogical 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 Per-
1 spective.
1 The theme "sociology for one world" encapsulates two analytically sep-
1 arable but epistemically intertwining dimensions: the unit of study & the
1 process of analysis. The sustainability of the conventional distinction be-
1 tween traditional, primitive, or agrarian societies & modern, advanced, or
1 industrial societies is examined, & the primary referent of the unit of
1 discourse in sociology—ie, polity, economy, culture, or civilization—is
1 identified. The discussion draws on the historical experience & the
1 empirical context of South Asia. The rhetoric & reality implied in the theme
1 of discourse are considered. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts,
1 Inc., all rights reserved.)

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.

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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 regulations are applied to a "typical" citizen and to three generated data sets: (A) a normal distribution, (B) a U-shaped distribution, and (C) a rectangular distribution of incentives. For the normal distribution, collective action initially rose and then completely dissipated; the standard deviations remained stable. For the U-distribution, collective action first increased and then fell, with the standard deviation of the net utilities of political action rose. These results are presented that is congruent with the works of Gotthard Günther, G. W. F. Hegel, Talcott Parsons, and Johannes Heinrichs, among others. The grounding of community is a part of the concept of community (Gemeinschaft) as a relational system of communication (culture) and, 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- and more valued logic), which has far-reaching consequences for the possibility of political formalization. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)
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.)

Osteria, Trinidad S. (Institut 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 disenagement, 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.)

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.)

† 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 came about during the Nazi occupation of France during World War II, 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.)

Ostrom, 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 referred to as "precarious being"—a formative perspective in 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 conceive of the fundamental structural nature 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.)

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. 
† An attempt is made for phenomenological sociologists 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 concept 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 objects. The nature of Dewey's ideas for the development of a sociological theory of experience is discussed. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

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 & the system of professionals which "acts 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 interorganizational system for dealing with child maltreatment. Implications for policy & practice are discussed. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

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, engender institutional immobilism, & unduly retard national development. Given its very low levels of economic development, the Third World can ill-afford the luxury of distributive economies. It is further argued that the welfare state as manifest 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 more participatory, state-sponsored welfare, but rather locally based or grassroots development. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

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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 happiness levels tend to stick to a given appreciation of life unless drastic changes take place; eg, bereavement, improvement, & social failure do lower happiness lasting, 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, Augusty (Dept Sociology Garvi U, Srinagar-Garwal Uttar Pradesh 246174 India), The Life Style of the Hermits of Rshikes: A Sociological Study.

† An attempt is made to explore the life-style of the hermits of Rshikes, India, who retire to the solitude 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 visits & interviews. Focus is on So's (1) marital status, (2) relationships 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
Pacinielli, Antonio, Carboni, Carlo & De Marcellis, Sara (Istit Statistics U G S'Ammunzio, Pescaria 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 & subemployment 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 displacement 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 7N 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, income level & patterns of employment, but also to ideologies about the nature of marriage. Households in which there is no joint bank account, & in which the husband controls the purse, 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, Jose Machado (Cidade Nova Edificio 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 identity should be seen not only as a 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 characteristics of mass social movements as derived from interpretations of solidarity, & "new class" interpretations of the Western "economic" 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) employment expansion; (2) changes in productivity & efficiency; (3) the expansion of education; & (4) reorganization of social life. While these changes have been introduced, the results of a telephone survey & field survey (n = 750 & 700 respondents, respectively) show that these changes have not affected men & women in the same way. This finding is supported by an analysis of changes in the workplace, change in recreational and social activities, & economic status. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23203 | ISA | 1990 | 6885
Palm, Jürgen (German Sports Federation, Otto-Fleck-Schneise 12 D-6000 Frankfurt 76 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 2.4 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, & target audience & interest & 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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Population policy is at the core of social interaction in families, ethnic

trends, as well as more institutional aspects of the pension

Social researcher, interviewer, etc) in the case of the soci-

Palmund, Ingar (Clark U, Worcester MA 01610), Evaluating the

A theoretical framework for interpreting the social dynamics of the bene-

Palmore, Erdman B. (Duke Medical Center, Box 3003 Durham NC

Egyptian birthrates remain high at 40 per 1,000, despite government

Paniotto, Vladimir (Heroev Revolucii 4, Kiev 252021 USSR), Empirical Validity of Sociological Data.

A discussion of the problem of question reliability in field research in-

Pandharipande, Rajeshwari V. & Mishra, Mithilesh K. (Dept Linguistics U Illinois, Urbana 61801), The Role and Function of Meta-

In a discussion of metaphor in the (Sanskrit) Upanisadic texts of Hin-

In studying the “kindness test.” (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights re-

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The oil crisis of the mid 1970s marked an end to the golden age of eco-

coproduction of social interaction in families, ethnic groups, & nations, as well as internationally. During recent decades an

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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 axiomatics of the paradigm, or with a rigorous analysis 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 arising from 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.)

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 constitutional 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.)

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 multi-ethnic & 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, particularly 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.)

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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, in the form of references, resolutions, & demands of the movement, indefinite tharana, 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 handled. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23221 / ISA / 1990 / 6903

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. Data regarding the factual situation of deserted/divorced women, the conferences, resolutions, & demands of the movement, indefinite tharana, 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 handled. (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 day-care 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 main 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 Pacov women, who have about 35% free time. In Pacov, 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 Pacov, 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.)

90S23223 / ISA / 1990 / 6905
Patruschev, V. D. (Inst Sociological Research Soviet Academy Sci., 24/35 Bldg. 5 Moscow 117259), 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, & Pacov, 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 Pacov women, who have about 15% free time. In Pacov, 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 Pacov, 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. (Inst International Labor Studies, Kolpachey 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 societies 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 flexibility, 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 Britt (U Pittsburgh, PA 15260), Ethnicity, Nationalism and Language Policies.

It is suggested that the main socio-economic 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 matematization 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 as social actors, but as social actors. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23227 / ISA / 1990 / 6909
Pawar, Manohar S. (Dept Criminology & Correctional Administration Tata Inst 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 smoothly or expeditiously. 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
Pecujic, Miroslav & Nakarada, P. Radmila (Faculty Law U Belgrade, YU-11001 6 Yugoslavla), The Drama of Socialism—The Yugoslav Case.

Complete paper available from SA Document Delivery Service prepaid at $0.25 per page plus $.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-

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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, that have integrated the achievements of socialism & identity. The 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.)
their texture reveals a surprising variety of common features. Here, relevant structural similarities (homologies) between ball games, in particular, are explored through a cognitive, cross-cultural framework for trans-Atlantic examination of folk football & racketball, employing a theoretical framework provided by the French Annelies historians & Norbert Elias's theory of civilization. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23238 / ISA / 1990 / 6920
Peräkylä, A. (Goldsmith's Coll U London, New Cross SE14 6NW England), 'Psychological Frame' as a Response to the Problems of Death and Dying.

† between the production or creation of clothes

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Perrelli, Paolo (DAEST, S. Croce 1957 I-30125 Venice Italy), Experiences and Dilemmas of Micro- and Meso-Concertation in Italy.

† Weakness of tri-lateral or bilateral central concertation can be a major obstacle to cooperative industrial relations as well as to social atmospheres. 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
Petranen, Elin G. Da Fonce & 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 biography, 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 Getulio 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 characterize 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. His main interest is to ascertain 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.)

Their production or creation of clothes 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 the age of 6 up to the final year of secondary education. 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 developed 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.)

90S23245 / ISA / 1990 / 6927
Peterson, Georgia L., O'Leary, Joseph T. & Meis, Scott (Dept For-
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 & pattern of experience. Such travel is, in fact, 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 experience the enjoyment 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.)

An examination of the relationship between the state & the economy, & the inability of the state to control or contain economic 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.)

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 communicative 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.)

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 sociopsychological 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-stability) & problem orientation. 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 the distribution of the second hypothesized, the Ss were adminis-
tering the Eysenck Personality Questionnaire (Eysenck, S., Paspalov, I., & Steinky, D., Bulgarian Standardization of the Eysenck Personality Questionnaire, 1984). Results of cluster analysis, calculation of means, standard deviations, & T-test reveal 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.)

An examination of the relationship between the state & the economy in Greece. The prospects of technological change & economic development in Greece are considered, & alternative strategies of organizing disaster planning are proposed in the context of the model of development followed by Greece in the postwar 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 form & content; & (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 change have not occurred 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 of organizing disaster planning are proposed. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Petkova, Kristina (Instit Sociology, 13A Moskovska St BG-1000 Sofia Bulgaria), Individual Traits and Scientists' Research Behaviour. The Structure of Scientific Revolutions (1970), opening possibilities for investigation of the subjective side of science & highlighting the application of sociopsychological 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-stability) & problem orientation. 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 the distribution of the second hypothesized, the Ss were adminis-
tering the Eysenck Personality Questionnaire (Eysenck, S., Paspalov, I., & Steinky, D., Bulgarian Standardization of the Eysenck Personality Questionnaire, 1984). Results of cluster analysis, calculation of means, standard deviations, & T-test reveal 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.)

Petropoulos, Nicholas P. & Shokos, John G. (National Centre Social Research, Sophoece 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, & greater decentralization. Today, the focus is on developing 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.)

Petros, Milosav (Instit Sociology, Jiljka 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 macrostudies of social inequalities carried out in Czechoslovakia in 1978 & 1984, as well as comparative data on Poland, reveal evidence of social differentiation in Czechoslovakia; however, there is also an indication that 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, legalised discrimination & 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 & stabilisation functions; at the same time, it decreases the feasibility of coordinated action. More precisely, touristification of a society blurs the cultural boundaries by which the local population can discriminate between what comes 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 and theoretical arguments. Two sociocultural forces are presented in the form of “old” and “new” cultures, as well as the local social differentiation between first- & second-generation ethnic minority workers. UK Dept of Employment surveys have emphasized the numerical importance of ethnic minority homeworkers. Whereas local surveys point to the experience of campaigning groups, the new technology adopted by the Balinese is used to further national culture & discourse originating from the Balinese (regional) level, asserting the distinctiveness of Balinese culture. It is revealed that, on the one hand, the Balinese are using the fame of their island abroad to affirm the identity of their culture vis-a-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 tourism industry & of the nation state. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

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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. The action data is 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.)

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 transnational & collective bargaining is compared with broader patterns of industrial relations in the metal-lurgical 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 relations of production. The market acts as a system that links different areas of 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.)

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, grassroots 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.)

A preliminary survey conducted in early 1988 of workers employed in firms located in Setubal, a regional area that has suffered economic crisis & a high rate of unemployment. Setubal 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 changes. It is a social actor—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.)

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 so easily placed in Marxist ideas of class polarization. Whereas Marx discussed the petite bourgeoisie as falling into the proletariat, he could only see them as a bureaucracy or an administrative thing. 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. Thus one may expect that the present middle-level civil servants will 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.)

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 trucks, & who see themselves as Marxsists. 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, not one of the actors. Poulantzas has argued that these positions may persist only when a perception of class in- 

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pend only on the individual state) & a depressive 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 impact 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.)

Podlichak, 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 working & leisure dynamic, though simultaneously, individuals can make & unmake the boundaries between work & leisure. Leisure, as defined, is a social-emotional interactive experience in which persons deconstruct biographical narratives, learn 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 the 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.)

Pokol, Béla (Eotvös Lorand U, H-1364 Budapest Hungary), One Possible Luhmannian Sociology. ¶ A development of Niklas Luhmann's theory of social differentiation is undertaken. Luhmann rejected Talcott Parsons' 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 the system's internal & external & the surrounding systems of institutions are only dominated by special binary codes—is challenged, & it is argued that they are formed through 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 interpretation & draws attention to Parsons' theory of professions, even though his analytical systems approach is found insufficient. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)
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 University (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.)

Patterns of residential segregation & social differentiation from the Han in the People's Republic of China. It is concluded that the marginalization implicit in alphabetic illiteracy is also eroding literacy in modern America. It is argued that the majority Han across the region's 2,378 counties & cities has been narrowly defined in traditional economic terms. A variety of examples are used to show that successful PDP policies & programs in substantive issues of population & social development. This has rarely been a success; rather, PDP has viewed population growth as a unicausal phenomenon. It is found that such an approach will permit the more effective implementation of the 1989 Dutch Declaration. In order to prepare PDP as a basic requirement for the harmonization of population & development. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

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 broad 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. Of the retired 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 achievement in their occupation; 47% were mentally fit to work for several more years. Of the retired 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 achievement in their occupation; 47% were mentally fit to work for several more years. Of the retired 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 achievement in their occupation; 47% were mentally fit to work for several more years. Of the retired 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 achievement in their occupation; 47% were mentally fit to work for several more years. Of the retired 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 achievement in their occupation; 47% were mentally fit to work for several more years. Of the retired 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 achievement in their occupation; 47% were mentally fit to work for several more years. Of the retired 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 achievement in their occupation; 47% were mentally fit to work for several more years.
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.
11An 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, Schofleers) is reviewed, demonstrating that this form of religion constitutes 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 analogous 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 cosmoconstrum, Durkheim maintains an ultimate anthropocentric concern: for him, the human person is to the highest degree a very sacred thing, i.e., 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.)

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11Data 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 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.)

11An 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, Schofleers) is reviewed, demonstrating that this form of religion constitutes 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 analogous 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 cosmoconstrum, Durkheim maintains an ultimate anthropocentric concern: for him, the human person is to the highest degree a very sacred thing, i.e., 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.)

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)

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.

90S23292 / ISA / 1990 / 6974

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.

90S23294 / ISA / 1990 / 6976

90S23295 / ISA / 1990 / 6977
Probyn, Elspeth C. (U Montréal, Quebec H3C 3J7), Speaking the Self: Feminist Enunciative Positions in Cultural Theory.

90S23296 / ISA / 1990 / 6978
Pronovost, Gilles (U Québec, Trois-Rivières G9A 5H7), The Social Uses of the Media: Time, Space, Sociability.

90S23299 / ISA / 1990 / 6972
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.
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 on history, the structure of activities, the meanings of time, & a simultaneous understanding of leisure either as a 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.)

An examination of violent deaths in Sao Paulo, Brazil, between 1982 & 1986 is 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 focus 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 impunity of the accused. (3) The incidence of homicide 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.)

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? Is their 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 the nature of leisure of songs of Haryana. In conclusion, the BKU remains aloof from some sections of the rural community, apparently alongside 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.)

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.)

Humor is a strongly culturally defined phenomenon; thus, such an 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 cultures were context-bound, in 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.)
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 in many manufacturing sectors, 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.)

Based on analysis of textbooks, news articles, & government reports, the informal sphere-community, natural milieu, & civil society-& 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 of values. 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.)

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.)

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.
The "(auto)biographical illusion" of Pierre Bourdieu is discussed from a sociological perspective, using as a basis a 1983-1987 study of social class transition. What kind of a sociological premise 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 permit 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.)

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-and 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 ongoing counterparts under the pressures of acculturation, & how the Canadian language has emerged as a strong token of ethnic identity. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

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 (National Identities in Multinational States: A Social-Psychological Approach). (SPA)

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 1987 study of the relationship between categorial, norrnative, & power-strategic aspects of the urban context & larger macrostructures. 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.)

Rao, Brinda & Marouli, Christina (Merrill ColI U California, Santa Clara, Curriculum vitae de una obrera en México (Curriculum Vitae of a Female Mexican Worker). (SPA)

In an ethnographic study on the prevention of AIDS (acquired immune deficiency syndrome) among intravenous drug users (IVDUs) in El Paso, Tex., & Ciudad Juarez, 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 Chicanos & Mexican IVDUs can be achieved if the services of tecatos buenos & tecatos 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.)
Cruz 905064), 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 diverting these concepts of their monoplastic & hegemonic connotations. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23323 / ISA / 1990 / 7005
Ratner, R. S. & McMullan, John L. (Dept Anthropology & Sociologica l Theory, Simon Fraser University, Burnaby, B.C. Canada) 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 & legitimation 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 & 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 a generally forming framework linking various concepts from sociological, organizational, & labor market theory. Here, the complex relationships 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
Regneml, Caterine (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
† 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) & dialectic Hegel—was for a while 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 in the light of the writings of Helmut Schelsky's study of Thomas Hobbes, Hans Freyer's interpretation of Nicolao 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 a self-organizing & self-enforcing, & 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
† 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. The development of the degree to which the EC functions democratically, institutional changes aimed at increasing direct democratic legitimation of EC institutions & decisions (eg, VTA direct elections) are examined. Relationship is drawn between fundamental values & conceptions of democracy & 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 optimization possibilities 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
† The most relevant theoretical explanations of the behavior of respondents in interview situations are discussed. The systematized from the point of view of rational choice theory, in which it is assumed that the actors
The Dutch government has implemented diverse programs to improve the social position of migrants. Some papers were received by SA too late for the abstracts to be appropriately noted. Please inquire about availability through SA Document Delivery Service.

The theory of reasoned action and its variants in the amount of the need for social approval of the 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.)

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," "education & culture," & "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.)

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 homoeconomicus solely as a utility maximizer, or psychology, which represents the homos psycholocogus as a volition holder—the characteristic of sociology is to encompass within the discipline a dual image of the social actor. It is pointed out that sociology remains captive to its original dilemma: ie, the idealization of a pervasive solidarity 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 homos sociolocos. It is concluded that Emile Durkheim's presupposition about the logical & moral precedence of the collective over the individual, & Max Weber's individualism & a critical perspective illustrate the two constitutive imageries found in the universe of sociology beyond any synthetic effort. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

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. A theory of achieving data is tested using data from a nationwide three-wave panel study in West Germany. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

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

Since the mid-eighteenth 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 Chnite 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 the 7th century & perhaps later the Barneside, were responsible for this translation of technique. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

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.)

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.
Since about 1970 in Western Europe & the US, direct funding for production of rental housing has fallen, & lower-income consumers' housing expenses have increased. Influencing 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 study of two community-based nonprofit housing organizations—one in Odense, Denmark, & one in Santa Monica, Calif—thats 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 policies & housing resources organized nationally may be put to quite different purposes locally. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Risk management includes risk perception, assessment, evaluation, & control. If it is desirable for risk-control activities by public agencies to reflect the public's perception of the public's risk, assessment & 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 multivariate 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.)

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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 Apocalyptic scriptures 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.)

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 structure & 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.)

Rigas, Anastasia & Panagiotacopoulos, Dinos (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) An exploration 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.)

Ríos, 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 Apocalyptic scriptures 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.)

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 definitions 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 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 continued 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.)
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

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 either plans, e.g. marriage or parental 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, & 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, & factor analysis that compared findings in 1975 & again in 1985 containing family 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
Röbert, Péter (TÁRKI, 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 larger role; in addition, the importance 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 & Leisure.

Data from a 4-year research program that included longitudinal surveys of 1,600+ adults—sports participants & nonparticipants matched by 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 exerts a generalized influence on people's ways of life, including their leisure behav-

ior. 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 way to achieve 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 5,038 Anglo, black, & Hispanic adolescents. Depression is measured using 12 items from the Center for Epidemiologic Studies Depression Scale. Information obtained includes 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
Robinet, 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-cultural-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 influence on the 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 resolving conflicts among their constituent. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)
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.
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 reexamining the biological 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.)

It is generally recognized that secondary associations or nonfamilial organizational intermediates 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.)

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 culturally codified, geographically localized, & gendered 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, these epistemic structures, the signification of location & its national/cultural identification, & 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—which 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 index to her work, with all geographical transitions. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

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: legitimation of the state via the electoral process & multiple political parties; widening gaps between the electors & the elected; & between the state's measures & the people's demands of rekindication; 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 institutional base of the information worker in 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 transformation of the state, eg, resistance & the imposition of paragealogy, parastitutionality, & the parallel economy in areas where popular struggle prevails over legality, institutionality, & capital valuation; the significance (subjective & objective) of popular autonomy; the rejection of all elements of a strong state & document by its members, 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 & Mod by J. Taylor. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Towards a Comparative Sociology of Trust in Modern Societies. Different approaches that have contributed 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 are distinguished & are described in their particular contexts. 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 embeddedness, procedurality, & document binding of interpersonal 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.)

Patronage arrangements & clientelistic relations figure prominently beyond the shadowy 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 also compared comparatively by 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, locus of power, & conversion of resources in society. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

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.
An examination of the reciprocal effects of global self-esteem on judg-
ment. Rosenberg, Morris, Schooler, Carmi & Rosenberg, Florence (U
of Maryland, College Park 20742), Global and Specific Self-Esteem:
Modeling Reciprocal Effects.

An examination of the reciprocal effects of global self-esteem on judg-
ment of one's academic ability, based on data obtained in a 2-wave panel
study of 1,868 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
the communal economy, priority of economic criteria over social & ideo-
logical considerations, & a strengthening of formal legal relations in-
stead 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
acceleration toward de-alienation by increasing individual autonomy, free-
dom, & 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.)

90S23359 / ISA / 1990 / 7051

Rosenfeld, Alex A. (Centro de Estudios Sociales SUR, Casilla 323-V
Correo 21 Santiago Chile), Reforma municipal y participación en ciu-
dades intermedias en Chile (Municipal Reform and Participation in
Medium-Sized Cities in Chile). (SPA)

An examination of how local government in different medium-size cit-
ies in Chile has been affected by reform enacted by the present mili-
tary 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 sys-
tems of town councils in Chile stands among the most important at-
ttempts at recent & a mixed survey of the state carried out in Latin
America during the last decade. It has meant updating the local adminis-
tration & 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
1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23367 / ISA / 1990 / 7049

Rose, David & Corti, Louise (ESRC Research Centre U Essex, Wi-
venhoe Park Colchester CO4 3SQ England), Design Issues in a Na-
tional Socio-Economic Panel Study.

The ESRC Research Centre on Micro-Social Change in GB, based at
the University of Essex, is planning a panel study in which a nationally represen-
tative sample of 3,000 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 struc-
ture, consumption & economic decision making, residential & occupa-
tional mobility, health & the use of health services, & socioeconomic val-
ues. 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 dis-
cussed. Extensive review of the design, validation, & analyses of existing
panel surveys & of the major British multipurpose cross-sectional sur-
veys 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 Ab-
stracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23368 / ISA / 1990 / 7050

Rose, Peter J. (Smith Coll, Northampton MA 01063), Doing Good:
The Personal and Professional Socialization of Some American Refu-
gee Workers.

The personal & professional socialization of refugee policymakers, pro-
gram 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 back-
grounds of the directors of 17 large 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 hu-
manitarian 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.)

90S23358 / ISA / 1990 / 7053

Rosen, Rosalyn P. (Sperry Univ, 3701 East 40 Street, Indianapolis IN
46207), A Theoretical Framework for Analyzing the Targets of
Factors Affecting the Availability of Services for the Chronically Home-
less: A Case Study of Homeless Veterans in Indiana.

A theoretical framework is presented by which to analyze the incidence
of less-alienating job designs in varying industrial settings. It is illustrat-
ed via consideration of the frequency of introduction of alienation-
reducing job designs in Swedish, Japanese, US, & Israeli kibbutz indus-
trial 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 ex-
amined. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights re-
served.)

90S23366 / ISA / 1990 / 7054

Rosner, Menachem & Puttermann, Louis (Instit Study & Research
Kibbutz & Cooperative Idea U Haifa, Mount Carmel 31999 Israel), Future Trends of the
Kibbutz: Reorientation or De-Alienation?

Based on processes of internal social differentiation & following a se-
vere 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 satis-
faction of needs by monetary relations, encouragement of work outside
the communal economy, priority of economic criteria over social & ideo-
logical considerations, & a strengthening of formal legal relations in-
stead 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, free-
dom, & 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.)

90S23367 / ISA / 1990 / 7054

Rosner, Menachem & Puttermann, Louis (Instit 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 illustrat-
ed via consideration of the frequency of introduction of alienation-
reducing job designs in Swedish, Japanese, US, & Israeli kibbutz indus-
trial 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 ex-
amined. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights re-
erved.)

90S23370 / 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 &
policies 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 lo-
cal politics, in which established local parties no longer primarily favor
a representational stance toward the Greens, but tend to co-opt them, fre-
quently with remarkable success. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Ab-
stracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)
A joint collectivist-democratic & feminist critique of bureaucracy, showing that the principles of organization that define collectivist-democracy, formalized by Rothstein (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; and 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.)

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-democracy, formalized by Rothstein (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; and 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.)

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, it must be assessed in the context of 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.)

Rucht, Dieter (Wissenschaftszentrum Berlin, Reichpietschufer 50 D-1000 30 Federal Republic Germany), Actor-Centred and System-Centred Approaches in the Study of Social Movements: Changes 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.)

Rubenstein, 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.)
cultural 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 transcending sex-stereotyped social prescriptions, strong academic & 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.)

Ruffier, Jean (Groupe lyonnais sociologie industrielle-MRASH, 14 ave Berthelot F-69363 Lyon Cedex 7 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 falls 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.)

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 these immigrant students are described, using data from case studies of first & second generation school children, with implications for 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.)

Rupp, Jan C. C. & Wesselingh, Anton (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 & 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.)

Ruonavaara, Hannu (Instit Sociologi 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. Residents & 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 emerging 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.)

Some papers were received by SA too late for the abstracts to be appropriately noted. Please inquire about availability through the SA Document Delivery Service.
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male, skilled professionals, examining gender differences in the work envi-
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structuring. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights re-
served.)

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 Ap-
propriate 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 sepa-
rated 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 in-
ternal organizational aspects of technological transfer for a group of
poorly educated Mexican workers faced with a completely new technol-
ygy; (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.)

Rumbaut, Ruben G. (San Diego State U, CA 92182-0338), Language
Diversity and Educational Attainment among Immigrant Students in
Calif: 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
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egenges to its school system to address the needs of non-English speaking
students. The proportion of Calif's 4 million public school children in
recently doubled focus on the various dimensions of the concept of inequality &
by an increasing interest in more specific theories & in historical & other
empirical investigations. Research has addressed: cultural differences bet-
 tween families, differences between & within schools, bilingual educa-
tion & negotiations in the classroom, & the impact of social class, gen-
er, 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 upon that of statistical model-making on school careers, with implica-
tions in the political sphere of the political-arithmetical tradition. The way
a model can be developed by a single analyst for a subpopulation withברה
structural roles in the character of the educational system. In this context the debate on the concepts of citizenship & national unity is very important. (Copy-
right 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)
The Swedish 1984/85 Time Use Pilot Study used both a retrospective and 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 variance of estimates based on the yesterday diary is 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 Survey.

Russell, Raymond (Dept Sociology U California, Riverside 92521), Employee Shareholding as an International Trend.

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, i.e., nationalization & collectivization, has in fact resulted in a hidden organic reprimarization. The mutual reproductive interdependence that has been cultivated for centuries has thus been considerably impaired as the rule of an independent, uncontrollable, particular interest built up. These processes are documented both theoretically & empirically by 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.)

Rybakova, Larissa (Instit Sociology, Krzhizhanovskogo 24/35 k 5 Minsk USSR), Alcohol Socialization of Teenagers.

Systematic alcohol drinking is viewed as an indicator of disadvantaged social status. Empirical surveys show that the probability of drinking increases with the size of the local community & 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 & dealing with alcohol use by young people are considered. In particular, it is examined whether encouragement of the development of a sense of identity & self-responsibility may lead to alcohol abstinence among young people. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

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 Survey.

Rydenstam, Klas & Lyberg, Ingrid (Statistics Sweden, S-115 81 Stockholm), Data Quality in Time Use Surveys as a Function of Mode of Diary Administration.

Some papers were received by SA too late for the abstracts to be appropriately noted. Please inquire about availability through the SA Document Delivery Service.
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 status parents all have 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.)

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 problematicized as part of a larger time structure that constrains individual time use. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

The situation of home-based workers in Finland is examined based on statistical data & a survey (n not provided) that explored home-based activities. 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 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. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

The time allocation 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. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

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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.)

Santos, Selene Herculino Dos & Rezende, Vera F. (UFF-RJ, Rua Marins do 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 upsurge 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 & the search for new paradigms of development. A reference framework is developed based on Alain Tournade'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 militancy 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.)

Sapignoni, Michele (Instituto Político Administrativo U Bologna, 1-40126 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 Sapignoli, Michela (Instituto Político Administrativo U Bologna, 1-40126 Italy), More about a Devastating Phenomenon: "Reaction to the Object" of Statement Stimuli.

Based on an analysis of how government archival & press reports 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 new immigrants from the Caribbean. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Saret, 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)

Sargent, Marie-Noelle (EHESS (CRBC), 54 bd 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)

Saucier, Carol (U Québec, Rimouski G5L 3A1), Dimensions affectives et politique de l'identité: une analyse de cas (Affective Dimensions and Politics of Identity: A Case Study). (FRE)
An investigation of problems of comparability with respect to cross-sectional studies & longitudinal research. Examples drawn from panel studies on households & firms are used to illustrate conceptual & operational difficulties in producing panels that are comparable in space (already on households & firms are used to illustrate conceptual & operational difficulties & in different environments are also considered. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

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.)

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 Netherlands is compared with the strategy for social mobility among Asian-American minorities. Results are compared with the theory of 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.)

An investigation of problems of comparability with respect to cross-sectional studies & longitudinal research. Examples drawn from panel studies 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 & 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.)
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.)


Schlosser, Dirk Berg (Instit Political Science Philipps U, D-3550 Marburg Federal Republic Germany), "Missing Link" between Configurative and Macro-Quantitative Approaches.

Schmitz, Ellen-Ruth (GEDISST, Paris France), "French title not provided (Technical Change and Modifications in the Structure of Communications Technologies in Industrial Plants). On the basis of their findings, three issues are discussed: (1) the pattern of change in modern society, closely related to the new technologies, from trend/continuity/manageability to contingency/uncertainty/self-management; (2) the challenge to traditional social institutions requiring a redefinition of the concept of "public" & "efficiency," since new analytical instruments/concepts for research are needed; & (3) 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.)

Schmoller, Wolfgang (Instit Sociologie Freie U Berlin, D-1000 31 Federal Republic Germany), "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 social consequences 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.)

Schneider, Eleen-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 workplace; their effect on Cyclical Stress at Work.
qualifications that women do not yet possess. Empirical evidence is used to analyze how firms have tried to adapt, particularly in work qualifications, 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 & Metztovic, Stjepan (Dept Sociology Georgia State U, Atlanta 30345), From the Sacred Collectivity to the Sacred Individual: the Reinterpretation of Durkheim's Legacy.
† A critique is offered of the Parsonsian 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 DePloig'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, & nurtured out of a specific intellectual milieu, in contrast to the utilitarian ethos. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23430 / ISA / 1990 / 7112
Schoot, Johan W. (TNO-STB, PO Box 541 NL-7300 AM Apeldoorn Netherlands)
† 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
Scheltinga, 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, & 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
Schieffel, 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, & CAP & 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 BASCUA is being developed to calculate weighting factors based on linear models. Information about data can be exported 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, macroinstructions, new question techniques, & the possibility of on-screen procedures. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23433 / ISA / 1990 / 7115
Schwekers, Ullrich M. E. (EHES, 54 Blvd Raspail F-75014 Paris France), Problemes methodologiques lies a 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 core sectors of industry in West Germany, & investigating 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 on 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
Schwam, 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, & are characterized by the utilization of the workforce in its entirety. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23435 / ISA / 1990 / 7117
† Empiricist sociology is based on distinct epistemological & ontological presuppositions that usually remain unacknowledged & uncritiqued. The empiricist metaphysics 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 metaphysics 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 issues 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 the world that Mead & Durkheim on important & thus fosters individual & social development. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23437 / ISA / 1990 / 7119
¶ 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 line 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 & 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 & values central to the divergent traditions of Duras & 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
Scialli, David (U Delaware, Newark 19716), Reforming Corporate Law: A Nonfunctionalist 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 the assumptions & value-expanding legal recognition making 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 pages.
¶ 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 in the world have been more explicitly concerned with peacekeeping rather than war, among peacekeeping strategies, they will be more concerned with humanist resolution lies at the heart of a long-standing tradition in sociological analysis; nonetheless, a major neglected area in this line 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 & 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 & values central to the divergent traditions of Duras & 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.)

90S23441 / ISA / 1990 / 7123
Segal, Edwin S. (U Louisville, KY 40292), From Ethnicity to Tribalism: Creating a Problem of 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 changing existing tribal systems, & (2) the difficulty of the task of 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.)

90S23442 / ISA / 1990 / 7124
Segel, 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 social networks among the 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 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 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.)
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
Sekirim, Peter (Dept Linguistics Kiev Polytechnic Instit, Namenska 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 weight in any toponym, 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 toponomy based on objective analysis of language development. Trends in the development of toponomy 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 solved out, but ways to solve the utmost problems 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 in the way people’s behavior is regulated by mode & 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

† 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 in winter 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 695001 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
Sesero, Leo (Faculty Sociology/Political Science/Journalism Edward Cardelj 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
Seigaty, Robert (Dept 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. As well as consideration of dimension, theory, & techniques is considered. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23451 / ISA / 1990 / 7133
Seigaty, Therese 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 & 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, its reflection in everyday politics & societal reactions are analyzed. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23452 / ISA / 1990 / 7134
Shagai, V. E. (Inst Orient Institute, 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 prospects for Arabization is 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.

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.
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 both practical & meaningful, & impersonal data gathering to natural 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.)

Shariff, Abusaleh (Gujarat Inst 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 offers family planning policy & family planning program (FPP). This 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 male bias. This & other serious side effects of specific FP methods for females are discussed, & a case is made for the promotion of vasectomy 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.)

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 Movement; the rise of the movement; & the issues it raised. Particular interest is given to the role of the Akalis & 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.)

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 antagonisms. Social mobility is largely the result of these activities being counterproductive in that they aggravate hostilities & result in conflict. Keeping in mind the historical evidence of intercommunity & interethnic conflict over the question of power & privilege, it is contended that whenever there is any such effort, either on the part of the underprivileged or on the part of the advantaged, the efforts of the interests become counterproductive that they aggravate hostilities & result in conflict. Keeping in mind the historical evidence of intercommunity ( & interethnic) conflict over the question of power & privilege, it is contended that whenever there is any such effort, either on the part of the advantaged, the efforts of the interests become counterproductive that they aggravate hostilities & result in conflict. Keeping in mind the historical evidence of intercommunity & interethnic conflict over the question of power & privilege, it is contended that whenever there is any such effort, either on the part of the underprivileged or on the part of the advantaged, the efforts of the interests become counterproductive in that they aggravate hostilities & result in conflict.
tivity is expressed in theatrical form, the role of community theater & its
links with popular culture, the discrepancies between minority & majori-
ty cultures, & the contradictions between sociocultural diversity & mar-
ginalization. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights re-
served.)

90S23460 / ISA / 1990 / 7142
Shicchor, David; Decker, David L. & Williams, Franklin P., III (Columbia University, New York - 52946). Householder Victimization & "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
Shakhirev, P. N. (Instit' Psychology Sovet Academy Sciences, Yaroslav-
l'skaya 13, Moscow 117036 USSR), On Psychological Regulation of Inter
ethnic 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 insights 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, in-
cultural 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-Goong (Sangammon State U, Springfield IL 62794), Patterns and Sources of Democratic Political
Sociopolitical. An exploration of the use of the concept "democratic political sophistication" for systematic research on public preference & support for de-
ocracy in authoritarian states. Characteristics of the concept that dis-
tinguishes it from democratic political culture are identified, & a two-
dimensional measure of democratic political sophistication is tested with a set of 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 Narvikan 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 confronta-
tion by a group of young Dalit writers belonging to the socially & culturally deprived classes. Under the powerful influence of B. R. Am-
bedkar'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 Karat, Laxman Mane, Laxman Gaikwad, & others serve as a data base on 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 transforma-
tion new the society. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23464 / ISA / 1990 / 7146
Shively, JoEllen (Dept Sociology Stanford U, CA 94305-2080), Cow-
boys & Indians: The Case of Western Films among American Indians & Anglo-Americans. Despite the stereotypical portrayals of American Indians, Western fil-
ms & paperback books continue to be a favorite genre among Indians liv-
ing both on & off the reservation. Here, interpretations of Western films were obtained via questionnaires & group interviews from 20 American Indians from both Anglo-American & Native American cultures living on a reservation in the mid-western US, following their viewing (separately) of such a film. An at-
tempt 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 & Anglo-

90S23465 / ISA / 1990 / 7147
Shkaratan, Ovsey I. & Radaev, Vadim V. (D. Ulyanova Str 19, Moscow 117036 USSR), State Socialism: Power and Property (Ev-
dence from Soviet Experience).
The Soviet-type system was reproduced on the basis of the forced prop-
riety of productive means & the "etatization" of ownership & of prac-
tically 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 socioeconomic 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
Shrihasta, Rewaharan (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 rul-
ing 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 dis-
sent, & a general devaluation of political morality. The criminalizing in-
fluence 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, Suresh Chandra (Central Inst Education U Delhi, 110007 India), Class and Colonial/Neocolonial Context of Ethnic Conflict and Edu-
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 con-
nected with class conflicts & the struggle for & against political-
educational 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 fac-
tors. In the context of pre- & post-independence education events in India, examined are the special elite position of English & the search for a na-
tional/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
Shoval, 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

Some papers were received by SA too late for the abstracts to be appropriately noted. Please inquire about availability through the SA Document Delivery Service.
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 comparisons of M & F MDs with the 4 other predominantly F groups, revealing that F MDs have the most negative attitudes regarding patients' 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
Scicinski, Andrzej (Instit Philosophy & Sociology PAN, Nowy Swiat 72 PL-00-330 Warsaw 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 in the sphere of the patron/client relationship. The hypothesis is that the structural context of women's lives has changed in the 1980s in line with New Right ideologies: women, as "auto-gestionnaires", are increasingly more involved in the management of patron/client relationships in the Southern Italian context. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23471 / ISA / 1990 / 7153
Siisiainen, Martti (Dept Sociology U Jyvaskyla, 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 volunteer associations, the combination 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 traditional 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 Cieencias Sociais U Minho, P-4700 Braga Portugal [Tel: 053-75391/053-814100 (priv)], Peasants, Patrons and State.
Current theories about the (dis)functions of the patron-client relationship, especially the one between landlords & peasants, is assessed. The dyadic, vertical, & asymmetric relationship of the patrons & brokers vis-a-vis 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
Alternative conceptions of social classes & status groups & their relationships to individual differences in 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, considering greater differences between lower 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, Bwawani Geetha (Zakir Husain Centre Jawaharlal Nehru U,
Some papers were received by SA too late for the abstracts to be appropriately noted. Please inquire about availability through the SA Document Delivery Service.
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.)

Six, Ulrike (German Youth Inst, 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 & phenomena of social differentiation & subgroup-polarization effects of new technologies. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)


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 & ideational will not function over time. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)


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.)


The cultural-national 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 metaphor 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.)

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 multilayered 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 process of subordinate groups forming a resistance to dominant group efforts to maintain white supremacy. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Some papers were received by SA too late for the abstracts to be appropriately noted. Please inquire about availability through the SA Document Delivery Service.
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.)

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 & 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.)

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 homelessness in New York City in the late 1980s, especially in response to the antigentrification 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 control & 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.)

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.)

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) 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.)

Data on 34,000 property transactions, 1968-1984, involving governments to the teaching & maintenance of community (minority) 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.)

Sociological Abstracts
International Sociological Association
90S23497

90S23498 / 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.)

90S23499 / 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 & 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. & Kliwer, 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 have wide influence 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 homelessness in New York City in the late 1980s, especially in response to the antigentrification 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 control & 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 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) 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.)

90S23496 / ISA / 1990 / 7178

Smolka, Martim 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 Some papers were received by SA too late for the abstracts to be appropriately noted. Please inquire about availability through the SA Document Delivery Service.
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, & is driven by spacio-temporally 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.)

Some papers were received by SA too late for the abstracts to be appropriately notated. Please inquire about availability through the SADocumentDelivery Service.
An investigation of socioeconomic inequity among elderly Japanese. In different definitions, the value of property in isolated rural areas declined. In addition, the government supported on both fronts. Here, focus is on two European cases—Berlin, Federal Republic of Germany, and 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, and impact of different projects are studied in light of the economic, political, cultural, and urban context of the cities. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Sociological Abstracts
International Sociological Association 90S23513
90S23505 / ISA / 1990 / 7186
Sohi, A. S., Yasufu, 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. In particular, gender considerations are the association of sociodemographic variables with youth participation & preferred activities. Analysis is based on questionnaires completed by 8% of an original sample of 600 male & female students in educational institutions of Oyo & Ogun states, Nigeria. Descriptive & inferential statistics indicate that the students were more interested in activities that are perceived as feminine. Additionally, 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’s 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 (Instit Urbanisme U Montreal, HC37 IT32), Social Revitalization of the City Core: Two European Cases: Berlin, Federal Republic of Germany, and Barcelona, Spain.

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 are followed by 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, and 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 & Ohkashi, 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, Kyochi (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 cooperative 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. 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 U.S. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

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 familial 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 familialism 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-Instit 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 area; 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 & the extent to which the pension system is tied to lifetime contributions. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)


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

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, Jose Geraldo, Jr. (U Brasilia, 70910 Brazil), El derecho hallado en la calle: experiencias populares de creacion 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, grassroots 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, & offer a new juridical category. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

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Some papers were received by SA too late for abstracts to be appropriately notated. Please inquire about availability through the SA Document Delivery Service.
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 within & among different groups of women. Rejection of dichotomous categories opens up analyses of racisms built on language & ethnicity as well as skin color or race, & constructed out of networks of disadvantageous state policies, legislation, employer practices, & race/ethnic 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 (Instit Sociologie U Sofia, BG-1000 Bulgaria), Technocratia and Technocracia.
† Technocratia 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. Through 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 technologi- cal progress, but rather, the technocratic worldview, that oppresses hu- manity. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights re- served.)

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 philo- sophical 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 phenomenism, 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 an objective order, & the ultimate material was perceived to be inconsistent. Durkheim's philosophical premises are derived from this reworking of critical philosophy. Conscience is a central concept in the scientific re- evaluation 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 & cultural attitudes toward women & work. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights re- served.)

90S23525 / ISA / 1990 / 7207
Stefanizzi, Sonia (Instituto Superiore Sociologia, VG Canto 4 1-20144 Milan Italy), Women's Production in the Labour Market; A Compara- tive 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 analy- sis of data collected in two surveys in 1977 & 1987 of a sample of 1,500 married women living in Lombardy. The replication 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. Participa- tion in part-time work increased & became a preferred choice, & simultane- ously gained legislative protection, thus making it less precarious. Analysis shows that at the end of 1980, women were no longer weak ac- tors in the Italian labor market in Italy. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23526 / ISA / 1990 / 7208
† Based on life story accounts of juveniles from the US & Switzerland, the relationship of drug addicts, or junkies, to their own bodies is de- scribed. This relationship is very intense, especially for intravenous drug users: through a direct & massive intervention, they change their body functions. Attempts to make a more 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 resis- tance to the court's mandate that municipalities provide a fair share of low & lower-middle-income housing, & the consequent withdrawal of political participation in implementing the decision, are chronicled. Compliance problems persist: data from varied sources show that most house- holds 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 innova- tive 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.)

90S23527 / ISA / 1990 / 7209
Steinherr, Marcia K. (Rider Coll, 2083 Lawrenceville Rd Law- renceville NJ 08648), Policy Initiatives for Supplying Affordable Housing in American Suburbs.
† The race separation of 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 resis- tance to the court's mandate that municipalities provide a fair share of low & lower-middle-income housing, & the consequent withdrawal of political participation in implementing the decision, are chronicled. Compliance problems persist: data from varied sources show that most house- holds 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 innova- tive 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.)

90S23528 / ISA / 1990 / 7210
Steiner, Helmut (Zentralinstit Geschichte, Prenzlauer Promenade 149-152 Berlin DDR-1100 German Democratic Republic), The His- torian 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) is discussed with reference to three problems: (1) Most existing elabora- tions 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, & the consequent withdrawal of political participation in implementing the decision, are chronicled. Compliance problems persist: data from varied sources show that most house- holds 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 innova- tive 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.)

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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 & regionally, regional, national, & global, sociological determinants. 

(3) Dialogue regarding diverse theoretical, methodological, national, & political concepts of intellectual & political thought has been promoted by the dialectic of common sense, humanist conviction, & individual regard. 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. 

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90S2353 / / / 1990 / 7215


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 alternative 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 of 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 / / / 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—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 / / / 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 55s 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.)

Some papers were received by SA too late for the abstracts to be appropriately noted. Please inquire about availability through the SA Document Delivery Service.
If the ways in which conservatives in Europe have responded to the de-
An investigation of a phenomenon termed the "sport schools aged 14-16, & 75 coaches regarding their value orientations
Soc Abstracts, Inc.,
90S23540 / ISA / 1990 / 7222
Stollberg, Rudhard (Martin Luther U, 0-4020 Halle Federal Republic
Germany), Work Satisfaction and the Worker in Socialism.
**Discussion:** A contribution to the debate on the meaning of work satisfaction within
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." Discussing is the need to dis-
tinguish between two kinds of satisfaction-one interpreted as the only
some 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 & experienc-
ing a high degree of life fulfillment. Such deep emotions correspond more
clearly to a "humanistic" & "socialist" relationship to work, defined here as
through work. Differences in work satisfaction in industrial enterprises
in the German Democratic Republic are discussed, including
individual & work environment variables. (Copyright 1990, Sociologi-
cal 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?
**Discussion:** An exploration of distinct patterns & problems in the postwar emer-
gence of modern sociologies in countries outside the traditionally estab-
lished world centers of the social sciences, discussing sociology in Finland
as a concrete example. It is argued that cognitive developments in soci-
ology on the periphery are largely dependent on exogenous influences.
There is a double historical phase: the emergence of sociology as an in-
dependent discipline in the early 1920s; the institutionalization of soci-
o-logies as major academic subdisciplines in the international context by
1970. While the Finnish sociological discipline has developed into a
specialized scholarly field, it has not been able to form an autonomous
school.
90S23542 / ISA / 1990 / 7224
Stolte-Boneva, B. (Instit Biology & Social Policy U
Sofia-Bulgaria), Psychological Anthropology: Do Social Psych-
ologists Need the Discipline.
**Discussion:** The symbiosis of social psychology & psychological anthropology is
alyzed in a historical perspective. Since the late 1920s, with the emer-
gence of US anthropology & of historical anthropology, a paradoxical intercon-
nection has existed: social psychologists have demonstrated indifference rather
hostility to the discipline, & culture- & personality students have
neglected most of their achievements, but there is a fundamental link in
the development of the two disciplines. Today, the situation remains
recessive, but there is a promising orientation for contemporary social psychology. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Ab-
stracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)
90S23543 / ISA / 1990 / 7225
Strachan, Bridg H. (U Zimbabwe, Mount Pleasant Harare), Chang-
ing Employment Patterns in Zimbabwe since 1980-The Impact of Re-
ductive Action Employment Policies on Blacks and Women.
**Discussion:** An examination of the impact of government policy on redressing ra-
cial & gender imbalances in employment in Zimbabwe. Focus is on na-
tional 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 devel-
ment policy & planning. A presidential directive issued in 1980 ap-
plied 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 imbalance, resulting in more diverse implementations. Also, no work has been done that seriously addresses the position of women in employment. However, employment patterns have changed considerably, and new interest groups have emerged, with new political alliances being formed. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

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 a reflection on 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 Conservation," 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.)

Strain, Laurel A. (Dept Sociology U Western Ontario, London N6A 5C1 Canada), 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 formal & informal 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 Canter's (1979) hierarchical compensatory & Litwin's (1985) task specificity models. Implications for future research & policy are highlighted. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

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. The centrality of peer relations & the group as a social context for understanding much of the social meaning that children attach to their own activity, is stressed, & also for understanding their relations to adults & the socialization process as a whole. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Strang, David & Tuma, Nancy Brandon (Dept Sociology U Iowa, Iowa City 52242), Spatial & Temporal Heterogeneity in Diffusion. 

Standard models of diffusion in the social sciences 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.)

The complex nature of relations between men (society) & place (space, territory, locale, community) was explored in a questionnaire-based survey (n = 400 respondents (RSJ) conducted in Friuli, Italy, part of a larger study in which more 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.)

Strassoldo, Raimondo & Tessarin, Nicoletta (U Udine, I-33100 Italy), Local Attachment and Global Embedding: Evidence from an Advanced Society. 

The network of linkages within the population is not directly verifiable, although their effects on observable wider interactions & horizons in postmodern society. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)


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 evident that
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 observable 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. Unobservable were conceived of either as de- void of meaning or as unspecified residues, i.e., 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 (Instit Sociology, 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 & 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 Missapplication 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 unstable 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, i.e., 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 or 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 a potential for patronage. 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 feudalistic modes of production as Karl Marx expected, but does not promote productive local industrial investment & a Western class system. Instead, it produces a mediatory middle class, termed the derivative middle class, which is initiatory, 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/ego, 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 Googmas 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, Damman 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 World Bank 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, & 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 the next most important 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 people 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


† 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's economic insecurity is 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.)
Sundback, Susan E. (Dept Sociology Abo 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. Hence, 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.)

Svoboda, Pateva (80 L. Karavelov St, BG-1000 Sofia Bulgaria), Diferencia Specifica of Youths' Social Class and Socialization 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 sociologists; (3) disaffiliation 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+

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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, whereas 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 analyzes 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.)

Sundback, Susan E. (Dept Sociology Abo 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. Hence, 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.)

Svoboda, Pateva (80 L. Karavelov St, BG-1000 Sofia Bulgaria), Diferencia Specifica of Youths' Social Class and Socialization 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 sociologists; (3) disaffiliation 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+

Some papers were received by SA too late for the abstracts to be appropriately noted. Please inquire about availability through the SA Document Delivery Service.
The modern world is facing the most radical transformation of societies from a certain perspective (e.g., that of Hannah Arendt), national societies are examined from the perspective of a theory of negative democ-

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' & counter-culture movements. Also important is the ecology movement, but it is fragment-
ed along different political & social lines. The late 1980s, however, have seen the growth of a network of new social movements in Hungary, in-
volving thousands of people. The new democratization has changed the conditions & patterns of mobilization. New forms of science & culture, a new concept of society that integrates man & nature, closure, & sterility of theorizing. The opposite policy of theoretical pluralism, disciplined ecclesiology, & multidimensionality is recommend-
ed, & illustrated via the work of Stanislav Ossowski, Arthur Stinchcomb-

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 ad-
dressing 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

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.)

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 in-

The ideals of unified social theory—suggested by members of the Vienna circle as well as orthodox Viennese philosophical functionalism & holism—are developing in different systems & institutional settings. The late 1980s, however, have seen the growth of a network of new social movements in Hungary, in-
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ed, & illustrated via the work of Stanislav Ossowski, Arthur Stinchcomb-

One World—Unity and Diversity. (FRE) From a certain perspective (e.g., that of Hannah Arendt), national soci-
crime & reality existing socialism (ie, Stalinism) were equalized through the term "totalitarianism." It is argued that this concept inter-

The 1980s have seen the development of new social movements all over

The study of social movements has important ontological implications, since they are the area of "double morphology": ie, self-

The late 1980s, however, have seen the growth of a network of new social movements in Hungary, in-
volving thousands of people. The new democratization has changed the conditions & patterns of mobilization. New forms of science & culture, a new concept of society that integrates man & nature, closure, & sterility of theorizing. The opposite policy of theoretical pluralism, disciplined ecclesiology, & multidimensionality is recommend-
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The local governments are more likely to use IEMS as the result of independent local adoption rather than from FEMEA demonstration projects or FEMEA regulatory inducements. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Possible mechanisms to balance various societal interests are recom-
mended, & illustrated via the work of Stanislav Ossowski, Arthur Stinchcomb-

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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.
An investigation of the contents of values & value systems is presented, followed by an outline of research on the history of value systems, with especial 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 of capitalism; (3) the revolutionary-individualistic 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.)

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 & bourgeois, & 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 sectoral & global reification 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.)

The impact of cultural, political, & other social characteristics on people's work-related attitudes & values, & their implications for management & industrial 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 workforce 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 multi-perspective 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.)

A discussion of the efficiency of qualitative methods in research on reli-
gious 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.)

Taylor, Rupert (U Witwatersrand, Johannesburg 2001 Republic South Africa), The Spell of Apartheid: Ethnicity and Nation-Building in South Africa. 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 and households 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 housewives claim leisure time for themselves more than do househusbands. 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 generalized to all househusbands, it is an alter-orientation of individual actions that might be reconceptualized as comprising two alternatives, "heaven-individuation" (an ego-oriented individuation) & "association" (an alter-oriented individuation). This hypothesis shares similarities with Yakelovich's three ethics: of self-sacrifice, self-fulfillment, & commitment. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Tedeschi, Enrica (Dipt Sociologico 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.)


Tepperman, Lorne (U Toronto, Ontario MSS 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 & 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 predic-
tors: (1) to better understand what they do, (2) to complement the supervisor's representation of work, & (3) to learn how to perform in the work under the supervisor's control. Thus, this approach encapsulates the existence of tacit cooperation, which may not have been permitted under the official division-of-work model. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)
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 Insti 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 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 men but compensatory for wives. Traditional production has been defined in a 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 Geschichtswissenschaften, Johannes-Dueckmann 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 non-phenomenological 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 many 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.)

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.
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 and 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 & legislation of prices increases of modest & houses, creating 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 dimensions of change. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Tiao, 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 workforce 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 model that organized the maquila industry during its early years. Data from a study of women workers in two sectors of the maquilas industry representing each of these modes are used to support this claim. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Tickamyer, Ann R., Rusjuijari, Situ & Sawarno, Bambang (Dept Sociology U Kentuck, 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 work 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.)
According to Greg J. Duncan, Martha S. Hill, and Ronald D. Menchick, some papers were received by SA Sociological Abstracts on the subject of social change. On the basis of empirical data, it is argued that the welfare behavior of minority populations is analyzed over the 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. 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.)

The crisis situation characterizing the contemporary family in Estonia, USSR, is described: (1) during the last 10 years, approximately 60%-65% of marriages ended in divorce; (2) women's occupational rates are 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.)

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.)

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 postulated in the germ theory, & looking more toward the human immune system as a key to expanding knowledge about disease. It is suggested that these advances may be part of a new paradigm 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—in-capacitate 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.)

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 1985 than for 1955, indicating less variation in consumption patterns by socioeconomic groups in 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.)

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. Of equal importance, women benefited from reforms in the educational system & from raising 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.)

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Tomassi, Luigi (Dipt Teoria/Storia/Ricerca Sociale U Trento, 1-38100 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, Criciuma, & 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 Weltanshaung 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.)

90S23612 / ISA / 1990 / 7294

Tomassi, Luigi (Dipt Teoria/Storia/Ricerca Sociale U Trento, 1-38100 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 problems concerning "reform" present in the writings of A. W. Small & Henderson, & the theoretical contribution of W. I. Thomas, 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 outsourcing, deviance, ecology of the city, & other general social aspects. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23613 / ISA / 1990 / 7295

Tomáš, 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. The 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.)
The memoirs of eight nineteenth-century French workers serve to illustrate 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, centralizing 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 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 & re-visioned. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

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 & 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 & networked rural & urban life. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

* 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+. Parallel to 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 men's & women's participation in the labor market is revealed. The evolution of 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.)

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 ensure 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.)

The memoirs of eight nineteenth-century French workers serve to illustrate 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, centralizing 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 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 & re-visioned. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)
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, political, economic, 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 the 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 nosological 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 two basic methods of the past three centuries: the mentalistic school of sociolinguistics of the nineteenth century, & present language policy & planning under conditions of national revival. The future of linguistics in the USSR, with its many languages, is also discussed. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

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90S23624 / ISA / 1990 / 7305
Treskova, Svetlana I. (Instit Lingvistics 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, political, economic, 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 the 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 nosological 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 two basic methods of the past three centuries: the mentalistic school of sociolinguistics of the nineteenth century, & present language policy & planning under conditions of national revival. The future of linguistics in the USSR, with its many languages, is also discussed. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23625 / ISA / 1990 / 7307
Trindade, Helgio (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)

Desire to recognize that a developing 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, increasing 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

This paper provides systemic analysis of the role of alienation in 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 & de-alienation processes are illustrated in the context of power systems, both culturally, economically, & cultural aggregates of high castes & smaller ethnic groups. Violent events that occurred in the period 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 India), Labour Development and Tribal Social Structure.

The process of modern development has changed modes of production among India's tribal groups (eg, the Bhils, Gonds, & 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 relationships. The males often drank liquor from the forests; they also indulged in gossiping, storytelling, & sometimes premarital sexual relationships 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.)
A sociological examination of the interrelations of the population & the culture of institutions in a city of over one million population. Data on 5,000+ people, obtained via a variety of instruments, analysis of statistics, & use of extraterritorial cultural & welfare state functions 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.)

Tsuekerman, V. S. (Insti Culture, Ordzhonikidez 36a Chelyabinsk 454000 USSR), The Population's Art Culture of an Industrial City: The Demand and Supply.

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.)


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.)
problems of global citizenship in relation to the nation-state, the communal (gemeinschaft) basis for contemporary political (gesellschaft) institutions, and 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-3584CT Utrecht, NL), Ethnomasculinities in the Internal Market for Cross-Cultural 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 insights of Talcott Parsons, who, in contrast to 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 nations 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 new forms of individual & collective information seeking, proposed. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23640 / ISA / 1990 / 7322

In contemporary social theory, there is a growing emphasis on the notion of the autonomy of the cultural sphere in relation to the economy & politics. 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, & geographic organizational design of the world economy are the structural conditions, which, at the cultural level, are associated with postmodernism. Many of these macrotrends 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 core of industrial civilization, & thus prepared the way for Jean-Francois 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 irritation 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 models of collective action situations, anomalies by degrees 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 of 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.


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 relationship between religion & politics in this nation. Historical analysis of secondary data suggests that Islam has provided 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 Bangla-
desh. (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 South Korean, Chinese, Indian, Japanese, and Canadian 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, and 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 & identification, 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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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.)

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.)

Valentinova, Natasha (Szterenegy Blvd 4, 105483 Moscow USSR). Mechanism of Social Adaptation and Specialization in Sport Collectives.

A hypothesis was formulated concerning the social mechanisms of sportmen's socialization in a sports group, with regard to: (1) psychological & psychological aspects of sportmen's individuality, (2) sportmen'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 sportmen 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 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 sportmen during competition, teaching & training sessions, & leisure activities. This also influences relations among the sportmen as a group. Three groups of sportmen are identified according to their sportmen's adaptation & self-esteem qualities of the trainer. It is suggested that trainers should consider the above-mentioned social mechanisms of sportmen's adaptation & socialization in their practical work at all stages of the pedagogical process during the sportman's entrance to the new social environment. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)
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 signed up their children for extracurricular activities, Mexican-origin adolescents report that they are more involved in family affairs than do Mexican-origin adolescents, self-esteem in both groups benefits from an extended family orientation. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)


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 length of the immigration process in Amsterdam, a specification 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 postmodem 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 argued that the Netherlands is a substantially less fragmented society than most countries in Western Europe. Data from the national population register since 1970 are used to analyze the housing situation of the main immigrant groups in Amsterdam, the Netherlands. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)


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.)

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, a number of complete harmony assumptions for both 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 factors. The third step is to find the solution to this problem in order to derive behavioral equations for both partners with respect to the distribution of 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.)

Van der Meer, Hendrik W. (Centre Intergrup 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 is recommended with radical fundamental change seen as a final stage. Mediation 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.)

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 representativeness, completeness, & accuracy) of survey data. On all indicators of data quality 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 "perusability power" of a mode, the complexity of the task for the respondent, & the degree of control over the question-answer process, ie, control over related behavior of respondents & interviewers along with one condition variable—the degree which the respondents' actions 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, and 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 gentleness, satisfaction with living conditions, and well-being were posed in face-to-face interviews (N = 300), telephone interviews (N = 300), and a mail survey (N = 500). This confrontation resulted in a further refinement of the explanatory model, which in turn may help survey researchers to optimally choose and implement the method of data collection. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23660 / ISA / 1990 / 7342
Van der Zouwen, Johannes & Rantebehn, Trauw W. (Dept Social Research Methods Free U Amsterdam, NL-1007 MC Netherlands), Review 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; e.g., the classical paper-and-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 Dijck, 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). At its trapparing is the concept of transnational firms. The transnational 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-management & 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 socio-cultural norms & cultural diversity expressed itself in clusters of industrial relations patterns (Nordic, Germanic, etc). A third scenario is the emergence & adoption of transnational, i.e., 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 VU University, Amsterdam, 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 & alphabetical 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, i.e., changes, effects, & recommendations. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23664 / ISA / 1990 / 7346
Van Gigch, 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 the 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 judgments can be known to be true or false are explored. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23665 / ISA / 1990 / 7347
Van Gigch, 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 breakdown, & 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 bdv Raspail F-75006 Paris France), Network Analysis by Factorial and Classification Methods: Some 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 Nistel, 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 & their faculties are not engaged & 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, & advisories. 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 University of 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 & training pursued 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/Forschungsinstitut für 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 Institute, 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, based 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) assessment of the relative weight of inhabitants from the social point of view; (2) prediction of the local family structure, way of living, & principles of setting; (4) selection of the dwelling type according to a specific demographic model implied in the geographical area, the typical home, & preferences; & (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 32, E-28016 Madrid Spain), Social and Academic "Habits" in Spanish Sociology. ¶ The institutional development of sociology in Spain is documented, & qualitative techniques are employed to show the professional habits 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
Vasantha, 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. Here, using data from a perception study of 237 women from 352 business associations in 9 countries & 20 nations, the following questions are analyzed: (1) the education & training pursued 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.)

90S23673 / ISA / 1990 / 7355
Vasquez, Ana & Martinez, Isabel (CNRS-URA, 887-32 rue Sempere 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 structural function in the schools of both cities. Teacher & 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
Véronique Christiane (CNRS-IRESCO, 59-61 rue Poucet F-75849 Paris France), Maghrébins et nationaux dans un groupe marginalisé/occulté: le salariat agricole en Provence (Maghrebs 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. (FRE & Modified by J. White (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

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.
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. The dynamics of gender socialization. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23679 / ISA / 1990 / 7361
Verdooldt, 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 non-narrative 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 (Dipit sociologia U Roma, I-00198 Italy), Urbanization and Quality of Life: A Research Report on Small Town Take-overs 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 increase was 17.5%. 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 multifactor effect of imbalances & asymmetries of social & economic development, rather than of clear-cut antirural 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

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 multicultural/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 interracial 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.)
Some papers were received by SA too late for the abstracts to be appropriately noted. Please inquire about availability through the SA Document Delivery Service.

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.)

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.)

Verplanken, Bas (Dept Social & Organizational Psychology Center for Environmental Research, Waasenaarweg 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.)
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90S23689 / ISA / 1990 / 7371
Villeneuve-Gokalp, Catherine (INED, 27 rue du commandeur F-75012 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 surveys collected 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' remain far 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 stonger consequences on the marital status of the 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 / 7371
Voets, Henk J. L. (Technische U Delft, NL-2628 EB Rotterdam, Netherlands), Workers' Participation in Western Europe—Some Critical Remarks with Respect to the Recent Proposals Made by Delors. (FRE)

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.)

90S23691 / ISA / 1990 / 7373
Viteányi, Ivan (Research Inst Culture, Corvinét 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.)

90S23692 / ISA / 1990 / 7374
Vlčel, Jan (Sociological Instit, Prague Jiská 1 Czechoslovakia), Psycho-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. 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, & problem-solving 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 Rotterdam, Netherlands), Workers' Participation in Western Europe—Some Critical Remarks with Respect to the Recent Proposals Made by Delors. (FRE)

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

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, Ise 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 government 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
Völlmer, 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

Some papers were received by SA too late for the abstracts to be appropriately noted. Please inquire about availability through the SA Document Delivery Service.

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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 a 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 affiliation 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.)

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 provided to those who need it most—older African Americans. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

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.
In the area of information technology (IT), Europe faces fierce competition from the US and Japan, a situation that threatens its economic sovereignty, with potential consequences for its political, social, and cultural independence as well. Yet, the European response to the intensification of inter- and interorganizational bargaining. Such a network or political analysis of organizations differs from the more usual economic and political theories of organizations. The multiple functions of drug abuse are considered. Several theoretical arguments suggest that 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 social interaction & applications of the sociological imagination. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)
of their new position while those who undergo downward mobility tend to retain the behavior typical of their origin, because people in an ambiguous situation 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 (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.)

90S23713 / ISA / 1990 / 7395
Weedie, Erich (Forschungsinst Soziologie, Lindenburger Allee 15 S Cologne 41 Federal Republic Germany), Functionality and Rent-Seeking in Social Stratification: A Social Dilemma.

90S23714 / ISA / 1990 / 7396
Wegener, Bernd (Instit Soziologie U Heidelberg, D-6900 Federal Republic Germany), Network Heterogeneity and the Utility of Social Ties.

90S23715 / ISA / 1990 / 7397

- 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 $1.4 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
Wejnert, Barbara (Dept Sociology Georgia Southern U, Statesboro GA), 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 generally Romantic ideas of human freedom & human nature (referring to the dissolving of 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 & comprehensive example, if not a prototype, of Romanticist thinking in social theory. Its discussion may lead to a better understanding of what Romanticism is, in less strictly 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.)

90S23717 / ISA / 1990 / 7399

- There have been more than a million student movements in post-WWII Eastern Europe. The first occurred during the era of worldwide student protests, riots, & rebellions in 1968. The second took place in 1980/1981 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.)

90S23718 / ISA / 1990 / 7400
Wejnert, Barbara (Dept Sociology Georgia Southern U, Statesboro GA), The Romanticist Critique of Political Economy, Karl Marx and the German Sociological Classics.

90S23719 / ISA / 1990 / 7401
Welcker, Ingrid & Anker, Ingrid (Instit Social Studies Armed Forces Germany, Winzererstr 52 D-8000 Munich 46 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-
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 and stumbling blocks in research sociolinguistic in Mexico are synthesized. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Wellman, Barry & Salazar, Vence A. F. (Centre Urban & Community Studies U Toronto, Ontario M5S 1A1), How & Why: Do Social Networks Change over a Decade?. Data obtained from the same Torontoians (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.)

Wenger, Morton G. (U Louisville, KY 40292), Stupidification, Feudalization, & 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 & classes as well (eg, Vice-President Dan 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 legitimation problems on the other. Both the theoretical underpinnings of this phenomenon & 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 figures changes in other capitalist societies. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)
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 sold in the private sector. 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 framework that seeks to help these women to change 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 accension 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 considered in a sectoral analysis of demographic change; however, they 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 or in the women 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

The high degree of cultural homogeneity in Japan, South Korea, Taiwan, & Hong Kong, & the continued importance of preindustrial social institutions, makes 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 coordination & control system, including the importance of personal authority & owner dominance, 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 interfamilial solidarity & integration into larger political units. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23730 / ISA / 1990 / 7412
Wiegand, Erich (ZUMA eV, B2 1 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 dynamics 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 variables & 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
Wievierka, Michel (CADIS, 54 bld Raspail F-75006 Paris), 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 deconstruction. However, even if this idea is false, terrorism often tries to emulate or represent a social movement, seeking legitimation. The situation of 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, JI 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 participated. The findings suggest the hypothesis that 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.)

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1990S23734 / ISA / 1990 / 7416

† 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.)

1990S23735 / 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 interpretations is developed. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

1990S23736 / ISA / 1990 / 7418

† 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 & the issues of gender, race, & class, i.e., 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 increase awareness 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.)

1990S23737 / ISA / 1990 / 7419
Williams, Wendy & Papamichael, Elly Maria (Dept Economics U California, Davis 95616), Enforcing Traditional Architecture: A Village Study: Pales Epidavros, Greece.

† Tourism provides about 33% of total village income in Pales 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 on the ground & 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.)

1990S23738 / 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.)

1990S23739 / 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.)

1990S23740 / 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.)

1990S23741 / 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)

† 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.)

1990S23742 / 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 explicit, implicit, & unacknowledged information is exchanged & interpreted by all participants. The term communication rarely brings to mind conflictual situations; but language conflicts, shouting matches, arguments, & controver-
yses 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 and the adversary? How does he attack the adversary? What does the adversary do in return? 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 & displacement which determine 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

Winston, 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 deems 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

Wippier, 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 professional or applied research), technical appraisal on the demand side, rational 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, Bjorn & 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, i.e., 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 structuralfunctionalist theorizing, & traditional philosophies of science. Such criticism of the theory of structuralism is dealt with in the Contingency of Contemporary Sociological Imaginings. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23746 / ISA / 1990 / 7428
Woordward, 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 that the leisure of black, disabled, or single women is even more restricted. Here, this connection is illustrated, with the example of the idealization of children, women, & workers, admired for their naturalness, spontaneity, etc. The connection between increasing restraints on physical & emotional violence & the rise of ideals & practices of a "controlled decontrolling" of these emotions & impulses is emphasized. (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.

Examinations in the density of interdependency networks in the West are connected with changes in collective ideals & behaviors. In these networks, the pressures that people exert on each other & themselves—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, with the example of the idealization of children, women, & workers, admired for their naturalness, spontaneity, etc. The connection between increasing restraints on physical & emotional 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

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 in training in comparison with equally 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 agencies, 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 initial de l'imagination contemporain: (The Initiation Process in the Imagination of Contemporary Imaginaries). (PRE)

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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 performed in some religious community are examined. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

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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, investigations 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 Transitions.
† 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 vary with characteristics of individuals. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23752 / ISA / 1990 / 7434
Yamolskaya, Stella 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
Yanakieva, Emilia (Platchkovitsa 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 ideologically stereotyped image, 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 humanness, violence, military conflicts, & war. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23754 / ISA / 1990 / 7436
Yanitsky, Oleg (Instit International Labour Movement, Kolpachiyny 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 2 years, materials of parliamentary hearings, manifestoes, leaflets, & other discourses. Findings reveal that the environmental groups considered respect 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 antigenizing 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
Yaroshovsky, 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 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 2 years, materials of parliamentary hearings, manifestoes, leaflets, & other discourses. Findings reveal that the environmental groups considered respect 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 antigenizing 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.)

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) Japanese workers suffering 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 the 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, Chul-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.

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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.)

Yladen, 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 challenges & local political decision-making and may be a more powerful tool in understanding social change.

90S23758 / ISA / 1990 / 7440

90S23759 / ISA / 1990 / 7441

Yngnsson, 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 ideological & programmatic efforts to created court-based programs as one way to reduce the workload of the court system.

90S23760 / ISA / 1990 / 7442

Yoge, 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). The study indicates that social norms are 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 (ISYS, 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 is explored. The development of youth organizations and their role in social change is discussed. The process of social transformation caused by the collapse of the Eastern bloc is examined, and the impact of political change on youth and the implications for future research in family sociology in Taiwan. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23763 / ISA / 1990 / 7445

Young, Yi-rong (Graduate Inst 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 factors such 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 & values, 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 & 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; & advances 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 enable or reify social values & help avoid nihilism. The negative, on the other hand, have a dehumanizing potential but nullify the positive social function that the positive serve. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23765 / ISA / 1990 / 7447

- 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-
It is argued that a positivistic model of organizational studies is limited. 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 their families' communities and 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.)

A transactional model of organizational studies is related to the humanities are reviewed, & contributions of history, semantics, 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.)

It is argued that the various forms of industrial democracy are based on & imply specific macrosocial & economic configurations. Changes at both the national & international levels determine the nature of industrial democracy. In particular, 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 process of the enterprise, & the forms & content of worker participation in management. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

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.)

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.)

Some papers were received by SA too late for the abstracts to be appropriately noted. Please inquire about availability through the SA Document Delivery Service.
An investigation of whether the theoretical model suggesting that mi-
ner assimilation adequately accounts for differences in personal charac-
teristics of Chinese in New York City, & for the segregation of Chinese from
other racial & ethnic groups. Analysis of field interview data, & of indi-
vidual- & tract-level census data reveals that socioeconomic status, mar-
riage, & 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, &
etnic segmentation of the housing market work together to structure the
local pattern, resulting in a level of residential segregation higher than anticipated by the assimilation model. (Copyright 1990, Sociologi-
cal Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

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.

A comparison of the social, economic, & emotional burdens for parents
of groups-unqualified young workers, young labor migrants, & the young
people relative to social position. Here, disadvantaged youth
90S23776 / ISA / 1990 / 7458

90S23775 / ISA / 1990 / 7457
Zimmerman, Mary K. & Kauppinen, Kaisa (Instit Occupational Health,
Topeliaukenskatu 41 A SF-00250 Helsinki Finland), A Com-
parative Study of Health Services and the Well-Being of Parents Car-
ing for a Child with Chronic Illness: Finland and the United States.

A discussion of how the art of non-Western, preindustrial peoples, usu-
ally from less developed, now postcolonial nations, has come to be ab-
used, reappropriated, & even opposed meanings may be derived from otherwise intentioned cultural creations. (Copyright 1990, Sociologi-
cal Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

90S23777 / ISA / 1990 / 7459
Zimmermann, Ekkart (U Bundeswehr Munich, D-8014 Neubiberg
Federal Republic Germany), Social Movement Participation and Po-
itical Outcomes: Why Both Ends Fail to Meet.

Rivalries in the Bulgarian Education System.

The contemporary social-political situation in the Soviet republic is char-
acterized by the processes of self-assertion & aggravation of inter-
ethnic 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 na-
tionality. 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 mar-
riages do not indicate improvements in the interethnic relations of the
USSR. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights re-
served.)
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.)
bibliography of late arrivals

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Abbott, Pamela A. & Wallace, Claire (Polytechnic South West Plymouth, Devon GB PL4 8AA England), Familial Ideology, Social Policy and the New Right in Britain and the USA

ISA0002
Aberg, Rune (Dept Sociology Umeå U, S-90187 Sweden), Internal Labour Market and the Inflation-Unemployment Trade-Off

ISA0003
Abdi, Nigar Fatima (Jawaharlal Nehru U, New Delhi 110067 India), Theory of Role-Conflict Revisions and Suggestions

ISA0004
Abrous, Dahbia (Instit Universitario Orientale Berbero, 1-80134 Naples Italy), Quand l'honneur se méle de l'argent des femmes--ou l'intrinséque d'une hypothèse (When Honor Is Mixed with Money among Women--The Itinerary of a Hypothesis) (FRE)

ISA0005
Abrous, Dahbia (Inst Universitario Orientale Berbero, 1-80134 Naples Italy), When Honor Is Mixed with Money among Women--The Itinerary of a Hypothesis

ISA0006
Achuthan, Radh M. & Leonhard, Philip (Long Island U, Southampton NY 11968), Attitudinal Indexes on "Preparedness to Help Non-Familial Others in Need," in the States of Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, and Karnataka, India

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Adadnik, Mária (Instit Sociology & Social Policy Eotvos U, Kun Bela ter 2 H-1083 Budapest Hungary), Parenting Policy--Paradoxes and Changing Functions at the End of the 80's in Hungary

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Ademisokun-Turton, Dayo (Faculty Administration Obafemi Awolowo U, Ile-Ife Nigeria), Towards Organisational Theory-in-Use: Its Relevance to the African Manager

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Ageiey, Vladimir Sergeeyeевич (Moscow State U, Prospekt Marx 18 corp 5 USSR), Soviet Social Psychology Looking for Contacts with Western Human Sciences

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Ahlgren, Olof (Hedmark & Oppland Inst Social & Labour Res Inst, P.O. Box 1151, 1712 Lillestrøm Norway), International Migration: A Comparative Study of Adolescent Drinking Habits

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Ahtik, M. (Instit Criminological & Sociological Research, Gračanica 18 Belgrade Yugoslavia), Influence of the Professional Profile of the Employed on Their Absenteeism

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Al-Haj, Ibrahim Majid (Carleton U, Ottawa Ontario K1S 5B6), Kinship and Modernization in Developing Societies: The Case of the Arabs in Israel

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Ahmed, S.M. Nurul (Dept Anthropology Jahangirnagar U, Savar Dhaka Bangladesh), State, Politics and Disaster Response in Bangladesh

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Ahlqvist, Leena (Instit Educational Research, Seminariinkatu 15 SF-40110 Finland), Constructions of Family and Childhood: Feminism and the "Child Question"

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Albornoz, Orlando (Saint Antony's Coll Oxford U, OX1 2JD England), Venezuelan Youth: Social Alienation through Political Democracy

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Alves, Wania M.B. (Institut Universitario Pesquisas Rio de Janeiro, Rua da Matriz B2 22260 Botafogo Brazil), The International Diffusion and Institutionalization of the New Entrepreneurship Movement: A Study in the Sociology of Organizational Knowledge

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Bonanno, Alessandro (Dept Rural Sociology U Missouri, Columbia 65211), The Revolutionary Dimension of Biotechnology or the Count-Revolution of Biotechnology

ISA0090
Borzeix, Anni (CNAM-CNRS, 2 rue Conté F-75003 Paris France), Langage, histoires de vie et travail (Language, Life Histories and Work) (FRE)

ISA0091
Bouffartigue, Paul (CERCON-GERM, 2 rue de La Charité F-13002 Marseille France), Générations et âges de la vie à l'épreuve de la crise (Generations and Life Stages and the Test of Crisis) (FRE)

ISA0092
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

ISA0094
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 socioanthropologique (Life History, Work and Socioanthropological Measure) (FRE)

ISA0096
Boyadshieva, Lina (Instiit Youth Studies, Sofia Bulgaria), Perestroika of 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?

ISA0100
Brand, Karl-Werner (Dept Sociology Technical U Munich, D-8000 Federal Republic Germany), Changing Cultural Moods and Cycles of Protest

ISA0101
Braster, J.F.A. (Erasmus U, NL-3000 DR Rotterdam Netherlands), School Struggle, Pillarization and the Choice of Public and Private Schools in the Netherlands: A Comparison between Three Generations

ISA0102
Brenner, Louis (SOAS, Thornhaugh St Russell Sq London WC1H 0XG England), Islam and the State in Africa: An Historical Analysis of Contemporary Trends

ISA0103
Brito, Jose Maria Freire Brandão de & Rodrigues, Maria de Lurdes (CISEP, Rua Miguel Lups 20 P-1200 Lisbon Portugal), French title not provided (Portuguese Entrepreneurs and European Integration) (FRE)

ISA0104
Brown, Christopher H. (22 Jesson Rd, Walsall WS1 3AS England), Pluralism, Education and the Nation State

ISA0105
Brown, Helen (Tavistock Instiit Human Relations, Belsize Ln London NW3 5BA England), Leadership and Nonhierarchy: Examples from the Women's Movement

ISA0106
Brun-Cottan, Françoise (Xerox Parc, 333 Coyote Hill Rd Palo Alto CA 94304), Talk in the Workplace: "Anticipatory Responses"

ISA0107
Bryant, Christopher G.A. (Dept Sociology U Salford, M5 4WT England), Post-Empiricism and the Reconstruction of Theory and Application in Sociology

ISA0108
Büchtemann, Christoph F. & Schupp, Juergen (German Instiit Economic Research, Koenigin-Luise-Str 5 D-1000 Berlin 33 Federal Republic Germany), Socio-Biographical Aspects of Working Time Flexbility: Longitudinal Evidence for the Federal Republic of Germany

ISA0109

ISA0110
Budrys, Grace & Gross, Harriet Engel (DePaul U, Chicago IL 60604), Physicians in Organizations: Increasing Professionalism and Declining Control

ISA0111
Buexas, Tomás Calvo (Facultad Ciencias Políticas & Sociología U Complutense Madrid, E-28040 Spain), Education and Ethnic Conflict in Spanish Society: Prejudices and Racism against the Gypsies

ISA0112
Bunch, Charlotte A. (Center Global Issues & Women's Leadership Douglass Coll, New Brunswick NJ 08903-0270), Women and Empowerment: A Global Perspective

ISA0113
Burgos, Martine (Groupe Sociologie Littérature EHESS, 10 rue Monsieur le Prince F-75006 Paris France), La peur douce: modernité et archaismes 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 Instiit Book Study, nd Volkonsky per 10 Moscow URSS), Towards the Psychology of the Respondent
ISA0116
Cačić, Jadranka & Kumpes, Josip (Instit Migration & Nationalities, YU-41000 Zagreb, Yugoslavia), French title not provided (Interculturalism and the Integration of Migrants) (FRE)

ISA0117
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
Cainzos, Miguel A. (Dept Sociologia Facultad Filosofía, E-15701 Santiago Spain), Politics and Class Analysis

ISA0119
Campanella, Miriam L. (Via Sant Ottavio 20, I-10124 Torino Italy), Turbulence and Regressive Strategies. Self-Closure versus Self-Organization

ISA0120
Campani, Giovanna (U Florence, I-50121 Italy), Schooling for Migrating: The Example of Philippine Women in Italy

ISA0121
Campos, Miguel Angel, Jimenez, Jaime & Diaz-Frances, Eloisa (Apdo Postal 20-726, Admon no 20 Délégation Alvaro Obregon 01000 Mexico DF), Science and Technology Goals in a Developing Country

ISA0122
Carabanta, Julio (Facultad Ciencias Politicas & Sociologia U Complutense Madrid, E-28040 Somosaguas Spain), Recent Trends in Education and Unemployment in Spain

ISA0123
Carney, Larry S. & Kelley, Charlotte G. O. (Providence Coll, RI 02918-0001), The Political Economy of Japanese Feminism

ISA0124
Carrilho, Maria & Winkler, Gunnar (ISCTE, Ave Forças Armadas P-1600 Lisbon Portugal), Peacekeeping versus Militarization: Recent Developments

ISA0125
Carsjö, Kerstin & Johansson, Stina (Dept Social Medicine Uppsala U Hospital, S-75185 Sweden), Women and Health in Sweden

ISA0126
Carter, Neil (Dept Polities 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 (PREAIC-Oficina Internacional Trabajo, Santiago Chile), La Cooperation technologique des collectifs de travail (Technological Cooperation in Work Collectives) (FRE)

ISA0129
Castelain Meunier, Christine (CADIS-EHESS, 54 bvd 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 Baztán Madrid Spain), Spanish title not provided (Popular Participation, Social Nets and Local Decentralization) (SPA)

ISA0131
Cemohorsky, Pavel (Instit Economics, Politieckych Veznu 7 CS-111 73 Prague Czechoslovakia), The Study of Poverty and Famine: Methodological Remarks

ISA0132
Chabaud, Bernard, Chabaud-Rychter, Danielle & Fougeryrollas-Schwebel, Dominique (GEDISST-CNRS-IRESCO, 59 rue Pouchet F-73849 Cedex 17 Paris France), French title not provided (Men’s and Women’s Activities Performed for the Extended Family) (FRE)

ISA0133
Chaladler, Snehamoy (Dept Political Science Burdwan U, 713104 India), Minorities and the Problem of Linguistic Inequality in States of India

ISA0134
Chambon, Adrienne (U New Jersey, New Brunswick 08903), Narratives in Mental Health Context: An Exploration of Narrative Strategies in the Therapeutic Dialogue

ISA0135
Chanfrault-Duchet, Marie-Françoise (U François Rabelais, Tours France), Oralité, chorality du récit de vie (Orality, Chorality of the Life Story) (FRE)

ISA0136
Chang, Mau-Kuei Michael (Instit Ethnology Academia Sinica, 11529 Taipei Taiwan), Social Movements and Political Transformations in Taiwan during the 1980s

ISA0137
Chanalat, Jean-Francois (EHEC, 5255 ave Dececlus Montreal Quebec), Organizational Analysis in the French-Speaking Countries

ISA0138
Chappell, Neena L. (Centre Aging U Manitoba, Winnipeg R3T 2N2), The Complementarity of Formal and Informal Support

ISA0139
Charaf Eddine, Fahima (Instit Development Arabe, POB 14 5300 Beirut Lebanon), Internationalisation de la societé du moyen orient arabe (The Internationalization of Society in the Arab Middle East) (FRE)

ISA0140
Chaturvedi, Manjeet Kumar (Dept Sociology Banaras Hindu U, Varanasi 221005 Uttar Pradesh India), Emergence of Capitalist Agricultural Structures in Some Regions of India

ISA0141
Chaudhuri, Sumita & Chaudhuri, Baddhadeb (A-3 Karaya Govt Housing Estate, 700019 Calcutta India), Migration and Ethnicity in the Urban Context: A Study on Calcutta

ISA0142
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)

ISA0143
Chauhan, Arvind (Barkatullah U, Bhopal 462026 Madhya Pradesh India), State Intervention and Peasantry: The Case of British Rule in the Indian History

ISA0144
Chauhan, Abha (Baikunthi Devi Kanya Coll, Agra Uttar Pradesh India), Changing Political Economics and the Position of Tribal Women in India (Bastar)
ISA0145
Chavez, Ana Maria (CRIM, Ave Universidad s/n Circuito 2 Colonia Champlac Cuernavaca Morelos Mexico), Spanish title not provided (The Participation of Native and Migrant Women in Economic Activities at the Northern Border of Mexico) (SPA)

ISA0146
Chhaya, Datar (Tata Inst. Soc. Science, Deonar Bombay 400088 Maharashtra India), New Women's Movement in Maharashtra: Reflections from Within

ISA0147
Chow, Esther Ngan-Ling (Dept Sociology American U, Washington DC 20016), The Gendered Process of Economic Development of High-Tech Industries: The Case of Taiwan

ISA0148
Christoffersen, Mogens Nygaard (Danish National Inst. Social Research, Broggergade 28 DK-1300 Copenhagen), Alarming Symptoms in Modern Childhood: Their Structural Context

ISA0149
Christy, Carol A. (Ohio U, Lancaster OH 43130), Trends in Sex Differences in Political Participation: A Comparative Perspective

ISA0150
Clamp, Christina A. (New Hampshire Coll, Manchester 02135), Spanish title not provided (Managing Cooperation at Mondragon) (SPA)

ISA0151
Clarke, Susan E. & Gaile, Gary L. (Dept Political Science U Colorado, Boulder 80309), Local Institutional Innovations in the Post-Reagan Era: Findings from a National Survey of Local Economic Development Strategies

ISA0152
Climent, Graciela Irma (Facultad Medicina U Buenos Aires, 1053 Argentina), Familias vulnerables y atencion de la salud (Vulnerable Families and Health Attention) (SPA)

ISA0153
Clough, Patricia T. (Fordham U Lincoln Center, New York NY 10023), Man and the State: Heroes in Vietnam War Movies

ISA0154
Cockburn, Cynthia (Dept Social Sciences City U, London EC1 England), Technological Competence in the Social Construction of Gender

ISA0155
Coen, Anna (Istit studi programazione economicas Roma, C so V. Emanuele 28 I-00186 Italy), Some Future Perspectives for Work in One World

ISA0156
Coetzee, Jan Karel (Rhodes U, Grahamstown 6140 Republic South Africa), Development as Affirmation and Cumulation of Meaning within a Shared Reality

ISA0157
Cohen, Yoland (3718 Ave Laval, Montreal Quebec H2X 3C9), Communities of Survival and Solidarity: Rural French Canadian Women's Nursing Associations and Farm Groups in the 1920s and 1930s

ISA0158
Cohn, Amelia (CEDEC, Rua Airosa Galvao 64 05002 Sao Paulo Brazil), Political Processes and Health in Sao Paulo

ISA0159
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 Jorria, Javier, Garrido Garcia, F. Javier & Gutierrez Arellano, Andres (Facultad Políticas Sociologia U Complutense Madrid, Somosaguas E-28040 Spain), Comparative Spatial-Social Structure of the Cities of Bogota and Caracas

ISA0161
Constantopoulos, Chryssoulla (Ecole haute études industrielles, Tsismiski 45 Thessalonique GR 54623 Greece), Castastrophe et culture des reseaux (Catastrophe and Network Cultures) (FRE)

ISA0162
Cook, Karen S. (Dept Sociology U Washington, Seattle 98195), Distributive Justice and Intergenerational Exchange

ISA0163
Crist, Eileen & Lynch, Michael (Dept Sociology Boston U, MA 02215), The Analyzability of Human-Animal Communications: Animal Training as a Perspicuous Case

ISA0164
Csaba, Mako (Instit Sociologie Hungarian Academy Science, Uri u 49 H-1250 Budapest), Labour Relations and Social Spaces in Work

ISA0165
Cunha, Flavio Salib (FAFICH U Federal Minas Gerais, Belo Horizonte 31270 Brazil), New Structural Features and State Intervention in the Production of Urban Space in Belo Horizonte

ISA0166
Dabrowski, Andrzej (Roskilde U, DK-4000 Denmark), The Triangular Field of Knowledge Production

ISA0167
Dadoy, 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)

ISA0168
Dall, Paula W. (Virginia Polytechnic Instit & State U, Blacksburg 24061), The Context of Family Poverty in America: The Example of Homelessness

ISA0169
Dalla Costa, Giovanna Franca (Faculty Magistero U Padua, I-35100 Italy), Economic Crisis, Women's Work and International Debt (The Venezuela of the 1980s)

ISA0170
D'Alton, S.O. (U New South Wales, Kensington 2033 Australia), The Global Condominium

ISA0171
D'Amato, Marina (Dipty Sociologia, Via Salaria I-113 Rome Italy), La Televisión et les nouveaux paradigmes de l'imaginaire des enfants (Television and New Paradigms of Children's Imaginations) (FRE)

ISA0172
Darke, Roy (U Sheffield, S10 2TN England), Housing in Mongolia: From Tent to High Rise

ISA0173
Dash, Anup Kumar (Dept Sociology Utkal U, Bhubaneswar 751004 Orissa India), Trade Unions and Organisational Democracy in India

ISA0174
Daskalova, Svetlana (Dept Social Medicine High Medical Insti, Marlin Dinov 55 H-9002 Varna Bulgaria), Medico-Social Health Problems of Women Teachers

ISA0175
De Briey, 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)
ISA0176
De Groot-van Leeuwen, I.E. (Dept Sociology Rijks U Leiden, NL-2333 AK Netherlands), Newcomers in the Dutch Judiciary

ISA0177
De La Torre, Isabel (U Autónoma Madrid, E-28120 Spain), Spanish title not provided (Mergers and Acquisitions, Corporation Control, and Management Participation) (SPA)

ISA0178
De Swaan, Abram (24 Oude Hoogstr, NL-1012 CE Amsterdam Netherlands), Welfare States in Transnational Perspective

ISA0179
Del Re, Alisa (Istit Scienze Politiche U Padova, I-35100 Italy), Women's Work and Social Control of Reproduction: Ideology and Practice during the Capitalist Development in France and Italy in the 1930s

ISA0180
Dele Donne, Marcella (Dip. Sociologia, Via Salaria 113 I-00198 Rome Italy), A Female Cooperative Enterprise in Rome: Analysis of Some Experience in Social Services for the Aged

ISA0181
Dendoung, Suphot (Dept Sociology U Connecticut, Storrs 06268), Malaria Control Program and Community Participation in Thailand: Factors Affecting Success

ISA0182
Deva, Indra (Dept Sociology Rovishankur U, 492010 Raipur India), Future of Folk Art and Literature

ISA0183
Dias, Patrick V. (J.W. Goethe U, D-6000 Frankfurt Federal Republic Germany), International Division of Labour and Education: An Introduction to Trends, Issues and Problems

ISA0184
Diaz Martinez, José Antonio (Facultad Ciencias Políticas & Sociología UNED, E-28040 Madrid Spain), Spanish title not provided (New Values in a Process of Social Homogeneity) (SPA)

ISA0185
Díaz, José A. (Dept Sociology Uppsala U, S-75105 Sweden), Social and Economic Aspects in the Process of Chilean Immigrants’ Integration into Swedish Society

ISA0186
Diones, Gedeon P. (Research Inst Culture, Corvin tér 8 H-1251 Budapest Hungary), Theatre, Dance and Society

ISA0187
Dilova, Silvija Isak (Insti Sociologia, 13-A Moskovska Str BG-1000 Sofia Bulgaria), Some Issues of Urban Employment under Socialism in the Context of Economic Reform

ISA0188
D’Inceo, Maria Conceição (CEEDC, Rua Ayrosa Galvão 64 03002 São Paulo Brazil), Portuguese title not provided. (Land Reform in the Daily Life of Workers: A Case Study) (POR)

ISA0189
Diniz, Eli Roque (Institutio Pescuisa Rio de Janeiro, Ruad Matriz 82 Botafogo 22260 Brazil [Tel: 021-286-9146]), Le Rôle politique des industriels dans le Côte 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 (CNNRS, 59-61 rue Pouchet P-75849 Paris France), La Politique dans la pratique du Marxisme-Leninisme le cas Roumain (Politics in the Practice of Marxism-Leninism: The Romanian Case) (FRE)

ISA0191
d’Tribarne, Philippe (CEREBE, 140 rue du Chevaleret F-75013 Paris France), French title not provided (Why Is Unemployment So High in Europe?) (FRE)

ISA0192
Disco, Cornelis (Twente U, NL-7500 AE Enschede Netherlands), Conceptualizing the Professional System in Engineering

ISA0193
Djokic, G. Dušan (Filozofski Fakultet, YU-21000 Novi Sad Yugoslavia), Relation between Population Policy and Migration

ISA0194
Dobranov, Velichko (Bulgarian Sociological Assoc, 20 April 19 BG-1606 Sofia), Development of Pluralism and Socialist Society

ISA0195
Domiol-Fawor, Ghislaine & Lerolle, Anne (GEDIST 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)

ISA0196
Dore-Cabral, Carlos (Technological Inst Santo Domingo, Dominica 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)

ISA0197
Drize, Tamara M. (Krzyzhanovskatego 24/35 b5, 117259 Moscow USSR), Social Communication and Prognostical Social Project-Making: Theoretical and Methodological Problems

ISA0198
Dubovsky, Yuri A. & Tatarnikova, Irene V. (Simferopol U, 333000 USSR), Sociophonetis Aspeut of Gendered Variability

ISA0199
Eberle, Thomas S. (Hochschule Saint Gallen, Störgel 495 CH-9063 Switzerland), Changes in Cognitive Organization of Space after Computer Innovation in Small Business

ISA0200
Echeverria, 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)

ISA0201
Edvigis Sanchez, Maria, La participación de los profesores en el sistema educativo español (Teacher Participation in the Spanish Education System) (SPA)

ISA0202

ISA0203
Egler, Tamara Tania Coben (IPUR/U Federal Rio de Janeiro, P. Reitoria S/541 I Fundão Brazil), Brazilian title not provided (State Administration of Participatory Construction) (FRE)

ISA0204
ISA0120

Elvire, Athawet Comlan (BP 03/0431, Cotonou Benin), Women, Work and the Family

ISA0121

Engelbert, Angelika (Instit Population Research & Social Policy U Bielefeld, Postfach 8640 D-4800 Federal Republic Germany), World of Childhood: Differentiated but Different?

ISA0122

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)

ISA0123

Escobar, Cristina (Dept Sociology U California San Diego, La Jolla 92093), Clients or Citizens: Peasant Politics in Northern Colombia

ISA0124

Exeberria, Cesareo, Aizpurua, Xabier & Martinez de Luna, Itxaki (Basque Government, Duque de Wellington 2 E-01011 Vitoria-Gasteiz Spain), A Multivariate Analysis of the Basque Language Based on the Census of 1986

ISA0125

Eve, Raymond A. (Dept Sociology U Texas, Arlington 76019), "Scientific Creationism," the Politics of Lifestyle Concern, and the Western Rejection of Rationalism

ISA0126

Everts, Saskia J. (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

ISA0127

Fell, Jennifer (Dept Modern Languages Aston U, Birmingham B4 7ET England), "The Impact of Leisure on Work in Britain, France, West Germany and Japan

ISA0128

Ferrand, Alexis (LASMAS IRESCO, 59 rue Pouchet F-74849 Paris Cedex 17 France), French title not provided (Duration of Interpersonal Relations: Hypotheses and Methods) (FRE)

ISA0129

Ferrara, Allessandro (Dept Sociology U Rome, I-00198 Italy), Validity in Interpretation Reinterpreted: The Identity Approach

 ISA0130

Ferrari Occhionero, Marisa (GIRS U Roma, I-00100 Italy), Women in Italian Local Power

ISA0131

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)

ISA0132

Fisher, Sue C. (Wesleyan U, Middletown CT 06457), Caring as an Examining Room Strategy

ISA0133

Fiske, Jo-Anne (Dept Sociology Saint Mary's U, Halifax Nova Scotia B3H 3C3), Socio-Political Status of Canadian Native Women in Reserve Communities

ISA0134

Flecker, Jörg & Schionstock, Gerd (IHS, Stumpergasse 56 A-1060 Vienna Austria), An Empirical Study of System Design Processes

ISA0135


ISA0136

Flood, John (School Law Indiana U, Bloomington 47405), Professional Organizations. Community and Multidisciplinary Practice

ISA0137

Flynn, J. David (King's Coll, London Ontario N6A 2M3), Community Spirit by Any Other Name: A Comparative Study of Community in Canada, England and the Netherlands

ISA0138

Fodor, Istvan (Editorial Office Language Reform, Niehler Kirchweg 71 D-5000 Cologne 60 Federal Republic Germany), Hungarian Minorities in Neighbouring Countries outside Hungary

ISA0139

Font, Mauricio (Dept Sociology Queens Coll, Flushing NY 11367), Export Agriculture and Industrialization

ISA0140

Fort, Alfredo L. (99 Gower St, London WC1E 6AZ England), Family Size Preference, Cultural Values and Reproductive Behavior in Peru

ISA0141

Fort, Lucia & Young, Gay (American U, Washington DC 20016), An Assessment of Gender Inequality in Fifteen Nations

ISA0142

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)

ISA0143

Francis-Okongwu, Anne (Dept Special Programs Queens Coll, Flushing NY 11367), Race, Class and Gender: Discussions of the Underclass

ISA0144

Franco, Saul (OPS, 525 23 St NW Washington DC 20037), Spanish title not provided (Violence and Health in Latin America) (SPA)

ISA0145

Friedrich, Walter (ZII, Stallbaumstr 9 DDR-7022 Leipzig German Democratic Republic), Identity Change among Youth

ISA0146

Fröne, Ivan (Dept Sociology U Oslo, N-0317 Norway), Dimensions of Childhood
ISA0237
Fuentes, Lisa (Dept Sociology Boston Coll, Chestnut Hill MA 02167), The Struggle against Political Alienation: The Role of Grassroots Movements in the Making of Democracy

ISA0238
Fujita, Kuniko (Michigan State U, East Lansing 48824), Gender and Urban and Industrial Restructuring in the Tokyo Metropolitan Region

ISA0239
Fuller, Theodore D., Edwards, John N., Sermsri, Santhit & Vorakitchphakorn, Sairudee (Dept Sociology Virginia Polytechnic Inst & State U, Blacksburg 24061), Gender and Health: Evidence from Thailand

ISA0240
Füräuer, Bengt (Dept Sociology Umeå U, S-90187 Sweden), Labor Market Flexibility in Canada and Sweden

ISA0241
Gadsden, Carlos (Mendelsshon 105-A Colonía 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

ISA0245
Galuszka, Mieczyslaw (Akademia Medyczna, Al Kosciuszki 85 P-90-436 Łódź Poland), Popular Reception of the TV Serial

ISA0246
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)

ISA0247
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)

ISA0248
Gargiulo, Pablo, Participación de los trabajadores y acción comunal en la Argentina (Worker Participation and Communal Action in Argentina) (SPA)

ISA0249
Garlicki, Jan (Faculty Journalism & Political Science Warsaw U, PL-00-047 Poland), Youth as a Group in a Sociological Sense

ISA0250
Garrigues, Emmanuel (UFR Sciences sociales U Paris VII, 2 pl Jussieu P-75005 France), French title not provided (Time in the Field and Time as the Field) (FRE)

ISA0251

ISA0252
Giampaglia, Giuseppe (Dipit scienze economia & sociali U Napoli, I-80058 Italy), Reliability Coefficients Computed through Factor Analysis

ISA0253

ISA0254
Giliomee, Hermann (Dept Political Studies U Cape Town, Rondebosch 7700 Republic South Africa), Right-Wing Violence and Ethnicity in South Africa: A Historical and Contemporary Perspective

ISA0255
Gill, Rajesh, Urbanization and Urbanism: A Re-Examination of the Relationship

ISA0256
Gill, Veena (Dept Comparative Politics, Christies gate-15 Bergen Norway), Transition from Authoritarianism: The Politics of Military Disengagement in Turkey and Pakistan

ISA0257
Ginsburg, Alla (Instit Ethnography Moscow, ul Dm Ul'anova 19 117036 USSR), Traditions in Modern Social Dynamics

ISA0258
Gleichmann, Peter R. (Dept Sociology U Hanover, D-3000 1 Federal Republic Germany), On Architectural Thought: Some Long-Term Changes in a Historical-Sociological Perspective

ISA0259
Godina, Vesna V. (Faculty Sociology/Political Science/Journalism, Kardeljeva plosačad 5 Ljubljana Yugoslavia), Political Socialization in the Family: Some Dilemmas around Authority

ISA0260
Godschalk, J.J. & Mevissen, J.M. (U Amsterdam, NL-1012 CE Netherlands), The Relations of Firm and Family Household in the Informal Economy

ISA0261
Goetz, Edward G. (U Minnesota, Saint Paul 55108), Local Innovations in Housing Development Policy: A National Study of American Cities

ISA0262
Gokilavani, Srinivasan (Dept Women’s Studies Alagappa U, Karaikudi Tamil Nadu India), A Comparative Study on Worker’s Health and Safety in Two Health Organizations in Madurai—A Case Study in Tamil Nadu, India

ISA0263
Gölte, Nöüifer (Koybasi Cad 336 A/65, Yemkoy Istanbul Turkey), Identité religieuse, action politique: les femmes islamistes en Turquie (Religious Identity, Political Action: Islamic Women in Turkey) (FRE)

ISA0264
Gomez, Alcides & Diaz, Luz M. (Fundación Investigaciones & Estudios Economico-Sociales U Nacional Colombia, 53519 Bogotá), Spanish title not provided (International Migration from Colombia) (SPA)

ISA0265
Gonçalves, Rodolfo S. (Centro Estudios Sociales Politicos U Buenos Aires, Argentina), Spanish title not provided (Economic Crisis and Patterns of Family Dissolution in Argentina) (SPA)

ISA0266
Goncharenko, Nickolaj V. (Insti Art/Folklore/Ethnography Academy Science Ukraine, 4 Kirova St 252001 Kiev USSR), Art and Ecological Education
ISA0267
Gordon, Judith (U New Haven, West Haven CT 06516), Aging Women and Development: The Power of Social Constructions

ISA0268

ISA0269
Goswami, Behari Binod (A.N.S.I. 27 J.L. Nehru Rd, Calcutta-16 India), Language, Culture and Ethnicity

ISA0270

ISA0271
Graham, Peter (Dept Behavioral Sciences Bentley Coll, Waltham MA 02154-4705), Technical Communications and the Organization of Consumers, 1925-1939

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Gran, Peter (Temple U, Philadelphia PA 19122), The National Question in Egypt

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Grancelli, Bruno (Dipt Politica Sociale U Trento, I-38100 Italy), The Debate “Power vs Efficiency”: New Insights from the Studies of Socialist Enterprise

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Grant, Karen R. & Bricky, Stephen L. (Dept Sociology U Manitoba, Winnipeg R3T 2N2), The Emergence of Occupational Health and Safety Legislation in Canada: A Socio-Historical Analysis

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Gras, Fred (German Coll Physical Education, Leipzig German Democratic Republic), Sport and Health--A Sport-Sociological and Sport-Medical Statement

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Grattet, T. Ryken (Dept Sociology U California, Santa Barbara 93106), Law of the Killed and Wounded: Transformation and Persistence in the Law of Industrial Accidents

ISA0277
Gremoum, Catherine (CSO, 19 rue Amélie F-75007 Paris France), French title not provided (Individual and Organizational Ethics in Social Policies) (FRE)

ISA0278
Grillo, Oscar Jorge (CLADE, Pichincha 364 ID 1082 Buenos Aires Argentina), Spanish title not provided (Social Movements and Public Politics: The Case of Buenos Aires) (SPA)

ISA0279
Grollier, Eric de (International Social Science Council, 75 rue Miollis F-75015 Paris France), French title not provided (On Some Problems concerning “Onomatic Glossaries”) (FRE)

ISA0280
Grumelli, Antonio (Pontific Urbanian U, Vatican City Italy), For a Sociological Analysis of New Roman Catholic Church Movements

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Grunmann, Matthias (Max Planck Inst, Berlin 33 Federal Republic of Germany), The Impact of Father Absence and War on Generative Behavior in West Germany

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Guarnieri, Carlo (Dipt organizzazione & sistema politico, via Petroni 33 I-40126 Bologna Italy), Politics and Administration in the Transition from Fascist, Authoritarian Rule

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Guevara, Celia (Instit Sociologia, Virasoro 2372 B7A Buenos Aires Argentina), Spanish title not provided (Some Quotations around the Symbolic Significance of Power in the New Trends of Urban History) (SPA)

ISA0284
Guillemard, Anne-Marie (Center Study Social Movements U Paris I, 54 blv Raspail F-75006 France), Reorganizing the Transition from Work to Retirement in an International Perspective. Is Chronological Age Still the Major Criterion Determining Definitive Exit from Work?

ISA0285
Guillén, Abraham (Olivar 41, E-28012 Madrid Spain), Economia de las colectividades libertarias (Economy of Libertarian Collectives) (SPA)

ISA0286
Guimarães, Antonio Sérgio & Agier, Michel Roger (Salvador Rua Caetano Moura 99, 40210 Bahia Brazil), Portuguese title not provided (Technicians or “Pawns”: Identity Conflict among Petrochemical Workers in Brazil) (POR)

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Günes-Ayata, Ayse (Dept Public Administration Middle East Technical U, Ankara Turkey), Clientelist Networks and Development of Democratic Participation in Turkey

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Gutierrez-Gibbs, Patricia A. (Dept Sociology U Oregon, Eugene 97403), Gender and Workplace Jurisprudence

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Gutman, Pablo S., Latin American Research on Environment and Development: The Prospects for Regional and International Cooperation

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Gwartney-Gibbs, Patricia A. (Dept Sociology U Oregon, Eugene 97403), Gender and Workplace Jurisprudence

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Gyekiczky, Tamas (Instit Sociologia, Virasoro 2372 B7A Buenos Aires Argentina), The Impact of Father Absence and War on Generative Behavior in West Germany

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Hailcaut, Monique (LEST-CNRS, 35 ave Jules Ferry F-13626 Aix-en-Provence Cedex France), French title not provided (Family Modes of Socialization. Learning in Social Time) (FRE)

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Hall, Richard H. (Dept Sociology State U New York, Albany 12222), Advocates and Audiences: Two Problems in Organizational Theory

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Halman, Loek & Exter, Peter (Tilburg U, NL-5000 LE Netherlands), Basic Values in Western Europe: An Empirical Exploration

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Hamberg, Roger P. (Indiana U, South Bend 46634), Glasnost, Perestroika, and the Soviet Military

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Hammond, Phillip E. (Dept Religious Studies U California, Santa Barbara 93106), Regional Variation in Religious Involvement
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Hanet, Daniele (Centre sociologie arts, 54 blvd Raspail F-75700 Paris France), La Profession de conservateur de musée (The Profession of Museum Curator) (FRE)

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Hanks, Roma S. (Dept Individual & Family Studies U Delaware, Newark 19716), Defining Issues of Timing and Control in Incentive-Based Early Retirement

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Hantrais, Linda & Samuel, Nicole (Dept Modern Languages Aston U, Birmingham B4 7ET England), The State of the Art in Comparative Studies of Leisure

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Harrison, Michael I. (Bar-Ilan U, 52 100 Ramat-Gan Israel), Collective Behavior in Organizations

ISA0301
Hassoun, Jean-Pierre (CNRS, 59 rue Pouchet F-75015 Paris France), Instrumentalisation des termes de parenté (Instrumentalization of the Terms of Parenthood) (FRE)

ISA0302
Haussermann, Hartmut (U Bremen, D-2800 33 Federal Republic of Germany), Unemployment in the Federal Republic of Germany: The Situation in Urban Regions

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Heaton, Tim B. & Albrecht, Stan L. (Dept Sociology Brigham Young U, Provo UT 84602), Dissatisfactory Stable Marriages

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Hegedüs, Lajos (Karl Marx U Economics, H-1093 Budapest Hungary), Segregation inside the New Housing Estates in Budapest

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Heldensrech, Martin, Montagne-Villette, S. & La Rosa, Michele (U Bielefeld, D-8640 48 Federal Republic of Germany), French title not provided (Processes of Implementation of New I & C Technologies in Industry—An International Comparative Analysis) (FRE)

ISA0306

ISA0307
Helasuo, Tuomo (Tampere Peace Research Instit, Box 447 SF-33101 Finland), French title not provided (The Problematic of the Mediterranean Area as seen from the Entity of the Nordic Countries) (FRE)

ISA0308
Herdoiza, Wilson, Desarrollo urbano y participación popular: el caso de Quito (Urban Development and Population Participation: The Case of Quito) (SPA)

ISA0309
Heritage, John (U California, Los Angeles 90024), The Reception of Advice on Baby Care: Acceptance, Rejection and Resistance

ISA0310
Hétu, Chantale (Dép communication U Montréal, Quebec H3C 3J7), An Ethnographic Study of Work Conversations in Industry

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Hétu, Chantale (Dép Communication U Montréal, Quebec H3C 3J7), Skills and Social Relations in Work Organizations: Linking Micro and Macro Levels in the Sociolinguistic Analysis of Work

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Heuberger, Frank (Fachbereich Gesellschaftswissenschaften Johann Wolfgang Goethe U, D-6000 Frankfurt am Main Federal Republic of Germany), Business Consultants, New Class Theory and the Devouring Force of Capital Market Economy

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Hexel, Peter C. (European Centre, Bergasse 17 A-1090 Vienna Austria), Children and New Technology: Subjects or Subjected

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Heyns, Barbara (Dept Sociology New York U, NY 10003), Children, Distributional Justice and the Welfare State

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Hicks, Esther K. & De Bruijn, A. (SISWO, PO Box 19079 NL-1000 GB Amsterdam Netherlands), The Value of an "Old-Girl Network" for Women in the Exact and Technical Sciences in the Netherlands

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Hill, Richard Child (Dept Sociology Michigan State U, East Lansing 48824), Market, State and Community in Comparative Perspective: The United States and Japan

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Hindess, Barry (RSSS, Australian National U, Canberra ACT 2601), Rationality and Modern Society

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Hing, Yun Ai (Dept Sociology National U Singapore, 0511 Singapore), Transformation of the Malaysian State: Autonomy to Authoritarianism

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Hirata, Helena Sumiko (GEDISST-CNRS-IRESCO, 59-61 rue Pouchet F-75849 Paris Cedex 17 France), Transfert technologique dans l'industrie du verre au Brésil (Technological Transfer in the Glassmaking Industry in Brazil) (FRE)

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Hjorthol, Randi (Instit Transport Economics, PO Box 6110 Etterstad N-0602 Oslo 6 Norway), The Journey to Work of Married Couples in Norway: Adjustment and Allocation of Time and Transport Resources

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Hoerl, Joseph (Instit Sociologie U Vienna, A-1080 Austria), The Impact of Formal Help on Family Relations of the Elderly

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Hoffertbert, Richard I. & Cingranelli, David Louis (Dept Political Science State U New York, Binghamton 13901), Democratic Institutions vs Competing Explanations for Variance in Human Rights Practices in Less Affluent Countries

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Hoffmann-Lange, Ursula & Krüger, Winfried (Deutsches Jugendinstit, Freibadstr 30 D-8000 Munich 90 Federal Republic Germany), System Support and Attitudes toward Political Institutions among West German Youth since World War II

ISA0324
Hoge, Dean R., Luidens, Donald A. & Johnson, Benton (Catholic U America, Washington DC 20064), Adult Religious Development of Persons Reared in Presbyterian Families

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Holstein-Beck, Maria (Instit Administration & Management, Warsaw Forum 56 PL-02-067 Warsaw Poland), The Status of Polish Women and the Actual Problems of Their Working Time

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Holzer, Charles E., III, Swanson, Jeffrey W. & Shea, Brent (Center Cross-Cultural Research U Texas Medical Branch, Galveston 77550-2774), Ethnicity, Social Status, and Psychiatric Disorder in the Epidemiologic Catchment Area Survey

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ISA0327  
Horne, Donald (School Political Science U New South Wales, Kensington 2033 Australia), Ethnic Formats in the Public Culture

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Horne, J. D. (Staffordshire Polytechnic, Stoke-on-Trent ST4 2DF England), "I Don't Want a Lifestyle: I Want a Life" A Critique of the Concept of Lifestyle in Recell Leisure Studies

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Houle, Giles (Dépt sociologie U Montréal, Quebec H3C 3J7), L'Étude de cas comme outil méthodologique (The Case Study as a Methodological Tool) (FRE)

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Huls, Erica & Van de Mond, Anneke (Dept Language & Literature Tilburg U, NL-5000 LE Netherlands), A Micro-Sociolinguistic Investigation of Power in Migrant Turkish Families

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Humphrey, John (IDS U Sussex, Brighton BN1 9RE UK), Gender, Skill and Work Mobility in Brazil

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Hutjes, Jan M. (ITS, Graafseweg 274 NL-6532 ZV Nijmegen Netherlands), Designing Policy Research in the Field of Tension between the Accumulation and Implementation of Knowledge

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Huyck, Earl E. (5116 Elsmere Ave, Bethesda MD 20814), Artistic Expressions of the Demographic Transition, 1790-1990

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Inani, Octavio (UNICAMP, CP 1170 13100 Campinas SP Brazil), The National Question in Latin America

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Ibeanu, Okerechukwu Obinna (Dept Political Science U Nigeria, Nsukka), The State, Population Displacement and Famine: The Politics of Resource Control and Famine in Rural Nigeria

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Imada, Takatoshi (Tokyo Instit Technology, 2-12-1 Dokayama Meguro-ku 152 Japan), Modernity and Its Deconstruction

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Indra, Singh J. (Dept Sociology Kashi Vidyapith, Varanasi 2 India), The Spirit of Indian Culture and Rise of Modern Democracy: A Case Study of India

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Inowlocki, Lena (U Amsterdam, NL-1012 DL Netherlands), Traditionality of Biographical Expectations in a Generational Perspective

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Iutcovich, Joyce M. & Iutcovich, Mark (Keystone University Research Corp, 652 W 17th St Erie PA 16502), Community Attitudes toward the Mentality III and Their Effect on the Development of Group Homes in Residential Neighborhoods

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Jackson, Pamela Irving (Dept Sociology Rhode Island Coll, Providence 02908), Crime, Youth Gangs, and Urban Transition: The Social Dislocations of Postindustrial Economic Development

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Jakubowska, Longina (Dept Sociology/Anthropology U Pacific, Stockton CA 95211), Israeli Housing Policy and the Sedentarization of the Negev Bedouin

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Jasso, Guillermnia (Dept Sociology U Iowa, Iowa City 52246), Predictions of Comparison Theory for Intergenerational Gifts and Be-quests

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Jávor, István (Hungarian Political Academy, Ajtós Dürer str 19 H-1146 Budapest), Intervention Strategy and Organizational Power Structure

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Jetley, Surinder (Banaras Hindu U, Varanasi 221005 Uttar Pradesh India), Technological Advance and Changing Gender Allocations in the Family

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Joly, Daniele (Center Research Ethnic Relations Warwick U, Coventry CV4 7AL England), Mosques and the Structure of Islam in Birmingham

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Jones, Charles L., Marsden, Lorna R. & Tepperman, Lorne J. (Sociology Dept U Toronto, Ontario M5S 1A1), The Individualization of Women's Lives

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Jones, Frank L. (Dept Sociology Australian National U, Canberra ACT 2601), Immigrant Generation, Ancestry, and Gender Differences in Labour Market Outcomes: The Chinese in the 1986 Census

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Jules-Rosette, Bennettta (Dept Sociology U California San Diego, La Jolla 92093), Beyond the Panopticon: Religion, Technology, and the State in Africa

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Jurczyn, Karin (U Munich D-8000 Federal Republic Germany), How People Organize Their Daily Life: The Impact of Flexibilization of Work

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Kabakchieva, Petia (Sofia U, B-1000 Bulgaria), Group Consciousness as a Factor of Group Consolidation

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Kannan, R. (Madurai Kamaraj U, Palkalainagar 625021 India), Communication and Development—Constraints in People's Participation in Communication

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Karpik, Lucien (Centre sociologie innovation Ecole mines supérieur, Paris France), Technical and Political Knowledge: The Relationship of Lawyers and Other Legal Professions to the Market and the State in France, between the Thirteenth and Twentieth Centuries
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Karvon, Lauri A. & Lindström, Ulf A. (Dept Political Science Abo Academy, SF-20500 Finland), Consolidation of Democracy in Interwar Scandinavia: The Red-Green Crisis Agreements

ISA0359
Kastoryano, Rina (CNRS-CERI, 27 rue Saint Guillaume F-75341 Paris France), Expression de l'identité des migrants musulmans en France et en Allemagne (Expression of Identity of Muslim Migrants in France and Germany) (FRE)

ISA0360
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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Kaufmann, Alicia Eva (U Alcala Henares, Spain), Therapeutic Itinerary and Adaptation to Crisis in Cancer Patients in Spain

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Kavel, Bogdan (Faculty Sociology, Kardeljeva pl 5 YU-61000 Ljubljana Yugoslavia), Women and Power Structure-The Yugoslav Case

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Kelner, Douglas (Dept Philosophy U Texas, Austin 78712-1180 (Tel: 512-471-4857)), Postmodernity and Leisure

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Kelly, John R. (U Illinois, Champaign 61820), Role Conflict and Commitment: Leisure, Work, and Family

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Kelly, Patricia Fernandez (Johns Hopkins U, Baltimore MD 21218), Gender and International Development: Critical Theory for the Next Century

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Kelly, Mary E. (Dept Sociology U Kansas, Lawrence 66045), Nurturing Behavior in Men: Biography and Constraint

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Kenyon, Gerald S. (Dept Sociology U Lethbridge, Alberta T1K 3M4), Art World Interlocks and the Production of Taste

ISA0369

ISA0370
Kergoat, Danièle (CNRS-GEDISST-IRESCO, 59 rue Pouchet F-75849 Paris France), Qualification, profession et division sexuelle du travail: comparaison ouvrières et infirmières (Qualification, Profession, and Sexual Division of Work: Comparison of Workers and Nurses) (FRE)

ISA0371
Khatri, A.A. (Dept Sociology U Alabama, Birmingham 35294), Pre-marital Sexuality as Reflected in Some East Indian Scriptures and Social Novels

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Kher, Manik (Times Research Foundation, 1117/5A G'Khind Rd Poona 411016 India), Worker Militancy in India: A Cause-Effect Analysis

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Khondker, Habibul H. & Jahan, Mehraj, Disaster Response and Women with Special Reference to South Asia

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Khruse-MountBurton, Suzy (9 Nash Place, Millner Darwin New Territories 0810 Australia), The Sex-Tourist Industry: Spatial Aspects and the Moral Milieu

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Kilduff, M. (European Instit Business Administration, Fontainbleau France), The Reproduction of Inertia in Multinational Corporations

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Kilmartin, Leslie (Swinburne Instit Technology, John St Hawthorn Victoria 3122 Australia), Exporting Urbanism: The Japanese Multi-Function Polis

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Kilminster, Richard, Social Conflict and Cultural Change: The Case of Recent Sociological Theory

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Kimmel, Michael S. (Dept Sociology State U New York, Stony Brook 11794), Defensive Revolutionaries: The Moral and Political Economy of Ethnic Nationalist Movements in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe

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Kiselev, Maxim (Inst Culture Research, Bersenevskaya nab 20 Moscow 109072 USSR), Totalitarianism, Bureaucracy, Aesthetic Education

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Kishore, Siddh Kaushal (ICSSR, 35 Ferozshah Rd New Delhi 110001 India), Care for the Aged and the Problems of Their Identity Crises

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Klein, David M. (Dept Sociology U Notre Dame, IN 46556), An Agenda for Metatheoretical Family Research in the 1990s

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Kliever, Erich V. & Stanley, Fiona J. (School Medicine U Utah, Salt Lake City 84132), Neonatal and Postneonatal Mortality by Race, Birthweight and Gestational Age in Australia and the United States

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Klinger, S. A., Matkovsky, M. S. & Ovartsy, L. M. (Inst Sociolog. M. Krzhizhanovsky St 24/35 bl 5 Moscow 117259 USSR), Ten Commandments in Consciousness and Behavior

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Klinger, S. A. & Romanovsky, E. L. (Research Instit Book Study, M 2nd Volkhovsky per 10 USSR 103473), Books and Reading in Different Social Groups of Soviet Society

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Kmter, A. E. (Dept Sociology U Leiden, NL-2300 RB Netherlands), The Construction of Gender Inequality in Work

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Kooistra, Jan (Research Programme U Amsterdam, NL-1013 KS Netherlands), Research into Leisure, an Internal or External Structured Problem?

ISA0387
Koval, Vitalina (Inst International Labor Movement Soviet Acad., Kolpachney Per 9A Moscow 101831), Soviet Women in Science

ISA0388
Kovshova, M. L. (Inst jazykoznanija Akademija nauk SSSR, ul Sernasko 1/12 Moscow 103009 USSR), National-Linguistic Picture of the World in Phraseology
ISA0404
Krahn, Harvey & Lowes, Graham (Dept Sociology U Alberta, Edmonton T6G 2H4), The Effects of Part-Time Employment While in School on Labour Market Entry

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Krauskopf, Dina (Instit Investigaciones Sociales Costa Rica, San José), Dimensiones relevantes en la investigación de la juventud centroamericana (Relevant Dimensions in the Investigation of Central American Youth) (SPA)

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Krauss, Irvin (130 Douglas Way, Markleeville CA 96120), Environmental Change and Organizational Success

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Krauskopf, Dina (Instit Investigaciones Sociales Costa Rica, San José), Dimensiones relevantes en la investigación de la juventud centroamericana (Relevant Dimensions in the Investigation of Central American Youth) (SPA)

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Krauskopf, Dina (Instit Investigaciones Sociales Costa Rica, San José), Dimensiones relevantes en la investigación de la juventud centroamericana (Relevant Dimensions in the Investigation of Central American Youth) (SPA)

ISA0409
Krueger, Marlis (Dept Social Science U Bremen, D-2800 33 Federal Republic Germany), Institutionalizing Feminism in Biology and Sociology: A Case Study from Germany

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Krueger, Marlis (Dept Social Science U Bremen, D-2800 33 Federal Republic Germany), Institutionalizing Feminism in Biology and Sociology: A Case Study from Germany

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Kumar Lal, Vijay (BD Evening Coll, Patna 800001 Bihar India), Leisure, Workers and Work: A Study in Industrial Society

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Kulhary, Shashi (Brigham Young U, Provo UT 84602), Foundations of Effective Families: An Empirical Investigation

ISA0413

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Lambert, Yves (INRA, 65 rue de Tolbiac F-75013 Paris France), The Paradigm of Maximization Applied to Comparative Religion

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Lambert, Yves (INRA, 65 rue de Tolbiac F-75013 Paris France), The Paradigm of Maximization Applied to Comparative Religion

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Lammers, Cornelis J. (Dept Sociology U Leiden, NL-2300 RB Netherlands), The Intermediary Organization and the Problem of Interorganizational Democracy

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Lammers, Cornelis J. (Dept Sociology U Leiden, NL-2300 RB Netherlands), The Intermediary Organization and the Problem of Interorganizational Democracy
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Leroux, Henri (U Sciences Sociales, Grenoble France), French title not provided (Worldviews in Everyday Life and Relativity) (FRE)

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Levin, Irene (U Trondheim, N-7055 Dragvoll Norway), The Step-family: Reconstruction, Trial or Innovation

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Levitt, Barbara (School Public Health U California, Berkeley 94720), Organizational Learning in Garbage Can Systems: The Case of the Textbook Publishing Industry

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Levy, André (UER psychologie U Paris XIII, F-93430 Villeurbanne France), French title not provided (Clinical Analysis and the Establishment of the Psychosocial Fact) (FRE)

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Lew, Roland (ULibre de Bruxelles, B-1050 Belgium), The Social Effects of the Economic Reform in China on the Working Class

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Lezama, José Luis (Camino al Ajusco 20, 10740 Mexico DF), Spanish title not provided (Urban Popular Movement and Political Modernization in Mexico Today) (SPA)

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Light, Donald W. (U Medicine & Dentistry New Jersey, Camden 08103), Professionalism: An Historical Force Overlooked by Marxist Theory

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Lin, Jan (New School Social Research, New York NY 10003), Polarization in an Ethnic Enclave and Conflicts over Development

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Lingam, Lakshmi (Women's Studies Unit Tata Inst Social Sciences, Deonar Bombay 400088 India), Caste, Class and Gender Dimensions of Rural to Urban Migration: A Study of Andhra Pradesh Migrants in Bombay

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Lingsom, Susan (Inst Applied Social Research, Munthesgt 31 N-0260 Oslo 2 Norway), Time Use among Young Adults, Middle-Aged and Elderly Persons. A Cross-National Comparison of Contemporary Changes

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Lipietz, Alain (CEPREMAP, 140 rue du Chevaleret F-75013 Paris France), The Future of Capital/Labour Relations: A Worldwide Prospective View

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Lippold, Gerhard (U Economic Sciences, Berlin German Democratic Republic), About the Position of Time Budget Data in the System of Social Indicators Used in the German Democratic Republic

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Lizcano, Manuel (Jardin San Federico 5 6-1, E-28040 Madrid Spain), El comunismo evolucionado en la sociedad de despues de las modernidades (Evolutionary Communism in Postmodern Society) (SPA)

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Lloé de la Viña, Jaime, Social Security Preserves in the Spanish Public Schools

ISA0433
Loico, Fr. & Legrand, M. (ARBRH, Route de Villers 2 B-1490 Court-Saint-Etienne Belgium), Approche socio-analytique de quelques itinéraires de personnes alcooliques (Socioanalytical Approaches toward some Guides for Alcoholic Persons) (FRE)

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Loose, Jan C. (Faculty Management Studies U Twente, Enschede NL-7500 AE Netherlands), Industrial Democracy in the E.C.: Obstacle or Starting-Point for Further Development

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López González, José Luis (U Autónoma Madrid, E-28049 Spain), Participación y democracia local en España (Local Participation and Democracy in Spain) (SPA)

ISA0436
López, David E. (Dept Sociology U California, Los Angeles 90024), Language and the Maintenance of Ethnicity in the United States

ISA0437
López-Aranguren, Eduardo & Martínez Monje, Pedro Manuel (Facultad Ciencias Económicas UPV, Avenida del Ejercito 83 E-48015 Bilbao Spain), Spanish title not provided (Can We Explain the Results of the Seoul Olympic Games?) (SPA)

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Lorentzen, Marit & Kjeldstad, Randi (INAS, Munthesgt 31 N-0260 Oslo Norway), Transfers to Families with Disabled Children in Norway: Income Compensation or Nursing Allowance?

ISA0439

ISA0440
Lovesio Gilardoni, Beatriz Teresa (Miquel del Corro 1474, Montevideo Uruguay), Spanish title not provided (The Effects of Technological Change on Working Processes: Qualification-Disqualification of the Labor Force. A Case Study in Two Manufacturing Enterprises) (SPA)

ISA0441
Lucas, Antonio (Dept Sociología U Complutense Madrid, E-28040 Spain), Perspectives of Work Participation in Spain

ISA0442
Lucas, Antonio ( Dept Sociología U Complutense Madrid, E-28040 Spain), Toward a Latin American Model of Industrial Democracy

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Lucas, Antonio (Dept Sociologia U Complutense Madrid, E-28040 Spain), Spanish Trade Union and Industrial Democracy

ISA0444
Lukács, Peter & Várhegyi, György ( Hungarian Inst Educational Research, P.O. Box 427 H-1395 Budapest), Is It Permitted to Establish an Association Jewish School in Hungary?

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Luke, Carmen (Dept Social & Cultural Studies James Cook U North Queensland, Townsville 4811 Australia), The Politics of Control in Family TV Viewing and Family Talk about TV: A Report from Australia

ISA0446

ISA0447
Lusk, Mark W. (Dept Sociology Utah State U, Logan 84322-0730), Street Children in Latin America: An International Field Study

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ISA0448
Lysakova, Irina Pavlovna (Faculty Journalism Leningrad U, 199053 USSR), Russian title not provided (Sociolinguistics and Sociology of the Press: Ways of Cooperation) (RUS)

ISA0449
MacDonald, Michael (Political Science Dept Williams Coll, Williamstown MA 01267), De-Centering the Center: The Politics of Polarization in Northern Ireland

ISA0450
Maclouf, Pierre (U Paris 1 (Panthéon-Sorbonne), F-75005 Paris France), Le Débat sur l’Europe sociale et les “nouveaux problèmes sociaux” (The Debate on the “Social Europe” and New Social Problems) (FRE)

ISA0451
Madeira, Reicher Felicia (Ave Francisco Morato 1565, Sã o Paulo Brazil), Spanish title not provided (An Account of Available Material on Youth in the Area of Publicity) (SPA)

ISA0452
Maguire, Joe (Loughborough U Technology, Leicester LE11 3TU England), The Media, “American” Sport Culture and British Society

ISA0453
Mahfoudh-Draoul, Saïda (Faculté sciences sociales & humaines, blvd de 9 Avril 1938 Tunis), French title not provided (Food, Rites, Matrimonial Rites) (FRE)

ISA0454
Makoba, J. Wagona (Dept Sociology U California, Berkeley 94720), Public Control and Public Enterprise Performance in Sub-Saharan Africa: A Comparative Study of Public Enterprise Behavior in Tanzania and Zambia

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ISA0456
Malik, Lata Vidyu & Punia, R. K. (Haryana Agriculture U, 125004 Hisaar India), Changing System of Social Stratification in an Agricultural Community of Haryana (India)

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Malone, Martin J. & Tipper, Margaret O. (Mount Saint Mary’s Coll, Emmitsburg MD 21727), The Construction of Criticism in Writing Response Groups

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Maloutas, Thomas (National Centre Social Research, 1 Sophocles St GR-10559 Athens Greece), Post War Changes in the Differentiations of the Athenian Social Structure

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Mangalam, J. J. Chirayathu (Dalhousie U, Halifax Nova Scotia B3J 1T2), Caste and Development: Evidence from Kerala, India

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Marovugidzwa, Nydia & Saadah, Fadia (Asia Technical Dept, E9-059 1818 H Street NW Washington DC 20433), Health and Status of Women

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Marcseau, Jane (Public Policy Program Australian National U, Canberra ACT 2601), Neither Fish nor Fowl? Theorising Emerging Organisational Forms in a Small Industrial Economy (Australia)

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Marciano, Teresa (Dept Sociology Fairleigh Dickinson U, Teaneck NJ 07666), “Secularization” as Categorical Distortion in the Progress of Religion

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Mariotti, Luciana (Viale Del Colli Portuensi, I-363 00151 Rome Italy), L’“Apostolic Church of John Maranke” Percorso storico di un sincretismo culturale e religioso (Zimbabwe) (The Apostolic Church of John Maranke. Historical Route of Cultural and Religious Syncretism (Zimbabwe)) (ITA)

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Markides, Kyriakos S. (U Texas Medical Branch, Galveston 77550), Conceptual Perspectives on Trends in the Health of Older People in Industrialized Societies

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Marklund, Staffan (U Umeå, S-90187 Sweden), Why Were Danish and Norwegian Neo-Liberals More Effective in Reducing Welfare Than Their Swedish Colleagues?

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Markoff, John (U Pittsburgh, PA 15260-0001), The Irresistible Rise of Economists

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Markovic, M. Mihailo (Serbian Academy Sciences, Kneza Mihaila 35 YU-11000 Belgrade Yugoslavia), Alienation and the Present Change in Eastern Europe

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Marra, Realino (Istit Filosofia & Sociologia Diritto, Via Balbi 30 I-16126 Genova Italy), Durkheim’s Legacy in Contemporary Studies on Suicide

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Marry, Catherine (LASMAS IRESCO CNRS, 59/61 rue Pouchet F-75849 Paris Cedex 17 France), Training and Careers of Diplomaed Engineers in France. Disparities, by Sex and Generation

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Marsh, Catherine & Alvaro, José Luis (Social & Political Sciences U Cambridge, CB2 3RQ England), The Unemployed as an Underclass in Spain and the UK

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Marsh, Robert M. (Brown U, Providence RI 02912), Bottom-Up Decision Making in Japanese Factories?

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Martorella, Rosanne (103 Wydendown Rd, Upper Nyack NY 10960), Corporate Art

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Martorella, Rosanne (103 Wydendown Rd, Upper Nyack NY 10960), Japanese Collectors: A Social and Industrial Elite or the “Art” of Yen

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Masloboyeva, Olga (Leningrad Voznesenski Instit Finance & Economics, Griboedov Canal 30/32 Leningrad 191023 USSR), Comparative Analysis of Interactions of Intellectuals and Social Characteristics of Scientific Activity

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Mastelasa, Arne (Instit Social Research, Munksängs 31 N-0260 Oslo 2 Norway), Marriage and Psychological Distress: Some Evidence on Selection into Marriage

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Mato Blanco, Joaquin (San Agustín 15, Zaragoza Spain), Cooperativismo y participación (Cooperativism and Participation) (SPA)

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Mathew, Rajan (Dept Sociology U Zimbabwe, Mount Pleasant Harare), The Changing Role of University Research in Knowledge Production
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Matthews, Anne Martin (Gerontology Research Centre U Guelph, Ontario N1G 2W1), Issues of Social Support and Marital Status: Comparisons of the Widowed, Separated/Divorced and Never-Married Elderly

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Maynard, Douglas W., Preparing for Bad News

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Maziere, Francine (Dept Linguisitique U Paris XIII [Nord], F-93430 Villetaneuse France), Effet de sens dans la transcription d’un corpus oral (Effect of Feelings in the Transcription of an Oral Corpus) (FRE)

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McCord, Joan (Dept Criminal Justice Temple U, Philadelphia PA 19122), Motives, Science, and Behavior: An Historical Perspective

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McCrone, David (Dept Sociology Edinburgh U, EH8 9YL Scotland), Nations, States and Social Change

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McCullough, Arthur E. (Dept Sociology U Ulster, Newtownabbey Co Antrim BT37 0QB Northern Ireland), Organization and Modernity: Contributions of Drama, Interval and Rhetoric to Theorizing about Organizations

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McDonald, Peter (Australian Inst Family Studies, 300 Queen St Melbourne Victoria 3000 Australia), The Measurement of Family Living Standards through a System of Family Indicators

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McGehee, Charles L. (Central Washington U, Ellensburg 98926), Ordinary Language in the Study of Youth and Youth Problems

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McNeely, Connie L. (Dept Sociology U California, Santa Barbara 93106), Perceptions of the Legal System: Public Opinion and Television Programming in the United States

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McRae, Susan (Policy Studies Instit, 100 Park Village East London NW1 3SR England), Returning to Work following Childbirth: British Women, Maternity Rights and the Growth of Inequality

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Meadows, Lynn M. (U Calgary, Alberta T2N 1N4), Framing History: A Test of Tilly and Scott's Model of Economic Organisations in Canada

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Measor, Lynda (West Sussex Instit Higher Education, Begner Regis England), New Directions in the Study of School and Classroom Processes

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Meeker, Barbara F. (Sociology Dept U Maryland, College Park 20742), Some Social-Psychological Dimensions of Conflict

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Meier, Kurt G. (Fakultät Sozialwissenschaften U Mannheim, D-6800 Federal Republic Germany), Political Conditions and Political Effects of Modern Art: Inferences from a Mertonian Theory of Social Structure

ISA0492
Melasuo, Tuomo (Tampere Peace Research Instit, Box 447 SF-333101 Finland), National Questions–Political Dimensions and Cultural Identities in the Third World

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Meneses, E. Diatbby B. de (U Federal Ceará, 60000 Fortaleza CE Brazil), French title not provided (The Exploitation of ‘Urban’ Fear by means of Radio) (FRE)

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Menendez, Eduarndo (CIESAS, Viena 141-4 Mexico DF 04850), Spanish title not provided (Alcoholism, Health Policy and Medical Practice) (SPA)

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Menozzi, Enrico (Dept Sociology U California, Santa Barbara 93106), All Over but the Shouting: The Slow Fading of Nazi Rhetoric, 1946-1948

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McRae, Susan (Policy Studies Instit, 100 Park Village East London NW1 3SR England), Returning to Work following Childbirth: British Women, Maternity Rights and the Growth of Inequality

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McRae, Susan (Policy Studies Instit, 100 Park Village East London NW1 3SR England), Returning to Work following Childbirth: British Women, Maternity Rights and the Growth of Inequality

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McRae, Susan (Policy Studies Instit, 100 Park Village East London NW1 3SR England), Returning to Work following Childbirth: British Women, Maternity Rights and the Growth of Inequality

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Metz, Mary Haywood (Dept Educational Policy Studies, 221 Education Building 1000 Bascom Mall Madison WI 53706), The Interaction of Macro- and Micro-Social Influences on Schools’ Organizational Practice

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Meyer, Katherine M. & LaBao, Linda (U Ohio, Columbus 43210), Religion, Political Attitudes and Activism in the US Farm Crisis

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Meyer, Walter F. (MAETUR ARAN, BP 3428 Douala Cameroon), Tourism and Consciousness, the Thai-Farang Connection

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Michel, André (CNRS IRESCO, 59-61 rue Pouchet F-75849 Paris Cedex 17 France), French title not provided (Misleading Economic Indicators Relating to Women in Countries of the Third World) (FRE)

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Miles, Angela (Ontario Instit Studies Education, 252 Bloor St West Toronto M5S 1V6), Feminist Social Movements and Feminist Studies

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Miller, Jon (Dept Sociology U Southern California, Los Angeles 90089), Evangelical Missions and Resistance to Authority: Church-State Relations in the Colonial World

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Minervi, Donald (Dept Sociology U Complutense Madrid, E-28040 Spain), Underprivileged Families and Social Responsibility

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Minett, Steve Victor (Evalundsv 80, S-13800 Álta Sweden), Managerial Legitimacy, Technical Dependence and Democratization

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Miroslav, Ahtik (Instit Criminological & Sociological Research, Gračanica 18 Belgrade Yugoslavia), Contacts between Belgraders and Their Close Relatives
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Mišović, Ján (UVVM-FSU, Sokolovská 142, CS-18613 Prague Czechoslovakia), Opinion on Relations between Nations and Nationalities in Czechoslovakia

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Mohan, D. Raja (Inst Defense Studies & Analyses, Sarup House Baharkamba Rd 110001 New Delhi India), Conflict Resolution and the Future of Peace in Asia

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Mol, Arthur P.J. (Dept Sociology U Wageningen, Hollandseweg 1 Netherlands), Themes in Environmental Sociology and Dutch Environmental Policy: The Case of Environmental Behaviour and Environmental Technology

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Molle-Bouvier, Suzanne (Centre national recherche scientifique, 59-61 rue Pouchet F-75849 Paris Cedex 17 France), L'Enfance immigrée et l'innovation en éducation (Immigrant Children and Innovation in Education) (FRE)

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Montero de Burgos, J. L. (Diego de Leon 20, E-28006 Madrid Spain), Evolutionary Participation in the Enterprise

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Montero, Cecilia (Centre analyse intervention sociologique EHESS CNRS, F-75006 Paris France), The Heroes of Authoritarian Recovery: The Making of an Entrepreneurial Class in Chile

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Moor, S. M. (Senakova 10,625000 Tyumen USSR), Moral Aspects of Economic Development of the New Industrial Regions

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Moore, Gwen (State U New York, Albany 12222), Women Elites: Outsiders on the Inside

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Morales, Eduardo (Facultad Latinoamericana Ciencias Sociales, Casilla 3213 Correo Central Santiago Chile), Políticas de relocalización de sectores populares e impacto en la estructura de poder: el caso de Santiago de Chile (Relocation Policies in the Popular Sector and the Power Structure: The Case of Santiago, Chile) (SPA)

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Morales, Rebeca (Instit Soziologie Technische U Berlin, D-1000 Federal Republic Germany), Women's Work in Comparative Perspective: Job Status in Three Decades of Migration in the Federal Republic of Germany and the USA

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Morokvasic, Mirjana (Centre national recherche scientifique, F-75700 Paris France), De la victimisation à la résistance: femmes immigrées en Europe (From Victimization to Resistance: Immigrant Women in Europe) (FRE)

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Morokvasic, Mirjana (Centre national recherche scientifique, F-75700 Paris France), Roads to Independence. Self-Employed Minority and Immigrant Women in Europe

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Moroney, Brian (School Community Services & Policy Studies Philip Instit Technology, Bundunda Victoria 3083 Australia), The Marginalization of Schizophrenic Art

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Morris, Angela (Dept Sociology Edinburgh U, EH8 9YL Scotland), Scottish History: A Challenge to the National Heritage?

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Morris, Lydia D. (Dept Sociology & Social Policy U Durham, DH1 3JT England), The Social Segregation of the Long-Term Unemployed

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Moseley, K.P. (U Connecticut, Storrs 06268), Industry and Housing in Port Harcourt, Nigeria

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Mukherjeri, Partha Nath (ISI, 7 SSIS Marg 110016 New Delhi India), Class and Ethnic Movements: Democracy and Nation Building in India

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Münch, Richard (Sozialwissenschaftliches Institut Heinrich-Heine U, Düsseldorf Federal Republic Germany), The Dialectics of the Communication Society: A Neofunctionalist Approach

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Murashko, V. D. (Leningrad Russian Museum, Ingenernaya St 4 191011 USSR), Transformation of the Paradigm of Perception of Ancient Russian Art

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Nallini, B. (Dept Sociology Madurai Kamaraj U, 625021 India), Gender Roles in Work and Family Life in Rural India

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Namer, G. (U Paris VII, F-75221 Cedex 05 France), Mémoire collective, mémoire sociale et mass-media (Collective Memory, Social Memory, and the Mass Media) (FRE)

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Näsman, Elisabet (Swedish Center Working Life, PO Box 5606 S-114 86 Stockholm), Working Mothers and Nurturing Fathers? Work Distribution within and for the Household in a Jigsaw of Working Hours, Childcare and Parental Leave

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Näsman, Elisabet (Swedish Center Working Life, PO Box 5606 S-11486 Stockholm Sweden), Individualization and Individualization in Swedish Childhood of Today

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Nataf, Daniel (Dept Political Science U Maryland-Baltimore County, Catonsville 21228), A Comparison of Survey and Ecological Methods Using Recent Legislative Elections in Portugal

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Nätti, Jouko (Dept Social Policy U Jyväskylä, SF-40100 Finland), Labour Market Segmentation and Inequality in Finland: The Case of Atypical Forms of Employment

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Nätti, Jouko (Dept Social Policy U Jyväskylä, SF-40100 Finland), A Comparison of Part-Time Work in Nordic Countries

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Naurits, Klimis (Dept Psychologie Sociale U Ionina, Athens Greece), La Sociologie dans sa rencontre avec l'inconscient (Sociology Faced with the Inconscient) (FRE)

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Navarro, Vicente (Johns Hopkins U, Baltimore MD 21205), The Welfare State and Its Distributive Effects: Part of the Problem or Part of the Solution?

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Nayak, R. K. (National Inst Social Work & Social Sciences, Suryanagar Bhubaneswar 751003 Orissa India), A Search for an Alternative Drought Management Strategy: Focus on Famine Destitutes of Tribal India
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Nayak, R. K. (National Insti Social Work & Social Sciences, Surjangar Bhubaneswar 751003 Orissa India), Folk Media and Participative Development

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Newman, Barbara M. & Newman, Philip R. (Ohio State U, Columbus 43210), Bidirectionality in Youth Research: The Reciprocal Influences of Parents and Their Adolescent Children

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Nie, Ghilola & Phdraig, Maire (Dept Sociology University Coll Dublin, Belfield 4 Republic Ireland), Adult Interests versus Children's Needs: The Question of Compatibility

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Nichols, Elizabeth (Dept Sociology U California, Berkeley 94720), Ceremonies, Institutions and Organizational Rationality

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Nimark, Ashakant (Northern Arizona U, Flagstaff 86011), Impact of Mass Media on Maldevelopment in the Third World

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Nima, Ephraim J. (School Political Science U New South Wales, Kensington 2033 Australia), The National Question Revisited; Marxism and the Nation-State

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Noorderhaven, Niels G. (School Management & Organization U Groningen, NL-9700 AV Netherlands [Tel: 31-50-633453]), The Individual Utility Assumption in the Analysis of Organizations

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Norris, William P., State and Market in Brazilian Urbanization: Conflict, Cooperation and the Challenge of Popular Movements

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Novick, Martin & Walter, Jorge, Les Conditions socio-organisationnelles de l'approvisionnement de technologies: etude de cas sur le projet "Hidra" (Transfert de technologies d'origine francaise en materie d'exploitation pétrolière vers l'Argentine) (Socio-Organizational Conditions of Technology Appropriation: Case Study of the "Hidra" Project [Transfer of French Oil Extraction Technology to Argentina]) (FRE)

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Noya Miranda, Javier & Ruano Gomez, Juan de Dios (Facultad Ciencias Politicas & Sociologia U Complutense Madrid, E-28023 Spain), The Analysis of Political Systems in the New Cybernetics: Methodological Aspects of "Social Analyzers"

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Nweze, Amechi (U Jos, Nigeria), The Mental Health Status of Nomadic People of Nigeria

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Nyang, Sulayman (African Studies & Research Program Howard U, Washington DC 20059), Islam, the State and Political Parties in the Gambia

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Nyhof, Gerhard (U Amsterdam, NL-1012 CE Netherlands), Chronicity as an Autobiographical Construction

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Obot, Isidore S. (U Jos, Nigeria), Alcohol and Drug Abuse: A Growing Challenge to Mental Health in Nigeria

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O'Brien, Margaret (Dept Sociology Politechnic East London, E15 England), Adult and Child Concepts of Family

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Oesterdiekhoff, Georg & Strasser, Hermann (U Duisburg, D-4100 Federal Republic Germany), Efficient Agriculture: The Leading Factor of Modernization? Toward a Systematic and Comparative Analysis

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Ogutu, Gilbert E. M. (Dept Religious U Nairobi, Kenya), Towards the Roots of Church-State Conflict in Africa

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Oldman, David (Dept Sociology U Aberdeen, AB9 1FX Scotland), Adult-Child Relations as Class Relations

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Olson, Jon (Battelle Memorial Instit, Seattle WA 98105 [Tel: 206-525-3130]), Toward a Practical Theory of Organizational Safety

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Oosthuizen, Gerhardus Cornelis, The Negative Influences of Civil Religion in South Africa and the Socio-Economic and Political Reaction of the African Independent/Indigenous Churches

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O'Rand, Angela M. & Henrietta, John C. (Duke U, Durham NC 27706), Linkages in Retirement: The Comparative Shift from Gender Structuring to Age-Structuring of the Life Course

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Orchan, Eliette (U Haifa, Mount Carmel 31999 Israel), Premarital Sexual Behavior in Israeli Kibbutzim

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Ostow, Robin (Pfalzburgerstr 80, D-1000 Berlin 15 Federal Republic Germany [Tel: 881-4812]), The New "Multiculturalism": Or the Reorganization of Identity in the German Democratic Republic

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Oudshoorn, Nelly E. J. (Science Dynamics Dept U Amsterdam, NL-1018 WV Netherlands), Medical Practice and the Development of Sex Endocrinology

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Ouitin, J. L. & Fazeekas, K. (SET-CNRS, 90 Rue de Tolbiac F-75013 Paris France), French title not provided (Local Crisis and Crisis of Firms in France and Hungary: The Comparative Study of the Oza [Hungary] and Le Creusot [France] Industrial Areas) (FRE)

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Ovid, Yaacov (Yad Tabaenkin Research Center, Ramat Efendi 52960 Israel), Comunismo Libertario and Communalism in the Spanish Collectivities

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Oviedo, Gonzalo T. (Fundacion Natura, Ave 6 de Diciembre 5653 Quito Ecuador), Spanish title not provided (Reflections on Environment and Social Participation: Ecuador and Latin America) (SPA)

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Oxcan, Usuf Ziya (Middle East Technical U, Turkey), Occupational Structure and Social Mobility in Turkey

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Oxhorn, Philip D. (Dept Political Science McGill U, Montreal Quebec H3A 2T7), The Emergence of New Social Movements in Latin America: The Popular Sectors, Authoritarian Regimes and the Democratization of Civil Society
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Panda, B.B. (Faculty Law U Delhi, 110007 India), Implications of the Linkages between Juvenile Destitution, Labour and Delinquency for “Juvenile Justice” in the Contemporary Indian Society

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Panini, M.N. (Centre Study Social Systems Jawaharlal Nehru U, New Delhi 110067 India), New Technologies and Trade Union Movement in India

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Pankey-Thompson, G. (G.B. Tutsun Inc, 9941 Marina del Rey CA 90292), Developing Healthy Communities While Practicing and Applying Sociology: A Marginal Perspective

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Papageorgiou, Fouli (Centre Development Planning Research & Management, 25 Didotou St GR-10680 Athens Greece), Leisure and the Political Economy of the City. Two Case-Studies in Greece

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Pastor, Jaime (U Distancia, Madrid Spain), Alternative Movements in Spain: Pacifist and Ecological Movements

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Pathy, Jagannath (S. G. U, Surat 395007 India), India's Major Unstudied Working Class: Reflections on Intellectual Poverty

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Patrushev, V.D., Changes in Free Time Use in the USSR by the Urban Population for Twenty Years (1965-1985)

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Patzeva, Mirena Atanassova (Instit Linguistics, Semashko 1/12 Moscow 103009 USSR), To the Question of Interpretation of National and Cultural Specification of Word Meaning

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Pedler, Emmanuel (2 Rue de la Charité, F-13002 Marseille France), La Socio-musicologie: une discipline en construction (Sociomusicology: A Discipline in Construction) (FRE)

ISA0577
Pence, Alan R. (School Child & Youth Care U Victoria, British Columbia V8W 2Y2), The Institutionalization of Child Day Care in Canada and North America

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Penn, Roger (Dept Sociology Lancaster U, LA1 4YL England), Recent Development in Theorizing about Organizations within the New Economic Sociology: An Evaluation and Critique

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Perez-Agote, Alfonso (Soziologia Saila Euskal Herriko U, E-48080 Bilbao Spain), On the Nation, an Inventory of Theoretical Problems

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Perrot, Martyne (IRESCO, 59-61 rue Pouchet F-75865 Paris Cedex 17 France), French title not provided (Taste and Rural Aesthetics: The Question of Home Setting in Lozère) (FRE)

ISA0581
Perrot, Martyne (48 rue Saint Placide, F-75006 Paris France), Une Esthétique quotidienne: a propos du décor domestique en Margeride (Everyday Aesthetics: Domestic Decor in Margeride) (FRE)

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Peters, John F. (Wilfrid Laurier U, Waterloo Ontario N2L 3C5), Traditional Mennonite Family Presentation in the Changing Canadian Society

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Peter, Todor, Perestroika Issues in a Bulgarian Newspaper: Assessment of the Agenda-Setting-Items

ISA0584
Petrunina, Lubove (State Tretyakov Gallery Moscow, Krimskay nab 10 USSR), Museum of Fine Art as a Sociological Institute

ISA0585
Petersen, Per Arnt & Kolstad, Arne (Nordland Coll, N-8016 Morkved Norway), A Welfare State Majority Meets New Ethnic Minority Groups

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Pfister, Gertrud (Instit Sportwissenschaft, Rheinbabenallee 14 D-1000 Berlin 33 Federal Republic Germany), Leisure Activities, Living Space and Motor Experiences among Boys and Girls. The Relationship between the Appropriation of the Environment and a Subsequent Interest in Sports

ISA0587
Philipp, Rita Radl (U Santiago Compostela, Spain), Estructura familiar y competencia de roles (Family Structure and Role Competency) (SPA)

ISA0588
Pickraven, Christopher G. (Urban & Regional Studies Unit U Kent, Canterbury CT2 7NF England), Family Resources and Young People's Housing Strategies

ISA0589
Pieper, Richard & Schneider, Michael (Instit Sozialwissenschaften Technische U Muenchen, D-8000 Federal Republic Germany), New Age vs New Regionalism: Comparing Basic Values of Two “Antimodernistic” Ideologies in Modern Society

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Pierce, Paulette (Dept Sociology Queens Coll, Flushing NY 11367), Gender and Class Dynamics in the Black Power Movement in the U.S.A.: The Case of the National Black Political Assembly

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Pimentel, Durante (ISCTE, Ave Forças Armadas P-1600 Lisbon Portugal), French title not provided (Organization, Technology, Culture: An Industrial Monopoly Facing the Change) (FRE)

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Pinçon, Michel (CSU IRCESO, 54/61 rue Pouchet F-75849 Paris Cedex 17 France), Le Conquête de l'ouest: esquisse d'une histoire des beaux quartiers parisiens (The Conquest of the West: A Historical Sketch of Beautiful French Quarters) (FRE)

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Pipan, Tatiana (U Rornne, 1-00100 Italy), Collective Identities and Individual Identities: A Sociological Approach and G. Kelly's Personal Construct Theory

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Pirez, Pedro (CONICET CEUR IIED, Buenos Aires Argentina), Estructuras sociales “Trucas” en Cuidades Intermedias (“Tricky” Social Structures in Intermediate Cities) (SPA)

ISA0595
Pisecová-Uhlárová, Magdelana (Instit Philosophy & Sociology, Hviezdoslavovo nám 10 CS-811-02 Czechoslovakia), Relation between Premarital Cohabitation and Divorce Behavior in Czechoslovakia

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Pitand, Philippe (Instit gérontologie sociale, 148 rue Paradis F-13006 Marseille France), French title not provided (Aging and Identity: New Developments) (FRE)

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Pizzini, Franca (Dip sociologia U Milano, I-20122 Italy), Humor in Medicine: The Obstetrical-Gynecological Setting

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ISA0598
Plavkova, Ol'ga (Instit Philosophy & Sociology, Hviezdoslavovo nám 10 CS-811-02 Bratislava Czechoslovakia), The Task of Family in the Personality Development of Man

ISA0599
Pluss, Christine (Arbeitskreis tourismus & entwicklung, Missionstr 21 CH-4003 Basel Switzerland), Après nous le déluge. Tourisme et environnement à l'exemple des Maldives (After Us, the Flood: Tourism and the Environment Using the Example of the Maldives Islands) (FRE)

ISA0600
Podes, Stephan (U Tübingen, D-7400 1 Federal Republic Germany), Pay and Political Participation: The Example of Classical Athens

ISA0601
Pollert, Anna & IRRU SIBS Warwick U, Coventry CV4 7AL England, Flexible Specialization Thesis and New Models of the Organization

ISA0602
Pollis, Adamantia (New School Social Research, New York NY 10003), Cyprus: Ethnicity, Nationality and the State

ISA0603
Pollner, Melvin & Stein, Jill (Dept Sociology U California, Los Angeles 90024), Laughter as Moral Commentary: The Organization and Function of Laughter in Alcoholics Anonymous Meetings

ISA0604
Pongsapich, Amara (Social Research Instit Chulalongkorn U, Bangkok 10500 Thailand), The Impact of Food, Energy and Debt Management on Women Homeworkers in Thailand

ISA0605
Popkewitz, Thomas S. (Centre Educational Research U Wisconsin, Madison 53706), Social Science, U. S. Educational Reform and the Construction of Social Agendas

ISA0606
Poi, Frank D. & Vaas, Fietje (TNO Instit Preventive Health Care, PO Box 124 NL-2300 AC Leiden Netherlands), New Technology and the Future of Work: The Netherlands

ISA0607
Poticzek, Martin (Prague School Economics, Stepanska 18 CS-110 00 1 Czechoslovakia), Social Factors of Public Health-The Case of Czechoslovakia

ISA0608
Poverich, Ilya Prokhorovich (Krasnaya st 6, Kemerovo USSR), Historical Principle in Labour Stimulation

ISA0609
Preteceille, Edmond (CSU CNRS, 59-61 rue Pouchet F-75849 Paris Cedex 17 France), French title not provided (Restructuring the Metropolitan Social Segregation and Municipal Responses in the Paris Region) (FRE)

ISA0610
Prigent, Alain (ERSPI IRESCO CNRS, 59 rue Pouchet F-75017 Paris France), Problématique de l'aire régionale d'Amérique Centrale par rapport à l'ensemble méditerranéen (Regional Problems of Central America in Comparison with Those of the Mediterranean) (FRE)

ISA0611
Pugh, Cedric (School Urban Studies Sheffield City Polytechnic, S1 1WB England), Housing Policy in the Third World and the Role of the World Bank

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Quintar, Aida & Vispo, Adolfo (Argentina 2265 1st Floor Dept Nbr 8, Buenos Aires 1425 Argentina), Spanish title not provided (The Social Effects of the Industrial Restructuring and Technological Innovation in Argentina) (SPA)

ISA0613
Quortrup, Jens (University Center South Jutland, DK-6705 Esbjerg Denmark), Childhood: The Generational Perspective

ISA0614
Radeva, Detelina (Instit Sociology, 13-A Moskovska St BG-1000 Sofia Bulgaria), Kinship Networks of Bulgarians

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Rail, Geneviève (School Human Movement, Laurentian U, Sudbury Ontario P3E 2C6), Medium is Model: Post-Modernity and Mediated Sport

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Rakstot Helen (Dept Sociology Saint Mary's U, Halifax Nova Scotia B3H 3C3), Immigrant Women and Asian Religions

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Ram, Bali, Beauchesne, Lucy & Riordan, Robert J. (Demography Division Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6), How Working Women Space Their Children: Findings from the 1984 Canadian Family History Survey

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Ram, Bali, Riordan, Robert J. & Beauchesne, Luc (Demography Division Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6), Intermarriage as a Social Indicator: The Canadian Experience

ISA0619
Ramírez Mijares, José (U Iberoamericana, Torreón Coachella, Eslal de la Laguna Baja California), Modelo comunitario de solidaridad: una opción para el desarrrollo autogestivo (Community Solidarity Model: An Option for Self-Directed Development) (SPA)

ISA0620
Ramsay, Harvie (IRRU U Warwick, Coventry CV4 7AL England), Corporate "Strategy": Reification, Deification and the Renaissance of Servility

ISA0621
Ranjan, Renu & Priyadarshini, Ratna (Magadh Mahila Coll, Patna 800001 Bihar India), Old Age Issue in the Perspective of Poor Ageds of Bihar

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Ranjan, Renu & Sinha, Poonam (Magadh Mahila Coll, Patna 800001 Bihar India), Sociocultural Constraint in the Participation of Women in Sports in Bihar

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Raub, Werner & Keren, Gideon (Vakgroep ICS ETS Utrecht U, NL-3584 CS Netherlands), Cooperation via Hostages in Experimental Games

ISA0624
Razumikhina, Daria Vadimnovna (Dept Linguistic Studies Moscow U, 117234 USSR), Russian title not provided (Comparison of the Multilingual Situation in the USSR and Other Countries) (SPA)

ISA0625
Reddy, Prakash G. (Dept Social Anthropology S. V. U, Tirupati 517502 India), Crisis in the Cooking Pot: Women's Role in Drought and Famine in a Semi-Arid Zone in India

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Reddy, Vijayalaxmi Panyala (Osmania U, Hyderabad Andhra Pradesh India), Health among Slum Dwellers: A Case Study
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Reddy, Vijayalaxmi Panyala (Osmania U, Hyderabad Andhra Pradesh India), Government and Private Hospitals Sector: A Case Study of Hyderabad City

ISA0628
Rodríguez Villasante, Tomas (CEMIC, Fernández de los Ríos 59 E-28015 Madrid Spain), Spanish title not provided (The Struggle for the City) (SPA)

ISA0629
Reinfeld, Monika (Instit Education U London, WC1E 7HU England), Racism, Ethnicity and the Nation State

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Remennick, Larissa I. (Soviet Sociological Assoc, Krjigianovsky 24/35 Moscow), Social Patterns of Fertility Control in the USSR

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Rheumé, Jacques (Dépt communications U Quebec, Montreal H3C 3P8), Work and Mental Health: Clinical Analysis of the Employee Aid Programs (EAP)

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Rheumé, Jacques & Sevigny, Robert (Dépt sociologie U Montréal, Quebec H3C 3J7), La Sociologie implicite des intervenants en santé mentale (The Sociology Implicit in Mental Health Interventions) (FRE)

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Ribeiro, Luiz Cesar Quieroz (Ave Epitacio Pessoa 2330/303 Lagoa, Rio de Janeiro CEP 22471 Brazil), The Forms of Production of Built Space: Capital and State on Urbanization

ISA0634
Rigas, Anastasia Valentine, Dascalakis, K., Papapetrou, G. & Lumbrou, A. (CNRS, 1 Sofokleous Str Athens GR-10559 Greece), The Case of Unmarried Mothers—Conflicts and Problems in Greek Society

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Ringo, F. S. (U Dar Es Salaam, Tanzania), Integration of Refugees and the Provision of Legal Services in the Third World: Tanzania as a Case Study

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Riordan, Cornelius, The Enduring Effects of Single- and Mixed-Sex Schools

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Rissler, Anita (Dept Psychology U Stockholm, S-106 91 Sweden), Working Hours—Vehicle of More Equal Parenting as Well as Instrument for Gender Segregation

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Roberts, K., Parsell, Glennys & Connolly, Michelle (Dept Sociology U Liverpool, L69 3BX England), The Resilience of Youth Cultures amidst High Unemployment

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Roberts, Michael (U Adelaide, 5001 South Australia), Noise as Cultural Struggle: Tom-Tom Beating, the British and Communal Disturbances in Sri Lanka, 1880s-1930s

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Rodelgo, Victor Conde (Ministerio Sanidad y Consumo, Paseo del Prado 18-20 E-28071 Madrid Spain), Considerations on the Primary Health Care Models Established in Spain

ISA0641
Rodrigues, Jose Augusto de Souza (PUC RJ, Rua Marqués de São Vicente 225 Rio de Janeiro Brazil), Spanish title not provided (Organized Crime) (SPA)

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Rodríguez, Suzana (U Federal Minas Gerais, 31270 Belo Horizonte Brazil), Technocracy, Decision Making and Organizational Change: A Case Study of a Brazilian Telephone Company Changing from Military to Political Rules

ISA0643
Rodríguez Villasante, Tomas (CEMIC, Fernández de los Ríos 59 E-28015 Madrid Spain), Spanish title not provided (The Struggle for the City) (SPA)

ISA0644
Rodríguez Villasante, Tomas, Alguacil, Julio & Denche, Concha (CEMIC, Fernández de los Ríos 59 E-28015 Madrid Spain), Spanish title not provided (Spain Networks of Local Initiatives) (SPA)

ISA0645
Rodríguez Villasante, Tomas & Denche, Concha (CEMIC, Fernández de los Ríos 59 E-28015 Madrid Spain), Spanish title not provided (Spain Networks of Local Initiatives) (SPA)

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Roening, Rolf (Nordland Coll, Morkved Norway), Formal and Informal Care for the Elderly: What Kind of Mixture between Education and Experience Is Possible and Wanted?

ISA0647

ISA0648
Rose, Hilary (West Yorkshire Centre Research Women U Bradford, BD7 1DP England), Discovering or Constructing Reality

ISA0649
Rose, Sonya O. (Dept Sociology & Anthropology Colby Coll, Waterville ME 04901), The Widowed Elderly in Nineteenth-Century England: Independence and the Obligations of Community and Family

ISA0650
Rost, Jürgen H. (IPN Instit Science Education, Olshausenstr 62 D-2300 Kiel 1 Federal Republic Germany), Constructing Attitude Scales with Latent Structure Models

ISA0651
Rotaetxe, Karmele (U Pais Vasco, Bilbao Spain), Language Politics and Language Planning in Euskadi (Basque Country)

ISA0652
Rubin, Julius H. (Saint Joseph Coll, West Hartford CT 06117), Evangelical Anorexia Nervosa: An Historical Case Study of Protestant Personality and Societal Change

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Roth, Roland (Free U, D-1000 31 Berlin Federal German), Red-Green Coalition Politics in West German Cities
Ruivo, Fernando (Centro Estudos Sociais Faculdade Economia U Coimbra, P-3000 Portugal), Six Issues about Local Government: The Portuguese Experience

Sabbarwal, Sherry (Dept Sociology Panjab U, Chandigarh 160014 India), Labour Problems in Indian Textile Industry

Saeedi, Teshio (U Tsukuba, Sakura Ibaraki Japan 305), Humanistic Values of Eastern Sports: On the Thought of DOU (Morality) in Japanese BUDO (Martial Arts)

Sarz, Marin Juan de Lorente, Santiago (Marques de Riscal 16, E-28010 Madrid Spain), Spanish title not provided (Youth and Information Technologies in Spain) (SPA)

Safna, Helen I. (Center Latin American Studies U Florida, Gainesville 32611), Women, Industrialization and State Policy in the Caribbean

Sahoo, Bhushan Bhupati (ISI, 7 SJSS Marg New Dehli 110016 India), Ethnicity and Autonomy Movements in India

Salz, Martin Raymond (U Colorado, Boulder 80309), Determinants of Economic Development Policy Innovation among the American States

Saldanha, Denzil (Tata Instit Social Sciences, PO Box 8313 Sion Trombay Rd Deonar Bombay 400088 India),Contrasting Discourses on Tribal Education: Ideology of State and of People's Organizations

Salgado, Ivone & Arretche, Marta (Pontificia U Catolica Campinas, KM 112 Campinas Sao Paulo Brazil), Proposition for a Social Housing Policy in Brazil

San Sebastian, Xabier, Asua, Begotua & Arregui, Francisca (Facultad Filosofia y Ciencias Educacion, E-1249 San Sebastian Spain), Spanish title not provided (Work Satisfaction of Teachers in Primary School) (SPA)

Saneei, Jerzy & McMurphy, Suzanne (National Council Crime Prevention, Atlasmuren 1 S-1132 Stockholm Sweden), Legal Change and Its Impact on Swedish Juvenile Delinquency

Santos, Boaventura de Sousa (Faculdade Economia U Coimbra, P-3000 Portugal), The World System of Localism and the Post-Statist State

Saporti, Angelo (Fac Sc Statistische GIRS U Rome, I-00185 Italy), The Sociography of Childhood

Saran, Souvagya Laxmi (Dept Sociology BJB Coll, Bhubaneswar 751014 Orissa India), Women's Work Participation and Changes in Family Structure: The Orissan Situation

Saxena, H. S. (Banaasthali U, 304022 Rajasthan India), Agrarian Transformation in India

Schoffeleers, J. Matthew (Dept Anthropology U Utrecht, NL-3508 TC Netherlands), The Theological Invention of Africa and the Problem of Witchcraft

Scholte, Evert M. (Research Center Youth Welfare, PO Box 9555 NL-2300 RB Leiden Netherlands), Timing of Intervention as Part of the Intervention Strategy

Segal, Marcia Texler & Berheide, Catherine White (Indiana U Southeast, New Albany 47150), Family Formation, Women and Development: An Analysis of the 1984 Malawi Family Formation Survey

Segaud, Marion (IPRAUS, 6 rue du Mail F-75002 Paris France), La Perception de l'environnement architectural du Francais ordinaire (The Ordinary Frenchman's Perception of the Architectural Environment) (FRE)

Segura, Denise A. (U California, Santa Barbara 93106), Ambivalence or Continuity?: Motherhood and Employment among Chicanas and Mexican Immigrant Women Workers

Seitz, Anne (Swinburne Instit Technology, PO Box 218 Hawthorn Victoria 3122 Australia), Everyday Concepts and Sociological Conceptualizations in Sociological Research

Shamgar-Handelman, L. (Hebrew U Jerusalem, Mount Scopus 91905 Israel), To Whom Does Childhood Belong?

Sheriff, Abusaleh (Gujarat Insti Area Planning, Gota Ahmedabad 382481 India), Societal Constraints to Primary Health Care Use in India

Sharma, Satish Kumar (Dept Sociology HP U, Shimla 171005 India), Religion and Politics--The Case of Punjab
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Shea, Brent Mack, Holzer, Charles E., III & Swanson, Jeffrey W. (Swee Briar Coll, VA 24595), A Reconsideration of the Relation of Social Stratification to Psychiatric Disorder

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Shkaratan, Ovsei (Instit Ethnography, ul Dm Ulyanov 19 Moscow USSR), Paths of Urbanization in Non-Civil Society

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Shu, Ramsay Laung-Hay (Sun Yat Sen Instit, Taiwan), A Model to Analyze Single Parent Families in Taiwan

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Siegenthaler, Jürg K. (Dept Sociology American U, Washington DC 20016), Flexible Work Schedules and Retirement: Different Perspectives in Social Science and Management Research

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Silva-Ruiz, Pedro F. (U Puerto Rico, Puerto Rico), Reproducción humana asistida: la maternidad subrogada (Assisted Human Reproduction: Surrogate Motherhood) (SPA)

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Simeonova, Lydia (58-a Tchekhov St, BG-1113 Sofia Bulgaria), Psychological Attitudes and Training of Young People under the Conditions of New Technologies

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Singh, K. P. (Dept Sociology Panjab U, Chandigarh 160014 India), Problems of the Aged in a Developing Agrarian Society A Case Study

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Singh, K. P. (Dept Sociology Panjab U, Chandigarh 160014 India), Women and Development in India: A Sociological Study

ISA0695
Singh, Virendra Pal (Sociology Dept Bhopal U, 462026 Madhya Pradesh India), Lawyers and Clients-The Rural-Urban Configuration in a Developing Country, India

ISA0696

ISA0697
Sinha, Ramesh P. (Dept Sociology A. N. Sinha Instit Social Studies, Patna 800001 Bihar India), Leisure Activities among Industrial Workers: An Indian Case Study

ISA0698
Slack, Trevor & Hinnings, Bob (Dept Physical Education U Alberta, Edmonton T6G 2H9), Isomorphic Change in National Sport Organizations

ISA0699
Slomp, Hans (Instit Political Science, PO Box 9108 NL-6500 HK Nijmegen Netherlands), Convergence and Divergence in European Labor Relations

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Smale, Sidney (Royal Melbourne Instit Technology, Australia), Myths of Mid-Life

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Smart, Barry (Sociology Dept Auckland U, New Zealand), The Last Post? On Marxism and Cultural Change

ISA0702
Smooha, Sammy (Sociology Dept U Haifa, 31999 Israel), The Divergent Fate of the Palestinians on Both Sides of the Green Line: The Intifada as a Test

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Soberón, Luis & Scurrah, Martin J., Grass Roots Organization and Democracy in Peru

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Sokolova, G. N. (Instit Philosophy & Law Minsk, Surganova 1/2 Byelorussia 220600 USSR), Effectiveness of the Professional Use of Young Specialists in a Modern Corporation

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Solovev, A. I. (Research Instit Book Study, M 2nd Volkholovsky per 10 103473 Moscow USSR), Pluralism of Soviet Reading Culture: A Sociologist's View

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Sparks, Robert (School Physical Education & Recreation U British Columbia, Vancouver V6T 1W5), Sports, Canadian Television, and the Making of TSN (The Sports Network)

ISA0707
Sparschuh, Vera (Instit Soziologie, Otto-Nuschke St 10/11 D-1080 Berlin Federal Republic Germany), German title not provided (Success and Failure of Marxist Sociology in Germany between the Wars) (GER)

ISA0708
Srivastava, Lal Akhileshwar & Saksema, S. D. (Dept Sociology Banaras Hindu U, Varanasi 221005 Uttar Pradesh India), Health Sociology in India: Problems of its Recognition

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Srivastava, Visnita (Panjab U, Chandigarh 160014 India), Inequality among Industrial Workers and Its Social Consequences

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Staikov, Zahari (Instit Sociology, 13A Moskovska St BG-1000 Sofia Bulgaria), The Time Budget of the Bulgarian Population in 1988 according to the Zodiac Identity

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Staikov, Zahari (Instit Sociology, 13A Moskovska St BG-1000 Sofia Bulgaria), Leisure and Spare Time

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Staikov, Zahari (Instit Sociology, 13A Moskovska St BG-1000 Sofia Bulgaria), Leisure and Way of Life, Reflected in the Time Budgets of Different Generations

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Stillings, Robert A. (U Southern California, Los Angeles 90089-0041), Media Discourse and the Reconstruction of Risk

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Standing, Hilary (AFRAS U Sussex, Falmer Brighton BN1 9QN England), Income and Resource Allocation within Urban Bengali Households

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Starr, Paul D. (Haiti Agroforestry Project-PAP/MAF, PO Box 407102 Fort Lauderdale FL 33340), Socio-Cultural Factors in Haitian Agroforestry: Applied Research in Four Regions

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Stefanov, Michael (ZK “Lyulin” BL-208 Vh. A, BG-1343 Sofia Bulgaria), Youth and New Technologies, Illusions and Contradictions in Bulgaria

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Stefanov, Michael (ZK “Lyulin” BL-208 Vh. A, BG-1343 Sofia Bulgaria), Young People's Work Careers in Bulgaria: McBeth's Syndrome
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Steinman, Michael & Steinman, Linda (U Nebraska, Lincoln 68588), Assessing the Effects of Coordinated Policy Responses on Recidivism among Women Batterers

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Stokman, Frans N. (Sociological Institut U Groningen, Oude Boteringestraat 23 NL-9712 GC Netherlands), The Dynamics of Policy Making: An Extension of a General Model for Policy Analysis

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Stoychev, Kantcho (18 Debeltjanov St, BG-1113 Sofia Bulgaria), Perestroika and Basic Social Values. Models of Social Change in the Mass Consciousness of Young People

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Strasser, Hermann & Oesterdiekhoff, Georg (U Duisburg-Gesamthochschule, D-41001 Federal Republic Germany), Efficient Agriculture: The Leading Factor of Modernisation? Toward a Systematic and Comparative Analysis

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Streiff-Fenart Jocelyne (CNRS, Nice France), Français et immigrés d'origine musulmane: l'intérimarriage est-il possible? (The French and Immigrants of Moslem Origin: Is Intermarriage Possible) (FRE)

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Subramaniam, Venkateswarier (Dept Political Science Carleton U, Ottawa Ontario K1S 5B6), Religious Revivalism and the Nationalist Movement in Africa and India: Comparative Analysis

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Subramaniam, Venkateswarier (Dept Political Science Carleton U, Ottawa Ontario K1S 5B6), The Language Ethnicity Relation in Tamil Nadu and Sri Lanka: Comparisons

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Sufian, Mohammad Abu Jafar (King Faisal U, Dammam 31451 Saudi Arabia), Contraceptive Availability and Its Correlates in Bangladesh

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Sulek, Antoni (Instit Sociology U Warsaw, PL-00-325 Poland), The Rise and Decline of "Survey Sociology": The Polish Case

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Sundram, Jeyaratnam (Michigan State U, East Lansing 48824-1111), Race, Class and Uneven Development in Malaysia

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Surace, Samuel J. (U California, Los Angeles 90024), Incomplete Differentiation

ISA0731
Švejcer, Alexander D. (Instit Linguistics AN SSSR, 1/12 Semasko 109009 Moscow USSR), Sociolinguistic Variability: Competing Research Models

ISA0732
Swann, J. (Open U, Milton Keynes MK7 6AA Buckinghamshire England), Language, Education and Competing Identities: A Case Study of Some English Medium Schools in Bangalore

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Szabó, László Tamás (PO Box 427, Budapest H-1395 Hungary), Special School Adaptation: Refugee Pupils from Transylvania

ISA0734
Szabó, Máté (Dept Political Science Loránd Eötvös U, H-1364 Budapest V Hungary), Treatment of the Environmental Challenge in Hungary: Environmental Policy and Environmental Movements

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Széli, György (U Osnabrück, D-4500 Federal Republic Germany), New Technologies and Old Technocracy Debate

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Széman, Zsuzsa (Instit Sociology, H-1125 Budapest Hungary), Pen- sioners, Employed and Unemployed in Hungary

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Takahara, Kumiko (U Colorado, Boulder 80309-0279), Conspiracy of Female Speech against Linguistic Inequity

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Tambelli, Ana Maria (CESTEH, Rua Leopoldo Bulhes 480 Rio de Janeiro 21041 Brazil), Elements for a Participatory Strategy for Workers' Health

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Tanner, Julian (Dept Sociology U Toronto, Scarborough Ontario M1C 1A4), Work and Unemployment among High School Drop-Outs

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Tapay, Nenita E. & Ferraz, Paul B., Politics of Disaster Response in the Philippines

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Tardanico, Richard (Latin American & Caribbean Center Florida International U, Miami 33199), Household in a Wider World: Grappling with Structural Adjustment in a Costa Rican Barrio

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Taschner, Suzana Pasternak (FAU U São Paulo, 05508 Brazil), Spontaneous Shelter in the Brazilian Industrial Metropolis

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Teixeira, Joao Gabriel L. C. (Dept Sociology U Brasilia, 70910 DF Brazil), Theatre, Therapy and Clinical Sociology
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Teun, Henry (U Pennsylvania, Philadelphia 19104), Local Level versus National Level Response in Disaster

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Teun, Henry (U Pennsylvania, Philadelphia 19104), The Concept of Globality

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Teun, Henry (U Pennsylvania, Philadelphia 19104), Multiple Group Loyalties and the Security of Political Communities

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Tharamangalam, Joseph M. (Instit Social & Economic Change, Nagarbhavi PO Bangalore 560072 India), Religion and Morality for One World: A South Asian Perspective

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Tobio, Constanza, Boter, Isabel & Lles, Carlos (Ayuntamiento Madrid, Alcala 62-1 E-28009 Spain), Changes in the Way of Life in Great Spanish Cities: Madrid Compared to Barcelona

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Tokio, Andras, Leftist Political Songs before and after 1948

ISA0755
Tolkk-Nikkonen, Mirja (Dept Sociology & Social Psychology U Tampere, SF-33101 Finland), Couple Relationship; Family Relationship; No Relationship. Intact Couples after 15 years of Marriage

ISA0756
Tomov, Alexander (Sofia U, BG-1113 Bulgaria), Alternative Forms of Property

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Tornquist, Olle (AKUI Research Collective U Upsala, S-753 21 Sweden), Points of Departure for a Study of Problems of Popular Struggle for Democracy in Kerala in a Comparative Perspective

ISA0758
Torode, Brian (Dept Sociology Trinity Coll, Dublin 2 Ireland), "The Consumer" as a Membership Category

ISA0759
Toropainen, Kaisa Kauppinen & Lobel, Sharon A. (Inst Occupational Health, Topeliuksen 41 a A SF-00250 Helsinki Finland), Is the Mommy Track a Trap?

ISA0760
Torres, Analia (ISCTE, Ave Forcas Armadas P-1600 Lisbon Portugal), Class and Gender in Divorce

ISA0761
Torres, Cristina (Instit Ciencias Sociales, Rodo 1866 Montevideo Uruguay), Working Conditions and Their Impact on Female Workers' Health

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Tremblay, Pascal (Northern Territory U, Casuarina Darwin 0811 Australia), The Corporate Structure of Multinational Enterprises in Tourism: Transaction Costs and Information

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Trinke, Sylvia (Dietrichsteingasse 9/10, A-1090 Vienna Austria), New Technologies: Promising Chance and Potential Threat for Austria's Youth

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Troitzsch, Klaus G. (U Koblenz/Landau, D-5400 Federal Republic Germany), Self-Organization in Social Systems

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Tropea, Joseph L. (Dept Sociology George Washington U, Washington DC 20052), Framing Organizational Structures and Organizational Theory: Market, Law, Democracy, Systematic Knowledge, and Negotiation

ISA0766
Tsai, Shu-Ling & Chiu, Hei-Yuan (San Yat-Sen Instit Academia Sinica, Taipei Taiwan), Change in Educational Stratification in Taiwan

ISA0767

ISA0768
Twumasi, Patrick A. (U Ghana, Legon NR Accra), Family Sociology in Africa

ISA0769
Ujimoto, K. Victor (Dept Sociology U Guelph, Ontario N1G 2W1), Ethnic Variations in the Allocation of Time to Leisure Activities

ISA0770
Urbain, Jean-Didier (37 rue Claude-Bernard, F-75005 Paris France), Anthropologie du tourisme-sémiologie d'un paradoxe (Anthropology of Tourism-Semiology of a Paradox) (FRE)

ISA0771
Urrutia Abariga, Victor (Dept Sociologia U Pais Vasco, Lejona Vizcaya Spain), La estructura social y la estructura asociativa en el ámbito urbano español (The Social Structure and the Associative Structure in the Spanish Urban Environment) (SPA)

ISA0772
Urrutia Abariga, Victor (Dept Sociologia U Pais Vasco, Lejona Vizcaya Spain), La transicion politica en España y los movimientos sociales urbanos (The Political Transition in Spain and Urban Social Movements) (SPA)

ISA0773
Vaiou, Dina (Dept Cities & Social Practice National Technical U, GR-10682 Athens Greece), The Labour Market and the Home. Women's Experiences in the Development of Athens

ISA0774
Valladares, Licia (Instit Universitario Pesquisas Rio de Janeiro, Ruada Matriz 82 Botafogo 22260 Brazil), Poverty and the Urban Labour Market in Brazil: Changing Concepts

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Van de Vall, Mark (Erasmus U Rotterdam, NL-3000 DR Netherlands), A Comprehensive Case Method of Program Evaluation and Adjustment

ISA0776

ISA0777
Van Rij, C. & Kaspers, P. (Faculty Political & Social-Cultural Science U Amsterdam, NL-1012 Netherlands), Trade Union Membership and Age. Determinants of Joining and Leaving

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Van Roozendaal, Peter (ICS U Groningen, NL-9712 GC Netherlands), Coalition Formation in Dominated and Centralized Simple Games With Application to Cabinet Formations in Western European Multiparty Systems

ISA0779
Van Wijck, Peter & Arts, Wil (Dept Economic Sociology & Psychology Tinbergen Instit Erasmus U, NL-3000 DR Rotterdam Netherlands), The Dynamics of Income Inequality in a Representative Democracy: The Case of the Netherlands
ISA0780
Vaskovich, Laszlo A. (U Bamberg, D-8600 Federal Republic Germany), Post Adolescence and Family Life Cycle

ISA0781
Vazquez Jaramillo, Fatima Edith, Cooperativas escolares como parte de la formación educativa en el estado de Guanajuato, en México (School Cooperatives as Part of Educational Formation in the State of Guanajuato, Mexico) (SPA)

ISA0782
Veauvy, Christiane (IRESCO-CRS, 59 rue Pouchet F-75849 Paris Cedex France), Décoloniser le regard anthropologique sur la Provence (Decolonizing the Anthropological View of Provence) (FRE)

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Večerník, Jiří (Instit Philosophy & Sociology, Jilska 1 CS-11 H 000 Prague 1 Czechoslovakia), Dimensions of Consumption Expenditures as Patterns of Life Style Differentiation

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Velasco, Padma R. (Tata Inst Social Sciences, Deonar Bombay 400088 India), Empowering Women through Organizations—An Examination of Educational Processes and Practices

ISA0785
Velev, Ivan (HC 'Aprilski' Bl II Enr A Fl 71, BG-1303 Sofia Bulgaria), Impacts of International Tourism on Local Leisure Structures

ISA0786
Velev, Ivan (Instit Youth Studies, 17 Chervena Iskra St BG-1619 Sofia Bulgaria), International Tourism as a Factor of Unity

ISA0787
Velev, Ivan (HC 'Aprilski' Bl II Enr A Fl 71, BG-1303 Sofia Bulgaria), Leisure Conduct and Lifestyle of Young People

ISA0788
Velikij, Petr Panfilovitch (Bachturina, Larisa Victorovna Instit Sociology, Jilská 1 CS-IIHOOO Prague 279), The Contribution of a Phenomenological Anthropology to the Study of the Constitution of the Organizational Champ

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Venancio, Jose Carlos (U Beira Interior, P-6200 Covilha Portugal), Society, Literature and Creativity in Angola: The Literacy Work of Pepetela

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Venkataraman, Rajagopalan (Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Deonar Bombay 400088 India), Is Ham Radio an Elitist's Hobby? An Examination of Educational Processes and Practices

ISA0791
Venosa, Roberto (EAESP/FGV, Ave 9 de Julho 2029 01313 São Paulo Brazil), The Contribution of a Phenomenological Anthropology to the Study of the Constitution of the Organizational Champ

ISA0792
Vervaeke, Monique (GST U Paris VII, 2 place Jussieu F-75005 Paris), Segregation sociale: L'accès au logement dans un espace régional connaissant une désindustrialisation (Social Segregation. Housing Availability in a Region Experiencing Deindustrialization) (FRE)

ISA0793
Verwey, Martin J. (Sociometric Research Foundation, Van Boshuizenstr 225 NL-1083 AW Amsterdam Netherlands), Tele-Panel in Practice: Household Income Shows Large Monthly Fluctuations

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Vetter, Hans-Rolf (Deutsches Jugendinstitut, Freibadstr 30 D-8000 Munich 90 Federal Republic Germany), Structures of Empirical Worker Consciousness and the Biographical Mind of Life-Course. Toward a Current Impact of Social Interest in Labour and Welfare Policy

ISA0795
Vicente, Manuela (ERMOPRES U Toulouse Le Mirail, F-31000 France), French title not provided (Examining the Social Situation of the Researcher in the Field) (FRE)

ISA0796
Villadsen, Søren (Dept Economics & Planning U Roskilde, DK-4000 Denmark), Clientelism and Local-Level Politics in Denmark

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Visscher, Jelle & Ebbinghaus, Bernard (Dept Sociology U Amsterdam, NL-1012 CE Netherlands), Where Does Trade Union Diversity Come From? The Formation and Structure of Trade Union Systems in Western Europe

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Visser, Yvonne M. (Center Health Promotion & Research U New Hampshire, Durham 03824), Rural-Urban Issues in the Mental Health of Families and Children

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Von Braunmühl, Claudia (Flatow Str 6, D-1000 Berlin 21 Federal Republic Germany), Counterculture Funding Agencies in West Berlin—Experience and Perspectives

ISA0800
Vout, Malcolm (Nottingham Polytechnic, Burton St NG1 4BU England), Reaching Understanding in the Social Sciences: Inaugural Lectures and Critical Methodology for the Social Sciences

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Wagner, Alan P. (OECD/ CERI, 2 rue André Pascal F-75775 Paris France), The OECD Study on Education for Cultural and Linguistic Minority Children: Innovative Schools

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Waisman, Renee (Centre recherche médecine maladie & sciences sociales, 201 rue de Vaugirard F-75015 Paris France), Management of Chronic Illness: Children as Main Actors

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Walker, Alan (Dept Sociological Studies U Sheffield, S1O 2TN England), The Economic "Burden" of Ageing and the Prospect of Intergenerational Conflict

ISA0804
Wan, Halim Othman (Centre Policies Research, Batu Uban Penang Malaysia), A System for Monitoring and Managing Interethic Relations in Malaysia: A Pilot Project

ISA0805
Warheit, George J. & Biafora, Frank (U Miami, Coral Gables FL 33124), Life Events and Their Mental Health Correlates among Homeless and Domiciled Populations

ISA0806

ISA0807
Watanuki, J. (Sophia U, Kioicho 7 Chiyoda-ku Tokyo 102 Japan), Grown Up Too Fast and Bypassing Class Politics—Japan in the 1960s and After

ISA0808
Watanuki, J. (Sophia U, Kioicho 7 Chiyoda-ku Tokyo 102 Japan), Development of Communication Technology in Relation to Internationalization and/or Globalization of Japan
ISA0809
Waterspoon, Terry (Dept Sociology U Saskatchewan, Saskatoon S7N 0W0), The Rhetoric and Consequences of "Educational Excellence, Lifelong Learning", and the War on Educational Mediocrity

ISA0810
Watt Boslsen, Marete (Danish National Inst Social Research, Borgegade 28 DK-1300 Copenhagen), Female Ministers in the Danish Protestant Church

ISA0811
Weber Pazmuto, Gioca B. (Ethnologisches Seminar, Freiensteinstr 5 CH-8032 Zurich Switzerland), Clientelismo: hacia una redefinición (Clientelism: Toward a Redefinition) (SPA)

ISA0812
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LINGUISTICS & LANGUAGE BEHAVIOR ABSTRACTS

The proliferation of scholarly publications in the areas of linguistics and language research, coupled with the ever-decreasing time available for intellectual excursions into the far-flung literature, leads to the question of whether you can afford not to use Linguistics and Language Behavior Abstracts as your guide to those areas most relevant to your own scholarly pursuits.

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Словарь подготовлен в рамках многостороннего сотрудничества Академий наук социалистических стран, Проблемной комиссией «Социальные процессы в социалистическом обществе».

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<td>C&amp;P</td>
<td>culture &amp; personality</td>
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<td>colloq</td>
<td>colloquial, -ly, -ism</td>
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<tr>
<td>df</td>
<td>degrees of freedom in chi square</td>
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<td>ON</td>
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<td>P</td>
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<td>P</td>
<td>public opinion</td>
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<tr>
<td>q</td>
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<td>SoK</td>
<td>sociology of knowledge</td>
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<td>SOPODA</td>
<td>Social Welfare; Social Planning/Poliy; Social Development</td>
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